

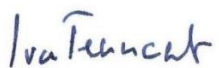
HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

LAND OFF CARR LANE
PRESCOT
KNOWSLEY
L34 1AX

Partner Construction Ltd and Torus 62
Ltd
September 2023

Prepared by: Jess Nicholson

Reviewed by: Ivan Tennant

Signed: 

Telephone: 07745 645393

Email: ITennant@lsh.co.uk

Inspection Date: 19/09/23

Report Issue Date:

This document has been prepared and checked in accordance with the Lambert Smith Hampton Quality Assurance procedures and authorised for release.

Signed: 

.....
For and on behalf of Lambert Smith Hampton

CONTENTS PAGE

1. INTRODUCTION 3

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION 4

3. BACKGROUND TO HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT 6

4. HEALTH PROFILE OF THE PARISH OF PRESCOT 11

5. LOCAL HEALTH PRIORITIES 18

6. HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT OUTCOMES AND RECOMMENDATIONS..... 22

Appendix #1 HUDU Checklist

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Health Impact Assessment (HIA) has been prepared by Lambert Smith Hampton (LSH) on behalf of Partner Construction Ltd and Torus 62 Ltd (the Applicant). The Applicant is seeking planning consent for a proposed development (PD) on Land off Carr Lane in the parish of Prescott in Merseyside (hereafter referred to as 'the Site').
- 1.2 The PD will comprise the construction of 88 residential dwellings, which are proposed to be 100% affordable housing, along with the erection of associated infrastructure. The site is under the jurisdiction of Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council (KMBC).
- 1.3 The HIA provides a qualitative assessment of any potential health impacts that the PD may have on the local area. It also examines a range of social, environmental, and economic factors and seeks to understand how the PD may affect the health of its current and future residents by impacting on each of these dimensions.
- 1.4 The HIA is designed to respond to Policy CS2 (Development Principles) of KMBC's Core Strategy (2016). Principle 1 states that:

"Development must promote sustainable economic development, tackle the causes of deprivation and disadvantage, and narrow the gap between the richest and poorest neighbourhoods."
- 1.5 Policy CS2 further states that new development in Knowsley will be expected to provide opportunities for positive lifestyle choices and improve health for people of all ages. Policy CS2 requires that development principles will be implemented using development assessment tools including the HIA.
- 1.6 The report also looks at how the PD corresponds with health objectives within the Adopted 2016 Local Plan (ALP), relevant best practice within the development sector, and national policy.
- 1.7 The HIA report is structured as follows:
 - Section 2- Project Description;
 - Section 3- Background to Health Impact Assessment;
 - Section 4- Health Profile of the Local Area;
 - Section 5- Local Health Priorities; and
 - Section 6- Health Impact Assessment Outcomes and Recommendations.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Description

- 2.1.1 The Site is located on a parcel of vacant, previously developed land located to the south and south west of the Carr Lane, Cables Way, Prescott Park Way roundabout, and falls within the administrative boundary of KMBC.
- 2.2.1 The Site itself is a former Wastewater Treatment Works which was previously operated by United Utilities. As a result, it is understood that the site has significant concrete obstructions beneath the land and above ground is now covered by self-seeded scrub land, as well as contaminants.
- 2.3.1 The presence at the site of two dis-used mineshafts requires the PD to ensure safeguards are in place to mitigate any health-related hazards associated with the mineshafts.
- 2.4.1 The Site has been allocated as a Sustainable Urban Extension ('SUE') and under Site Allocation Reference KGBS 10, has been identified for residential development for 74 no. dwellings under Policy SUE1 and Policy SUE2 of the ALP.
- 2.5.1 As well as being located within a SUE, the site is identified within the South Prescott Action Area which supports residential development.
- 2.6.1 The figure below shows the Site's boundary.

Figure 1: Aerial Imagery of Site (Source: LSH Figure 2.1- Planning Statement)



- 2.7.1 The Site measures 3.31 hectares and is bounded to the east by residential development, and to the west by Carr Lane Woods. The latter is a Local Wildlife Site that falls within the Green Belt. A planning permission

(22/00376/FUL) granted 3rd April 2023 allows the construction of a vehicular access from Prescott Parkway, along with the construction of a drainage swale and other associated works. This facilitates wider access for the PD.

