

KNOWSLEY

Local Plan Monitoring Report 2018 - 2019

Published June 2021



Knowsley Council

Knowsley Local Plan: Monitoring Report 2018–19

Published June 2021

This Monitoring Report covers the year from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019. Data and indicators presented follow the format of our previous report for the 2016-17 and 2017-18 period, which was published in June 2020. This report will be quickly followed by the publication of the Monitoring Report 2019-20.

Demographic and socio-economic background

The population of the borough increased slightly to just over 149,571 in 2018 – this is the seventh year in a row that the Office for National Statistics has registered an increase in its mid-year estimates since the recent low point of a little under 146,000 was reached in 2011. The most recent estimates projected a rise in population to 153,400 in 2028 (with continued growth beyond that date), but these figures indicate that growth is happening faster than that. The number of households is also projected to continue rising – indeed, this grew even before 2011 while the overall population was falling, but the rate of increase has accelerated in the last five years.

The most recent English Indices of Deprivation (covering 2015) showed that Knowsley continues to be a relatively poor performer nationally in terms of income, employment, health and education indicators. Indicators for the living environment, crime, and access to housing and services showed a relative improvement since the previous publication covering 2010.

Employment and commercial development

During 2018-19 there has been a decrease in the amount of land available for employment use. A land take up of 3.8 hectares has seen the total employment land supply reduce to 246.2 hectares. It is estimated that 75 hectares of the available employment land is developable within five years of 2019, with just over three quarters of this falling within the Knowsley Business Park Principal Regeneration Area.

17.8 hectares of land was developed for employment use and 65,064 square metres of employment floorspace was completed during 2018/19, mostly for “general industrial” or “logistics and warehousing” purposes. This represented a significant rise in completions since the previous monitoring round however it is not a surprise with the last monitoring report acknowledging that the ‘acceleration of growth within the borough will pave the way for increased development activity again in the years ahead’.

Housing development

The Knowsley Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (or ‘SHLAA’) was updated in 2016 and work is currently underway to refresh it. The SHLAA estimates that there is currently land identified and available for 8,758 homes across the borough, of which 4,409 could be built within the first five years since the update.

Annual housing completions rose significantly again in 2018-19 compared to the last monitoring round and the number of homes lost to either change of use or demolition was less this year than in the previous years. Consequently, the net housing completion figure was 840 for 2018-19 compared to 626 for 2017-18. The bulk of completions during the monitoring period were again in Huyton and Kirkby townships but unlike previous years the number of completions in the township of Prescott, Whiston, Cronton & Knowsley Village was high.

Whilst the number of empty homes in the borough fell dramatically to 607 in 2017-18 the number is on the rise again with there being 897 empty homes recorded for 2018-19. The number of long-term empty homes has risen slightly to in this monitoring round. There are no authorised Gypsy & Traveller pitches or yards for Travelling Showpeople within the borough, a situation unchanged from previous years.

Shopping and town centres

Planning permission was granted for a total of 2,831 square metres of retail floorspace during 2018-19. Whilst this is a decrease when compared to 2017-18 it is worth noting that 14,363 square metres of retail floorspace was an extremely high amount for a single monitoring round and occurred mainly as a consequence of a single retail and leisure proposal for Kirkby town centre.

As with housing, town centre regeneration schemes currently planned for the Borough (including Kirkby Town Centre) should see retail floorspace significantly grow in the coming years.

Environment and conservation

There were no changes to the number of listed buildings and conservation areas during 2018-19. 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'.

18 parks and gardens had Green Flag status at the end of 2018–19, unchanged since the 2014-15 monitoring round.

Plan preparation

On 6 January 2016, the Council adopted the new 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, which identify priority locations for regeneration and investment, and which allocate sites for new development.

In September 2018, the Council adopted the 'Adding Social Value to Development: Employment and Skills' and 'New Residential Development' Supplementary Planning Documents. These documents are now being used to help assess and make decisions on planning applications.

The Core Strategy and SPDs are all available on the Council's website at:

www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/building-and-planning/local-plan

During 2018-19 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 authorities' consultations on their Local Plans.

Planning performance

During 2018–19, the Council made decisions on 81 percent of minor planning applications within eight weeks (the target is 70 percent), and also on 81 percent of major applications

within 13 weeks (where the target is 60 percent). The Council's performance in appeals dropped from the last year with 33 percent of its decisions being upheld on appeal - 56% of decisions were upheld previously in 2017-18. However, the number of appeals during this monitoring round decreased to the lowest number in the last four years with 9 appeals being determined during 2018-19, which is a positive point to note.

Just under £1m of financial contributions were secured from planning permissions during the 2018-19 monitoring round. £0.528m was collected from developments taking place during this monitoring round, a decrease of just under £1m on the 2017–18 figure but more in keeping with previous years.

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Introduction

1 Introduction

Monitoring Report 2019

- 1.1** Welcome to Knowsley Council’s Local Plan Monitoring Report 2019. This report covers the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019. This Report updates the Knowsley Local Plan: Monitoring Report 2018, which was published in June 2020 and it will be followed by the production of the Monitoring Report 2020.
- 1.2** The requirements to prepare an annual report on the borough’s growth and development are set out in legislation¹.

About the report

- 1.3** This document sets out information in relation to the development and planning of Knowsley, including statistics for development completed across a range of uses, the availability of land for development, and the Council’s performance in preparing plans and determining planning applications.
- 1.4** The indicators reported here continue to be drawn from the Knowsley Local Plan Monitoring Framework published in 2013, although in line with changes introduced in the three previous 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.

