

KNOWSLEY

Local Plan Monitoring Report 2021 - 2022

Published December 2022



Knowsley Council

Knowsley Local Plan: Monitoring Report 2021–22

Published December 2022

This Monitoring Report covers the year from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. Data and indicators presented follow the format of our previous report for the 2020-21 period. This report will be followed by the publication of the Monitoring Report 2023, in 2023.

Demographic and socio-economic background

The population of the Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council increased to 154,500 in 2021, which is the ninth year in a row where there has been an increase in population. Overall, there has been a 5.9% increase in the population since recording 145,900 in the 2011 Census¹.

The most recent estimates projected a rise in population to 156,731 in 2028, up from 152,254 in the last Monitoring Report (based on 2018 projections with the ONS to release new projections in late 2022). The number of households is also projected to continue rising – indeed, the rate of increase experienced in the second half of the 2010s is projected to continue well into the 2020s.

The most recent English Indices of Deprivation (covering 2019) indicated Knowsley continues to be a relatively poor performer nationally in terms of income, employment, health, and education indicators.

Employment and commercial development

At the end of 2021-22 there was a total employment land supply of 170.54ha in Knowsley with 63.68 ha. available within the next five years and around a third of this supply falling within the Knowsley Industrial Park.

During 2021-22, 24.92 ha. of land was developed for employment use and 101,793 sqm of employment floorspace was completed, mostly for Use Class B8.

Housing development

The Knowsley Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) was updated in 2016, with a new SHLAA to be published December 2022. The current SHLAA estimates that there is land identified and available for 8,758 homes across the borough, of which 4,409 (“risk assessed”) could be built within the first five years since the update.

Annual housing completions continued to decline during 2021-22, once again indicative of the impact of to the Covid-19 pandemic upon the operation of housing sites, shortages in the supply of building materials and other impacts such as sourcing labour. Consequently, because of these factors, the net housing completion figure was 499 dwellings for 2021-22, compared to 810 net dwellings during 2020-21. It is noted however, that the number of completions continues to be above the annual target figure in the Local Plan

¹ [How the population changed in Knowsley: Census 2021](#)

Core Strategy. The completions during the monitoring period were again high in the Huyton, Kirkby, Prescot and Whiston. Whilst the advancement of the East of Halewood development will result in significant numbers of new homes in Halewood in the coming years.

The number of empty homes for this monitoring round has increased with 1,820 empty homes in 2021/22 compared with 1,561 in 2020/21. There are no authorised Gypsy & Traveller pitches or yards for Travelling Showpeople within the borough, a situation unchanged from previous years.

Shopping and town centres

The changes to the Use Class Order, permitted development and prior approvals means the way we monitor, and report retail and town centre permissions and completions has changed in this monitoring report. The amount of retail floorspace granted planning permission was 1,084 sqm and for all town centre uses was 1,727 sqm. The total amount of retail floorspace completed was 11,394 sqm with 11,939 sqm completed for all town centre uses.

Environment and conservation

The number of national listed buildings and structures within Knowsley increased by two from the last monitoring period with the listing of the Former Picture Palace Cinema, Prescot and the Milestone set on the north-east verge of Warrington Road. The number of heritage buildings 'at risk' remains at one and there were no changes to the number of conservation areas, and during the year no conservation area appraisals were updated.

The King George V Playing Fields, Prescot gained Green Flag status during 2021-22, which increased the number of parks in Knowsley having this prestigious Green Flag status to 19.

Plan preparation

On 6 January 2016, the Council adopted the Local Plan Core Strategy. The Core Strategy sets out the Council's strategic planning policies, including those which:

- set targets for new housing, employment and retail development,
- identify priority locations for regeneration and investment, and
- allocate sites for new development.

In January 2022, the Local Plan Core Strategy was years old. Officers have reviewed the Local Plan and concluded that there is no need to update any of its policies. The Core Strategy and SPDs are all available on the Council's website at: www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/local-plan

During 2021-22 the Council continued to work positively and proactively with neighbouring authorities in accordance with the statutory 'Duty to Cooperate' on strategic planning matters, along with collaboration and information sharing with the Liverpool City Region Combined Authority. The Council also responded to neighbouring authorities' consultations on their Local Plans and

other policies.

Planning performance

During 2021-22, Knowsley Council made decisions on 96% percent of minor planning applications within agreed timescales (the target is 70 percent), and on 100 percent of major applications within timescales (where the target is 60 percent). These results are consistent with recent high performance over the last 5 years and represent an excellent standard of service for applicants. The Council's performance in defending appeals was also excellent, with all of its decisions being upheld on appeal (9 out of 9).

Just over £17.939M of financial contributions were secured from planning permissions during 2021-22 and just over £2.401M was collected during the year, a significant increase on the contributions secured and collected during 2021–22 figure.

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Introduction

1 Introduction

Monitoring Report 2022

- 1.1** Welcome to Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council’s Local Plan Monitoring Report 2022. This report covers the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. This Report updates the Knowsley Local Plan: Monitoring Report 2021, which was published in September 2022, and it will be followed next year by the production of the Monitoring Report 2023.
- 1.2** The requirements to prepare an annual report on the borough’s growth and development are set out in legislation¹.

About the report

- 1.3** This document sets out information in relation to the development and planning of Knowsley, including statistics for development completed across a range of uses, the availability of land for development, and the Council’s performance in preparing plans and determining planning applications.
- 1.4** The indicators reported here continue to be drawn from the Knowsley Local Plan Monitoring Framework published in 2013, although in line with changes introduced in more recent reports, we have no longer attempted to cover the full range of indicators set out in the Monitoring Framework².
- 1.5** Appendix B provides a guide as to how the indicators we are now using relate to those presented before 2016.

Format of this report

- 1.6** The remainder of this chapter provides some demographic and socio-economic information which provides helpful background to the current planning and development environment.
- 1.7** Chapters 2 to 5 present the development indicators, which show the changing trends and patterns of development in the borough. It also includes related information such as how development relates to the need identified in the Local Plan, and the availability of development land across Knowsley.
- 1.8** Chapters 6 to 8 present the Council’s planning performance indicators, which show how we are doing at preparing our Local Plan and other planning policy documents, and how well we are handling planning applications and decisions.

¹ In particular, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. For the purposes of the regulations, this report fulfils the role of the “local planning authority’s monitoring report”.

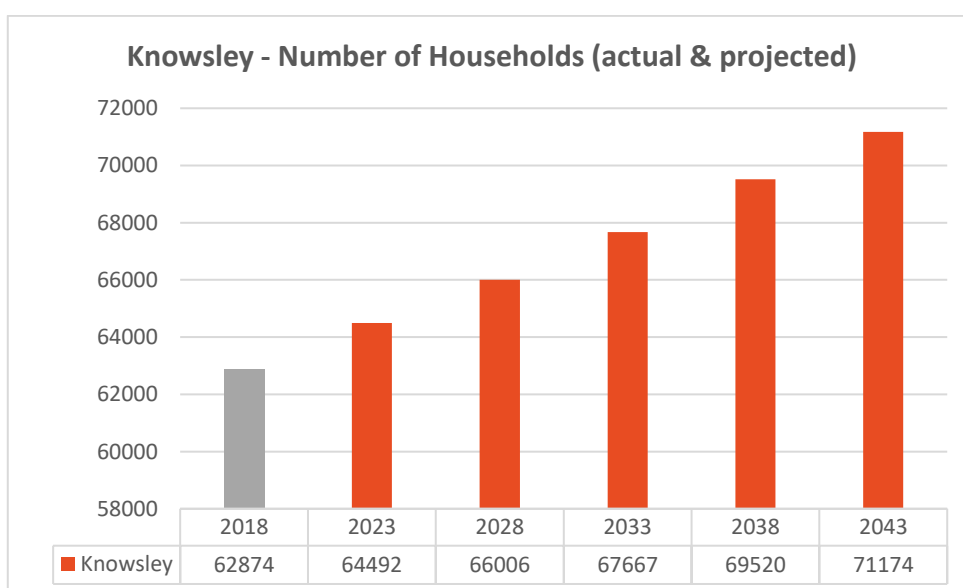
² Our reasoning behind this was explained in paragraphs 1.4 to 1.6 of the 2015 monitoring report.

Background information

- 1.9** To provide context to the development indicators which follow later in this Report, it is useful to look briefly at demographic and socio-economic data. The following background information covers the year from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. The data and indicators presented follow a similar format to the previous Monitoring Report 2021 but are enhanced with a greater range of data and information to align closer to the Monitoring Report of 2011 and 11 years into the life of the Local Plan: Core Strategy. It is also useful to note that some of this data has been informed by the 2021 census data, released in late June 2022.

Population changes and household projections

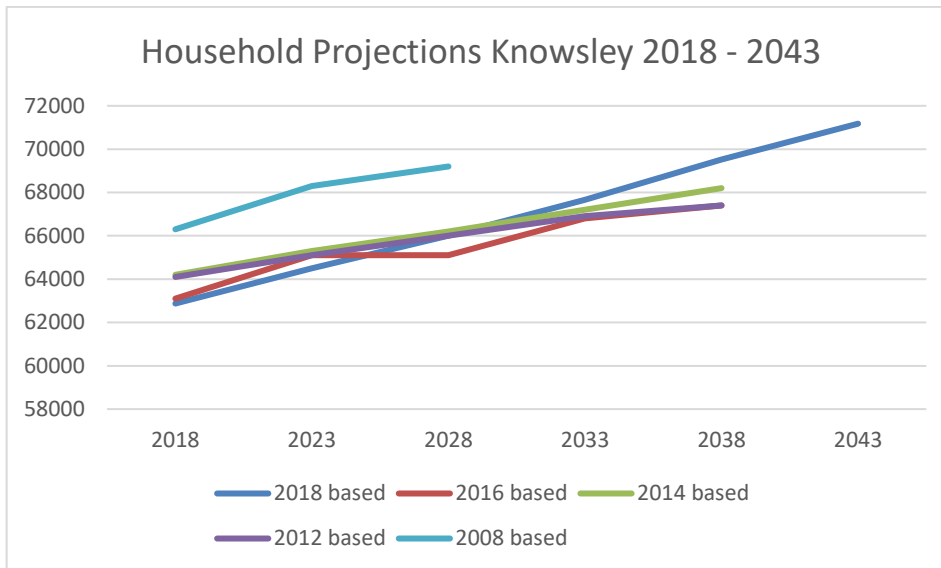
- 1.10** The population of Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council increased to just over 154,500 by 2021² – this is the 9th year in a row that the Office for National Statistics has registered an increase for Knowsley in its mid-year estimates since the low point of a little under 146,000 in 2011. The 2021 data is greater than earlier projections which indicated the population would be 152,254 in 2028³. These increases are reflective of significant growth of overall housing provision in the borough, along with potential migratory impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, and Knowsley’s enhanced status as being a key ‘commuter-zone’ location for Merseyside and the North-West.
- 1.11** Based on 2018 projection figures, number of households in Knowsley is projected to continue rising, with the rate of increase experienced in the second half of the 2010s projected to continue in the 2020s (Figures 1 & 2)⁴. New projection figures are likely to show higher projections, reflective of the growth which Knowsley has experienced (these are expected to be released by the ONS by early 2023).



²[Office for National Statistics Dataset Estimates of the population for the UK, England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland](#)

³ 2019-2020 Knowsley Local Plan Monitoring Report

⁴ [Office for National Statistics Dataset Household projections for England](#)

Figure 1: Number of Households, actual and projected 2018–2043*Source: Office for National Statistics***Figure 2: Number of Households, projection comparison 2018–2043***Source: Office for National Statistics*

Deprivation

1.12 The most recent English Indices of Deprivation (2019)⁵ demonstrated that Knowsley continues to have significantly higher levels of deprivation than the rest of England and the North West. The coefficient used for small statistical areas is comprised of income, employment, health, and education indicators.

1.13 Key Deprivation statistics for Knowsley⁶:

- Knowsley is the 3rd most deprived Local Authority of the 317 LPAs in England (comparatively Liverpool is 4th, Halton 39th, St. Helens 40th, Wirral 77th & Sefton 89th.)
- 40% of Knowsley's population are in the 10% most deprived areas of England.
- 83% of Knowsley's population are in the 50% most deprived areas of England.

