

KNOWSLEY

Local Plan Monitoring Report 2020 - 2021

Published September 2022



Knowsley Local Plan: Monitoring Report 2020–21

Published September 2022

This Monitoring Report covers the year from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021. Data and indicators presented follow the format of our previous report for the 2019-20 period. This report will be followed by the publication of the Monitoring Report 2022, later in 2022.

Demographic and socio-economic background

The population of the borough increased to just over 152,452 by 2020– this is the eighth year in a row that the Office for National Statistics has registered an increase in its mid- year estimates since the low point of a little under 146,000 was reached in 2011.

The most recent estimates projected a rise in population to 156,731 in 2028, up from the estimate of 152,254 in the last Monitoring Report. The number of households in the borough is also projected to continue rising – indeed, the rate of increase experienced in the second half of the 2010s is projected to continue well in to the 2020s.

The most recent English Indices of Deprivation (covering 2019) showed that 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 2020-21 there was a total employment land supply of 189.20ha in Knowsley. It is estimated that 112.60ha of the available employment land is developable within the next five years, with around a third of this supply falling within the Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks.

Just 0.9ha of land was developed for employment use and 792sqm of employment floorspace was completed during 2020-21, mostly for Use Class B2 “general industrial” purposes. This represented a decrease in completions compared to recent previous years.

Housing development

The Knowsley Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (or ‘SHLAA’) was updated in 2016 and a SHLAA is scheduled for 2022-23. 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 declined during 2020-21, primarily due to the Covid-19 pandemic impacting on the operation of housing sites and shortages in the supply of building materials. Whilst the number of homes lost to either change of use or demolition increased on the amount lost in the previous two years. Consequently, because of these factors, the net housing completion figure was

810 dwellings for 2020-21, compared to 1,097 net dwellings during 2019-20.

New housing completions were highest in Huyton, which rose to its highest number in the last five years. The number of completions in Prescott, Whiston, Cronton & Knowsley Village and Kirkby decreased from last year's figures. Housing completions were also recorded for the year in Halewood after none were recorded in the previous year. The advancement of the East of Halewood residential development will result in significant numbers of new homes in Halewood in the coming years.

For the second year running the number of empty homes in the borough fell, with 1,561 homes now empty. Finally, the 2021 report confirms that there continues to be no authorised Gypsy & Traveller pitches or yards for Travelling Showpeople within the borough. This situation is unchanged from previous years, with encampments being temporary and infrequent as families travel through the borough to destinations across the City Region and wider Northwest.

Shopping and town centres

2020-21 saw an increase in the amount of retail floorspace granted planning permission from the previous year. However, it did not reach the levels observed in the two-year period 2017-2019. Planning permission has been granted for 1,617 sqm of town centre uses in the borough's town centres, compared to just 89sqm in Cables Retail Park, Prescott. For the first time since 2017-18 the total amount of retail floorspace completed was over 2,000sqm with 1,882sqm completed for A1 use alone, however the majority of the floorspace completed for town centre uses was delivered in out of centre locations.

Environment and conservation

The number of national listed buildings and structures within Knowsley increased by one from the last monitoring period with the listing of Huyton Cricket and Bowling Club Pavilion during 2020-21. There were no changes to the number of conservation areas. Prescott Town Centre Conservation Area remains on Historic England's 'At Risk' register and St Mary's Church in Prescott is still noted as 'At Risk'. Finally, 18 parks and gardens had Green Flag status at the end of 2020-21, unchanged since 2014-15.

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 2021, the Local Plan Core Strategy became five years old. Officers undertook a review of the Local Plan, which concluded that there is no need to update any policies and the Plan remains consistent with national policy. The Core Strategy and SPDs are available on the Council's website at: www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/local-plan

During 2020-21 the Council continued to work positively and proactively with neighbouring authorities in accordance with the statutory 'Duty to Cooperate' on strategic planning matters. The Council also responded to neighbouring authority Local Plan consultations.

Planning performance

During 2020–21, the Council made decisions on 96% of minor planning applications within agreed timescales (the target is 70%) and on all major applications within timescales (where the target is 60%). These results are the Council's best performances over the last five years and represent a high standard of service to our customers.

During 2020-21 40% of the Council's decisions were upheld on appeal. However, only 5 appeals were made during this year, down from 15 in the previous year.

Just over £5M of financial contributions were secured from planning permissions during 2020-21 and £1.472M was collected during the year, a significant increase on the contributions secured and collected during 2019–20 figure.

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Introduction

1 Introduction

Monitoring Report 2021

- 1.1** Welcome to Knowsley Council's Local Plan Monitoring Report 2021. This report covers the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021. This report updates the Knowsley Local Plan: Monitoring Report 2020, which was published in June 2021 and it will be followed by the production of the Monitoring Report 2022 later this year.
- 1.2** The requirement to prepare an annual report on the borough's growth and development is set out in legislation¹.

About the report

- 1.3** This report 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 give some 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 2020 to 31 March 2021. Data and indicators which are presented follow a similar format to the previous Monitoring Report 2020 but are enhanced with a greater range of data and information to align closer to the Monitoring Report of 2011 and 10 years into the life of the Local Plan: Core Strategy. It is anticipated the Monitoring Report 2022 will include background information that incorporates 2021 Census Data and further expansion upon key demographic and socio-economic data.

Population changes and household projections

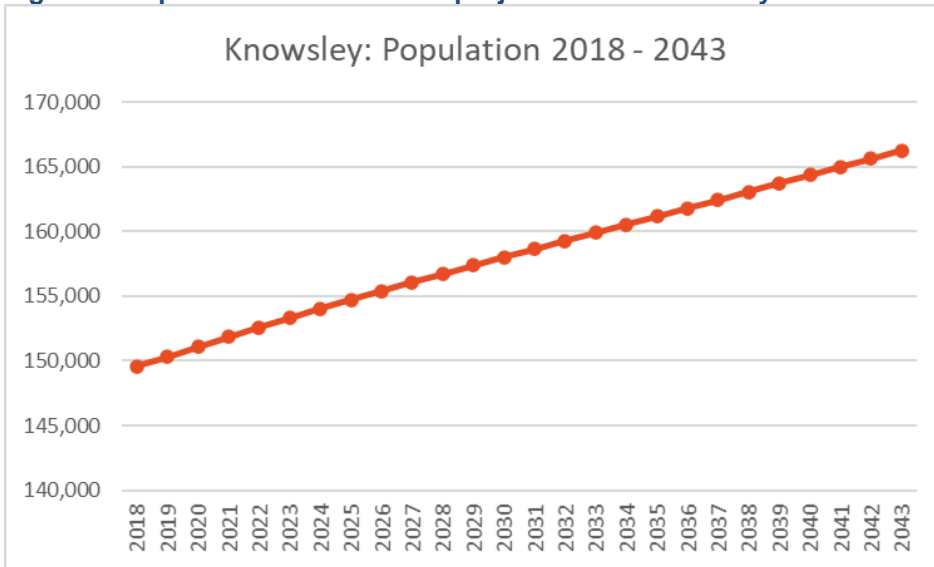
- 1.10** The population of Knowsley increased to just over 152,452 by 2020³ – this is the 8th year in a row that the Office for National Statistics has registered an increase for Knowsley in its mid-year estimates since the recent low point of a little under 146,000 in 2011. This estimated amount for mid-2020 is greater than previous projections, which indicated the population would be 152,254 in 2028⁴ with the new projections indicating the population of Knowsley in 2028 will be 156,731 (Figure 1). It is also interesting to note that in the year ending June 2020 there was a net gain in population of 1,301 between other local authorities (inflow 6,928 and outflow 5,627⁵). It is likely that these increases are reflective of an increase in the borough's overall housing provision and potential migratory impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, with Knowsley a key 'commuter-zone' location for Merseyside & the North-West.