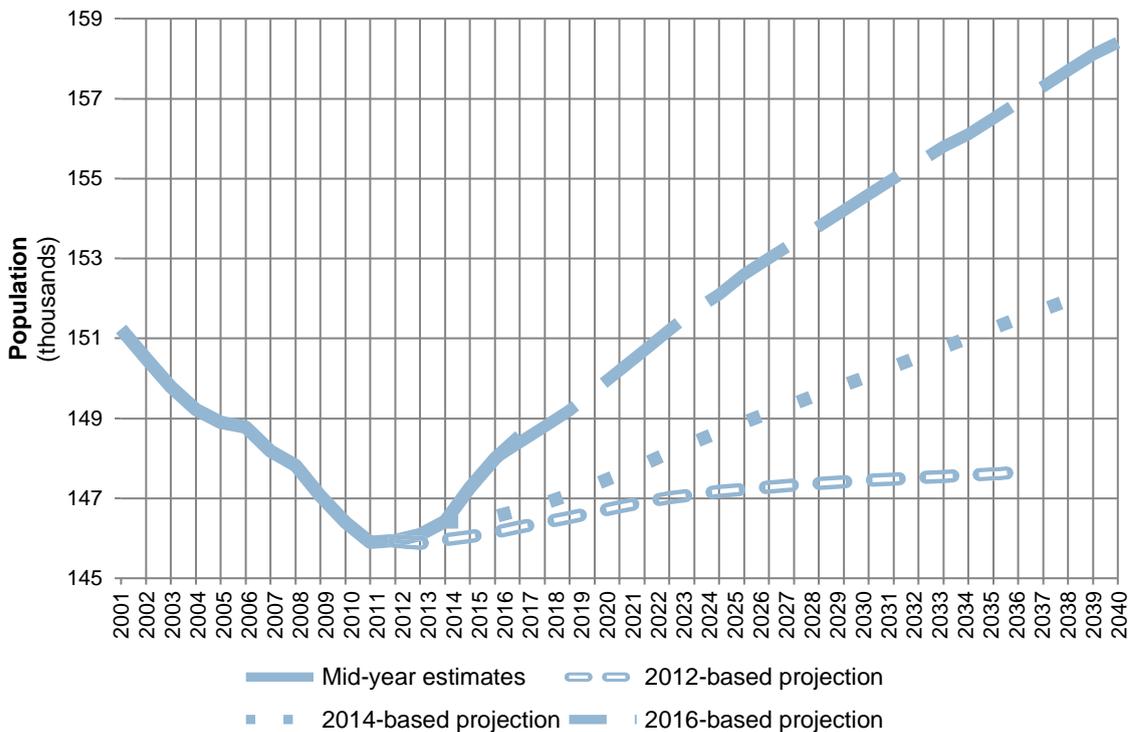
Background information

1.9 In order to give some context to the development indicators which follow later in this Report it is useful to look briefly at a couple of pieces of demographic and socio-economic data.

Population change and household projections

1.10 The most recent data from the Office for National Statistics shows that Knowsley’s population has grown in recent years, from a low point of just under 146,000 in 2011 to just over 149,571 in 2018³⁴. As in previous monitoring reports, this growth has outstripped the most recent projections based on 2012 and 2014 population estimates – an updated projection based on the updated 2016 estimate was published during 2018 and now indicates a population in the borough of around 153,400 by the end of the plan period in 2028. This is around 4,400 more than projections made five years ago, and if accurate would put the population of Knowsley back up to a level not seen since the early 1990s.

Figure 1: Population estimates and projections for Knowsley 2001–2039



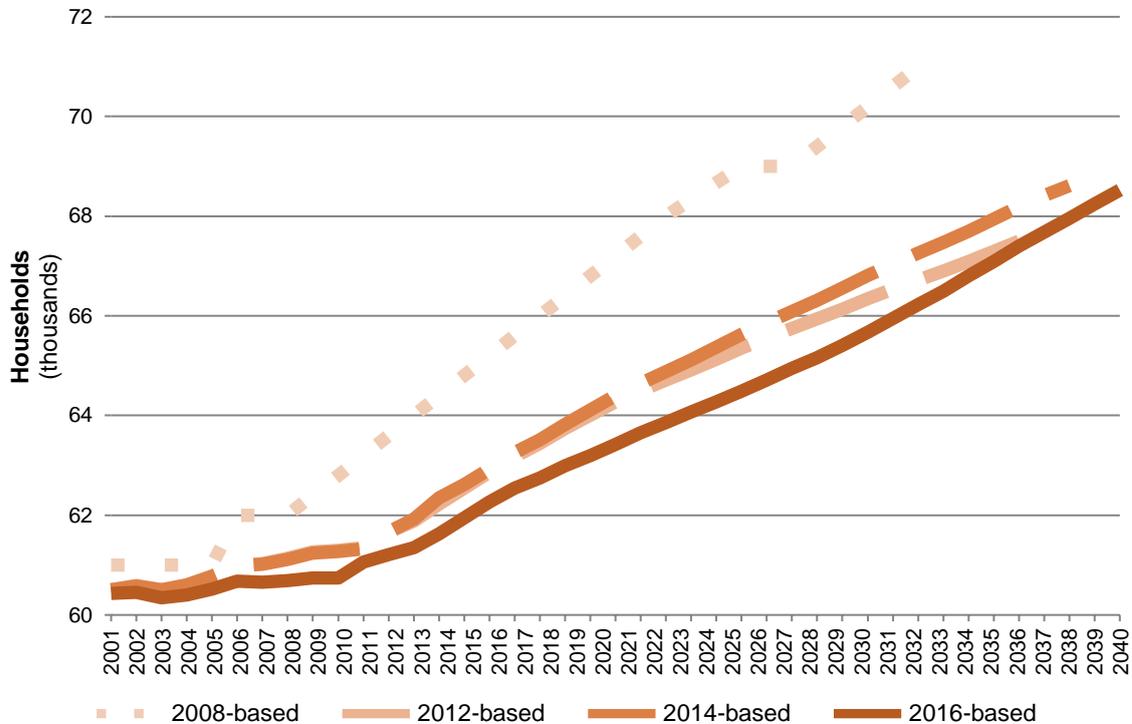
Source: Office for National Statistics

³ Data available online at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland> - previous years’ figures also available via this link.

⁴ There is still some way to go to get close to the all-time high of 197,000 recorded in the 1971 Census.

- 1.11** As in our last monitoring report, the number of households in Knowsley is projected to continue increasing steadily – although the 2016-based figures published in 2018 show this continuing to be at a slower rate than previous estimates.

Figure 2: Household estimates and projections 2001–2041



Source: Office for National Statistics

Deprivation

- 1.12** The English Indices of Deprivation show Knowsley with the fifth-worst multiple deprivation ranking of English local authorities⁵. During this monitoring round we do not know when government will next release an update to the English indices of deprivation.
- 1.13** In the 2015 Indices, Knowsley had the most severe employment and income deprivation of all council areas, and is in the top ten for education and health deprivation, showing some of the challenges continuing to face the borough. Knowsley performs well on the 'access to housing and services' indicator, and reasonably well on the living environment and crime indicators.

⁵ Drawn from 'Rank of average rank' column in the Local Authority District Summaries table, available online at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

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

Employment land supply

E1

Total supply of employment land

In April 2019, the total employment land supply in Knowsley was 246.2 hectares due to a land take up of 3.8 hectares from the previous monitoring report.

Hectares of employment land available by category

	Land available	Sites
UDP Allocations (Under Construction and Planning Permissions)	57.4	27
UDP Allocations (Expansion Land)	22.2	4
UDP Regional Investment Site: Kings Business Park	9.3	3
UDP South Prescott Action Area	23.4	2
Non-allocated Expansion Land	16.5	9
Land with Remodelling Potential	18.3	13
Sustainable Urban Extensions	47.2	3
Other Employment Sites, inc. Under Construction and Planning Permissions	51.8	29
Total	246.2	90

Hectares

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

Employment land supply**E1****Deliverable supply of employment land available within five years**

The overall land supply considered to be potentially deliverable within 5 years has dropped slightly to 75.1 hectares in this monitoring round due to employment development in Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks and Jaguar Land Rover.