⁵ [National statistics English indices of deprivation 2019](#)

⁶ IoD Interactive Dashboard - Local Authority Focus

English Indices of Deprivation 2019

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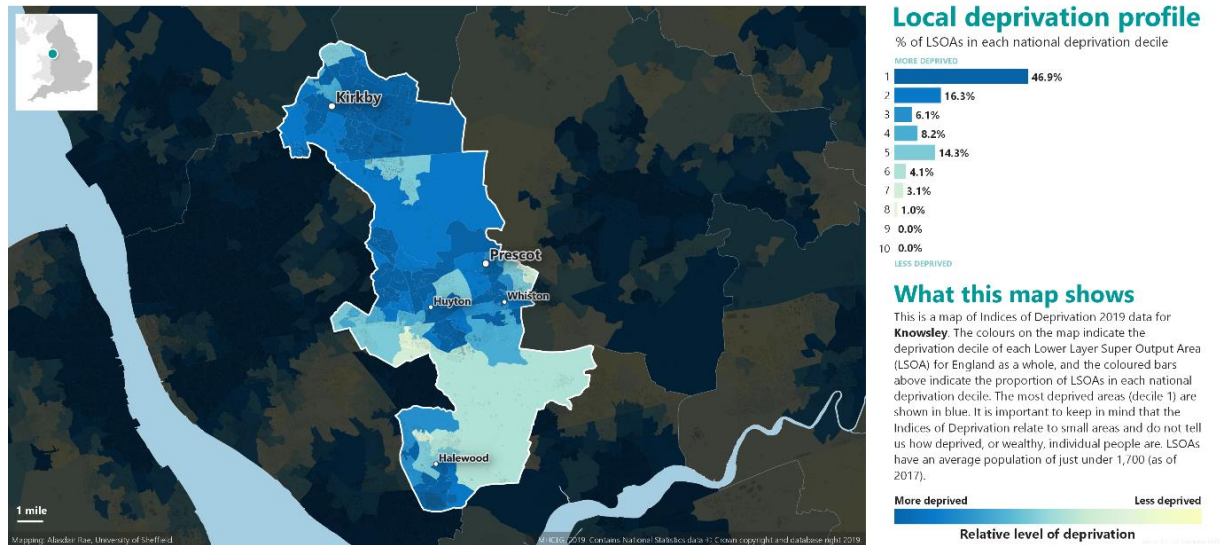


Figure 3: Knowsley - Indices of Deprivation (2019)

Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government⁷ profanity

- 1.14** Regarding Knowsley's major urban areas/townships, there are high concentrations of deprivation throughout the borough (Fig. 3), with the most deprived areas being Stockbridge Village, Kirkby and Prescot. In some areas, there are clear areas of differentiation such as between North Huyton and South Huyton/Roby; and North and South Halewood (Fig. 4). It is noted that some areas (e.g., Knowsley Village) may have low deprivation in some facets (e.g., household income) but have issues in other areas such as health/education access. Household income data from the forthcoming 2021 Census release (which is expected to be released in early 2023) will not only update income statistics and other indicators of deprivation indicators but also areas in Knowsley which are prosperous, an aspect highlighted in the Knowsley 2030 Evidence report of 2018⁸.

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources#indices-of-deprivation-2019-local-authority-dashboard>

⁸ <https://knowsleyknowledge.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/1-Population.pdf>

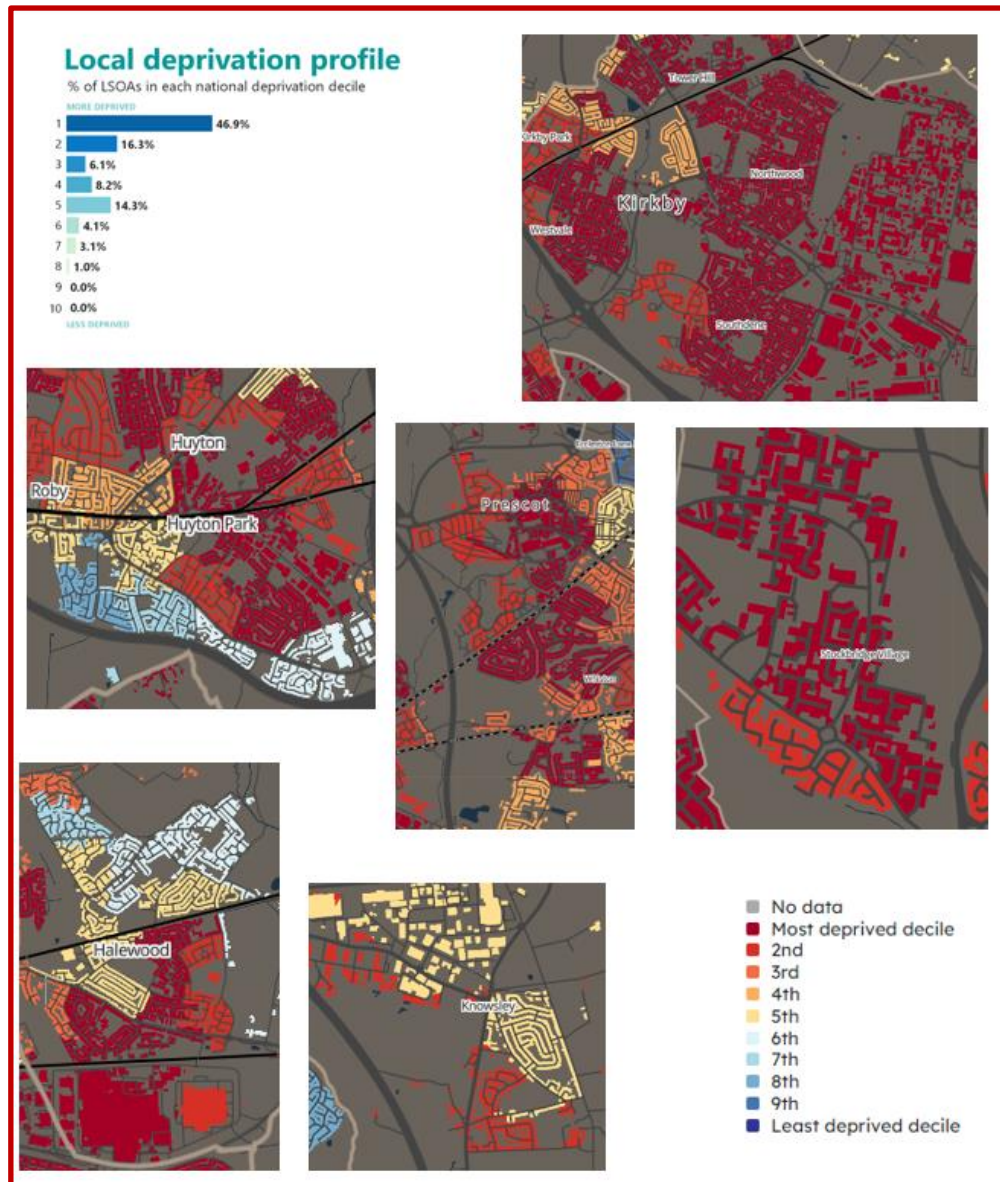


Figure 4: Multiple Deprivation Index of Knowsley’s major Town Centres (2019) *Source: Consumer Data Research Centre⁹*

Income and Employment

1.15 In terms of income, 25.1% of Knowsley’s population was income deprived in 2019, with Knowsley the 2nd most income-deprived local authority in England (Fig. 6)¹⁰. With employment and income, whilst full workers in Knowsley earn less than others in the North-West region and Great Britain, it is interesting to note how female full-time workers in Knowsley earn more than female workers in the North-West (Fig. 7).

1.16 The Marmot Report (2022)¹¹, produced by the Institute of Health Equity, highlighted that Knowsley has the lowest life expectancy in Merseyside, with average life expectancy approximately 10 years less than the UK average. There is also a differential of 10 years life expectancy between the most affluent and

⁹ Multiple Deprivation Index of Knowsley’s major Town Centres (2019) Source: Consumer Data Research Centre

¹⁰ Office for National Statistics – Exploring local income deprivation

¹¹ Liverpool Health Partners Living Well Programme Welcomes Ground-Breaking Report on Tackling Inequalities

poorest areas within Knowsley, with 1 in 4 residents in Knowsley being 'income deprived'.

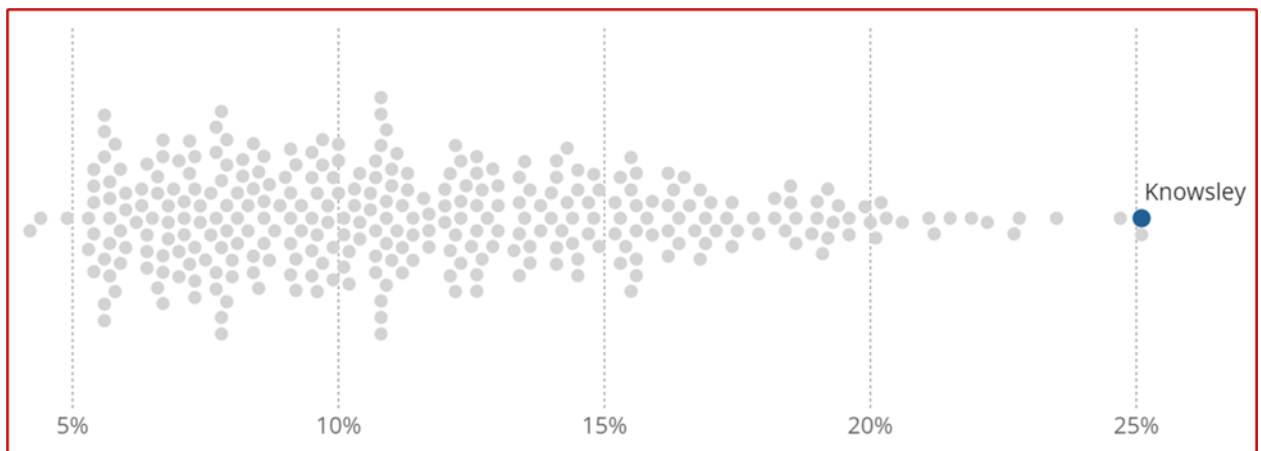


Figure 6: English local authorities by the percentage of people in income deprivation, 2019 *Source: Consumer Data Research Centre*

- 1.17** Employment figures for Knowsley demonstrate a higher percentage of economically active people in the borough than for the North-West with a larger percentage of employees both in the North West and Britain (Fig. 8). This is indicative of an overall younger demographic of individuals of working age (16-65). It also suggests how workers in Knowsley receive lower incomes which could be reflective of the employment sectors in the borough (Fig. 9).
- 1.18** Knowsley has lower education attainment levels, with 12% of the adult population possessing no formal qualifications, compared with 8% in the North-West and 6% in Britain (Fig. 11).
- 1.19** With its position near various large cities and other urban areas, along with high connectivity via the M57 & M62 motorways and rail networks, it is pivotal to observe commuting patterns in Knowsley and comparatively with neighbouring St. Helens and Liverpool City Councils (Fig. 12). From the 2011 data, Knowsley and St. Helen's have similar patterns, albeit with Knowsley having slightly higher usage of buses as a form of transport (reflective of its location adjoined to Liverpool).
- 1.20** The lack of rail as a means of transport mode to work is prominent, a statistic that may change slightly with 2021 census data and significantly in the 2020s with the expansion of the Merseyrail network and a more integrated system e.g., the proposed new railway station at Headbolt Lane in Kirkby.

Observations from the last 11 years

- 1.21** The following are key points from comparing demographic and socio-economic information since the 2011 monitoring report:
- Whilst not reaching the record levels of over 190,000 in the early 1970s, Knowsley's population has reversed the trend of population decline and is expected to continue to rise by approximately 2-3% per annum, at least until the late 2020s.
 - In 2011, 45 statistical areas in Knowsley were in the most deprived decile of a

total of 99 areas - in 2022 this is 46 of 99.

- In 2011, Knowsley was the 5th most deprived borough in England, it is now 2nd.
- In 2011, the Household forecast was 62,000 to 69,000 for 2008- 2028 and the latest (2018) projections suggest that the housing levels will be approximately 66,000.

Part 1 Indicators Development

2 Employment and Economy

- 2.1** The section sets out Knowsley's position with respect to the amount of land available for future employment development and how this is distributed across the borough's existing employment areas. It also reports on the quantity of land and floorspace taken up in the last monitoring round, including where it has happened, and the type of employment premises delivered.

E1 – Employment land supply

- 2.2** In April 2022, the total employment land supply in Knowsley was 170.54 hectares, which is a reduction of 68.17 hectares from the total supply figure of 238.71 hectares in the adopted Local Plan Core Strategy (2016).

Table 1: Hectares of employment land available by category

Site Type	Land Available (hectares)	Sites
UDP Allocations (under construction and planning permissions)	40.62	22
UDP Allocations (Expansion Land)	25.07	4
UDP Regional Investment Site: Kings Business Park	7.50	2
UDP South Prescott Action Area	11.27	2
Non-allocated Expansion Land	14.96	8
Land with remodelling potential	14.68	9
Sustainable Urban Extensions	38.21	3
Other employment sites, inc. under construction and planning permissions	18.23	24
Total	170.54	74

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

- 2.3** The overall land supply considered to be available and potentially deliverable within 5 years is 63.68 ha. More than three quarters of the most deliverable employment land in the next 5 years is within Knowsley's Principal Regeneration Areas.

Table 2: Hectares of employment land available within 5 years and over the Plan period

Site	Total Land Available	Land available within 5 years
North Huyton and Stockbridge Village	0	0
Kirkby Town Centre	0	0
Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks	83.41	28.83
Tower Hill	0	0
South Prescott	11.27	1.57
Prescot Town Centre	0	0
All Principal Regeneration Areas	94.68	30.4
Other locations	75.86	33.28
Total	170.54	63.68
Local Plan Core Strategy requirement	164.00	45.50
Balance (in hectares)	6.54	18.18

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

E2 – Employment land lost

- 2.4** This indicator measures the employment land removed from the borough's supply – either because planning permission for employment uses has lapsed, or because the land has been used for other purposes.
- 2.5** During 2020-21 there was a recorded loss of 3.47 hectares employment land supply, due the development of the South Prescott Principal Regeneration Area. With no further reductions in 2021-22, the cumulative loss of employment land supply over the plan period remains at 18.67 hectares however, the average employment land lost has reduced from 1.69 hectares to 1.55 hectares.

Table 3: Employment Land Lost

	Current Monitoring Year	Last five years	Plan period	Previous years			
	2021-22	2017-18 – 2021-22	2010-11 – 2021-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Planning permission expired	0	0	8.9	0	0	0	0
Land developed for other purpose	0	7.07	9.77	3.6	0	0	3.47
Total	0	7.07	18.67	3.6	0	0	3.47
Average	-	1.41	1.55	-	-	-	-

All figures are hectares. Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

E3 – Employment land developed

- 2.6** The Local Plan Core Strategy planned for a total minimum requirement of 9.11 hectares of employment land per year to be developed for the plan period.
- 2.7** With 24.92 hectares of land developed in 2021-22, there has been a significant increase in the amount of land developed compared with the previous two monitoring years. As a result, the average amount of employment land developed over the plan period is now 2.19 hectares under the minimum requirement with an average of 6.92 hectares per annum since April 2010. For another year, the land developed for employment purposes has occurred solely in Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks.