³<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesandnorthernireland>

⁴ 2019-2020 Knowsley Local Plan Monitoring Report

⁵<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/migrationwithintheuk/datasets/internalmigrationlaandregionmovesandbysexandsingleyearofagetotals>

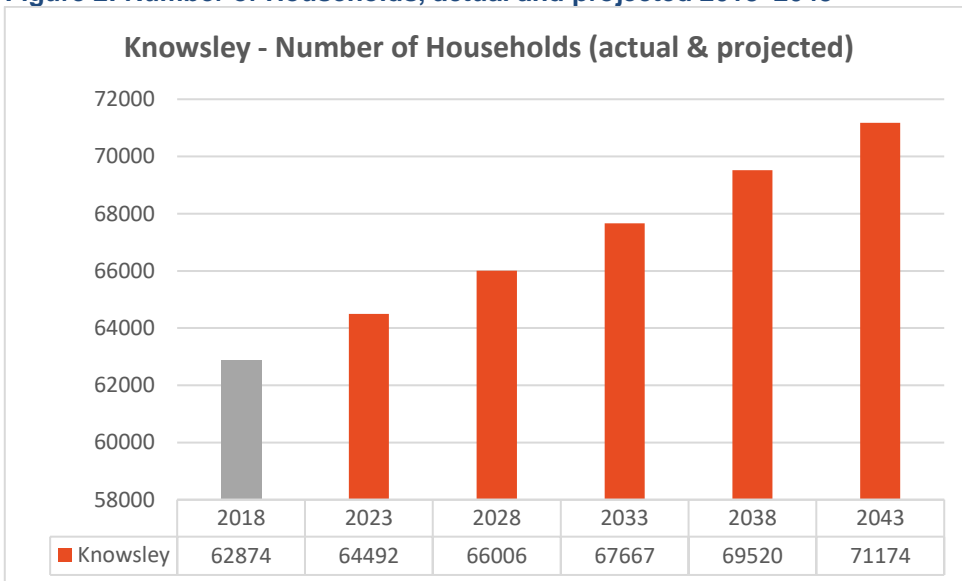
Figure 1: Population estimates and projections for Knowsley 2018–2043



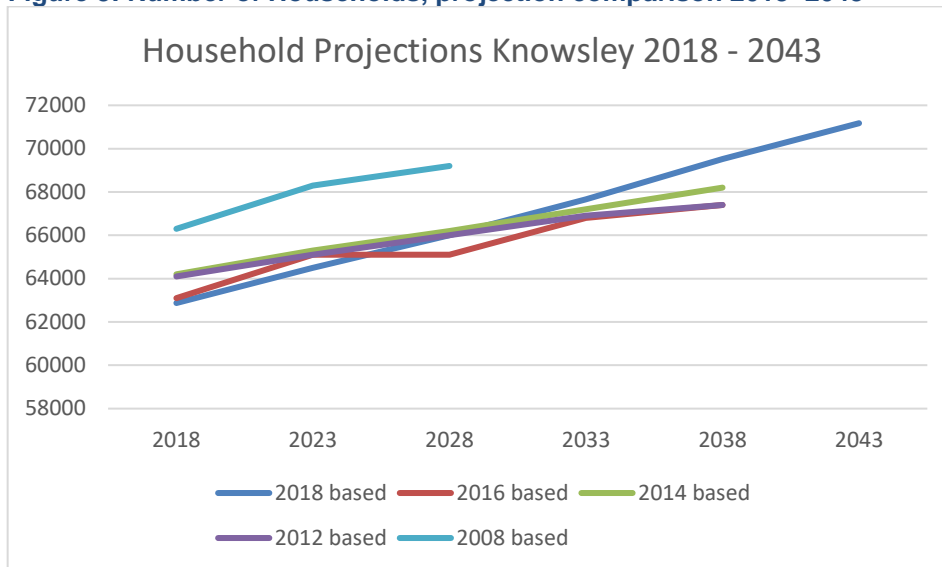
Source: Office for National Statistics

1.11 The number of households in Knowsley is also projected to continue rising, with the rate of increase experienced in the second half of the 2010s projected to continue in the 2020s (Figures 2 & 3)⁶.

Figure 2: Number of Households, actual and projected 2018–2043



Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 3: Number of Households, projection comparison 2018–2043

Source: Office for National Statistics

Deprivation

- 1.12** The most recent English Indices of Deprivation (2019)⁷ 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 Knowsley⁸:
- 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.
- 1.14** Regarding Knowsley's major urban areas/town centres, there are high concentrations of deprivation throughout the borough (Fig. 4), with the most deprived areas being Stockbridge Village, Kirkby & Prescott. In some areas, there are clear areas of differentiation, such as between North Huyton and South Huyton/Roby; and North & South Halewood (Fig. 5). It is noted that some areas (e.g., Knowsley Village) may have low deprivation in some facets (e.g., household income) but have challenges in other areas such as health/education access. Household income data from the forthcoming 2021 Census release 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 2018⁹.

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

⁸ IoD Interactive Dashboard - Local Authority Focus

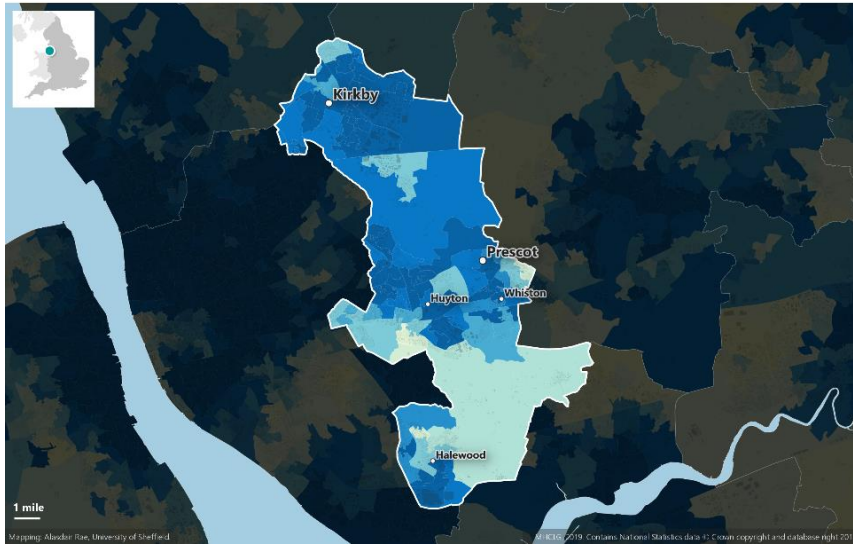
⁹ <https://knowsleyknowledge.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/1-Population.pdf>

Figure 4: Knowsley - Indices of Deprivation (2019)

English Indices of Deprivation 2019

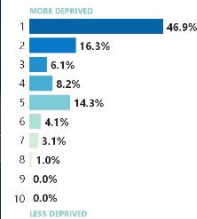


KNOWSLEY



Local deprivation profile

% of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile



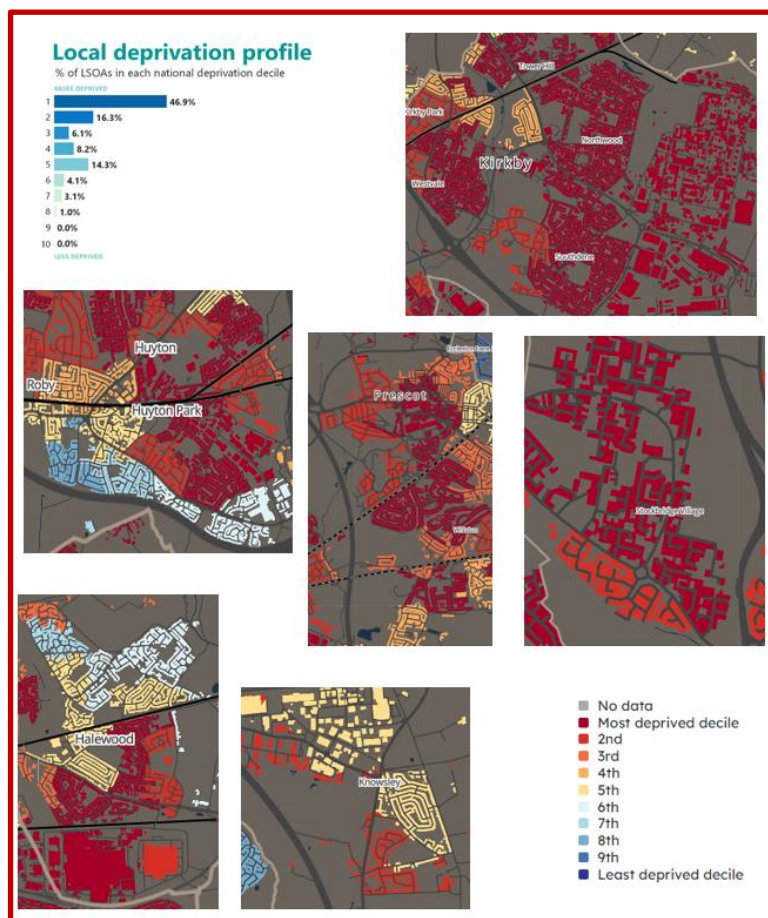
What this map shows

This is a map of Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for Knowsley. The colours on the map indicate the deprivation decile of each Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) for England as a whole, and the coloured bars above indicate the proportion of LSOAs in each national deprivation decile. The most deprived areas (decile 1) are shown in blue. It is important to keep in mind that the Indices of Deprivation relate to small areas and do not tell us how deprived, or wealthy, individual people are. LSOAs have an average population of just under 1,700 (as of 2017).