Good supply of employment land available within Principal Regeneration Areas

More than three quarters of the most deliverable employment land is within Knowsley's Principal Regeneration Areas (and the bulk of this is within Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks).

Hectares of employment land available over plan period and within five years, including supply within Principal Regeneration Areas

	Total land available	Land available within five years
North Huyton and Stockbridge Village	0	0
Kirkby Town Centre	0	0
Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks	127.9	57.9
Tower Hill	0	0
South Prescott	23.4	2.2
Prescot Town Centre	0	0
All Principal Regeneration Areas	148.4	60.1
Other locations	94.8	15.0
Total	246.2	75.1
Local Plan Core Strategy requirement	164	45.5
Balance	82.2	29.6

All figures hectares

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

E2 – Employment land lost

Employment land lost**E2**

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 has been used for other purposes.

Between 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019, there was no recorded loss of employment land supply to other uses. The cumulative loss of employment land supply since April 2010 is 15.2 hectares however, the average employment land lost over the plan period has reduced to 1.6 hectares this year.

	Five years		Previous years			
	2018-19	2014-15 to 2018-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Planning permission expired	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land developed for other purpose	0	4.2	0	0	0.6	3.6
Total	0	4.2	0	0	0	0.6
Average		0.8				

All figures are hectares

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

	Plan period
	2010-11 to 2018-19
Planning permission expired	8.9
Land developed for other purpose	6.3
Total	15.2
Average	1.6

All figures are hectares

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

E3 – Employment land developed

E3

Land developed for employment uses

Completions remain below annual requirement

New build and remodelling dominant this year

The Local Plan Core Strategy expects on average that 9.11 hectares of employment land will be delivered each year to 2028.

2018–19 has seen a significant increase in the amount of employment land completed in Knowsley and the gross completions. As a result of this growth the average amount of land developed for employment purposes in the last five years has risen above the Local Plan average of 9.11 hectares. However over the plan period the average is still 3 hectares below the Plan’s expected level.

The employment land developed in this monitoring round has occurred as a result of new build and remodelling sites to create new supply.

Land developed for employment in last five years

	Last five years		Previous years			
	2018-19	2014-15 to 2018-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total	17.8	46.9	11	2.1	7	9
Average		9.3				

All figures are hectares

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

Land developed for employment over plan period to date (April 2010 to March 2019)

	Plan period 2010-11 to 2018-19
Total	56.5
Average	6.2

All figures are hectares

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

Chapter 2 Employment and economy

	Plan period	
	2018-19	2010-11 to 2018/19
North Huyton and Stockbridge Village	0	0
Kirkby Town Centre	0	0.7
Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks	17.8	37.2
Tower Hill	0	0
South Prescott	0	0
Prescot Town Centre	0	0
Total	17.8	37.9

All figures are hectares
Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

E4 – Employment floorspace developed

Employment floorspace completed

E4

Increase in employment floorspace completions

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

2018–19 has seen the largest floorspace completions in the last five years. Sixty-five percent of the total floorspace completed this year has been completed in the Principal Regeneration Area of Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks with the remaining balance being delivered at the Jaguar Land Rover site in Halewood.

Floorspace completed in last five years

	Last five years		Previous years			
	2018-19	2014-15 to 2018-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
B1	74	22,191	12,246	500	112	9,043
B2	26,306	61,189	16,850	4,216	1,076	11,105
B8	38,684	101,180	19,035	0	35,213	8,248
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	65,064	184,560	48,131	4,716	36,401	28,396
Average		36,912				

All figures are square metres

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

Floorspace completed over plan period to date (April 2010 to March 2019)

	Plan period 2010-11 to 2018-19
B1	31,472
B2	66,479
B8	106,939
Other	1,823
Total	206,713
Average	22,968

All figures are square metres

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

E4

**Floorspace developed by
Principal Regeneration
Area – last year and over
plan period to date**

	2018- 19	Plan period 2010-11 to 2018-19
North Huyton and Stockbridge Village	0	0
Kirkby Town Centre	0	3,913
Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks	42,854	102,752
Tower Hill	0	0
South Prescot	0	0
Prescot Town Centre	0	0
Total	42,854	106,665

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 across Knowsley; this 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 Showpeople, 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](#). We intend to update the SHLAA during the 2020-21 monitoring round.

H1 – Housing land availability

H1

Our most recent housing land availability assessment is based on the [2016 SHLAA Update](#) so this indicator is unchanged since our previous report. The 0–5 year supply figure here takes into account large schemes which are currently being delivered including the former Prysmian Cables site at Prescott.

We intend to update our SHLAA and the housing land supply assessment during 2020-21.

	Total	0–5 years
Homes capacity	8,758	4,409

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

H2 – Sites for Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

Sites for Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

H2

No sites for Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

There are no authorised Gypsy & Traveller pitches or yards 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.

	Pitches with consent available	Sites
Gypsy & Traveller pitches	0	0
Travelling Showpeople yards	0	0
Total	0	0

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

H3 – Housing land lost

Housing land lost

H3

No data for this indicator

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

Homes lost		H4				
Fluctuating demolitions		<p>The number of homes lost to demolitions has continued to fluctuate and in general we are seeing demolitions at a lower rate than in the earlier parts of the plan period, particularly for 2018-19. For the second consecutive year we have seen a positive number of change of use proposals to residential and for the first time a positive total.</p>				
Homes lost and reason for loss		Plan period 2010-11 – 2018-19	Previous years 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17 2017-18			
Reason for loss	2018-19	2018-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Demolition	-9	-595	-77	-16	-64	-64
Change of use	+11	-89	-6	-1	-18	+6
Total	+2	-684	-83	-17	-82	-58

H5 – Empty homes

Empty homes

H5

Increase in the number of long-term empty homes

The way the Council collects and monitors this information means that the figures are not exactly comparable with previous years pre 2017-18.

However, at the end of March 2019 there was a slight increase in the number of long-term empty homes (i.e. 6 months and longer) than recorded in 2017-18.

Empty homes by tenure

	2018-19	Previous years			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Private ⁶	677		1,029	2,069	
Housing association	210		801	535	
KMBC	10		0	13	
Total	897	2,166	1,830	2,617	607

Source: Knowsley Council Environmental Health

Length of time empty

	2018-19	Previous years			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
0–6 months	1018	982	982	930	1015
6–12 months	320	389	365	491	368
1–2 years	293	411	247	529	221
2–5 years	205	228	146	434	162
More than 5 years	79	156	90	233	48
Total	1915	2,166	1,830	2,617	1850

Source: Knowsley Council Environmental Health

Empty homes brought back into use

	2018-19	Previous years			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total	106	109	79	173	No data

Source: Knowsley Council Environmental Health

H6 – Housing completions

Housing completions		H6					
Increase in gross completions since last year		After a fall in gross housing completions for 2015–16, completions rose and in 2019 have climbed to the highest annual amount seen in the current Local Plan period.					
District-wide gross completions, including statistics for affordable units and building on previously-developed land		Plan period		Previous years			
		2018-19	2018-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total		838	4,338	616	310	557	684
Of which affordable units							
Percentage on PDL							
Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team							
Gross completions by Township		Plan period		Previous years			
		2018-19	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18		
Huyton		257	1,831	258	361		
Kirkby		266	843	169	158		
Halewood		90	468	80	71		
P,W,C & KV		225	871	25	50		
Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan and Strategic Housing Teams							

⁶ Includes homes owned by companies other than Registered Social Landlords, and homes subject to probate.