Table 4: Land Developed for Employment Uses

	Current Monitoring Year	Last five years	Plan period	Previous years			
	2021-22	2017-18 – 2021-22	2010-11 – 2021-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total	24.92	53.42	83.12	9	17.8	0.8	0.9
Average	-	10.68	6.92	-	-	-	-

All figures are hectares. Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

Table 5: Land Developed by Principal Employment Area

	Current Monitoring Year	Plan Period
	2021-22	2010-11 – 2021-22
North Huyton and Stockbridge Village	0	0
Kirkby Town Centre	0	0.7
Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks	24.1	63
Tower Hill	0	0
South Prescott	0	0
Prescot Town Centre	0	0
Total	24.1	63.7

All figures are hectares. Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

E4 – Employment floorspace developed

2.8 There is no specific target for the provision of employment floorspace in the Local Plan Core Strategy. However, following a period of decline in floorspace completions in recent years, 2021-22 saw a significant increase in completions, which is a positive point to note for the Borough considering the impact of Covid-19 on the economy. As with previous years employment floorspace completions have primarily taken place in the Principal Regeneration Area of Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks.

Table 6: Floorspace Developed for Employment Uses

	Current Monitoring Year	Last five years	Plan period	Previous years			
	2021-22	2017-18	2010-11	2017-	2018-	2019-	2020-

Chapter 2 Employment and economy

	Current Monitoring Year	Last five years	Plan period	Previous years			
				18	19	20	21
		- 2021-22	- 2021-22				
B1	3,529	12,696	35,051	9,043	74	0	50
B2	19,097	59,333	88,401	11,105	26,306	2,083	742
B8	79,113	126,804	186,811	8,248	38,684	759	0
Other		0	1,823	0	0	0	0
Total	101,793	198,887	312,086	28,396	65,064	2,842	792
Average	-	-	26,007	-	-	-	-

Table 7: Employment Floorspace developed by Principal Regeneration Area

Site	Current Monitoring Year	Plan Period
	2021-22	2010-11 – 2021-22
North Huyton and Stockbridge Village	0	0
Kirkby Town Centre	0	3,913
Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks	100,005	206,391
Tower Hill	0	0
South Prescott	0	0
Prescot Town Centre	0	0
Total	100,005	210,304

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

3. Housing

- 3.1** This section outlines the supply and delivery of housing across Knowsley and covers the availability of land for housing, changes to the housing stock, and the number of empty homes in the borough. It also includes an indicator for the provision of authorised pitches and yards for Gypsies and Travelling Show people, although this remains at zero for the time being.
- 3.2** More information on the housing land supply is available in the forthcoming Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) update.

H1 – Housing land availability

- 3.3** The most recent housing land availability assessment is based on the 2016 SHLAA Update, so this indicator is unchanged since our previous report. Land is available for nearly 9,000 homes, of which half is available within the five years since the SHLAA update. The 0–5-year supply figure here takes into account large schemes which are currently under construction, including the former Prysmian Cables site at Prescott. We will be updating our SHLAA, which will be completed in December 2022.

Table 8: Housing Land Availability

	Total	0-5 years
Homes Capacity	8,758	4,409

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

H2 – Sites for Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

- 3.4** There are no authorised Gypsy & Traveller pitches or sites for Travelling Showpeople within Knowsley, a situation unchanged from previous years.

A target for the delivery of new pitches and allocate a site (or sites) for this purpose would be included in a future development plan document, should evidence indicate there is a clear need for provision of this type within the borough.

Table 9: Number of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Pitches and Sites

Pitches and Sites	Pitches with Consent	Sites
Gypsy & Traveller Pitches	0	0
Travelling Showpeople Sites	0	0
Total	0	0

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

H3 – Housing land lost

3.5 We have been unable to complete this indicator this year but hope to be able to include it in a future report following updated monitoring data

H4 – Homes lost

3.6 The number of homes lost to demolitions and changes of use has resulted in a positive figure of 1. Regarding the net positive change of use figure of +4, there were 5 new dwellings and 1 dwelling lost.

Table 10: Number of Homes Lost

Reason for loss	Current Monitoring Year	Plan period	Previous years			
	2021-22	2010-11 – 2021-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Demolition	-3	-626	-64	-9	-2	-26
Change of use	+4	-79	+6	+11	+9	0
Total	1+	-705	-58	+2	+7	-26

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

H5 – Empty homes

3.7 Following a decrease in 2020-21 there was an increase in the total number of empty homes across the Borough. The total number of empty homes remains lower than between 2018 and 2020.

Table 11: Empty homes by tenure

	Current Monitoring Year	Previous Years			
	2021-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Private	1,360	-	1348	1254	1,266
Housing Association	450	-	549	578	275
KMBC	10	-	16	24	20
Total	1,820	607	1913	1856	1,561

Source: Knowsley Council Environmental Health

Table 12: Length of time home are empty

	Current Monitoring Year	Previous Years			
	2021-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
0-6 months	769	1015	1018	968	587
6-12 months	325	368	319	338	315
1-2 years	401	221	292	207	350
2-5 years	268	162	205	246	206
More than 5 years	57	48	79	97	103
Total	1,820	1850	1913	1856	1561

Source: Knowsley Council Environmental Health

Table 13: Empty homes brought back into use

	Current Monitoring Year	Previous Years			
	2021-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total	115	-	106	-	130

Source: Knowsley Council Environmental Health

H6 – Housing completions

3.8 During 2021-22 the total number of gross housing completions fell for the second consecutive year, possibly due to supply and labour resourcing issues. However, the completions remained higher than the Local Plan's average target of 450 dwellings per annum despite the limitations placed upon the house building industry and wider society by the Covid-19 pandemic. The total number of affordable units completed equates to just under 25%, demonstrating that the Local Plan's approach to affordable housing delivery via Policy CS15 is having a positive impact on housing growth to meet the borough's needs.

Table 14: Housing completions

	Current Monitoring Year	Plan Period	Previous Years			
	2021-22	2010-11 to 2021-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total	498	6,765	684	838	1090	836
Of which affordable units	92	1,608	245	117	340	157

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

- 3.9** While to the borough's total housing completions exceeded the Local Plan's annualised target, all townships besides Halewood experienced a decrease in housing completions in 2021-22. The increase in Halewood was due to the planned for major house building underway on the East of Halewood Sustainable Urban Extension.

Table 15: Township housing completions

	Current Monitoring Year	Plan Period	Previous Years			
	2021-22	2010-11 to 2021-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Huyton	171	2,772	361	257	349	421
Kirkby	146	1,559	158	266	375	213
Halewood	42	516	71	90	0	5
P, W, C, KV	139	1,575	50	225	366	197

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

H7 – Housing change

- 3.10** During the year net completions¹² declined, with a net positive balance figure of 49 dwellings for 2021-22, compared with a positive balance of 360 dwellings during 2020-21. However, the net positive balance of 49 dwellings is still more than the Local Plan's annual average of 450 dwellings per annum and we are continuing to work with landowners and developers on the

¹² Net completions are defined as the number of homes built above (or below) the annualised Local Plan target figure of 450.

Sustainable Urban Extension sites to bring development forward for example at East of Halewood and Halshead Garden Village.

Table 16: Net number of homes completed above Local Plan average target

	Current Monitoring Year	Last five years	Plan Period	Previous Years			
	2021-22	2017-18 to 2021-22	2010-11 to 2021-22	2018-19	2018-2019	2019-20	2020-21
Net completions	498	3,872	6,140	626	840	1,097	810
Target for period	450	2,250	5,400	450	450	450	450
Balance over period	48	1,622	740	176	390	647	360

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

4. Retail and Town Centres

- 4.1** This section reviews 2021-22 data for shopping and town centres in Knowsley. This also includes other ‘town centre uses’ such as hotels, leisure facilities and, as part of mixed-use schemes, offices.
- 4.2** Key information here includes the amount of floorspace granted planning permission during the year for retail and other uses, and the amount of floorspace completed. I
- 4.3** More information on the types of centres, including a list of the borough’s retail centres, is found in the Local Plan Core Strategy – see Policies CS4 and CS6.

Use Class Changes 2021

- 4.4** The changes to the Use Class Order, permitted development and prior approvals means the way we monitor, and report retail and town centre permissions and completions has changed in this monitoring report. The following statement explains the changes:

The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) England Regulations 2020 were introduced by the UK Government on 20th July 2020 and came into force on 1st September 2020. Following this The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development etc.) (England) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2021 (Amendment No. 2 Order 2021) came into force on 1st August 2021 and has introduced a wide range of changes to the GPDO. The regulations made major amendments to the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 by reclassifying certain uses of land / property. The regulations have led to the removal of Classes A and D and part of B from the original schedule to the Use Classes Order and introduced three new Use Classes in their place (Class E – Commercial Business and Service, Class F.1 – Learning and Non-residential institutions and F.2 – Local Community).

For clarity:

- Use Classes A1 (Shops), A2 (Financial and Professional Services) and A3 (Cafes and Restaurants), B1 (Offices) , parts of D1 (Non-Residential Institutions) and parts of D2 (Assembly and Leisure) are included in new Class E (Commercial, Business and Service).
- The former A4 (Drinking establishments), A5 (Hot food takeaway) use classes and a series of D2 Uses (venue for live music, cinema, concert hall and bingo hall) have become ‘sui generis’ uses, thereby falling outside of any use class.
- From 2021-22 and onwards, the new use classes will now be reported on within Annual Monitoring Reports, with the statistics reflective of the previous Use Class classifications in Appendix C.

R1 – Retail planning permission

4.5 The table below shows the amount of retail use floorspace granted planning permission. It is important to note the uses have been monitored in accordance with the new use classes, which came into force on 1 September 2020.

4.6 During the year 8 planning permissions were granted for retail floorspace and 5 of the approvals were for proposals located in Knowsley's retail centres. In addition, there was planning permission approval for a total of 1,084 square metres of retail floorspace.

Table 17: Retail floorspace permission

Use Class	Monitoring year 2021- 2022
E (a) Shop other than the for the sale of hot food	538
E (b) Food and drink which is mostly consumed on the premises	86
E (c) i. financial services	0
E (c) ii. professional services (other than medical services)	67
E (c) iii. any other services which it is appropriate to provide in a commercial, business or service locality	0
E (d) Indoor sport and recreation (not swimming pools, ice rinks or motorised vehicles or firearms)	0
E (e) Medical services not attached to the residence of the practitioner	370
E (f) Non-residential creche, day centre or nursery	0
E (g) (i) office	23
E (g)(ii) the research and development of products or processes	0
E (g) (iii) any industrial process, (which can be carried out in any residential area without causing detriment to the amenity of the area)	0
Total	1,084

All figures are square metres. Figures are net – demolitions are subtracted from new floorspace development figures, and changes of use measured as positive for conversions to a use class, and negative for conversions from a use class. Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

4.7 The table below shows the total floorspace for which permission was granted covering all town centre uses. In addition to the 'E' use classes (Commercial, Business and Service), the table includes proposals for 'F1' (Learning and non-residential institutions) and 'F2' (Local Community Uses) use classes and uses which fall under Sui Generis. During 2021/22, 10 planning permissions were granted for town centre uses, including 6 approvals in designated centres and 4 approvals in out of centre locations, which accounted for the highest floorspace permissions.

Table 18: Floorspace for town centre uses

Type of Centre	Monitoring year 2021- 2022
Town Centre	380
District Centre	564
Major Local Centre	0
Medium Local Centre	0
Minor Parade	112
Out of Centre	671
Retail Park	0
Total	1,727

All figures are square metres. Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

R2 – Retail floorspace completions

4.8 The table below shows the amount of retail floorspace completed during 2021-22. Again, it is important to note that the uses have been monitored in accordance with the new use classes which came into force on 1 September 2020. The table highlights that Use Class E (a) – shops, other than for the sale of hot food - performed strongly in floor space completions when compared to the other use classes.

Table 19: Retail floorspace completions

Use Class	Monitoring year 2021- 2022
E (a) Shop other than the for the sale of hot food	9,010
E (b) Food and drink which is mostly consumed on the premises	1,169
E (c) (i) financial services	0
E (c) (ii) professional services (other than medical services)	67

E (c) (iii) any other services which it is appropriate to provide in a commercial, business or service locality	0
E (d) Indoor sport and recreation (not swimming pools, ice rinks or motorised vehicles or firearms)	955
E (e) Medical services not attached to the residence of the practitioner	103
E (f) Non-residential creche, day centre or nursery	0
E (g) (i) office	90
E (g)(ii) the research and development of products or processes	0
E (g) (iii) any industrial process, (which can be carried out in any residential area without causing detriment to the amenity of the area)	0
Total	11,394

All Figures are square meters. Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Tea

4.9 The table below shows floorspace completions for all town centre uses ('E' classes (Commercial, Business & Service), 'F1 classes' (Learning and non-residential institutions) and 'F2' classes (Local Community Uses) and uses which fall under Sui Generis, either within a retail centre or in an out of centre location) by type of centre.