2.2 The PD

2.1.2 The PD comprises the development of 88 residential dwellings, with a tenure split of 73% affordable shared ownership tenure and 27% Rent-to-Buy (i.e., is 100% Affordable Housing). The PD will comprise of the following typology mix:

- 39% 2-bedroom semi-detached dwellings (34 no.);
- 57% 3-bedroom semi-detached dwellings (50 no.); and
- 5% 4-bedroom semi-detached dwellings (4 no.).

2.2.2 As part of the PD, 5m² of amenity greenspace per person is also proposed to be provided, in accordance with the Developer Contributions SPD 2016.

2.3.2 The figure below provides an indicative illustration of the proposed site layout, including intended landscaping, the PD and site access.

Figure 2: Proposed Site Layout (Source: Baldwin Design- Design and Access Statement)



3. BACKGROUND TO HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1.1 This section of the HIA explains what the assessment is and what it seeks to achieve. It also sets out the policy context drawing on national policy and places the HIA into context through a brief literature review.

3.2 What is a Health Impact Assessment?

3.1.2 A health impact assessment (HIA) is a tool that assesses the likely impact on public health by planned developments. This includes planning frameworks and masterplans for large areas, regeneration and estates renewal programmes and outline and detailed planning applications.

3.2.2 There is no single definition of HIA, but a common description used is from the World Health Organization Gothenburg Consensus Paper (1999) as:

“a combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, programme or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of these effects within the population.”¹

3.3.2 The advice contained within KMBC’s HIA requirements² highlight five main aims that should be taken into consideration. These include making Knowsley a place:

- *“with welcoming, vibrant, well-connected neighbourhoods and town centres;*
- *with a thriving, inclusive economy, with opportunities for people and business;*
- *where people are active and healthy and have access to the support they need;*
- *where people of all ages are confident and can achieve their full potential; and*
- *where strong and safe communities can shape their future.”*

3.4.2 Furthermore, KMBC’s validation checklist³ highlights that the HIA must include details of a PD’s effects on a community by assessing its impacts (positive, negative, or neutral).

3.5.2 As a further point of reference, KMBC’s validation checklist states that they will require:

“Details of a PD’s effects on a healthy community through assessing its impacts upon supporting active healthy lifestyles that are made easy through:

- *The pattern of development, good urban design, good access to local services and facilities;*
- *Green open space and safe places for active play and food growing, and*
- *Is accessible by walking and cycling and public transport”⁴*

3.6.2 KMBC’s validation checklist also states that the PD must support the creation of:

“Healthy living environments for all people of all ages which supports social interaction. It must meet the needs of children and young people to grow and develop, as well as being adaptable to the needs of an increasingly elderly population and those with dementia and other sensory or mobility impairments.”

¹ Health impact assessment: main concepts and suggested approach. Gothenburg consensus paper. Brussels, European Centre for Health Policy, WHO Regional Office for Europe, 1999

² Knowsley Health Impact Assessment in Planning Document

³ [Knowsley's Validation Checklist](#)

⁴ [Knowsley's Validation Checklist](#)

3.3 About the Rapid HIA Tool

- 3.1.3 In order to address these themes, the HIA will make use of the “Rapid HIA Tool” conceived by The NHS Healthy Urban Planning Development Unit⁵ (HUDU).
- 3.2.3 This method involves a focused investigation of health impacts and recommends mitigation and enhancement measures. The method uses existing evidence to assess the impacts of a development plan or proposal and recommends measures to mitigate negative impacts and maximise health benefits.
- 3.3.3 While the tool is generic in its design, it is useful in highlighting health issues associated with a PD and facilitating discussions around how these can be mitigated.

3.4 National Policy

National Planning Policy Framework, 2023

- 3.1.4 The current National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. To achieve this, the planning system should be aligned with the United Nations’ 17 Global Goals for Sustainable Development. These address social progress, economic well-being and environmental protection⁶. As such, the HIA represents a means of testing whether a PD has been designed in a way that is aligned with the principles of sustainable development.
- 3.2.4 Chapter 8 within the NPPF entitled “Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities” outlines how planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy and inclusive and safe places, provide social, recreational, and cultural facilities and services to the community’s needs.