H7 – Housing change

Housing change**H7**

Net completions continue the upward trend from the previous monitoring round. The number of units delivered over the Local Plan's average target of 450 homes per year is over double that recorded in 2017-18 i.e. 390 compared to 176.

Slower delivery in previous years means that cumulative housing delivery is running just over 300 behind the target since the beginning of the current Local Plan period, although over the last five years as a whole it is above target by 517 units. We expect the net completions to rise again in 2019–20 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.

Net number of homes completed above Local Plan average target

	Last five years		Plan period	Previous years			
	2018-19	2014-15 to 2018-19	2010-11 to 2018-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Net completions	840	2,767	3734	533	293	475	626
Target for period	450	2,250	4050	450	450	450	450
Balance over period	390	517	-316	83	-157	25	176

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

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. We hope in future years' Monitoring Reports also 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 – see Policies CS4 and CS6, and Appendix 2 in particular.

R1 – Retail planning permission

Retail floorspace permission

R1

Whilst 2017-18 saw a significant increase in the amount of retail and related floorspace, mainly as a consequence of a single retail and leisure proposal for Kirkby town centre, 2019 has witnessed a return to the level of total floorspace granted in 2015-16.

Decrease in retail planning permission granted

	2018-19	Last five years	Plan period	Previous years			
		2014-15 to 2018-19	2010-11 to 2018-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
A1	1,559	19,861	78,713	-797	3,221	-377	11,432
A2	-133	706	847*	322	0	-74	368
A3	499	3,530	2,883*	502	138	382	1,786
A4	748	238	124*	0	-560	-300	127
A5	158	1,302	1,464*	18	45	207	651
Total	2,831	25,637	84,031	45	2,844	-161	14,363

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.

Floorspace for town centre uses

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.

2019 has seen a slight dip in the total number of town centre permissions, however this year has seen a large amount of out of town centre town centre floorspace due to the Knowsley Lane, Huyton Sustainable Urban Extension gaining planning permission.

	2018-19	Last five years	Plan period	Previous years			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18		
Town centre	270	17,462	76,236	340	195	343	12,902
District Centre	337	2,161	7,652	0	0	74	0
Major Local Centre	0	290	703	82	382	164	0
Medium Local Centre	0	-92	1,234	0	184	440	160
Minor Parade	75	372	447	297	0	0	0
Out of Centre	9447	14,222	13,862	553	0	0	2,454
Retail Park	0	-279	6,942	140	3014	166	163
Total	10,129	34,136	107,076	1,409	3,775	1,187	15,679

All figures are square metres.

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

R2 – Retail floorspace completions

Retail floorspace completed**R2**

2018-19 has seen a real decline in the class A1 (shops) floorspace to other uses. In contrast, there has been an increase in restaurants and cafes (class A3) and hot food takeaways (class A5) reflecting consumer demand locally and nationally for these uses.

Decrease in completed gross retail and related floorspace

	2018-19	Last five years	Plan period	Previous years			
		2014-15 to 2018-19	2010-11 to 2018-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
A1	-517	8,558	13,455	6,171	-218	207	1,507
A2	-123	43*	117*		145	0	21
A3	281	1,203*	1,055*		490	70	362
A4	25	-479*	155*		-560	0	56
A5	185	381*	381*		18	0	178
Total	-149	9,706	15,163	6,171	-125	277	2,124

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.

No net new town centre use floorspace completions in 2019.

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.

	2018-19	Last five years	Plan period	Previous years			
		2014-15 to 2018-19	2010-11–2018-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Town centre	-151	3,486	3,486	2,750	293	0	594
District Centre	0	1,898	6,704	1,824	0	0	74
Major LC	0	441	441	0	0	277	164
Medium LC	0	134	134	0	76	0	58
Minor Parade	0	297	372	0	297	0	0
Out of centre	80	4,855	4,855	1,597	560	70	2,548
Retail Park	0	1,961	1,961	0	553	0	0
Total	-71	13,072	17,953	6,171	1,779	347	3,437

All figures are square metres.

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team.

R3 – Vacant shop units

Vacant shop units**R3**

Previous monitoring reports have failed to report data on the number of vacant shop units in Knowsley's main towns. The reason for the absence of data is not known, however this anomaly has been rectified in this year's report. The vacant shop units data has been sourced from the Council's Town Centres Management team and covers the last five years.

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 2018 to March 2019. The data for the 2018-19 monitoring period shows that Kirkby and Huyton had similar vacancy numbers over the year whereas Prescott has had more vacant shop units. However, Prescott town centre contains more shop units than the two other town centres therefore its maximum vacancy rate was lower at 15.4% than Huyton and Kirkby's maximum vacancy percentages of 15.7% and 17% respectively.

The vacancy rate in 2018-19 in all town centres is at its highest rate over the last five years and at 13.3-15.1% is reflective of the regional vacancy average of 14.0% (April 2019). However, our town centres are some way off the national average vacancy rate of 10.4% (April 2019).

The range in vacant shop units

	2018-19	Previous years			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Kirkby	15-18	12-17	17	16-18	15-19
Prescot	19-25	12-15	11-13	13-19	18-25
Huyton	16-18	16-22	11-21	10-12	11-16
All town centres	51-58	41-54	41-49	42-47	53-56
All town centres - percentage	13.3-15.1%	10.6-14.0%	10.6-12.7%	10.8-12.1%	13.8-14.6%

Source: Knowsley Council Town Centres Management Team.

5 Environment and heritage

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

EH1 – Listed buildings

Listed buildings

EH1

The number of listings within Knowsley remains unchanged from the last monitoring period at 103. Of particular significance is the Grade I St Mary's Church in Prescot, with Grade II* listings for Knowsley Hall, St Chad's Church Kirkby, St Mary's Church Knowsley Village, and Huyton Paris Church (St Michael's).

103 listings in 2018-19; one building on the 'At Risk' register.

	2018-19	Change since last report
Grade I	1	0
Grade II*	4	0
Grade II	98	0
Total	103	0
'At risk'	1	0

Source: Knowsley Council
Conservation Team

EH2 – Conservation areas

Conservation areas**EH2**

There are 15 conservation areas in the Borough, unchanged from the previous monitoring period.