Table 20: Town centre uses floorspace completions

Type of Centre	Monitoring year 2021 - 2022
Town Centre	178
District Centre	0
Major Local Centre	0
Medium Local Centre	58
Minor Parade	0
Out of Centre	11,703
Retail Park	0
Total	11,939

All figures are square metres. Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

R3 – Vacant shop units

4.10 The number of vacant shop units below is shown as a range i.e., the minimum and maximum number of vacant shop units recorded during the year. Kirkby

and Prescott town centres have experienced a second year of increased vacancies, however, Huyton Village's vacancy numbers decreased. **4.11** Kirkby's increase in vacant shop units is attributed to the completion of the new Morrisons led development in the town centre which at the time of monitoring was completed but not fully occupied yet.

4.12 Overall, the vacancy rate for all town centres has worsened, with the percentage rate of vacant shop units ranging from 11.7 to 15.8% over the course of the year compared to the regional vacancy average of 11.1-13.1% and the national average vacancy rate of 11.2-11.8% (April 2022).

Table 21: The range in vacant shop units

Township	Range	Previous Years				
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
	2021-22					
Kirkby	18-26	16-18	15-19	15-18	15-16	16-19
Prescot	18-24	13-19	18-25	19-25	15-19	16-20
Huyton	8-14	10-12	11-16	16-18	15-18	14-18
All town centres	44-64	42-47	53-56	51-58	45-53	46-57
All town centres – percentage	11.7-15.8%	10.8-12.1%	13.8-14.6%	13.3-15.1%	11.7-13.3%	12.8-13.5%

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

5. Environment and heritage

5.1 This section concentrates on the built and natural environment, dealing with heritage issues, access to and quality of open spaces, and biodiversity.

EH1 – Listed buildings

5.2 The number of nationally listed buildings within Knowsley increased by 2 during the year with the Secretary of State listing of the ‘former Picture Palace Cinema, Prescott’ and the ‘Milestone set on the North-East verge 18 metres North-West of the junction with Gilbert Road, Whiston’. Both structures were given Grade II listings, increasing the total number of listed buildings in Knowsley to 107. St Mary’s Church in Prescott is still noted as ‘At Risk’.

Table 22: Listed buildings

Grade	2021-22	Change since last report
Grade I	1	0
Grade II*	4	0
Grade II	102	2
Total	107	2
‘At Risk’	1	0

Source: Knowsley Council Conservation Team

EH2 – Conservation areas

5.3 There are 15 conservation areas in the Borough, unchanged from the previous monitoring period. Prescott Town Centre remains on the Historic England ‘At Risk’ Register, but we continue to take action through the Townscape Heritage Initiative to support a range of improvements to the fabric and quality of the town’s buildings and spaces.

Table 23: Conservation Areas

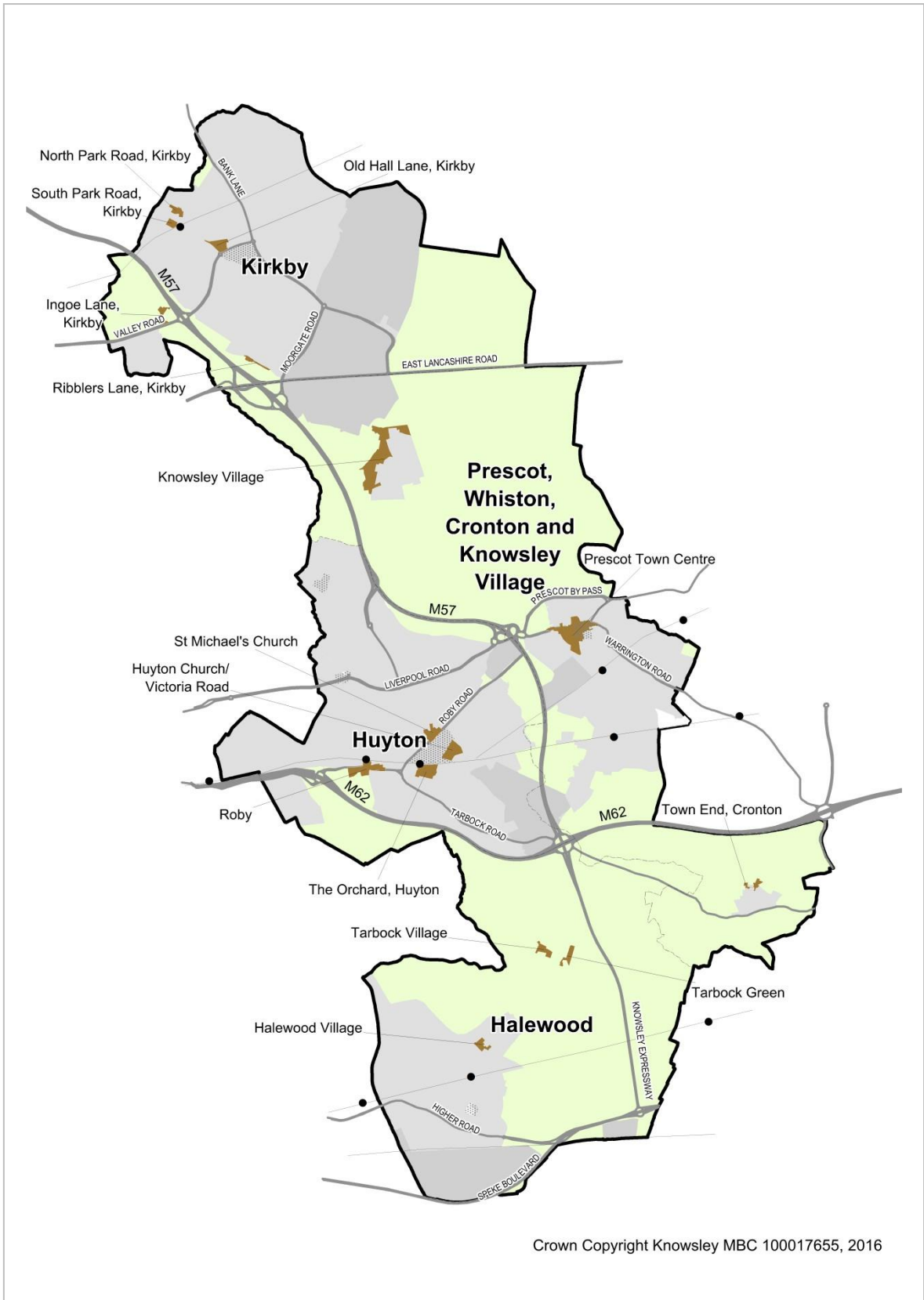
Conservation Area	Appraisal Updated	Management Plan Updated	“At Risk” in 2022
North Park Road and	2018	2018	No
South Park Road, Kirkby	2018	2018	No
Town End, Cronton	2017	2017	No
Roby	2015	2015	No
Victoria Road and Huyton Church Road	2015	2015	No
The Orchard	2014	2014	No
Prescot Town Centre	2012	2012	Yes
Halewood Village	2005	-	No
Huyton Church (St. Michael’s)	2005	-	No
Ingoe Lane, Kirkby	2005	-	No
Knowsley Village	2005	-	No
Old Hall Lane, Kirkby	2005	-	No

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Ribblers Lane, Kirkby	2005	-	No
Tarbock Green	2005	-	No
Tarbock Village	2005	-	No

Source: Knowsley Council Conservation Team and Historic England

Figure 3: Conservation areas



EH3 – Access to parks and open spaces

- 5.4** The Council's requirements for open space provision are set out in the Developer Contributions SPD, which was adopted in January 2016. The borough is divided into 38 'Substantial Residential Areas' (SRAs), and for most public open space uses – parks and gardens, amenity greenspace, provision for children and young people, and allotments – each SRA is expected to be self-sufficient. Areas of the borough which are not largely residential are not included within SRAs. Figure 4 below shows the total open space provision across the borough, while Figure 5 shows the level of provision across the four different typologies measured. This information is drawn from the Council's 2015 Green Space audit, so is unchanged since the last monitoring report.
- 5.5** In general, the overall provision of public open space across the borough is good. However, access to parks and gardens is lacking in the Tower Hill area of Kirkby, parts of Whiston and Halewood, and large parts of Huyton (especially North Huyton and Stockbridge Village). Most places have good access to open spaces, although there are areas of inadequate provision in Kirkby (Field Lane area), Huyton and Roby, and parts of Halewood.
- 5.6** Overall, provision of open spaces for children and young people is insufficient across the whole borough, with nearly two thirds SRAs having less than the required amount of space. Some SRAs record zero provision, in Huyton (Hillside, Whiston Lane and Roscoe's Wood), Whiston (Milton Avenue and Windy Arbor), and in Halewood (Court Farm).
- 5.7** Finally, allotment provision is very low across Knowsley as a whole, with 29 of the 38 SRAs recording zero provision. All of the borough's townships possess small pockets where allotment provision is good, with a particular concentration in the Huyton–Whiston area.
- 5.8** Outdoor sports provision is assessed at Community Area level. Across the borough there is an adequate supply of land for outdoor sports, although there is a shortfall in the Prescott, Whiston, Cronton and Knowsley Village area.

Table 24: Outdoor sports provision

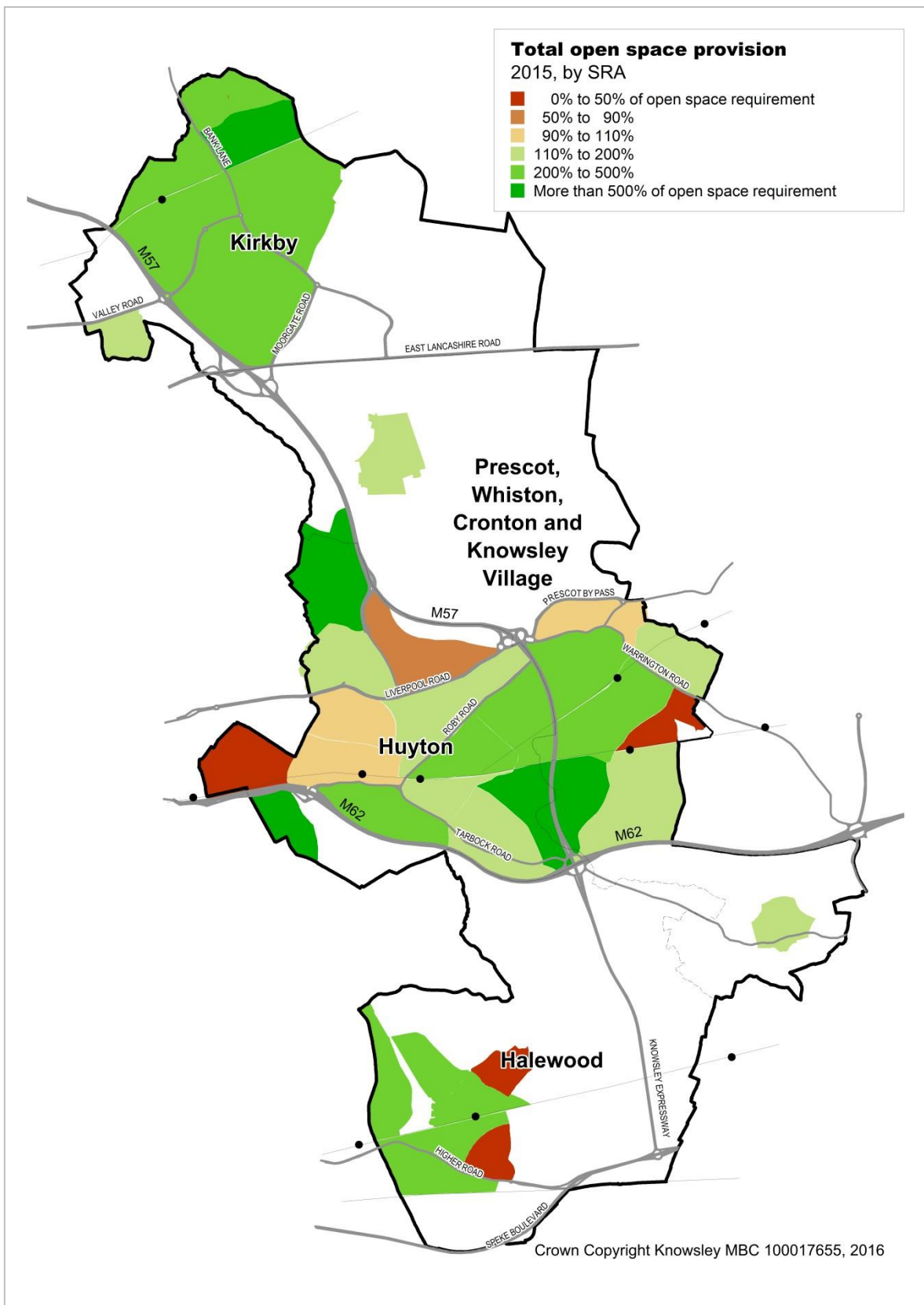
Community Area	Need	Provision (2015)
Kirkby	44	45
Huyton	61	76
Prescot, Whiston, Cronton and Knowsley Village	38	22
Halewood	23	24
Total	156	177

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

⁷ Available online: www.knowsley.gov.uk/knowsleycouncil/media/Documents/dev-contributions-spd-2016.pdf