Source: Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government¹⁰

Figure 5: Multiple Deprivation Index of Knowsley's major Town Centres (2019)



Source: Consumer Data Research Centre¹¹

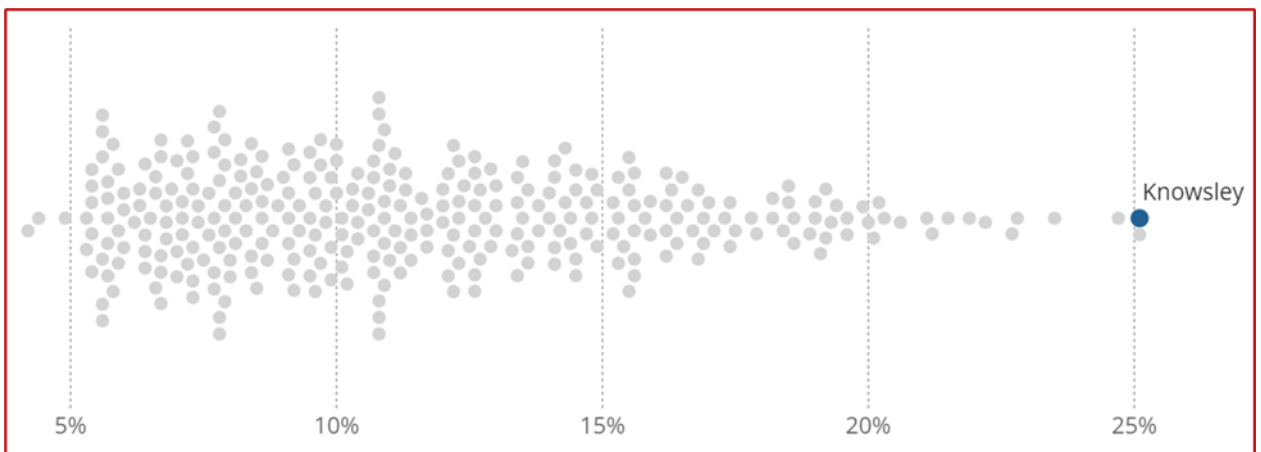
¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources#indices-of-deprivation-2019-local-authority-dashboard>

¹¹ https://mapmaker.cdr.ac.uk/#/index-of-multiple-deprivation?m=imde19_rk&lon=-2.8145&lat=53.4428&zoom=10.68

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)¹². It is interesting to note how female full-time workers in Knowsley earn more than female workers in the North-West (Fig. 7) whilst full-time workers in Knowsley earn less than others in the North-West region and Great Britain,

Figure 6: English local authorities by the percentage of people in income deprivation, 2019



Source: Consumer Data Research Centre¹³

Figure 7: Knowsley – Full-Time Earnings (Jan 2020 – Dec 2020)



Source: Office for National Statistics¹⁴

1.16 Employment figures for Knowsley demonstrate a higher percentage of economically active people in the borough than for the North-West with a larger percentages of

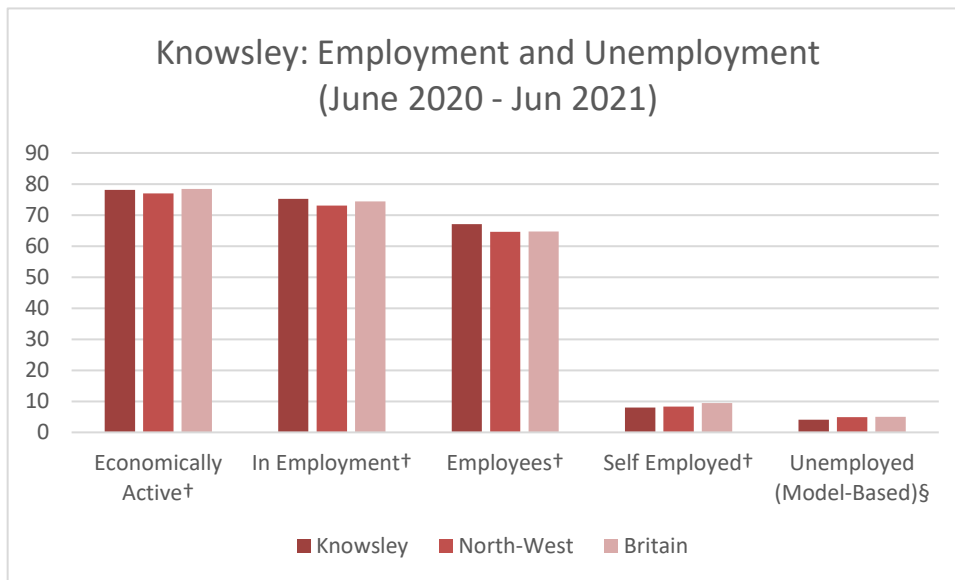
¹² ‘ONS - Exploring Local Income Deprivation (<https://rb.gy/4lxnrt>)

¹³ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/dvc1371/#/E08000011>

¹⁴ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157103/report.aspx#tabearn>

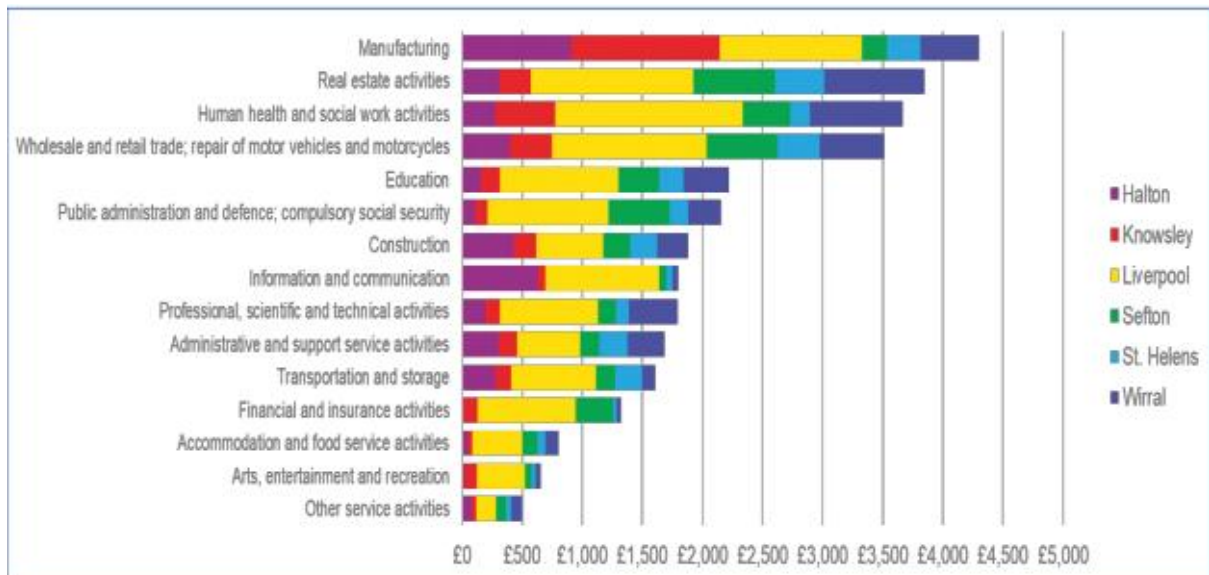
employees that compare with both the North West of England and Britain¹⁵ (Fig. 8). This is indicative of an overall younger demographic of individuals within working age, with early career employees earning less than older generations. This (16-65). also explains suggests why workers in Knowsley receive lower incomes which could also be reflective of the employment sectors in the borough¹⁶ (Fig.9).

Figure 8: Knowsley: Percentages of people employed 2020-21



Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 9: Knowsley: Employment by Sector



Source: Liverpool City Region Combined Authority Local Industrial Strategy Evidence Base 2019

¹⁵ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157103/report.aspx#tabempunemp>

¹⁶ <https://www.liverpoolcityregion-ca.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/Compressed-Skills-Plan.pdf>

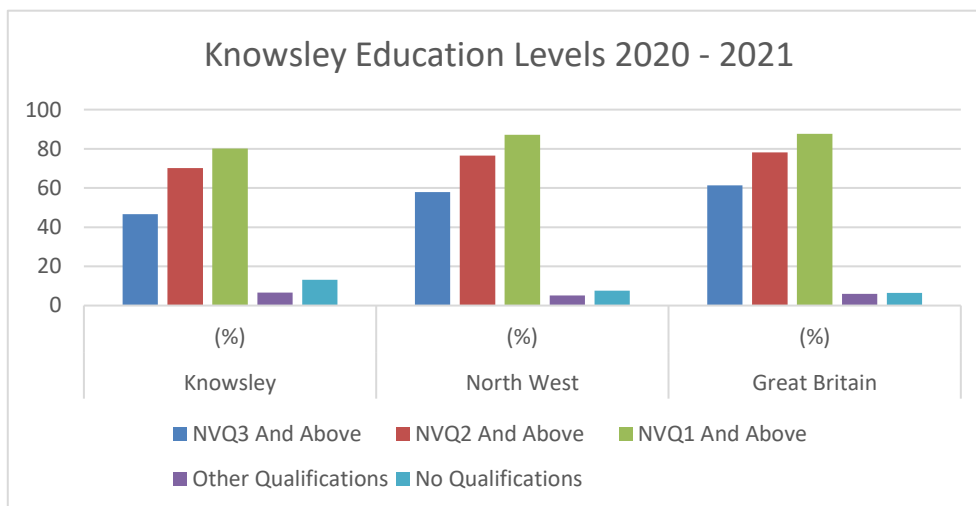
Health

- 1.17** In correlation with high deprivation, Knowsley has ‘significantly worse’ health indicators than regional and national contexts. For example, both overall male and female life expectancy are significantly below regional and national values¹⁷. It is likely that life expectancy will continue to fall in Knowsley, and that this drop is likely to be greater than in less deprived boroughs, as suggested in a report based upon deprived areas of nearby Greater Manchester¹⁸, a study which has similar socio-economic characteristics to Knowsley.