Planning Practice Guidance, Healthy and Safe Communities, 2021

- 3.3.4 Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) sets out the steps councils should take in order to comply with national policy. The PPG specifically outlines how planning can contribute to creating healthier communities. The guidance outlines that achieving healthier places should be considered in two ways.
- 3.4.4 Firstly:

“In terms of creating environments that support and encourage healthy lifestyles, and [secondly] in terms of identifying and securing the facilities needed for primary, secondary, and tertiary care, and the wider health and care system (taking into account the changing needs of the population).”⁷
- 3.5.4 The PPG, therefore, reflects the core assumption underlying the Rapid HIA Tool that the impact of a PD on public health goes beyond the provision of facilities, but should encompass the broader notion of “healthy lifestyles”.
- 3.6.4 This assessment will consider how the PD will ensure the health and wellbeing of the existing community and the people who will live in it once it is built-out.

⁵ NHS London, Healthy Urban Development Unit, October 2019, Available at: [Rapid HIA Tool](#)

⁶ NPPF, paragraph 7

⁷ PPG (healthy and safe communities) Ref ID: 53-001

3.5 Literature Review

National Design Guide, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2021⁸

3.1.5 To support the NPPF, the Government in 2019 published a National Design Guide that sets out ten characteristics of well-designed places and demonstrates what good design means in practice. These are:

- Context – enhances the surroundings;
- Identity – attractive and distinctive;
- Built form – a coherent pattern of development;
- Movement – accessible and easy to move around;
- Nature – enhanced and optimised;
- Public spaces – safe, social and inclusive;
- Uses – mixed and integrated;
- Homes and buildings – functional, healthy and sustainable;
- Resources – efficient and resilient; and
- Lifespan – made to last.

3.2.5 Many of the ten characteristics listed overlap with health and wellbeing and therefore the guide can be used to integrate good design with healthy urban planning principles.

Fair Society, Healthy Lives (The Marmot Review), 2010

3.3.5 Published in 2010, the seminal Marmot Review found that a person's health is influenced by social determinants of health such as income, education, local environmental quality and employment. To reduce these health inequalities the report made recommendations in six domains:

- give every child the best start in life;
- enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control of their lives;
- create fair employment and good work for all;
- ensure a healthy standard of living for all;
- create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities; and
- strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention

Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On, 2020

3.4.5 A 10-year update of The Marmot Review was published in February 2020, [The Marmot Review 10 Years On](#). The report highlighted that public health had been adversely impacted by the austerity policies pursued by the Government over this period. As a result, poverty, poor health and socio - economic inequalities have increased in England. Key findings include:

- increases in life expectancy have slowed since 2010;
- there is a strong positive relationship between the level of deprivation and poverty and ill health;
- the health gap has grown between wealthy and deprived areas; and
- where people live matter in terms of health outcomes.

3.5.5 The report identifies that a health system based on prevention and health equity would involve a focus on influencing the environment and social and economic conditions of places to improve the health of residents, especially for the most disadvantaged areas.⁹

⁸ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, National Design Guide, January 2021

⁹ The Institute of Health Equity, Health Equity in England, The Marmot Review 10 Years on, page 130

NHS Long Term Plan, 2019

- 3.6.5 The [2019 NHS Long Term Plan](#) provides a 10-year programme of phased improvement to the NHS services and outcomes. These include making sure everyone gets the best start in life, delivering world-class care for major health problems and supporting people to age well.
- 3.7.5 To achieve these improvements, the long-term plan identifies key challenges that, if overcome, will substantially reduce the pressure on the NHS. These include encouraging people to manage their weight (reduce obesity)¹⁰ and reducing air pollution¹¹.

Putting Health into Place, 2019

- 3.8.5 In 2015, NHS England launched the Healthy New Towns programme to explore how the development of new places could provide opportunities to create healthier communities. The findings, brought together in the report Putting Health into Place sets out ten principles that should be observed if the built environment is to deliver and contribute to good public health. These include:
- maximising active travel;
 - enabling people to eat healthily;
 - fostering health in homes and buildings; and
 - enabling play and leisure.