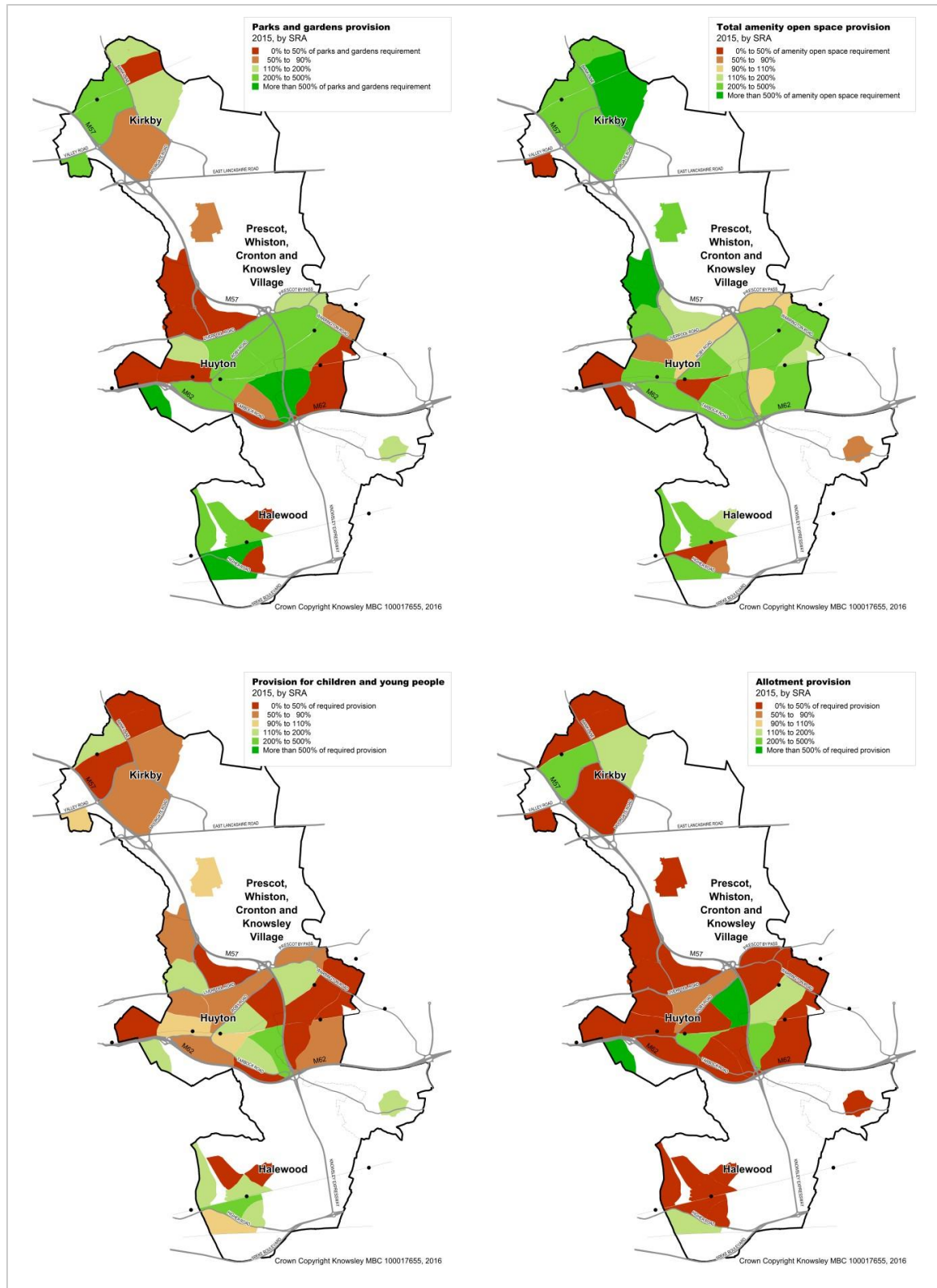
⁸ These equate to the borough's four townships

Figure 4: Total open space provision by SRA



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Figure 5: Open space provision – parks and gardens, amenity spaces, provision for children and young people, and allotments



EH4 – Quality of parks and open spaces

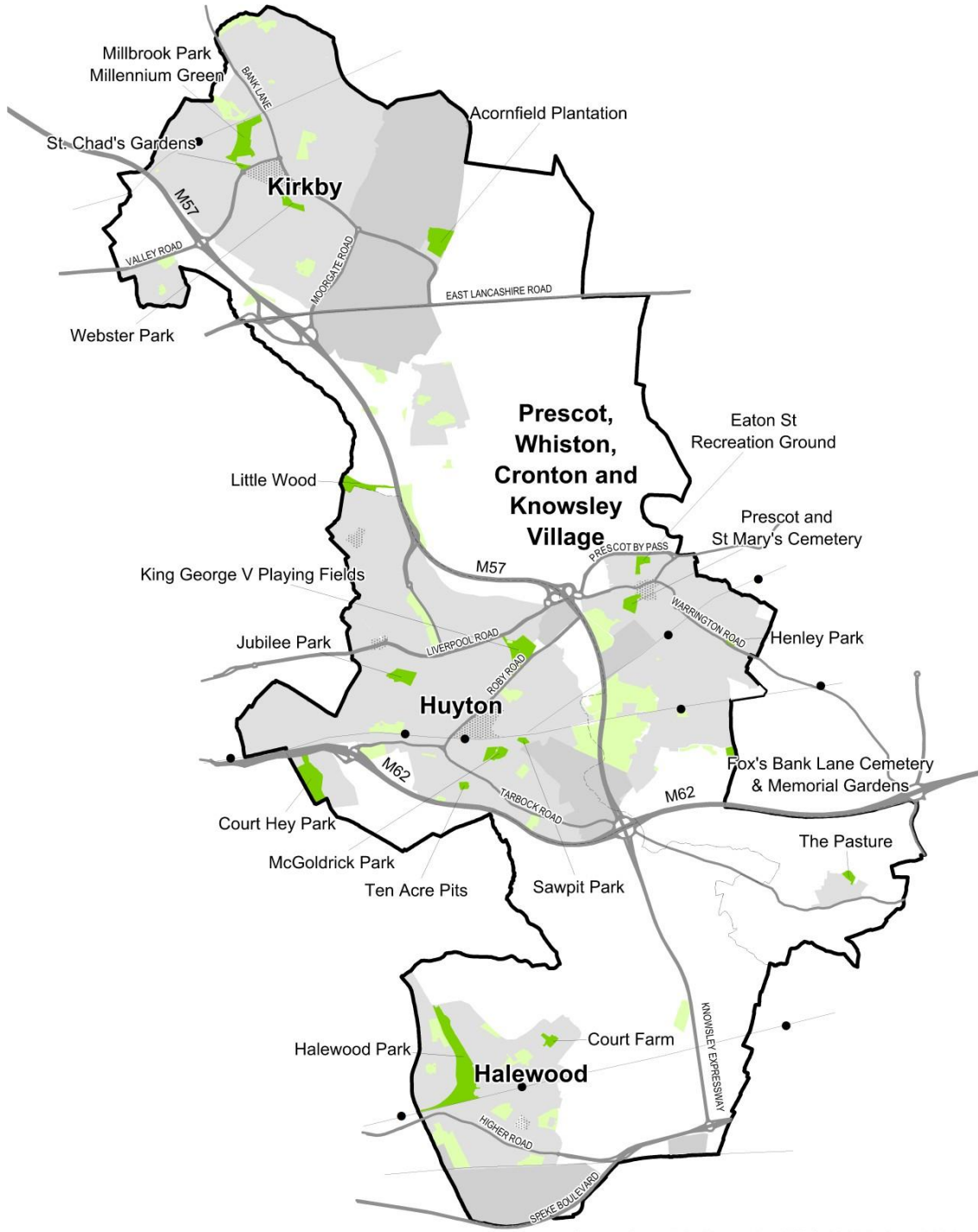
5.9 Launched in 1996 the Green Flag Award scheme is the UK’s benchmark national standard for parks and green spaces. There are 19 Knowsley parks with Green Flag award status in 2021-22, with King George V Playing Fields, Prescot earning a green flag in October 2021. While the numbers have remained static in recent years, overall, there has been an increase of 11 parks from the beginning of the plan period. For more information on the Green Flag Award scheme, see the website at www.greenflagaward.org.

Table 25: Number of parks with Green Flag Awards

	Current Monitoring Year	Previous Years			
	2021-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Green Flag Awards	19	18	18	18	18

Source: Green Flag Awards (Keep Britain Tidy)

Figure 6: Knowsley's parks - Green Flag Award winners



Crown Copyright Knowsley MBC 100017655, 2016

Other parks shown light green and unlabelled

EH5 – Biodiversity

5.10 The number of sites with specific environmental designations in Knowsley remains the same as previous years at 65 local wildlife sites, although it is noted that Tarbock Estate is a potential local wildlife site (LWS) awaiting approvals. Monitoring of the LWSs has increased in order to provide up-to-date information on the number of sites with active conservation management.,

Table 26: Biodiversity sites - monitoring and management

Category	Current Monitoring Year	Previous Years			
	2021-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	0	0	0	0
Special Areas of Conservation	0	0	0	0	0
Special Protection Areas	0	0	0	0	0
RAMSAR sites	0	0	0	0	0
Local wildlife sites	65	65	65	65	65
<i>% Where monitoring taking place</i>	23.07%	-	-	1.54%	9.2%
<i>% Where conservation Management implemented</i>	26.66%	-	-	44.6%	44.6%
Local geological sites	6	6	6	6	6
Local Nature Reserves	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

Part 2 Indicators

Plan preparation and planning performance

6. Knowsley's Development Plan

Development Plan Documents

Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy

- 6.1** The Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy was adopted by Knowsley Council on 6 January 2016 and is available on the Council's website, along with the Inspector's report and its adoption Statement.
- [Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy 2016](#)
 - [Knowsley Local Plan Inspector's Report November 2015](#)
 - [Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy Adoption Statement](#)
- 6.2** The Policies Map is also available on the Council's website:
- [Knowsley Local Plan Policies Map](#)
- 6.3** Some policies of the 2006 Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan policies remain current and relevant because they are 'saved' and remain in use as part of the adopted Local Plan (see Appendix C of Local Plan Core Strategy).
- 6.4** The Merseyside and Halton Joint Waste Local Plan (adopted in 2013) also forms part of the development plan.
- 6.5** The Local Plan and other development plan documents are used in making decisions on planning applications and guides investment and regeneration programmes within the Borough.

Other planning policies and guidance

Supplementary Planning Documents

- 6.6** Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) provide additional detail to the Local Plan policies, to provide guidance to developers and decision makers. No new SPDs were produced during 2021-22.
- 6.7** SPDs (as of publication date of this document) can be found on the Council's website at <https://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/local-plan/examination-library/supplementary-planning-documents>

Future planning policy documents

- 6.8** During 2022-23 the following SPDs are programmed to be developed and adopted:
- A ‘Sustainable Travel SPD to replace the existing ‘Choice of Travel’ SPD from 2010.
 - A ‘Shopfront and Signage Design’ SPD to replace the existing SPD from 2016.
 - The Town Centre Uses SPD (adopted September 2022)

Statement of Community Involvement

- 6.9** The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out the Council’s approach to community and stakeholder involvement in planning matters. A SCI was most recently adopted in April 2017, and it is intended to consult on a new SCI in November 2022 and adopt it in early 2023.

Local Development Scheme

- 6.10** The Local Development Scheme (LDS) is a "project plan" which describes the structure of, and production timescales/arrangements for different documents which will form the Knowsley Local Plan. The most recent LDS was published in July 2013, since when the Local Plan Core Strategy and several Supplementary Planning Documents have been adopted.

Liverpool City Region Combined Authority (LCRCA)

Statement of Cooperation on Local Planning

- 6.11** The Liverpool City Region Devolution Agreement established the need for the development of a Single Spatial Framework for the City Region relating to strategic land use planning. The Liverpool City Region Combined Authority lead the devising of the Framework.
- 6.12** The Liverpool City Region Spatial Planning Statement of Common Ground (“the Statement”) was adopted in October 2019. The Statement covers the Liverpool city region’s six Local Authorities, plus West Lancashire district council. The Statement also builds on a range of earlier collaborative work across the city region, in particular the Statement of Cooperation.
- 6.13** The Statement was established in response to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), requiring that strategic policymaking authorities ought to document agreement and cooperation on cross boundary strategic planning matters. In addition, the Statement directly responds to the Duty to Cooperate statutory requirement.

- 6.14** The Statement covers a variety of spatial planning matters within the city region, including:
- Housing Delivery
 - Economic Land (Strategic B8 sites)
 - Green Belt
 - Environmental and Green Infrastructure
 - Transport Planning
 - Health and Wellbeing
 - Digital Inclusion
- 6.15** For each the Statement identifies the points of common ground already established, along with specifying the areas where the city region authorities will work together to address cross boundary strategic matters.
- 6.16** The Statement will inform the policy matters to be covered by the emerging Spatial Development Strategy (SDS) for the Liverpool City Region, which is a requirement of the Liverpool City Region Devolution Deal.
- 6.17** During 2021-22 support was provided to the Combined Authority's work in their work on the evidence base for the Liverpool City Region SDS.

Duty to Cooperate

- 6.18** Throughout 2021-22, the Council worked with neighbouring authorities and key stakeholders on strategic planning matters, as part of the `Duty to Cooperate` statutory required through the Localism Act 2011¹³.
- 6.19** Responses were submitted to the following consultations from our neighbours and the LCRA during the year:
- West Lancashire Local Plan 2023-2040 Scope, Issues and Options, and;
 - Sefton Council – 'Call for Sites' 2022.
- 6.20** Responses to the emerging waste local plans of non-neighbouring local authorities are provided on the Council's behalf by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Services (MEAS). MEAS also respond on behalf of the six Waste Local Plan districts to requests from local authorities within England with regard to waste planning matters, which are normally associated with the preparation of waste local plans and in particular waste capacity and waste movements in and out of the plan area.

¹³ Localism Act 2011 section 110

Chapter 7 Planning applications – decisions and appeals

7 Planning applications – decisions and appeals

- 7.1** This section looks at how the Council deals with planning applications – both in terms of how quickly it processes applications and (using appeals as a proxy indicator) how well it determines applications.