Education

- 1.18** Knowsley has comparatively lower education levels, with 12% of the adult population possessing no formal qualifications, compared with 8% in the North-West and 6% in Britain (Fig. 10). This is a trend that may reverse with anticipated increases to the population and consequent improved education provision.

Figure 10: Knowsley Education Levels 2020-2021



Source: Office for National Statistics¹⁹

Commuting

- 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. From the 2011 data, it is clear that Knowsley & St. Helens 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

¹⁷ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/ati/202/are/E08000011>

¹⁸ <https://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/resources-reports/build-back-fairer-in-greater-manchester-health-equity-and-dignified-lives>

¹⁹ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157103/report.aspx#tabquals>

expansion of the Merseyrail network and a more integrated system e.g., the new station at Headbolt Lane in Kirkby.

- 1.21** It will also be interesting to observe whether the significant shift towards walking & cycling seen in all areas of England will maintain its momentum in the updated 2021 National Travel Survey data²⁰ to be released in mid-2022 along with census data which can be directly compared with data from the 2011 census²¹.

Observations from the last 10 years

- 1.22** In relation to the contextual data in the 2011 AMR, when observing Knowsley's 2020-2021 Demographic & Socio-Economic information, the following are key points:
- Whilst not reaching the record levels of over 190,000 in the early 1970s, the previous trend of population decline has been reversed 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 2021 this was 46 of 99.
 - In 2011, Knowsley was the 5th most deprived borough in England, by 2019 it was ranked 3rd, demonstrating that its' economic development has not been as rapid as experienced in other authorities. is now 3rd.
 - In 2011 the forecast for the number of households overall was 62,000 to 69,000 for 2008- 2028, whereas the 2018 projections suggested that this would be approximately 66,000.
 - The manufacturing sector still is a dominant employer in Knowsley but with the recent development/anticipated regeneration in key town centres, there is capacity for other sectors to increase e.g., hospitality, the arts.
 - New commuting statistics will demonstrate the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and identify whether there has been any 'legacy' regarding travel choices because of changing behaviours during and following the pandemic.

²⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-travel-survey-2020/national-travel-survey-2020>

²¹ Method of travel to work - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

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

In April 2021, the total employment land supply in Knowsley was 189.20ha, which is a reduction of 49.51ha from the total supply figure of 238.71h in the adopted Local Plan Core Strategy (2016).

Hectares of employment land available by category		
	Land Available (hectares)	Sites
UDP Allocations (under construction and planning permissions)	42.90	22
UDP Allocations (Expansion Land)	25.07	4
UDP Regional Investment Site: Kings Business Park	7.50	2
UDP South Prescott Action Area	15.36	2
Non-allocated Expansion Land	14.96	9
Land with remodelling potential	16.20	11
Sustainable Urban Extensions	38.21	3
Other employment sites, inc. under construction and planning permissions	29.00	13
Total	189.20	66

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

The overall land supply considered to be potentially deliverable within 5 years is 112.60ha. Just over a third of this employment land is within Knowsley's Principal Regeneration Areas (and the bulk of this is within Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks).

Chapter 2 Employment and Economy

Hectares of employment land available within 5 years and over the Plan period		
	Total Land Available (hectares)	Land available within 5 years (hectares)
North Huyton and Stockbridge Village	0	0
Kirkby Town Centre	0	0
Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks	100.71	36.30
Tower Hill	0	0
South Prescot	15.36	1.72
Prescot Town Centre	0	0
All Principal Regeneration Areas	116.07	38.02
Other locations	73.13	36.56
Total	189.20	112.60
Local Plan Core Strategy requirement	164.00	45.50
Balance (in hectares)	25.20	67.10

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

E2 – Employment land lost

This indicator measures the employment land removed from the district's supply – either because planning permission for employment uses has lapsed, or because the land is now used for other purposes.

Between 1 April 2020 and 31 March 2021, the completion of the residential development at Prescot Park led to the loss of 3.47ha of employment land at South Prescot Principal Regeneration Area. The cumulative loss of employment land supply since April 2010 is 18.67ha, averaging 1.69ha per year.

Employment Land Lost							
		Last five years	Plan period	Previous years			
	2020-21	2016-17 – 2020-21	2010-11 – 2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Planning permission expired	0	0	8.9	0	0	0	0
Land developed for other purpose	3.47	7.67	9.77	0.6	3.6	0	0
Total	3.47	7.67	18.67	0.6	3.6	0	0
Average	-	1.53	1.69	-	-	-	-

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

Chapter 2 Employment and Economy

E3 – Employment land developed

The Local Plan Core Strategy made provision for a minimum of 9.11ha of employment land per annum for the plan period. 2020-21 has seen a similar amount of employment land completed in Knowsley to the previous year. As a result, the average amount of land developed for employment purposes in the last five years has dropped below the Local Plan average to 7.5ha. Consequently, over the plan period the average amount of land developed is just under 4ha, below the Plan's expected level at 5.2ha.

Land Developed for Employment Uses							
		Last five years	Plan period	Previous years			
	2020-21	2016-17 – 2020-21	2010-11 – 2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total	0.9	37.6	58.2	7	9	17.8	0.8
Average	-	7.5	5.2	-	-	-	-

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

Land Developed by Principal Employment Area		
	Plan Period	
	2020-21	2010-11 – 2020-21
North Huyton and Stockbridge Village	0	0
Kirkby Town Centre	0	0.7
Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks	0.9	38.9
Tower Hill	0	0
South Prescott	0	0
Prescot Town Centre	0	0
Total	0.9	39.6

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

Chapter 2 Employment and Economy

E4 – Employment floorspace developed

There is no specific target for the provision of employment floorspace in the Local Plan Core Strategy.

Having said that, it is noticeable that during 2020-21 there has been another drop in floorspace completions compared to previous years. This reduction in the development of employment floorspace is unsurprising considering the Covid pandemic and its impact on the construction industry. As was the case last year, all employment floorspace completions this year were in the Principal Regeneration Area of Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks.

Floorspace Developed for Employment Uses							
		Last five years	Plan period	Previous years			
	2020-21	2016-17 – 2020-21	2010-11 – 2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
B1	50	9,779	31,522	112	9,043	74	0
B2	742	45,528	69,304	1,076	11,105	26,306	2,083
B8	0	82,904	107,698	35,213	8,248	38,684	759
Other	0	0	1,823	0	0	0	0
Total	792	138,211	210,347	36,401	28,396	65,064	2,842
Average	-	27,642	19,122	-	-	-	-

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

Employment Floorspace developed by Principal Regeneration Area		
	Plan Period	
	2020-21	2010-11 – 2020-21
North Huyton and Stockbridge Village	0	0
Kirkby Town Centre	0	3,913
Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks	792	106,386
Tower Hill	0	0
South Prescot	0	0
Prescot Town Centre	0	0
Total	792	110,299

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

3 Housing

- 3.1** This section looks at the supply and delivery of housing 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 our Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) update, which is available online [here](#).

H1 – Housing land availability

Our most recent housing land availability assessment is based on the 2016 SHLAA Update, so this indicator is unchanged since our previous report. The 2016 SHLAA demonstrated that land was available for nearly 9,000 homes, of which half was available within the five years from the update. The 0–5 year supply figure here takes into account large schemes which are currently under construction including the former Prysmian Cables (now Prescott Park) site at Prescott. We intend to update our SHLAA during the 2022-23 monitoring round.

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

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

We intend to set a target for the delivery of new pitches and allocate a site (or sites) for this purpose in a future development plan document, should evidence indicate there is a need for provision of this type within the borough.

Number of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople 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

We have been unable to complete this indicator this year but hope to be able to include it in a future report.

H4 – Homes lost

The number of homes lost to demolitions and changes of use has continued to fluctuate and in general we are seeing lower number of homes lost than in the earlier parts of the plan period. However, for the first time in three years the number of homes lost due to demolitions has increased.

Number of Homes Lost						
		Plan Period	Previous years			
Reason for loss	2020-21	2010-11 – 2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Demolition	-26	-623	-64	-64	-9	-2
Change of use	0	-80	-18	+6	+11	+9
Total	-26	-703	-82	-58	+2	+7

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

H5 – Empty homes

The way the Council collects and monitors this information means that the figures are not exactly comparable with 2016-17. In addition, there is an increase in the tenure total in 2018-19 and 2019-20 due to the reporting of 0-6 month data, which wasn't reported in the 2017-18 data.