Local Policy Context

- 3.9.5 Relevant local policies (set out over-page) that have been taken into consideration in the delivery of the HIA are set out in the table below.

Table 1: Knowsley Local Plan Policies

Document	Chapter	Policy
	Chapter 4: Sustainable Development	Policy SD1: Sustainable Development
	Chapter 5: Spatial Strategy	Policy CS1: Spatial Strategy for Knowsley
		Policy CS2: Development Principles
		Policy CS3: Housing Supply, Delivery and Distribution
		Policy CS15: Delivering Affordable Housing
		Policy CS7: Transport Networks
		Policy CS8: Green Infrastructure
		Policy CS15: Delivering Affordable Housing
		Policy CS17: Housing Sizes and Design Standards
		Policy CS19: Design Quality and Accessibility in New Development
		Policy CS21: Greenspace and Trees
		Policy CS22: Sustainable and Low Carbon Development
		Policy C24: Managing Flood Risk
	Chapter 7: Sustainable Urban Extensions and Safeguarded Land	Policy SUE1: Sustainable Urban Extensions and Safeguarded Land
		Policy SUE2: Safeguarded Urban Extensions - Development Principles

¹⁰ National Health Service, The NHS Long Term Plan, August 2019, page 36

¹¹ National Health Service, The NHS Long Term Plan, August 2019, page 38

Document	Chapter	Policy
Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy January 2016	Chapter 10: Caring for Knowsley	Policy CS26: Waste Management
	Chapter 11: Delivering Infrastructure	Policy CS27: Planning and Paying for New Infrastructure
	Chapter 8: Transport	Policy T7: New Development and Walking and Cycling Routes
Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan 2006	Chapter 13: Environmental Protection and Nature Conservation	Policy ENV2: Noise and Vibration
		Policy ENV5: Contaminated Land

COVID-19 Pandemic

3.10.5 It is worth noting that changes to the design of the built environment resulted from the COVID-19 Pandemic (the Pandemic). The Pandemic has shone a light on the way infectious diseases thrive in overcrowded conditions. This has been apparent in the UK with a greater prevalence of Covid-19 in more deprived parts of cities.

3.11.5 The WHO report [Integrating health in urban and territorial planning: a sourcebook](#) identifies several entry points that will spur thinking about how the design of urban environments can detract from or promote human health. These include:

- a wide range of physical settings, such as public spaces and movement corridors;
- desired outcomes, such as increasing physical activity and access to health care;
- underlying development principles, such as reducing the risk of accidents and inclusivity; and
- by sector, for example, housing, economic activity, and transport.

4. HEALTH PROFILE OF THE PARISH OF PRESCOT

- 4.1 The aim of this section is to create a health profile of the parish in which the PD sits. This may be used to support the policy priorities that have been identified by the Council. It also provides a means of assessing the relevance of the PD in addressing health-related issues in the area.
- 4.2 In order to understand how it performs in public health terms, in addition to Prescott, comparator evidence is presented at a range of greater geographical scales.
- 4.3 The chapter assesses the following indicators at the parish, borough, regional and national levels:
- Population;
 - Indices of multiple deprivation;
 - Employment and skills;
 - The general health of the population;
 - Rates of obesity;
 - Child health and teenage pregnancy;
 - Life expectancy and infant mortality rate; and
 - Health amenities.
- 4.4 The baseline data and corresponding assessment have been analysed at the following spatial levels:
- National – England;
 - Regional – North West of England;
 - Local Authority – Knowsley; and
 - Local – the parish of Prescott.
- 4.5 The parish level forms the “study area” – the geography within which the impact of the PD is measured.

Population

- 4.6 The PD is within the parish of Prescott, Knowsley. The 2020 Mid-Year Population Estimates published by ONS show that the Parish has an estimated population of 12,466 people.
- 4.7 The table below compares the estimated population of the study area over 10 years from 2010 to 2020. All geographic levels have been compared to the 2020 dataset for consistency. The data shows that the Parish level population growth is significantly faster than the regional and national change over the past 10 years.