PP1 – Planning Decisions performance

- 7.2** Targets are set nationally and locally for the speed of decision making on planning applications. For ‘minor’¹⁴ applications the local target is to determine 70 percent of applications within eight weeks (this is tougher than the national target of 65 percent). For ‘major’ applications, the target (local and national) is to determine 60 percent within 13 weeks.
- 7.3** The number of minor applications received in 2021-22 reduced in relation to previous years. The Council’s performance in determining these applications comfortably exceeded both the national and local target and a performance of 96% of applications determined in time is the equal highest during the last five years.
- 7.4** The number of major applications received in 2021-22 increased from the previous year (from 22 to 26) with the Council’s performance, in their determination, remaining at 100%, far exceeding the national and local targets for making decisions on major applications.

Table 27: Minor and major application statistics

	Current Monitoring Year	Previous years			
	2021-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Minor applications	70	116	113	116	101
Determined within 8 weeks	96%	77%	81%	93%	96%
Major applications	26	46	21	32	22
Determined within 13 weeks	100%	94%	81%	100%	100%

Source: Knowsley Council Development Management Monitoring System

¹⁴ The threshold for a major development is any application that involves mineral extraction, waste development, the provision of 10+ dwellings / a site area over 0.5 Hectares or a floorspace of over 1,000sqm / an area of 1 hectare. Anything smaller than this would be considered as an application for a minor development.

PP2 – Planning Appeals performance

- 7.5** There are no local performance targets for planning appeals, although the Council’s approach on planning applications is to discuss and agree amendments with applicants for planning permission so that unacceptable development proposals can be made acceptable through the submission of amended plans and details. In this way the number of appeals is reduced; and in the few occasions where they are submitted the intent is that the decision taken is entirely defensible.
- 7.6** In the context of a small number of appeals submitted to Knowsley each year, a year on year comparison is of limited value because each appeal relates to a separate planning application and a different set of circumstances. However, if there was a significant increase in the number of appeals lost over several years, this would suggest that the Council needed to look closely at reviewing its decision-making processes or planning policies. Having said that, during 2020/21 only 9 appeals were determined, and all (100%) were upheld.

Table 28: Planning appeals statistics

	Current Monitoring Year	Previous years			
	2021-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total appeals	9	20	16	15	5
Appeals upheld	9	6	7	7	2
Percentage of appeals upheld	100%	30%	56%	47%	40%

Source: Knowsley Council Development Management Monitoring System

8. Developer contributions

8.1 This section provides information relating to the Council’s performance in securing and collecting developer contributions from applicants for planning permission in order to make unacceptable development acceptable through providing essential infrastructure and services. This Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) is an annual public report, which provides a summary of developer contributions. It can be accessed at:
<https://www.knowsley.gov.uk/knowsleycouncil/media/Documents/S106-Infrastructure-Funding-Statement-2020-21-FINAL.pdf>

PP3 – Developer Contributions

- 8.2** The value of financial contributions secured (i.e., the amount which could be paid to the Council if all developments went ahead and made the maximum level of contributions set out in permissions) rose by £12.923M during 2021-22, an even more significant increase than in 2020-21. Although it should be noted that part of the potential contribution is subject to how many houses are approved under a future reserved matters application.
- 8.3** The value of financial contributions collected (i.e., funds realised from developments going ahead and reaching the stage where payment of contributions is required) increased slightly for the same period. The developer contributions secured from 8 new schemes in 2021-22 will potentially providing 479 new affordable homes and the number of financial contributions collected increased by almost double the amount collected in the previous year.

Table 29: Contributions secured and collected

	Current Monitoring Year	Previous years			
	2021-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
New schemes making ‘in kind’ contributions	8	1	1	4	4
New schemes making financial contributions	19	5	5	11	11
Value of new financial contributions secured (£,000s)	17,939	3,087	915	421	5,016
Value of financial contributions collected (£,000s)	2,401	1,424	528	1,233	1,472
Number of schemes where financial contributions reduced or removed	0	0	2	0	0

Source: Knowsley Council Development Management Monitoring System

Appendices

A Glossary

This glossary explains some of the terms used within this report; it is based on a more comprehensive version which can be found in Appendix A of the Local Plan: Core Strategy¹⁰.

Adoption

The confirmation by the Local Planning Authority that a planning policy document should be used to determine or guide (as appropriate) development decisions. This is usually publicised by legal notices in newspapers, with the adopted documents being made available for purchase and available to view on the Council's website.

Affordable Housing

Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing for specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the market and which seeks to meet the needs of current and future eligible households at a cost low enough for them to afford¹¹.

Allocated Site/Site Allocation

Sites which are identified for a specific use e.g., housing or Green Belt on the Local Plan Policies Map.

Biodiversity

The variety of life in all forms (e.g., wildlife, plants etc).

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)

An overarching framework for habitat and species conservation, which works on the basis of partnership to identify local priorities and targets.

Brownfield Land/Previously Developed Land (PDL)

Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time.

¹⁰ Available online at <https://localplanmaps.knowsley.gov.uk/documents/knowsley-local-plan-adopted-core-strategy.pdf>

¹¹ Refer to NPPF Glossary for the latest definition of affordable housing.

Community Area (CA)

A collection of Substantial Residential Areas (SRA) which relate to the largest settlements in Knowsley (Huyton, Kirkby, Prescott/Whiston and Halewood), which is used to calculate the surplus and deficits for outdoor sports facilities relative to adopted standards under Policy CS21. The size of the Community Areas reflects the fact that residents of the borough travel beyond SRA boundaries to visit such facilities. A map indicating boundaries of the CAs can be viewed in the Developer Contributions SPD.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area. The CIL must be collected through the preparation of a Charging Schedule, supported by a range of infrastructure planning and economic viability evidence. There is no CIL in Knowsley.

Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (DLUHC)

The government department which sets policy on local government, housing, urban regeneration, planning and fire and rescue. DCLG also has responsibility for all race equality and community cohesion related issues in England, and for building regulations, fire safety and some housing issues in England and Wales.

Comparison Goods/Convenience Goods

Comparison goods include clothing, shoes, household appliances, books, etc, where the customer can make a comparison between different retailers. This differs from convenience goods, which include everyday items such as food and drink.

Conservation Area

An area defined in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as '*an area of special architectural and historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.*' Councils must publish a map showing the boundaries of these areas where extra planning controls apply and also produce a conservation area proposals statement.

Core Strategy

See entry for 'Local Plan Core Strategy'.

Deliverable Site

To be considered deliverable for housing development, sites should:

- Be available now.
- Offer a suitable location for development now and contribute to the creation of sustainable, mixed communities; and
- Have a reasonable prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within five years.

Density

A measurement of how intensively land is occupied by built development. For housing, this is measured in dwellings per hectare (dpha).

Design and Access Statement

A document that explains the design concepts, implications and justification associated with a planning application. This includes how an applicant has carefully considered how everyone, including disabled people, older people and young children, will be able to use the development.

Developer Contribution

In-kind or financial contributions provided by developers to contribute to the cost of infrastructure and other items, in order that the development is acceptable in planning terms and accords with the policies in the Local Plan. This can take the form of a legal agreement or the operation of a tariff-based system for contributions. Legal agreements may take the form of a 'planning obligation', which is a legally enforceable obligation entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal.

Development Brief

A document that sets out detailed development principles for a development site.

Development Plan

Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans, which have been adopted or made under powers in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by the Localism Act 2011.

Development Plan Document (DPD)

Planning policy documents which carry the most weight in a Local Plan. Once prepared they have to be submitted to the Secretary of State at the Department for Levelling Up Housing and Communities. An independent planning inspector then examines them to make sure that they meet legislative, regulatory and national policy requirements.

The Knowsley Local Plan will include three Development Plan Documents, namely the Local Plan: Core Strategy, the Local Plan: Site Allocations and Development Policies; and the Merseyside and Halton Joint Waste Local Plan.

Development Management

The process by which proposals for new development are assessed by the local planning authority. This is undertaken primarily through the determination of planning applications.

District Centre

A group of shops often containing at least one supermarket or superstore, and a range of non-retail services, such as banks, building societies and restaurants, as well as local public facilities such as a library.

Economic Viability Assessment

The assessment of a development scheme, in order that the level of financial viability can be established. Such assessments are undertaken by developers in advance of pursuing a scheme. This can be calculated from development costs, profit and land value, all of which are deducted from scheme value to work out a residual value (positive or negative) which indicates the viability of the scheme. A variety of methods are available. It can be used to inform policy positions, and on a scheme-by-scheme basis when planning applications are being assessed.

Evidence Base

The range of reports, studies, data and surveys specifically collected and used to inform Local Plan preparation.

Extra Care Accommodation

Housing which offers self-contained accommodation together with communal facilities and where care and support services are provided from a team based on site.

Green Belt Land

Designated land – primarily open land – around built-up areas designed to limit urban sprawl and to define town and country areas. It is generally protected land with a strong presumption against development.

Green Infrastructure (GI)

A concept recognising the environmental, social and economic, often multi-functional value of the network of natural environmental components and green and blue spaces that lies within and between towns and villages. In the same way that the transport infrastructure is made up of a network of roads, railways and airports, etc. Green Infrastructure has its own physical components, including parks, rivers, street trees and moorland.

Greenfield Sites

Greenfield sites are land which is not previously developed and can include agricultural land in rural areas, but also undeveloped land within the urban area.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

Published by Government and provides an overall measure of 'deprivation' across a range of indicators, against which social and economic conditions in one area can be compared to other areas in England.

Internationally Important Sites for Biodiversity

The Natura 2000 network of protected sites established under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), comprising Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated in the UK and also incorporating Special Protection Areas (SPA) designated under the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC codified from 79/409/EEC). Ramsar sites are also included with European Sites within UK legislation.

Joint Employment Land and Premises Study (JELPS)

A study commissioned by Halton, Knowsley, Sefton and West Lancashire districts to consider the supply and demand for land and premises for business and employment purposes. It forms a key part of the Local Plan evidence base.

Listed Buildings

Buildings or other built structures included in the statutory list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest of national significance. Listing decisions are made by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport and the listing system is administered by English Heritage.

Liverpool City Region (LCR)

The sub-regional area, including the authorities of Liverpool, Halton, Knowsley, Sefton, St. Helens and Wirral. The term is also sometimes used in relation to a wider area, covering the authority areas of West Lancashire and Cheshire West and Chester.

Local Development Document (LDD)

A collective term for planning policy documents, including all parts of the Local Plan, Neighbourhood Plans and Supplementary Planning Documents.

Local Development Framework (LDF)

The term previously used to refer to the portfolio of Local Development Documents, including Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and various process documents. This term has been replaced with the term Local Plan, although this refers only to the portfolio of Development Plan Documents.

Local Development Orders (LDOs)

An Order made by a local planning authority (under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) that grants planning permission for a specific development proposal or classes of development.

Local Development Scheme (LDS)

The business plan for production of the Local Plan. It identifies and describes the Development Plan Documents and when they will be produced. It covers a three-year period and is subject to updating following production of Monitoring Reports to check progress.

Local Nature Reserve (LNR)

A statutory designation made by local authorities (under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949) relating to places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. LNRs are designated to support biodiversity and geodiversity and offer opportunities for people to learn about and enjoy the natural environment.

Local Plan (LP)

The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. The Local Plan includes 'Development Plan Documents' adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

In Knowsley, this includes the Local Plan Core Strategy, Local Plan Site Allocations and Development Policies and Merseyside and Halton Joint Waste Local Plan, accompanied by a Local Plan Policies Map. The Local Plan also includes the Saved Policies of the Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (2006).

Local Plan: Core Strategy (sometimes Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy) (LPCS or KLPCS)

A document which forms the central part of the Knowsley Local Plan and sets out the long-term spatial vision, objectives and strategic policies for the borough. The Local Plan Core Strategy has the formal status of a Development Plan Document and will be joined by further Local Plan documents. Further information about the role and status of the Core Strategy is available in Chapter 1: Introduction.

Local Plan Site Allocations and Development Policies

Sets out a range of detailed planning policies which will assist in the development management process. The document will also include a range of site allocations (e.g., for housing or employment uses), which will be used to update the adopted Local Plan Proposals Map. The document will form a constituent part of the Knowsley Local Plan and will have the formal status of a Development Plan Document.

Local Transport Plan (LTP)

A plan which sets out sub-regional objectives, strategies, and policies for transport, detailing the schemes and initiatives that will be delivered, together with the performance indicators and targets used to monitor progress. The LTP covering Knowsley is that for the Merseyside area, which is prepared by the Integrated Transport Authority.

Local Wildlife Site (LWS)/Local Geological Site (LGS)

Previously known as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), or alternatively Site of Biological Interest (SBI)/Site of Geological Interest (SGI), these are areas of land with significant wildlife or geological value. Typically, they can comprise an area of woodland, grassland meadows or a local water body.

Localism Act

Enacted in late 2011, the Act contains a wide range of legislative changes, including many affecting local authorities and local spatial planning. The Act introduced the legislative basis for: the abolition of Regional Strategies; a new 'duty to co-operate'; changes to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) system; and neighbourhood planning. Further details are available on the DCLG website.

Locally Listed Buildings

Buildings designated by the local planning authority to be of local historic and/or architectural significance and included in a local list. Although they are not statutorily protected, scrutiny will be given to any development affecting them.

Main Town Centre Uses

Retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlet centres), leisure, entertainment facilities, intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, night-clubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres, and bingo halls), offices, and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities).

Merseyside and Halton Joint Waste Local Plan

Prepared jointly on behalf of six local authorities, this plan sets out waste management policies for the sub-region. The policies include site allocations and development management policies. This document is adopted and forms part of the Local Plan for each local authority in Merseyside and Halton.