This year's data show that there was another decrease in the total number of empty homes when compared to previous years. The data also illustrates a reduction in the number of homes empty for 12 months or less and an increase in the number of empty homes brought back into use. It is anticipated that this trend will continue.

Empty homes by tenure					
		Previous Years			
	2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Private	1,266	2,069	-	1,348	1,254
Housing Association	275	535	-	549	578
KMBC	20	13	-	16	24
Total	1,561	2,617	607	1,913	1,856

Source: Knowsley Council Environmental Health

Length of time home are empty					
		Previous Years			
	2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
0-6 months	587	930	1015	1018	968
6-12 months	315	491	368	319	338
1-2 years	350	529	221	292	207
2-5 years	206	434	162	205	246
More than 5 years	103	233	48	79	97
Total	1,561	2617	1850	1913	1856

Source: Knowsley Council Environmental Health

Empty homes brought back into use					
		Previous Years			
	2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total	130	173	-	106	-

Source: Knowsley Council Environmental Health

H6 – Housing completions

Housing completions have consistently risen over the period 2017-20, with 2020 recording the highest number of gross completions in the plan period. However, while in 2021 completions fell, in no short part due to the Covid-19 pandemic, encouragingly, despite the limitations placed upon the house building industry and wider society, the housing completions remained high. The total number of affordable units completed over the plan period equates to just under 30%. This demonstrates the Local Plan's approach to affordable housing delivery via Policy CS15, which is positively impacting housing growth to meet the borough's needs.

Housing completions						
		Plan Period	Previous Years			
	2020-21	2010-11 to 2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total	836	6,264	557	684	838	1,090
Of which affordable units	157	1,608	102	245	117	340
Percentage on Previously Developed Land	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

Huyton experienced an increase in housing completions during 2020-21, largely due to Countryside Properties' "Wilson Chase" development at the former Bowring Community Sports College and Keepmoat and LIVV's "Canterbury Park" to the rear of Knowsley Community College, Princess Drive.

Halewood also experienced an increase in housing completions, albeit slight. However, this is set to rise significantly as new homes on the East of Halewood Sustainable Urban Extension site are built out.

Kirkby and Prescot, Whiston, Cronton and Knowsley Village have all seen a decrease in the number of completions in 2020-21 when compared to last year. As mentioned previously, a lower rate of completions was expected because of the pandemic although this has been buoyed by the number of dwellings delivered on large housing sites (i.e. sites with planning permission for 50+ dwellings). For instance, 95 units were completed during 2020-21 by Countryside Properties at "Highfield Green" in Kirkby and McDermott Homes delivered 60 dwellings at "Mulberry Park" in Kirkby.

Housing completions						
		Plan Period	Previous Years			
	2020-21	2010-11 to 2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Huyton	421	2,601	258	361	257	349
Kirkby	213	1,413	169	158	266	375
Halewood	5	473	80	71	90	0
P, W, C, KV	197	1,434	25	50	225	366

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

H7 – Housing change

During the year the net completions of new homes maintained a high level despite the Covid-19 pandemic and while the net balance over the plan target has reduced, it is 360 over the target for 2020-21.

The cumulative housing delivery since the beginning of the current Local Plan period has increased from last year's figure of 331 dwellings over the target for the life of the plan to 691 dwellings.

Whilst the balance of homes completed over the last five years is well above the target at 1,598 dwellings, we expect net completions to remain above the plan target of 450 dwellings per annum during 2021-22 and we are continuing to work with landowners and developers on our major Sustainable Urban Extension development sites to bring development on stream within those sites in the coming years, e.g. East of Halewood and South of Whiston.

Net number of homes completed above Local Plan average target							
		Last five years	Plan Period	Previous Years			
	2020-21	2016-17 to 2020-21	2010-11 to 2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Net completions	810	3,848	5,641	475	626	840	1,097
Target for period	450	2,250	4,950	450	450	450	450
Balance over period	360	1,598	691	25	176	390	647

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

Chapter 4 Retail and Town Centres

4 Retail and Town Centres

- 4.1** This section looks at 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. In future Monitoring Reports we hope to be able to include a short section looking at the borough’s main town centres in more detail.
- 4.3** More information on the types of centres, including a list of the district’s retail centres, can be found in the Local Plan Core Strategy – in particular see Policies CS4 and CS6, and Appendix 2.

R1 – Retail planning permission

The year witnessed an increase in the amount of net retail floorspace granted planning permission, primarily due to the granting of planning permission of 3 no. cafes or restaurants on the site of former Kirkby Library and offices in Kirkby town centre.

Retail floorspace permission							
		Last five years	Plan Period	Previous Years			
	2020-21	2016-17 to 2020-21	2010-11 to 2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
A1	-27	11,972	78,071	-377	11,432	1,559	-615
A2	0	-262	242*	-74	368	-133	-423
A3	1,377	4,107	4,197*	382	1,786	499	63
A4	120	1,109	-170*	-300	127	748	414
A5	0	1,024	1,456*	207	651	158	8
Total	1,470	17,950	83,796	-161	14,363	2,831	-553

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. 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.

Chapter 4 Retail and Town Centres

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 granted either within centres or as part of a mixed-use scheme in any location.

2021 has seen a further decrease in the total number of town centre use permissions, however, it is encouraging to see that there has been an increase in the floorspace granted in town centre locations and a decrease in out of centre locations.

Floorspace for town centre uses							
		Last five years	Plan Period	Previous Years			
	2020-21	2016-17 to 2020-21	2010-11 to 2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Town Centre	1,617	16,738	79,459	343	12,902	270	1,606
District Centre	0	411	7,652	74	0	337	0
Major Local Centre	0	164	703	164	0	0	0
Medium Local Centre	-7	593	1227	440	160	0	0
Minor Parade	0	0	447	0	0	0	0
Out of Centre	0	13,553	15,514	0	2,454	9,447	1,652
Retail Park	89	418	7,031	166	163	0	0
Total	1,699	31,877	112,033	1,187	15,679	10,129	3,258

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

Chapter 4 Retail and Town Centres

R2 – Retail floorspace completions

2020-21 has seen another increase in the total amount of retail floorspace completed compared with the past two monitoring rounds. Hot food takeaways (use class A5) has seen a rise in floorspace completions after a decline in 2020 whilst use class A1 has performed strongly when compared to the completion rates over the past five years.

Retail floorspace completed							
		Last five years	Plan Period	Previous Years			
	2020-21	2016-17 to 2020-21	2010-11 to 2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
A1	1,882	3,244	15,502	207	1507	-517	165
A2	0	-4	211*	0	21	-123	98
A3	204	1,175	1,517*	70	362	281	258
A4	0	278	352*	0	56	25	197
A5	133	504	522*	0	178	185	8
Total	2,219	5,197	18,104	277	2124	-149	726

All figures are square metres. Values for greyed cells have not been collected – asterisked totals are therefore not a complete record of permissions for these use classes. Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

The table below shows floorspace completions for all town centre uses ('A' classes, and 'B' and 'D' classes either within a centre or as part of mixed- use schemes) by type of centre.

Chapter 4 Retail and Town Centres

Floorspace for town centre uses							
		Last five years	Plan Period	Previous Years			
	2020-21	2016-17 to 2020-21	2010-11 to 2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Town Centre	847	1,753	4,796	0	594	-151	463
District Centre	337	411	7,041	0	74	0	0
Major Local Centre	0	441	441	277	164	0	0
Medium Local Centre	215	273	349	0	58	0	0
Minor Parade	0	0	372	0	0	0	0
Out of Centre	1,988	5,174	7,331	70	2548	80	488
Retail Park	89	89	2,050	0	0	0	0
Total	3,476	8,141	22,380	347	3438	-71	951

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

R3 – Vacant shop units

The number of vacant shop units below is shown as a range i.e., the minimum and maximum number of vacant shop units recorded over the 12-month monitoring period of April 2020 to March 2021. This shows that Kirkby and Prescot have had slightly higher vacancy numbers compared to those seen during 2019-20. Whereas Huyton's vacancy numbers stayed at a similar rate to the previous year. The vacancy rate for all town centres has worsened from those experienced in 2019-20 and the average percentage vacancy rate of 11.7-13.3% is reflective of the regional vacancy average of 11.9-13.0% (April 2021). However, our town centres are a little way off the national average vacancy rate of 10.8-11.7% (April 2021).

The range in vacant shop units					
		Previous Years			
	2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Kirkby	16-19	16-18	15-19	15-18	15-16
Prescot	16-20	13-19	18-25	19-25	15-19
Huyton	14-18	10-12	11-16	16-18	15-18
All town centres	46-57	42-47	53-56	51-58	45-53
All town centres – percentage	12.8-13.5	10.8-12.1%	13.8-14.6%	13.3-15.1%	11.7-13.3%

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

Chapter 5 Environment and Heritage

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

The number of listings within Knowsley increased from the last monitoring period with the listing of Huyton Cricket and Bowling Club Pavilion. The Cricket and bowling pavilion was given a Grade II listing and increases the total number of listed buildings in Knowsley to 105. St Mary’s Church in Prescott is still noted as ‘At Risk’.