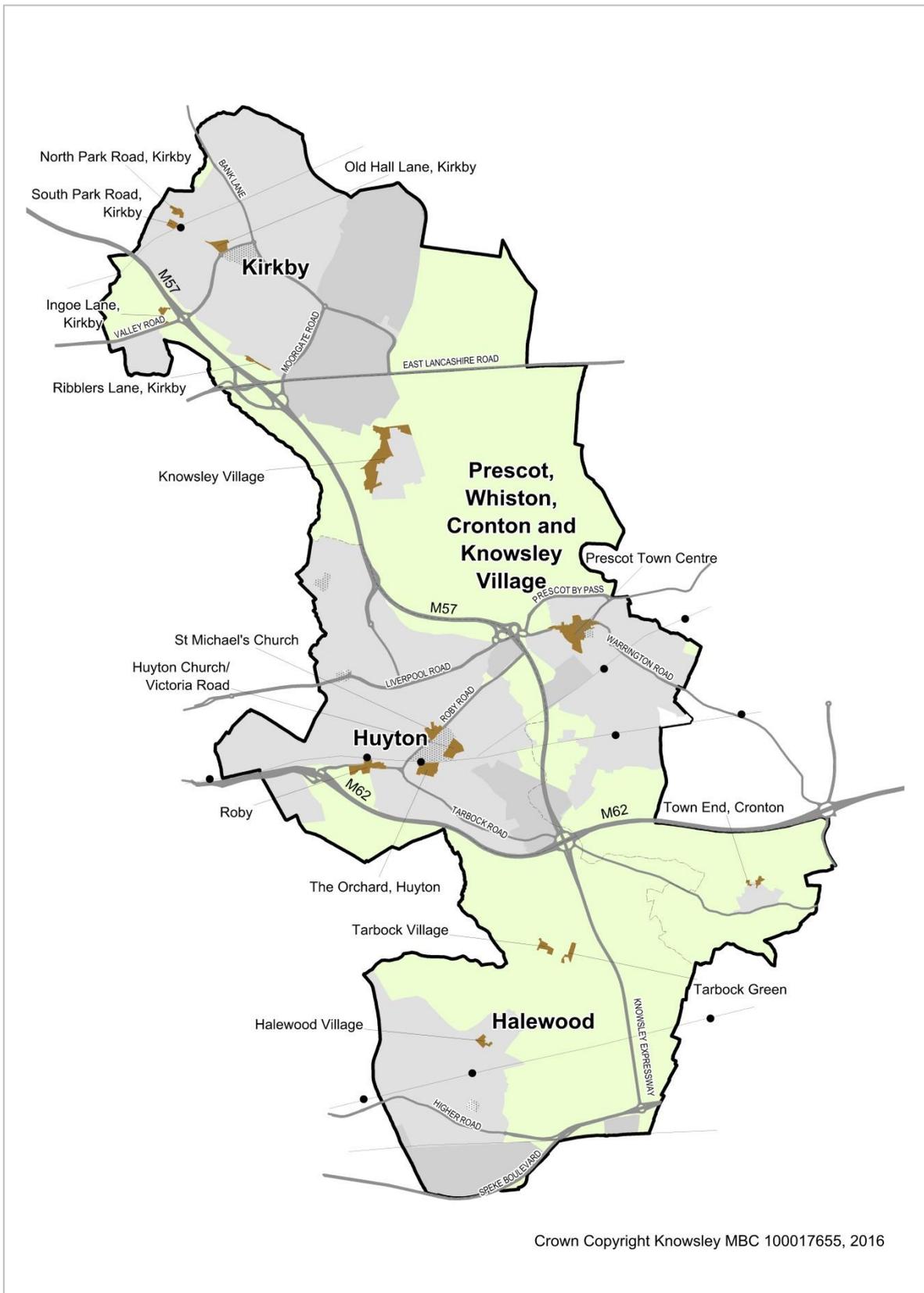
Prescot Town Centre remains on the Historic England 'At Risk' Register, but we continue to take action through the Townscape Heritage Initiative to support a range of improvements to the fabric and quality of the town's buildings and spaces.

No change to status of conservation areas

Conservation Area	Appraisal Updated	Management Plan Updated	"At risk" in 2019
North Park Road, Kirkby	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
Historic England

Figure 3: Conservation areas



EH3 – Access to parks and open spaces

EH3

The Council's requirements for open space provision are set out in the Developer Contributions SPD⁷ which was adopted in January 2016. The borough is divided into 38 Substantial Residential Areas (SRAs), and for most public open space uses – parks and gardens, amenity greenspace, provision for children and young people, and allotments – each SRA is expected to be self-sufficient. Areas of the borough which are not largely residential are not included within SRAs.

Figure 4 below shows the total open space provision across the borough, while Figure 5 shows the level of provision across the four different typologies measured. This information is drawn from 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 of 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 level⁸. Across the borough as a whole there is an adequate supply of land for outdoor sports, although there is a shortfall in the Prescott, Whiston, Cronton and Knowsley Village area.