Mineral Safeguarding Area

An area designated by Minerals Planning Authorities which covers known deposits of minerals which are proposed to be safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development.

Monitoring Report (MR)

Previously known as the Annual Monitoring Report, this assesses the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which planning policies are being implemented. It includes contextual information relating to a variety of factors, which help to measure the effectiveness of the planning policies adopted by the Council, with reference to the Local Plan Monitoring Framework. Knowsley Council expects to publish a Monitoring Report at least annually, every December, covering the previous financial year.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Introduced by the Government in 2012, this replaced the majority of adopted national planning policy, including most Planning Policy Statements and Planning Policy Guidance notes. The NPPF is supplemented by remaining guidance, and other policy statements. The NPPF sets out national priorities for delivering sustainable development and economic growth, including a very wide range of policies and guidance, relating to

themes such as housing, environment and economy, and procedural matters (such as plan-making and decision-taking). The policies of the NPPF will be applied alongside those in Knowsley's Local Plan. Further information is available on the Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities website .

Nationally Important Sites for Biodiversity

These include protected site designations such as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), Local Nature Reserves (LNRs), Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs), National Nature Reserves (NNRs), Ramsar sites and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

Neighbourhood Plan/Neighbourhood Development Plan

A plan prepared by a parish council or neighbourhood forum for a particular neighbourhood (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended by the Localism Act 2011). A neighbourhood plan would, once brought into effect, comprise part of the statutory Development Plan for the area. It would therefore, alongside any adopted Local Plan documents, need to be considered when assessing any development proposals affecting the area.

Outdoor Sports Provision

A term which includes grass playing pitches (public and privately owned), artificial playing pitches, golf courses, bowling greens, tennis courts, and any land which may be currently vacant but that has been in sports use within the previous five years.

Plan Period

Refers to the period of operation for a Local Plan. For the Knowsley Local Plan, this is from 2010–11 to 2027–28.

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

This Act made provision relating to spatial development and town and country planning, and the compulsory acquisition of land. It introduced the Local Development Framework (LDF) system for planning policy and remains the main legislative basis for production of Local Plans.

Planning Condition

A condition imposed on a grant of planning permission (in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) or a condition included in a Local Development Order or Neighbourhood Development Order.

Previously Developed Land (PDL)

See entry for 'Brownfield Land'.

Principal Regeneration Area (PRA)

A location identified by the Council as having the greatest need and opportunity for comprehensive change through major new development during the period of the Local Plan.

Public Realm

The space between and surrounding buildings and open spaces that are accessible to the public and including streets, pedestrianised areas, squares and river frontages.

Renewable and low carbon energy

Includes energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, the sun and from biomass and deep geothermal heat. Low carbon technologies are those that can help reduce emissions (compared to conventional use of fossil fuels).

Safeguarded Land

Comprises areas and sites which may be required to serve development needs in the longer term, i.e., beyond the end of the plan period (post 2028). Safeguarded land should be genuinely capable of development when needed and be where future development would be an efficient use of land, well integrated with existing development.

Scheduled Monument

A nationally important historic building or structure or archaeological site, given protection against detrimental and unauthorised change. When designated, Scheduled Monuments are added to the schedule (which has been kept since 1882) of monuments whose preservation is given priority over other land uses. Scheduled Monuments are also sometimes referred to as 'Scheduled Ancient Monuments'.

Shared Ownership

An arrangement where the ownership of a property is shared, usually between a registered social landlord and a private purchaser.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Protected sites designated under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC).

Special Protection Areas (SPA)

Protected sites designated under the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC codified from 79/409/EEC).

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

Sets out how the Council will consult and engage with the community and others in the production of all documents within the Local Plan, and when determining planning applications.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

European Directive 2001/42/EC (the SEA Directive) requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have 'significant effects'

on the environment, known as Strategic Environmental Assessment. To meet the requirements of the directive, a body must prepare an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives, considering the objectives and geographical scope of the plan, are identified, described and evaluated. For the Knowsley Local Plan, this is incorporated in the Sustainability Appraisal.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)

A document which is normally produced by a local planning authority in consultation with the Environment Agency, and which forms the basis for preparing appropriate policies for flood risk management at the local level.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)

A systematic assessment of the availability of land which is developable and deliverable for new housing within an area. The assessment includes a 'Call for Sites' where the public can promote sites as being suitable for housing development and an appraisal of deliverability by a panel of developers and registered social landlords active in the local market.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)

A study across an identified largely 'self-contained' housing market to assess how the market operates and is likely to operate in the future. A SHMA assesses past, current and future trends in housing type and tenure, household size, and housing need, and of the housing needs of specific groups with particular requirements.

Substantial Residential Area (SRA)

A residential area that should, in order to provide a satisfactory residential environment, be self-sufficient in public open space. The overall proportion of open space within these areas is measured as a surplus or deficit relative to population in accordance with adopted standards. Maps defining the existing boundaries of the SRAs will be set out in the Developer Contributions SPD.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

A planning policy document which provides supplementary information in respect of the policies contained in the Local Plan, and which focus on particular issues or places. They are subject to consultation but are not subject to an independent examination.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

An assessment of the economic, environmental and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process to allow decisions to be made that accord with sustainable development. For the Knowsley Local Plan, this covers the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

These systems provide an alternative to the traditional methods of dealing with water drainage, aiming to mimic the natural movement of water from a development, slowing run-off, reducing flood risk, improving water quality and potentially providing attractive features.

Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs)

Sites which have been removed from the green belt to accommodate Knowsley's needs for new housing and employment development up to 2028 and beyond. Sustainable Urban Extensions are areas which are capable of development when needed and to provide for an efficient use of infrastructure and land which is well integrated with existing development.

Transport Assessment (TA)

A comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies what measures will be required to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel, particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport and what measures will need to be taken to deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the development.

Travel Plan

A long-term management strategy for an organisation or site that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives through action which is articulated in a document that is regularly reviewed.

Use Classes Order

The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 and subsequent amendments, group a number of land uses into categories or 'Use Classes'. Changes of use within the same Use Class or between certain different Use Classes as set out in the General Permitted Development Order (GPDO) are normally deemed to have consent and do not in most cases require specific planning permission.

Vitality and Viability (Town Centres)

Terms used to assess the health of a town centre or other centre as measured by several indicators, such as the overall floorspace for retail and leisure, diversity of uses, range of goods that are sold, retailer representation, expenditure retention, rental values, level of vacancies, pedestrian 'footfall' figures, etc.

Waste Hierarchy

A framework that has become a cornerstone of sustainable waste management, setting out the order in which options for waste management should be considered based on environmental impact.

Appendix B Indicators used in this report

B Indicators used in this report

The tables below show the indicators now being used, as well as how they relate to those used in reports up to and including the 2014-15 year.

For some of the indicators we have not been able to include the full range of analysis proposed, this information is indicated in light italic type in the following tables.

Economy and Employment

Table 30:

E1	Employment land available
Measure	Land available or allocated for employment uses (ha)
Spatial	District Principal Regeneration Area
Time	Total (plan period) Risk assessed available in next five years
Other breakdown	Type (allocation or source of supply – current MI4) <i>Percentage of total which is previously developed land</i>
Pre-2015 indicators	MI4, MI38, MI46

E2	Employment land lost
Measure	Employment land lost (ha)
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years Plan period
Other breakdown	Reason for loss
Pre-2015 indicator	MI6

E3	Employment land developed
Measure	Land developed for employment use (ha)
Spatial	District Principal Regeneration Area
Time	Last five years Plan period
Other breakdown	<i>Use class</i> <i>Percentage of total on previously developed land</i>
Pre-2015 indicators	MI1, MI3, MI39, MI44

E4	Employment floorspace developed
Measure	Floorspace developed for employment use (m ²)
Spatial	District Principal Regeneration Area
Time	Last five years Plan period
Other breakdown	Use class
Pre-2015 indicators	MI2, MI45

Housing

H1	Housing land available¹²
Measure	Capacity of land available for housing development (units)
Spatial	District <i>Principal Regeneration Area</i>
Time	Plan period Next five years
Other breakdown	<i>Percentage of total which is previously developed land</i>
Pre-2015 indicators	MI30, MI31, MI38

H2	Sites for Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
Measure	Pitches with consent (units)
Spatial	District
Time	Last year Plan period
Other breakdown	Gypsy & Traveller pitches Travelling Showpeople yards
Pre-2015 indicator	MI29

¹² More detail on housing land availability can be found in the Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), the latest version of which is available online via <https://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/local-plan/local-plan-evidence-base#SHLAA>

Appendix B Indicators used in this report

H3	Housing land lost
Measure	<i>Capacity of housing land lost (units)</i>
Spatial	<i>District</i>
Time	<i>Last five years</i> <i>Plan period</i>
Other breakdown	<i>Reason for loss</i>
Pre-2015 indicator	MI32

H4	Homes lost
Measure	Homes demolished or lost to change of use (units)
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years Plan period
Other breakdown	Reason for loss
Pre-2015 indicator	MI19

H5	Empty homes
Measure	Number of homes empty (units)
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years Plan period
Other breakdown	Tenure (partial data only) Length of time empty Units brought back into use by council or partners
Pre-2015 indicators	MI26, MI27

H6	Housing completions
Measure	Number of new homes completed (units)
Spatial	District Principal Regeneration Area Township
Time	Last five years Plan period
Other breakdown	<i>Percentage of total on previously developed land</i> <i>Affordable units</i>
Pre-2015 indicators	MI18, MI21, MI23, MI24, MI39, MI42

H7	Housing change
Measure	Net housing completions
Spatial	District <i>Principal Regeneration Area</i> <i>Township</i>
Time	Last five years Plan period
Other breakdown	None
Pre-2015 indicators	MI19, MI20

Retail and Town Centres

R1	Retail planning permissions
Measure	Retail floorspace planning permissions granted (m ²)
Spatial	District <i>Centre</i> Type of centre
Time	Last five years
Other breakdown	Use class <i>Convenience-comparison</i>
Pre-2015 indicator	New

R2	Retail completions
Measure	Retail floorspace completed (m ²)
Spatial	District <i>Centre</i> Type of centre
Time	Last five years
Other breakdown	Use class Convenience-comparison breakdown
Pre-2015 indicators	MI49, MI55

Appendix B Indicators used in this report

R3	Vacant shop units
Measure	<i>Number of vacant shop units within Town Centres</i>
Spatial	<i>Centre District</i>
Time	<i>2021-22 only due to Use Class changes Last year Last five years (once monitoring re-established)</i>
Other breakdown	None
Pre-2015 indicators	MI50, MI56

TC1	Town Centres sub-report
Measure	Retail, employment and service development within town centres
Spatial	Centre
Time	Last year
Other breakdown	Footfall Spend
Pre-2015 indicators	MI49, MI51, MI53, MI54, MI55, MI56, MI57, MI58

Environment and Heritage

EH1	Listed buildings
Measure	Number of listed buildings
Spatial	District
Time	Snapshot Change since previous year
Other breakdown	Grade Buildings at risk
Pre-2015 indicator	MI60

EH2	Conservation
Measure	Conservation areas
Spatial	District
Time	Snapshot
Other breakdown	Appraisal update Management plan update Conservation areas at risk
Pre-2015 indicator	MI61

EH3	Access to parks and open spaces
Measure	Provision of parks and open spaces Outdoor sports provision
Spatial	Township Substantial Residential Area
Time	Snapshot
Other breakdown	Open space type
Pre-2015 indicators	MI86, MI87

EH4	Quality of parks and open spaces
Measure	Green Flag awards
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years
Other breakdown	None
Pre-2015 indicators	MI88, MI89

EH5	Biodiversity
Measure	Sites with specific environmental designations
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years
Other breakdown	Sites where active monitoring and management is taking place
Pre-2015 indicators	MI93, MI95, MI96

Planning performance

PP1	Planning decision performance
Measure	Planning applications determined within target timescales
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years
Other breakdown	Minor applications Major applications
Pre-2015 indicator	MI111

Appendix B Indicators used in this report

PP2	Planning appeals
Measure	Planning appeals upheld
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years
Other breakdown	None
Pre-2015 indicator	MI112

PP3	Developer contributions
Measure	Developer contributions (cash and 'in kind') secured and collected
Spatial	District
Time	Last five years
Other breakdown	Number of schemes Contributions for open space secured and collected Developer contributions reduced or removed
Pre-2015 indicators	MI91, MI113

The indicators in this Monitoring Report link to the Core Strategy objectives as follows:

Monitoring Report indicator		Core Strategy objective	Sustainable economic and employment growth	A well-balanced housing market	Regeneration and transformation	Distinctive, viable and sustainable town centres	Quality of place	Sustainable transport	Managed environmental resources	Green infrastructure and rural areas	Promoting health and wellbeing in Knowsley
E1	Employment land available		●		●						
E2	Employment land lost		●		●						
E3	Employment land developed		●		●						
E4	Employment floorspace developed		●		●						
H1	Housing land available		●	●	●		●				
H2	Sites for Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople			●							●
H3	Housing land lost		●	●	●		●				

Monitoring Report indicator		Core Strategy objective	Sustainable economic and employment growth	A well-balanced housing market	Regeneration and transformation	Distinctive, viable and sustainable town centres	Quality of place	Sustainable transport	Managed environmental resources	Green infrastructure and rural areas	Promoting health and wellbeing in Knowsley
H4	Homes lost			●			●				
H5	Empty homes			●	●		●				●
H6	Housing completions	●	●	●	●	●	●				
H7	Housing change	●	●	●	●	●	●				
R1	Retail planning permissions	●		●	●	●	●				
R2	Retail floorspace completed	●		●	●	●	●				
R3	Vacant shop units	●		●	●	●	●				
TC1	Town Centres report	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●
EH1	Listed buildings					●	●		●		
EH2	Conservation					●	●		●		
EH3	Access to parks and open spaces						●	●	●	●	●
EH4	Quality of parks and open spaces						●		●	●	●
EH5	Biodiversity						●		●	●	●
PP1	Planning decision performance	●		●							
PP2	Planning appeals	●		●							
PP3	Developer contributions	●		●			●	●	●	●	●

Appendix B Indicators used in this report

Data sources for indicators no longer included in the Monitoring Report

	Measure	Alternative data source
MI5	Surplus/deficit of deliverable employment land within five years relative to employment requirement	None.
MI7	Total number of active businesses	ONS Business Activity, Size and Location dataset: www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation
MI8	Business density	Can be calculated from MI7 and ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates: www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland
MI9	Number of – new businesses in the borough, business births, deaths and survival per annum	ONS Business Demography dataset: www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyreferencetable
MI10	Planning Permission granted for business in rural areas, tourism facilities/businesses	Planning applications and decisions available on Knowsley Council website: http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/view-planning-applications
MI11	Percentage of Knowsley residents by employment sector	ONS Business Register and Employment Survey ¹³ : www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/businessregisterandemploymentsurveybresprovisionalresults/previousReleases
MI12	Total employee jobs in Knowsley by occupation and annual change	ONS Annual Population Survey – Workplace Analysis available via NOMIS website: www.nomisweb.co.uk
MI13	Average job density	Can be calculated from ONS Annual Population Survey available via NOMIS website: www.nomisweb.co.uk

¹³ Note that this dataset provides information for jobs within Knowsley, rather than Knowsley residents.