Listed buildings		
	2020-21	Change since last report
Grade I	1	0
Grade II*	4	0
Grade II	100	1
Total	105	1
‘At Risk’	1	0

Source: Knowsley Council Conservation Team

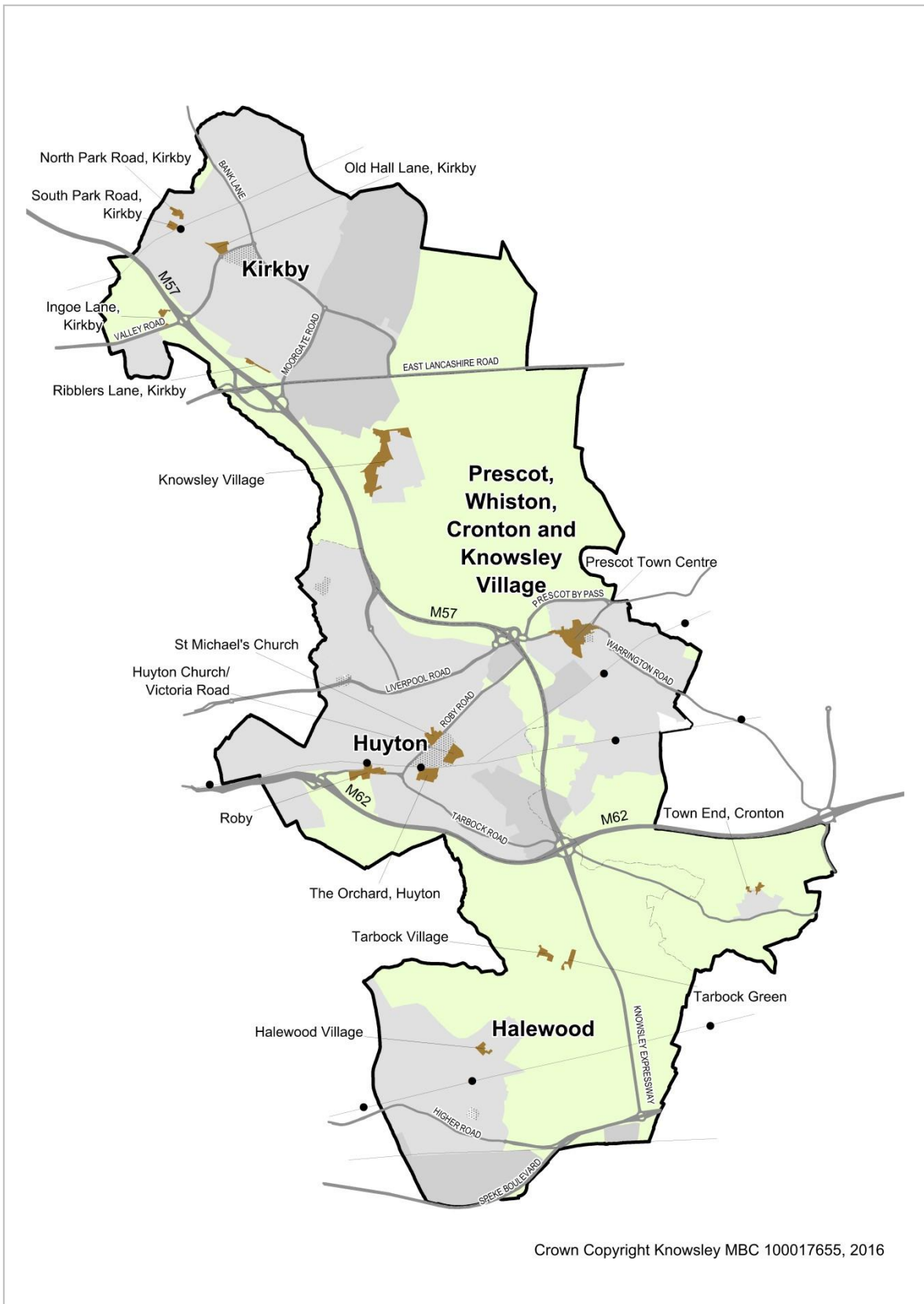
EH2 – Conservation areas

There are 15 conservation areas in the Borough (Figure 11), 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.

Conservation Areas			
Conservation Area	Appraisal Updated	Management Plan Updated	“At Risk” in 2021
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
Ribblers Lane, Kirkby	2005	-	No
Tarbock Green	2005	-	No
Tarbock Village	2005	-	No

Source: Knowsley Council Conservation Team and Historic England

Figure 11: Conservation areas



EH3 – Access to parks and open spaces

The Council's requirements for open space provision are set out in the Developer Contributions SPD²² 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 12 below shows the total open space provision across the borough, while Figure 13 shows the level of provision across the four different typologies measured. This information is drawn from our 2015 Green Space audit, so is unchanged since our last monitoring report.

In general, the overall provision of public open space across the borough is good. However, access to parks and gardens is poor 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 amenity open spaces, although there are areas of poor provision in Kirkby (Field Lane area), Huyton and Roby, and parts of Halewood.

Provision of open spaces for children and young people is weak 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).

Finally, allotment provision is very poor across Knowsley as a whole, with 29 of the 38 SRAs recording zero provision. All the borough's townships have small pockets where allotment provision is good, with a particular concentration in the Huyton–Whiston area.

Outdoor sports provision is assessed at Community Area level²³. 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.

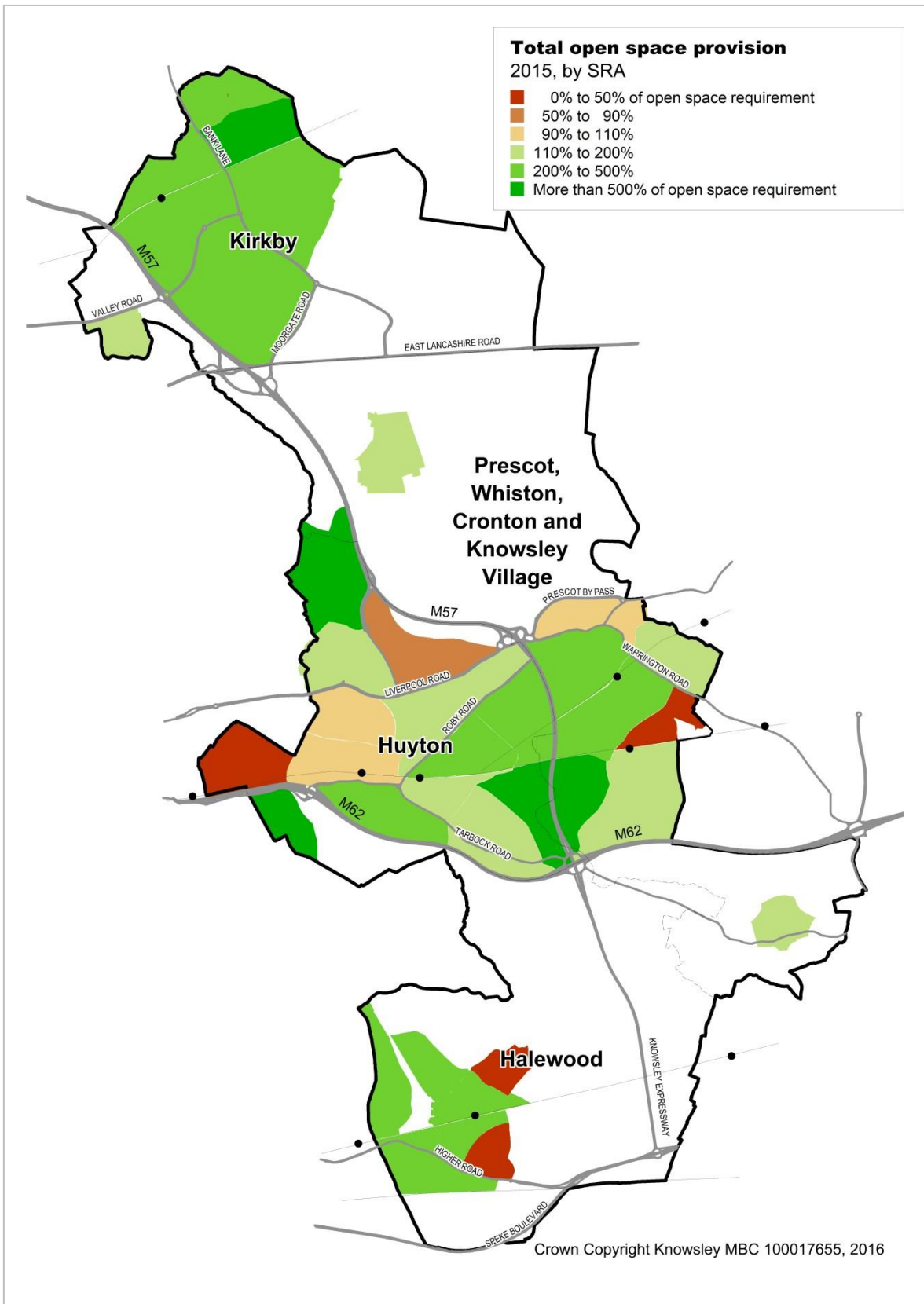
Outdoor sports provision		
Community Area	Need	Provision (2015)
Kirkby	44	45
Huyton	61	76
Prescot, Whiston, Cronton and Knowsley Village	38	22
Halewood	23	24
Total	156	177