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

All figures are hectares

Source: Knowsley Council Local Plan Team

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

⁸ These equate to the borough's four townships

Figure 4: Total open space provision by SRA

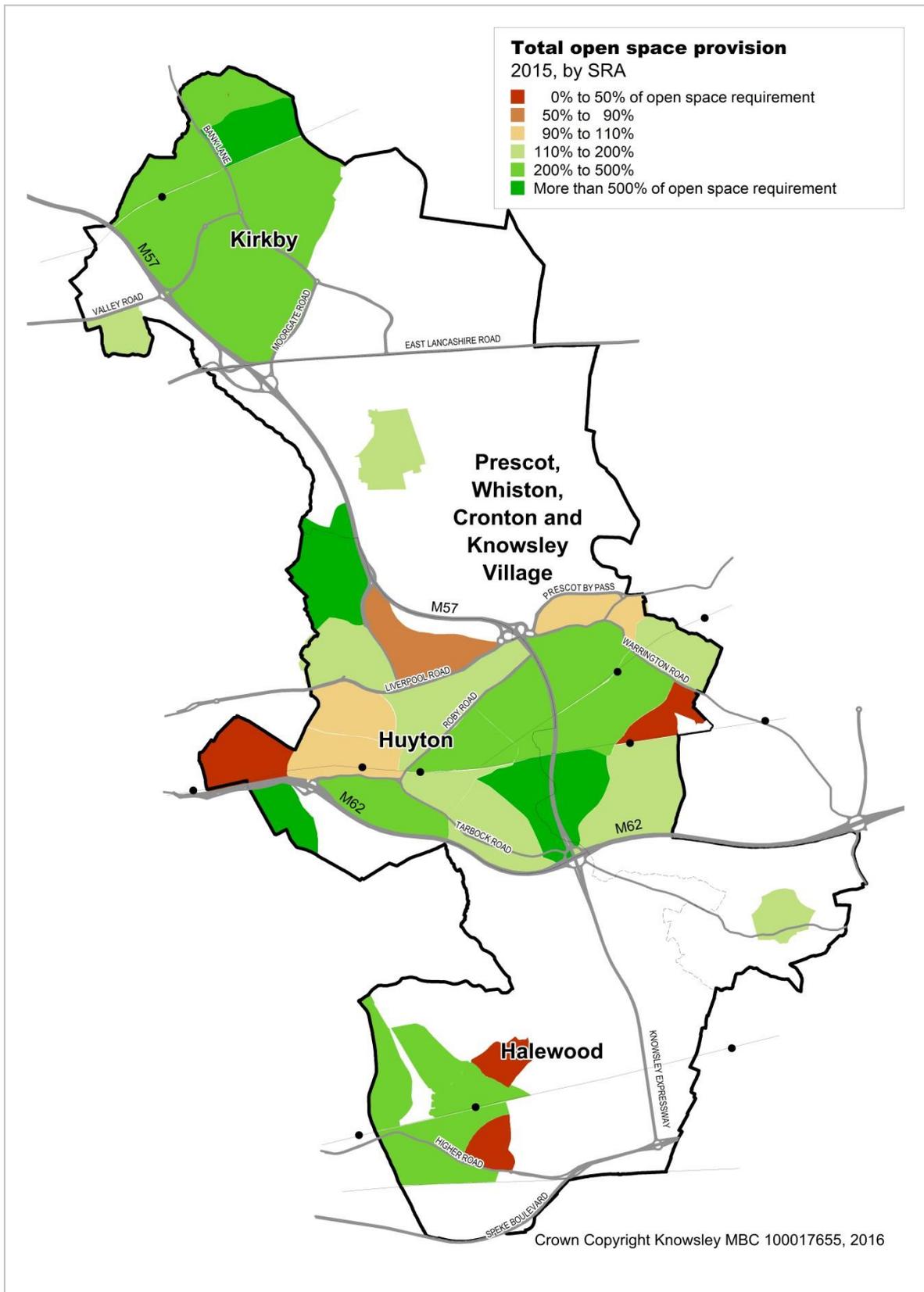
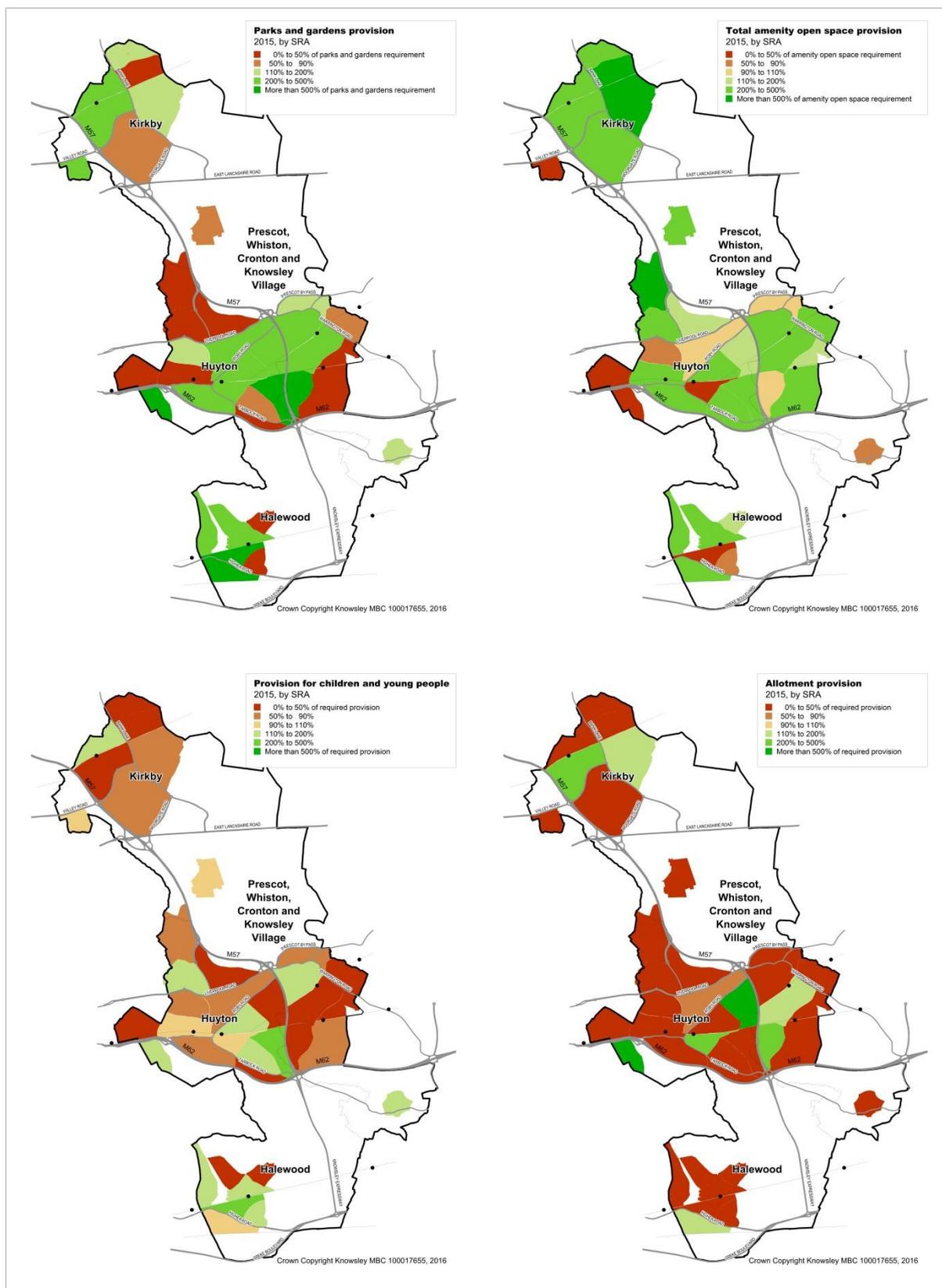