	Measure	Alternative data source
MI14	Number of – Knowsley residents in employment, commuter flows to/from neighbouring districts	ONS Location of usual residence and place of work by method of travel to work dataset available via NOMIS website (data from 2011 Census): www.nomisweb.co.uk
MI15	Number of Knowsley residents claiming job seekers allowance for – 6 months or more, 12 months or more	ONS Jobseeker's Allowance by age and duration dataset available via NOMIS website: www.nomisweb.co.uk
MI16	Economically active people on out of work benefits	Department for Work and Pensions Working Age Client Group dataset: http://tabulation-tool.dwp.gov.uk/NESS/WACG/wacg.htm
MI17	Average (median) gross weekly earnings of Knowsley residents for full and part time employment	ONS Annual Population Survey available via NOMIS website: www.nomisweb.co.uk
MI25	Average density of new dwellings completed	Can be calculated from planning application information available on Knowsley Council website: http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/view-planning-applications
MI28	Gross additional specialist and/or supported housing units	None identified
MI33	Tenure of existing housing stock	Department for Communities and Local Government live tables on dwelling stock (see Table 100): https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants
MI34	Choice based lettings demands in Knowsley (Property Pool Plus)	None.
MI35	Persons in Knowsley registered as statutory homeless	None.
MI36	Housing affordability: average entry level house (i.e., lower quartile value) vs. Average lower quartile pay for a full-time worker	Department for Communities and Local Government Live Tables on housing market and house prices (see Table 576): https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-housing-market-and-house-prices
MI37	Households in fuel poverty	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy fuel poverty statistics (figures only available broken down to regional level) available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-statistics

Appendix B Indicators used in this report

	Measure	Alternative data source
MI40	Completion of schemes in Principal Regeneration Areas public realm	None.
MI47	Total Combined Heat and Power (CHP) energy generation capacity per annum within Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks	None readily available.
MI52	Progress of Sewell Street redevelopment, Prescott Town Centre	'Town Centres Review' section of future monitoring reports.
MI59	Performance against design standards, new homes meeting Buildings for Life criteria, new homes meeting Lifetime Homes standards.	None readily available.
MI62	Number of Historic Parks and Gardens, Historic Parks and Gardens on the Heritage at Risk Register	Historic England 'Heritage at Risk' register available online: https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/
MI63	Number of designated Ancient Monuments	Information available via Historic England's listings search online: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/
MI64	Delivery of transport schemes in Knowsley – delivered by Local Transport fund, delivered by grants/external funds, delivered by specific programmes, delivered by developer contributions (financial and in kind)	Data in Local Transport Plan annual progress reports available online at Merseytravel's website: http://www.merseytravel.gov.uk/about-us/local-transport-delivery/Pages/MTP.aspx
MI65	Increase in the length of well-connected walking and cycling routes	None.
MI66	Estimated transport emissions	Available via Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy 'UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics' online: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics
MI67	Travel to work modal shares	ONS Census data – 2011 latest available online: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-295663

	Measure	Alternative data source
MI68	Vehicle ownership	ONS Census data – Key Statistics for England and Wales – available online: http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/2011censuskeystatisticsforenglandandwales/2012-12-11/relateddata
MI69	Public transport patronage in Merseyside	Data in Local Transport Plan annual progress reports available online at Merseytravel's website: http://www.merseytravel.gov.uk/about-us/local-transport-delivery/Pages/MTP.aspx
MI70	Households with good transport access to key services or work by local authority	Department for Transport journey time statistics available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/journey-time-statistics
MI71	Production of primary land won aggregates	None ¹⁴ .
MI72	Protection of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority	None.
MI73	Minerals Safeguarding Areas	None.
MI74	Mineral site restoration	None ¹⁵ .
MI75	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water grounds	No prepared data available, but planning applications and permissions available for online viewing at Knowsley Council website: http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/view-planning-applications
MI76	Number of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS)	None.
MI77	Area of land in – Flood Zone 2, Flood Zone 3	Flood maps available on Environment Agency website: http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/

¹⁴ The figure for this indicator was zero for the last few years, and there are no aggregate mineral resources within Knowsley considered likely to be of commercial interest in the foreseeable future.

¹⁵ There is only one operating minerals site within Knowsley (Cronton Quarry).

Appendix B Indicators used in this report

	Measure	Alternative data source
MI78	Per capita CO ₂ emissions in Knowsley	Available via Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy 'UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics' online: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics
MI79	Renewable energy generation	Data available on OFGEM Feed-in Tariff Installation Reports: https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/fit/contacts-guidance-and-resources/public-reports-and-data-fit/installation-reports
MI80	Number of applications approved with contributions towards Allowable Solutions, including the Community Energy Fund	None.
MI81	Planning Permission for decentralised, renewable and low carbon energy	No prepared data available, but planning applications and permissions available for online viewing at Knowsley Council website: http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/view-planning-applications
MI82	Number, total area of and population living within Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	There are no AQMAs within Knowsley at the moment. Information about AQMAs, including an up-to-date list of designated areas, is available of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs website: https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/
MI83	Number of noise complaints upheld by the Council	None.
MI84	River water quality – biological, chemical	Environment Agency data available online: http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/RiverBasinDistrict/12
MI85	See Indicators within the Merseyside and Halton Joint Waste Local Plan	Merseyside and Halton Joint Waste Local Plan monitoring reports available online at Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service website: http://www.meas.org.uk/1090
MI90	Resident satisfaction with parks and open spaces	No prepared data available, but some further information in Knowsley's Green Space Strategy available online: http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/pdf/3960.14_green_space_stratgy_PROOF_3_november_14.pdf

	Measure	Alternative data source
MI92	Number and location of Local Green Spaces designated	None.
MI97	Population who live in Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked in the upper ten percent most deprived nationally.	English Indices of Deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation) data available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation
MI98	Life expectancy – all residents	ONS life expectancy data and analysis available online: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/lifeexpectancies
MI99	Healthy life expectancy	ONS healthy life expectancy data available online: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/healthylifeexpectancyhleandlifeexpectancyeatage65byupperlocalauthorityutlaengland
MI100	Difference in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities	None.
MI101	Percentage of children living in poverty under 16 years of age	Data available at HM Revenue and Customs website (children in low-income families local measure): https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/personal-tax-credits-statistics
MI102	Average household income	ONS regional gross disposable household income data available online: https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/regionalaccounts/grossdisposablehouseholdincome/datasets/regionalgrossdisposablehouseholdincomegdhi
MI103	Pupils at the end of KS4 achieving 5 or more A*–Cs including English and Maths	Department for Education GCSEs (key stage 4) statistics available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4
MI104	16–18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Department for Education NEET data by local authority available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/neet-data-by-local-authority-2012-16-to-18-year-olds-not-in-education-employment-or-training
MI105	Total number of crimes	ONS Crime Survey for England and Wales data available online: http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmar2016

Appendix B: Indicators used in this report

	Measure	Alternative data source
MI106	Perceptions relating to quality of life	None.
MI107	Number of residents who die from: lung cancer, liver disease, respiratory problems and heart disease	ONS data on causes of death available online: http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/causesofdeath
MI108	Proportion of physically active and inactive adult residents	Sports participation and physical activity data available on Sport England website: http://activepeople.sportengland.org/
MI109	Utilisation of green space for exercise/health reasons	Public Health England data available online: http://www.phoutcomes.info/
MI110	Number of: people killed or seriously injured in traffic accidents; children killed or seriously injured in traffic accidents	Department for Transport 'Casualties involved in reported road traffic accidents' dataset available online (Tables RAS30043 and RAS30048): https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/ras30-reported-casualties-in-road-accidents
MI115	Delivery of major infrastructure schemes as set out in the IDP	None.

C Retail Permission Data Pre-2021/22

For consistency with previous annual monitoring reports, the Council continues to monitor uses according to the use classes which were in effect at the date of the adoption of the Local Plan.

The table below shows the amount of retail use floorspace granted permission (Class A). This year witnessed a decrease in the amount of retail floor space granted planning permission.

R1 – Retail Planning Permission (Class A)

Table 31: Retail floorspace permission

		Last five years	Plan Period	Previous Years			
	2021-2022	2017-18 to 2021-22	2010-11 to 2021-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
A1	538	12,887	78,609	11,432	1,559	-615	-27
A2	67	-121	309*	368	-133	-423	0
A3	86	3,811	4,283*	1,786	499	63	1,377
A4	0	1,409	-170*	127	748	414	120
A5	75	892	1,531*	651	158	8	0
Total	766	18,878	84,562	14,363	2,831	-553	1,470

All Figures are square meters. Figures are net – demolitions are subtracted from new floorspace development figures, and changes of use measured as positive for conversions to a use class, and negative for conversions from a use class. Values for all use classes were not collected before 2014 – asterisked totals are therefore not a complete record of permissions for these use classes. Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

Appendix C: Retail Permission data pre-2021/22

The table below shows the total floorspace for which permission was granted covering all town centre uses. In addition to the 'A' use classes, it includes proposals for 'B' and 'D' use classes where permission was granted either within a designated retail centre or in out of centre locations. The monitoring period shows there has been a decrease in the floorspace granted within town centres and an increase in out of centre locations. It is encouraging to see that there has been a rise in floor space granted in district centres and minor parades.

Table 32: Town centre uses floorspace permission

		Last five years	Plan Period	Previous Years			
				2021-2022	2017-18 to 2021-22	2010-11 to 2021-22	2017-18
Town Centre	380	16,775	79,839	12,902	270	1,606	1,617
District Centre	564	901	8,216	0	337	0	0
Major Local Centre	0	0	703	0	0	0	0
Medium Local Centre	0	153	1227	160	0	0	-7
Minor Parade	112	112	559	0	0	0	0
Out of Centre	671	14,224	16,185	2,454	9,447	1,652	0
Retail Park	0	252	7,031	163	0	0	89
Total	1,727	32,417	113,760	15,679	10,129	3,258	1,699

All Figures are square meters. Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

R2 – Retail Floor Space Completions

The table below displays the amount of retail floorspace completed during 1st April 2021 to March 2022. As stated above, the uses have also been monitored in accordance with the use classes which were in force at the date of the adoption of the Local Plan. This monitoring year has seen an increase in the total amount of retail floor space completed compared with the last monitoring round.

Table 33: Retail floorspace completed

	2021-22	Last five years 2017-18 to 2021-22	Plan Period 2010-11 to 2021-22	Previous Years			
				2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
A1	9,010	12,047	24,512	1507	-517	165	1,882
A2	67	63	278*	21	-123	98	0
A3	1,169	2,274	2,686*	362	281	258	204
A4	0	278	352*	56	25	197	0
A5	75	579	597*	178	185	8	133
Total	10,321	15,241	28,425	2124	-149	726	2,219

All Figures are square meters. Asterisked totals are therefore not a complete record of permissions for these use classes. Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

The table below displays the floorspace completions for all town centre uses. In addition to the 'A' use classes, it includes proposals for 'B' and 'D' use classes where permission was granted either within Knowsley's retail centres or in out of centre locations by type of centre. The monitoring period shows there has been a decrease in the amount of floorspace completed within town centres and a significant rise in floor space completions within out of centre locations.

Appendix C: Retail Permission data pre-2021/22

Table 34: Town centre uses floorspace completed

		Last five years	Plan Period	Previous Years			
	2021-2022	2017-18 to 2021-22	2010-11 to 2021-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Town Centre	178	1,931	4,974	594	-151	463	847
District Centre	0	411	7,041	74	0	0	337
Major Local Centre	0	164	441	164	0	0	0
Medium Local Centre	58	331	407	58	0	0	215
Minor Parade	0	0	372	0	0	0	0
Out of Centre	11,703	16,807	19,034	2,548	80	488	1,988
Retail Park	0	89	2,050	0	0	0	89
Total	11,939	19,733	34,319	3438	-71	951	3,476

All Figures are square meters. Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

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