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

²² Available online: www.knowsley.gov.uk/knowsleycouncil/media/Documents/dev-contributions-spd-2016.pdf

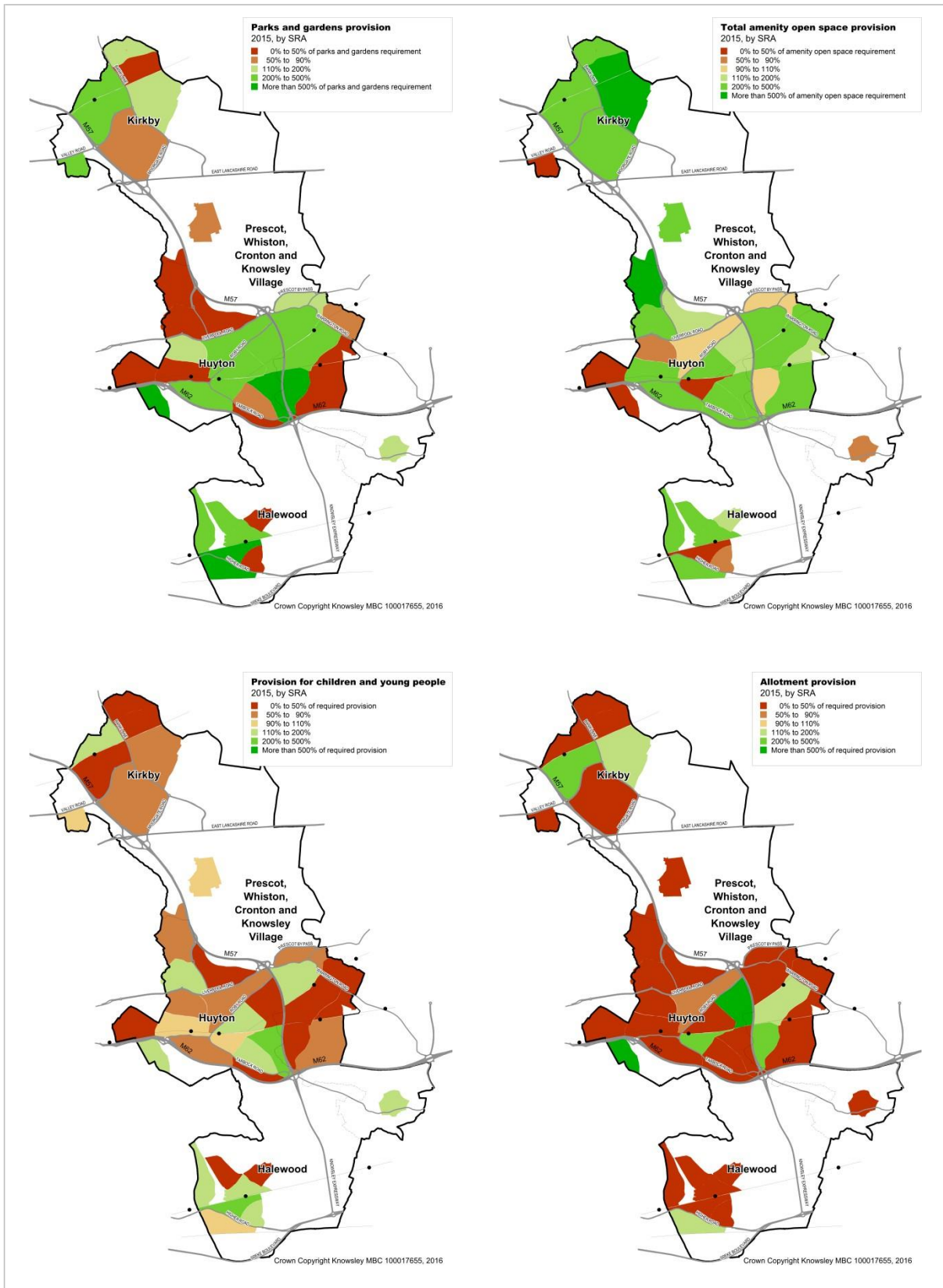
²³ These equate to the borough's four townships

Figure 12: Total open space provision by SRA



Chapter 5 Environment and Heritage

Figure 13: Open space provision – parks and gardens, amenity spaces, provision for children and young people, and allotments



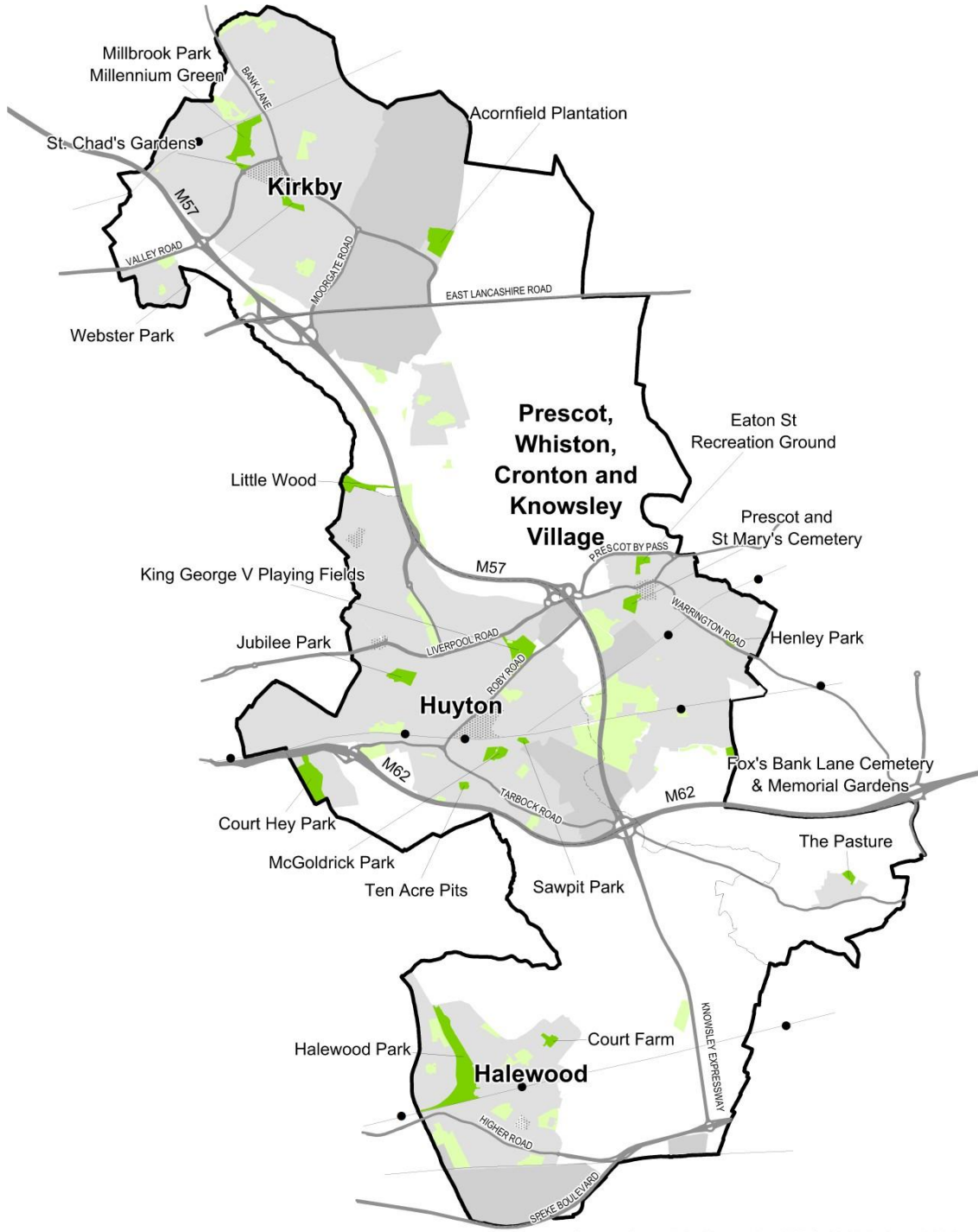
EH4 – Quality of parks and open spaces

Launched in 1996 the Green Flag Award scheme is considered the benchmark national standard for parks and green spaces in the UK. There are 18 Knowsley parks with Green Flag award status in 2020-21 (Figure 14). Although the number of parks with awards has remained the same for the last six years, 18 parks with Green Flag awards is an increase of 10 parks from the beginning of the plan period. For more information on the Green Flag Award scheme, see the website at www.greenflagaward.org.