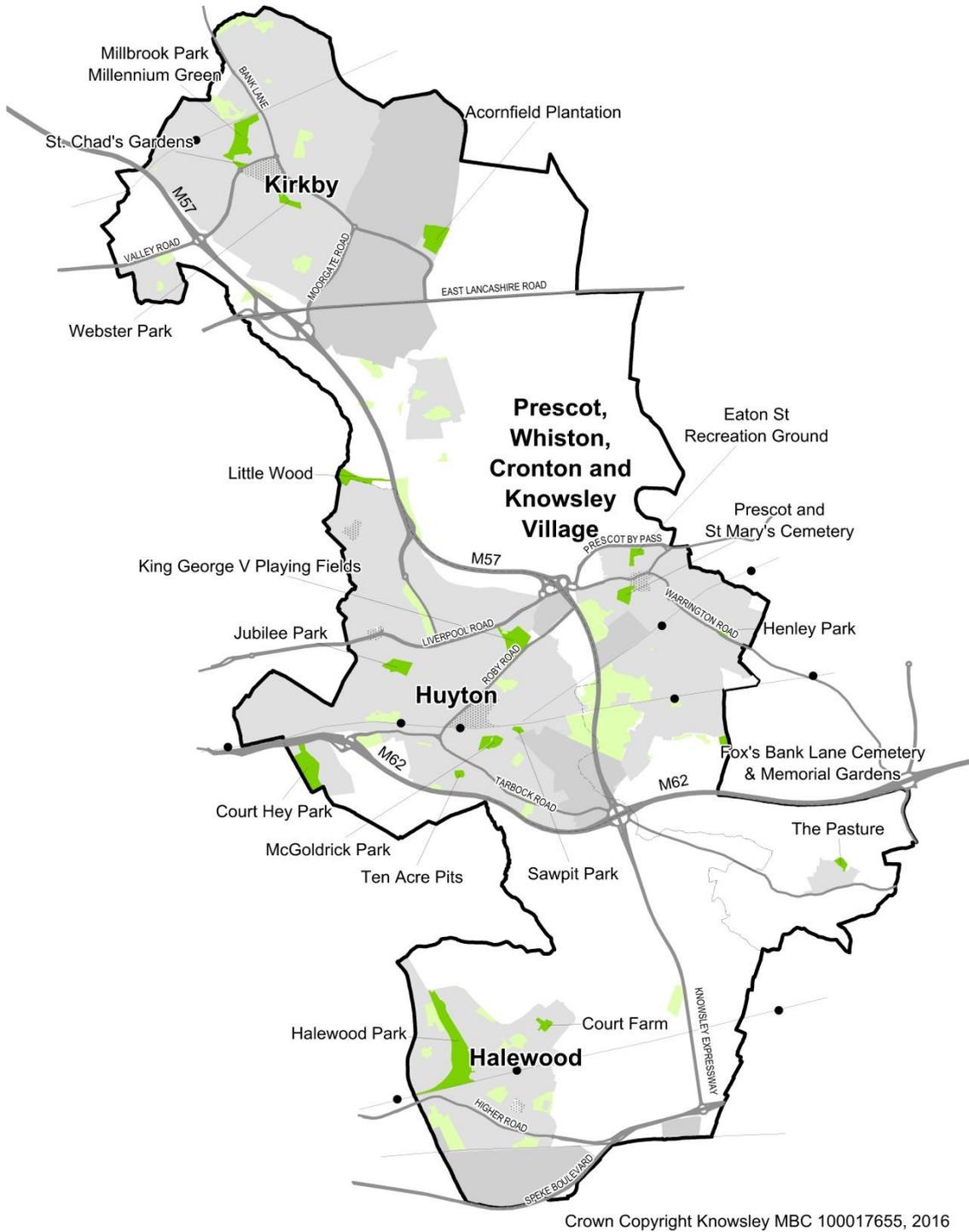
Figure 5: Open space provision – parks and gardens, amenity spaces, provision for children and young people, and allotments



EH4 – Quality of parks and open spaces

open spaces	EH4																		
of parks with Green Flag	<p>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 2018-19. Although the number of parks with awards has remained the same for the last five monitoring rounds, 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.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">2018-19</th> <th colspan="4" style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Previous years</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th>2014-15</th> <th>2015-16</th> <th>2016-17</th> <th>2017-18</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Green Flag awards</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">Source: Green Flag Awards (Keep Britain Tidy)</p>		2018-19	Previous years						2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Green Flag awards	18	18	18	18	18
	2018-19	Previous years																	
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18														
Green Flag awards	18	18	18	18	18														

Figure 6: Knowsley parks - Green Flag Award winners



Other parks shown light green and unlabelled

EH5 – Biodiversity

Biodiversity

EH5

The number of sites with specific environmental designations in Knowsley remains the same as previous years at 65 local wildlife sites. No sites have been monitored by MEAS during 2018/19 therefore we cannot provide up-to-date information on the percentage of sites where conservation management has been implemented. However, MEAS aim to provide monitoring data for sites in Knowsley in the future.

Data not available for report period.

	2018-19	Previous years			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
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>		20.0	10.8		
<i>% where conservation management implemented</i>		58.5	53.8		
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 guide 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.
- 6.7** The Council adopted one new SPD and amended another in 2018-19:
- [Adding Social Value to Development: Employment and Skills Supplementary Planning Document](#)
Seeks to secure benefits such as education and training from new developments in the borough.
 - [New Residential Development Supplementary Planning Document](#)
We updated our existing New Residential Development SPD, to provide clearer guidance on the Council's expectations for the provision of electric vehicle charging points in new developments.
- 6.8** These and our other 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>

Future planning policy documents

- 6.9** During 2019-20 we plan to produce a Supplementary Planning Document for the East of Halewood Sustainable Urban Extension. The SPD will set out Knowsley Council's development, design and infrastructure requirements for the site and will provide a framework for the preparation of a detailed masterplan to aid the planning application process.
- 6.10** Further information on the future work programme will be included in our next monitoring report.

Statement of Community Involvement

- 6.11** The Statement of Community Involvement sets out the Council's approach to community and stakeholder involvement in planning matters. We prepared a new Statement of Community Involvement and it was adopted in April 2017.

Local Development Scheme

- 6.12** The Local Development Scheme 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 that time we have adopted our Local Plan Core Strategy and a number of Supplementary Planning Documents.

Liverpool City Region working

Joint Evidence Base

- 6.13** During 2015-16, together with Liverpool City Region Authorities and West Lancashire Borough Council, the Council commissioned a strategic evidence study: the Liverpool City region Strategic Housing and Employment Land Market Assessment (SHELMA). The LCR SHELMA is intended to provide an integrated evidence base on housing and employment needs for the Liverpool City Region (and West Lancashire), which is consistent with national policy and guidance, is clear and transparent, and can support future planning policy development, including the LCR Spatial Framework (see below), and individual authority Local Plans. The SHELMA process has been supported by the Local Enterprise Partnership and Merseytravel.
- 6.14** Work has on the Liverpool City region Strategic Housing and Employment Land Market Assessment (SHELMA) has been ongoing during 2018-19.

Statement of Cooperation on Local Planning

- 6.15** The Liverpool City Region Devolution Agreement requires the production of a Single Spatial Framework for the City Region relating to strategic land use planning. The production of this Framework is being led by the Liverpool City Region Mayor, who was elected in May 2017.
- 6.16** In 2015-16, a key step towards preparing the Single Spatial Framework was made: this was the production and agreement of a Statement of Cooperation on Local Planning between each of the Liverpool City Region authorities and West Lancashire Borough

Council. As well as responding to the requirements of the Devolution Agreement and providing a starting point for work on the Spatial Framework, the Statement of Cooperation also directly responds to the statutory "Duty to Cooperate".