Number of parks with Green Flag Awards					
	Previous Years				
	2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Green Flag Awards	18	18	18	18	18

Source: Green Flag Awards (Keep Britain Tidy)

Figure 14: Knowsley's parks - Green Flag Award winners



Crown Copyright Knowsley MBC 100017655, 2016

Other parks shown light green and unlabelled

EH5 – Biodiversity

The number of sites with specific environmental designations in Knowsley remains the same as previous years at 65 local wildlife sites. Monitoring of the local wildlife sites has increased this year to provide up-to-date information on the percentage of sites where conservation management has been implemented.

Biodiversity sites - monitoring and management					
		Previous Years			
	2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
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>	9.2%	-	-	-	1.54%
<i>% where conservation Management implemented</i>	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 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 our development plan.

6.5 The Local Plan and other development plan documents are used in making decisions on planning applications and also 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. At a Cabinet meeting on 11 June 2020, Knowsley Council resolved to approve the adoption of East of Halewood Masterplan Document.

- [East of Halewood Masterplan Document](#)
The purpose of the masterplan is to guide the comprehensive development of the site known as the East of Halewood Sustainable Urban Extension (SUE) at Halewood. The masterplan report is consistent with, and should be read in tandem with, the SPD for East of Halewood which was prepared by Knowsley Council during 2019-20, as conveyed in the last Monitoring Report.

- 6.7** The masterplan and our SPDs 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>

Chapter 6 Knowsley's Development Plan

Future planning policy documents

- 6.8** We do not plan to produce any new policy documents during 2021-22, however, further information on the future work programme will be included in our next Monitoring Report.

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. We prepared and adopted a SCI in April 2017. It is our intention to publish a new SCI in 2022.

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. Our last Local Development Scheme was published in July 2013 and since then we have adopted our Local Plan Core Strategy and several Supplementary Planning Documents. It is our intention to publish a new LDS in 2022.

Liverpool City Region working

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 Framework – a Spatial Development Strategy – is being delivered by the Liverpool City Region Combined Authority.
- 6.12** The Liverpool City Region Spatial Planning Statement of Common Ground was adopted in October 2019. The Statement of Common Ground covers the Liverpool City Region's six Local Authorities and West Lancashire. The Statement also builds on a range of earlier collaborative work across the City Region, in particular the Statement of Cooperation on Local Planning.
- 6.13** The Liverpool City Region Spatial Planning Statement of Common Ground 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 of Common Ground directly responds to the Duty to Cooperate Statutory requirement.

- 6.14** The Spatial Planning Statement of Common Ground covers a variety of spatial

Chapter 6 Knowsley's Development Plan

planning matters within the City Region, such as:

- Housing Delivery
- Economic Land (Strategic B8 sites)
- Green Belt
- Environmental and Green Infrastructure
- Transport Planning
- Health and Wellbeing
- Digital Inclusion

6.15 For each of the Spatial Planning Matters, the Statement identifies where there are points of common ground already established, along with specifying the areas where Local City Regional authorities will work together to address cross boundary strategic matters.

6.16 The Liverpool City Region Spatial Planning Statement of Common Ground will inform the policy matters to be covered by the subsequent Spatial Development Strategy for the Liverpool City Region, which is a requirement of the Liverpool City Region Devolution Deal.

6.17 During 2020-21 we supported the Combined Authority's work on the evidence base for the Liverpool City Region Spatial Development Strategy.

Duty to Cooperate

6.18 Throughout 2020-21, we continued to work with neighbouring authorities and key stakeholders on strategic planning matters, as part of the 'Duty to Cooperate' statutory required through the Localism Act 2011²⁴. For example:

- We met with Halton Borough Council to discuss their Delivery and Allocations Local Plan Proposed Submission Document and forthcoming examination (March 2020).
- We engaged with the Liverpool City Region Combined Authority on their Region Spatial Development Strategy Stage 2 of the consultation, which ran from November 10th 2020 until February 1st 2021.

6.19 The responses to the emerging Waste Local Plans of non-neighbouring local authorities are delivered on the Council's behalf by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Services (MEAS). MEAS also respond on behalf of the six Waste Local Plan partner Districts to (Duty to Cooperate) requests from local authorities within England with regard to waste planning matters. The requests are normally associated with Waste Local Plans and evidence base, in particular waste capacity and waste movements in and out of the plan area. Throughout the period of 2019-20, the Council replied to 'Duty to Cooperate' requests from: London Borough of Sutton, Hertfordshire County Council and Northumberland County Council.

²⁴ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/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

Targets are set nationally and locally for decision making on planning applications. For minor applications the local target is to determine 70% of applications within eight weeks (this is tougher than the national target of 65%). For major applications, the target (local and national) is to determine 60% within 13 weeks.

The number of minor applications received in 2020-21 declined slightly in relation to previous years. Our performance processing these applications comfortably exceeds both the national and (tougher) local target and the percentage of 96% is the highest during the last five years.

The number of major applications received in 2020-21 decreased from the previous year but our performance in determining major application has remained at 100%, far exceeding the national and local targets for making decisions on major applications.

Minor and major application statistics					
		Previous years			
	2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Minor applications	101	116	116	113	116
Determined within 8 weeks	96%	81%	77%	81%	93%
Major applications	22	33	46	21	32
Determined within 13 weeks	100%	79%	94%	81%	100%

Source: Knowsley Council Development Management Monitoring System

Chapter 7 Planning applications – decisions and appeals

PP2 – Planning Appeals performance

There are no local performance targets for appeals, although of course the Council's intent is to make decisions on planning applications in a way which leads to as few appeals as possible and if appeals are submitted then so that the decision can be defended.

There is no real value in trying to make a year-on-year comparison because each appeal relates to a separate planning application and a different set of circumstances. However, to observe that a significant increase in the number of appeals being lost over several years would suggest that the Council needed to look closely at reviewing its decision-making processes or planning policies.

Having said that, the percentage of appeals upheld in 2020-21 has decreased slightly compared to the last monitoring round. More importantly the number of appeals made in response to the authority's decisions has decreased from last year's number and is the lowest number of appeals in the last five years, in the context of an already low number of appeals submitted overall.

Planning appeals statistics					
		Previous years			
	2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total appeals	5	20	16	9	15
Appeals upheld	2	6	7	3	7
Percentage of appeals upheld	40%	30%	56%	33%	47%

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 contributions from development to provide essential infrastructure and services. More detailed information is provided in the Council's 'S106 Infrastructure Funding Statement' [here](#).

PP3 – Developer Contributions

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 £4.595M during 2020-21. The value of financial contributions collected (i.e., funds realised from developments going ahead and reaching the stage where payment of contributions is required) rose slightly from the previous year. The developer contributions secured increased from 1 in the previous monitoring round to 4 new schemes in 2020-21 providing 390 on-site affordable homes. The amount of financial contributions collected was over double the amount collected in the last monitoring round.

Contributions secured and collected					
		Previous years			
	2020-21	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
New schemes making 'in kind' contributions	4	0	0	1	1
New schemes making financial contributions	11	10	13	5	5
Value of new financial contributions secured (£,000s)	5,016	430	3,087	915	421
Value of financial contributions collected (£,000s)	1,472	316	1,424	528	1,233
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 Strategy²⁵.

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 afford²⁶.

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.

²⁵ Available online at <https://localplanmaps.knowsley.gov.uk/documents/knowsley-local-plan-adopted-core-strategy.pdf>

²⁶ 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.

Communities and Local Government, Department for (DCLG or CLG)

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 they have been prepared they have to be submitted to the Secretary of State at the Department of Communities and Local Government. They are then examined by an independent planning inspector 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 the 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 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 to guide the 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 will include 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. While these documents are being finalised, 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 significance and included in a local list. Although they are not statutorily protected, close 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 a number of 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 DCLG 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 time 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 (RSL) and a private purchaser.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

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

Special Protection Areas (SPA)

Protected sites designated in the UK 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 other stakeholders 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 taking into account 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. It is important to engage sub-regional partners and other key stakeholders involved in the local housing market when preparing a SHMA.

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 a number of 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

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

Appendix B Indicators used in this report

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

Appendix B Indicators used in this report

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>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

Appendix B Indicators used in this report

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	●	●	●		●					

Appendix B Indicators used in this report

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/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalescotlandandnorthernireland
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.

Appendix B Indicators used in this report

	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

Appendix B Indicators used in this report

	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

Appendix B Indicators used in this report

	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/healthylifeexpectancyhleandlifeexpectancyteatage65byupperlocalauthorityutlaengland
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-gcse-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.

For more information visit

www.knowsley.gov.uk/LocalPlan

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