- 6.17** The Statement identifies areas of joint working currently ongoing, and that required, in the period 2016 to 2021, including the following themes:
- Housing
 - Economic Development (including SuperPort)
 - Transport (including SuperPort)
 - Utilities Infrastructure
 - Community Infrastructure
 - Environment
- 6.18** For each of the above themes, the Statement describes the current position in the Liverpool City Region and identifies the key cross boundary strategic issues. For each theme, the statement also identifies future approaches to working and provides a summary of key actions (including their timescales and who is undertaking them); it also sets out who the key prescribed and other consultation bodies for each topic area would be. The Statement also provides a brief summary of the existing key documents which are shaping the Liverpool City Region planning context.
- 6.19** The Statement of Cooperation was adopted by the Liverpool City Region Combined Authority, and each of the participating authorities, during 2016-17.
- 6.20** We anticipate that the Combined Authority will undertake a non-regulatory engagement for the Liverpool City Region Spatial Development Strategy in 2019-20 to inform the strategy's evidence base.

Duty to Cooperate

- 6.21** During 2018–19, we continued to work with neighbouring authorities and other key stakeholders on strategic planning matters, as part the 'Duty to Cooperate' required by the Localism Act 2011⁹.
- 6.22** We submitted responses to the following planning policy consultations from our neighbours' during this monitoring period:
- To West Lancashire Council regarding their Local Plan Review ('Preferred Options' December 2018)
 - To St. Helens Council on their emerging new Local Plan ('Submission Draft' March 2019)
- 6.23** Responses to the emerging Waste Local Plans of non-neighbouring local authorities are addressed on our behalf by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS). MEAS also respond on behalf of the six Waste Local Plan partner Districts to Duty to Cooperate requests from local authorities across England on all waste planning matters. Typically these requests are associated with Waste Local Plans and evidence base especially waste capacity and waste movements into and out of the Plan Area. Between April 2018

⁹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/section/110>

and March 2019, the partner Districts have been consulted and responded to 6 Duty to Cooperate requests on waste movements from: Hertfordshire; North Lincolnshire; Oxfordshire; Surrey; Wakefield; and Warrington.

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

PP1

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

The number of minor applications received in 2018-19 was similar to the previous two monitoring rounds. Although the number of applications is considerably lower than seen during 2014-16 this rate is a result of changes to the planning system, which were designed to take many of the smallest and less contentious development proposals out of the traditional application route. Our performance processing these applications comfortably exceeds both the national and (tougher) local target.

The number of major applications received in 2018-19 fell to its lowest level in the last five monitoring rounds and whilst the performance in determining these applications dropped from the level achieved in 2017-18 it still exceeded the national and local targets for making decisions within 13 weeks.

Targets exceeded for both minor and major applications

	2018-19	Previous years				Target
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
Minor applications	113	246	175	116	116	
Determined within 8 weeks	81%	76%	88%	81%	77%	70% (local) 65% (national)
Major applications	21	32	45	33	46	
Determined within 13 weeks	81%	59%	87%	79%	94%	60%

Source: Knowsley Council Development Management Monitoring System

PP2 – Planning Appeals performance

Planning Appeals Performance		PP2				
	<p>There are no targets as such for appeals, although of course the Council tries to make decisions on planning applications in a way which leads to as few appeals, and as few successful appeals, as possible.</p>					
	<p>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.</p> <p>The percentage of appeals upheld has fallen, with only a third of appeals being successfully upheld compared to half during the last monitoring round of 2017-18. However, a positive point to note is the decrease in the number of appeals made in response to the authority's decisions – the lowest number of appeals since 2014-15 and almost 50% less than the previous monitoring period.</p>					
Planning appeals statistics for last five years		Previous years				
		2018-19	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
	Total appeals	9	5	14	20	16
	Appeals upheld	3	0	2	6	7
	Percentage of appeals upheld	33%	0%	14%	30%	56%
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.

Developer contributions

PP3

The value of financial contribution could be paid to the Council if the maximum level of contribution (i.e. funds realised from develop

ment) secured (i.e. the amount which commitments went ahead and made out in permissions) and collected going ahead and reaching the levels required) fell significantly from 2015-16. The developer contributions levels achieved during 2015-16 spiked in the last monitoring period.

Contributions secured and collected continuing to fluctuate.

	2018-19	Previous years			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
New schemes making 'in kind' contributions	1	0	0	0	0
New schemes making financial contributions	5	15	16	10	13
Value of new financial contributions secured (£, 000s)	915	1,311	1,006	430	3,087
Value of financial contributions collected (£, 000s)	528	581	690	316	1,424
Number of schemes where financial contributions reduced or removed	0	0	0	2	0

Source: Knowsley Council Development Management monitoring system

Appendices

A Glossary

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

Adoption

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

Affordable Housing

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

Allocated Site/Site Allocation

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

Biodiversity

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

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)

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

Brownfield Land/Previously Developed Land (PDL)

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

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

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

Community Area (CA)

A collection of Substantial Residential Areas (SRA) which relate to the largest settlements in Knowsley (Huyton, Kirkby, Prescot/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 for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. The Local Plan includes 'Development Plan Documents' adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

In Knowsley, this 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.

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

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>

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

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

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

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

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

Retail and Town Centres

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

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

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

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

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

	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

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

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

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

Data sources for indicators no longer included in the Monitoring Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	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 (AQMA's)	There are no AQMA's within Knowsley at the moment. Information about AQMA's, including an up-to-date list of designated areas, is available of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs website: https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/
MI83	Number of noise complaints upheld by the Council	None.
MI84	River water quality – biological, chemical	Environment Agency data available online: http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/RiverBasinDistrict/12
MI85	See Indicators within the Merseyside and Halton Joint Waste Local Plan	Merseyside and Halton Joint Waste Local Plan monitoring reports available online at Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service website: http://www.meas.org.uk/1090
MI90	Resident satisfaction with parks and open spaces	No prepared data available, but some further information in Knowsley's Green Space Strategy available online: http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/pdf/3960.14_green_space_stratgy_PROOF_3_november_14.pdf

	Measure	Alternative data source
MI92	Number and location of Local Green Spaces designated	None.
MI97	Population who live in Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ranked in the upper ten percent most deprived nationally.	English Indices of Deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation) data available online: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation
MI98	Life expectancy – all residents	ONS life expectancy data and analysis available online: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/lifeexpectancies
MI99	Healthy life expectancy	ONS healthy life expectancy data available online: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/healthylifeexpectancyhleandlifeexpectancyleatage65byupperlocalauthorityutlaengland
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

	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.

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