Table 2: Population Change from 2010 to 2020

Geographical Area	2010 Population	2020 Population	% Change
Prescot	11,216	12,466	11.1%
Knowsley	146,398	152,452	4.1%
North West	7,019,921	7,367,456	5%
England	52,642,452	56,550,138	7.4%

Source: ONS, Mid 2020 Population estimates, Mid 2001-2019 and [Mid 2011-2020 Parish Population estimate](#)

- 4.8 The table below shows the age structure of the geographical area. The study area shows a higher proportion of the population aged under 16 (20.4%) than for the comparator geographies. This is also the case for the population in Prescott aged 20-29 (14.5%). For all geographical areas, the age band 30-59 contains the greatest proportion of their population, around 39%.

Table 3: Percentage Age Structure, 2020

Geographical Area	Prescot	Knowsley	North West	England
Under 16	20.4%	20.4%	19.1%	19.2%
16-19	3.8%	4.2%	4.4%	4.4%
20-29	14.5%	12.8%	13%	12.8%
30-59	39.3%	38.6%	38.8%	39.5%
60-74	14.3%	16.4%	16.1%	15.6%
75+	7.6%	7.5%	8.6%	8.6%

Source: ONS, [Mid 2020 Population estimates](#) and [Mid 2011-2020 Parish Population estimate](#)

Indices of Multiple Deprivation

- 4.9 The 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation is a measure of seven deprivation domains. These are:
- Income;
 - Employment;
 - Health Deprivation and Disability;
 - Education;
 - Skills and training;
 - Crime;
 - Barriers to Housing and Services; and
 - Living Environment.
- 4.10 The assessment is conducted at the Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level. The scoring system is 1-10 with the most deprived areas given a rank of 1 and the least, a score of 10.
- 4.11 The LSOA that contains the PD (Knowsley 001B) is ranked 5,188 out of 32,844 LSOAs. LSOA 001B is ranked 2nd in the Index of Multiple Deprivation, or the 20th percentile out of all LSOAs. This suggests that the area experiences considerable deprivation.
- 4.12 It is, however, worth considering the way the LSOA performs in respect of individual domains. The LSOA is ranked in the 1st domain (the most severe level of deprivation) for Health Deprivation and Disability. LSOA 001B is also ranked in the 2nd domain for Income and Employment, in the 3rd domain for Crime and in the 8th domain for Barriers to Housing and Services.
- 4.13 It is worth noting how the IMD defines Health Deprivation and Disability, where LSOA 001B scores the most poorly:

“Health Deprivation and Disability Domain: The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability, and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.”¹²

¹² [IMD - Health Deprivation and Disability - score in England | LG Inform \(local.gov.uk\)](#)

- 4.14 The parish can therefore be characterised as a place of relative deprivation in respect of health and crime while it performs better in terms of access to housing. There is abundant potential, therefore, for the PD to make a significant beneficial impact on the wellbeing of the community by performing well in those determinants of a healthy lifestyle that exist beyond the home.

Employment and Skills

- 4.15 The table to follow sets out data related to economic activity. Within the Parish, 62% of residents of working age are economically active, which is higher than national (60.9%) and regional (58.9%) rates.
- 4.16 Additionally, the Parish has lower rates of economically inactive individuals (38%) in comparison with the regional (41.1%) and national (39.1%) rates. Of those who are economically inactive, 52.5% are retired. Furthermore, 18.4% of the Parish's population who are economically inactive are long term sick or disabled, which is significantly higher than the regional and national average of 13% and 10.4% respectively.

Table 4: Economic Activity, 2021

Economic Activity	Prescot	Knowsley	North West	England
Economically active total	62%	59.4%	58.9%	60.9%
Economically active (excluding full-time students)	60%	57.7%	56.5%	58.6%
Economically active and a full-time student	2%	1.7%	2.4%	2.3%
Economically inactive total	38%	40.6%	41.1%	39.1%
Retired	52.5%	52.5%	54%	54.9%
Student	9.4%	9.4%	13.7%	14.4%
Looking after home or family	11.3%	11.3%	11.4%	12.3%
Long-term sick or disabled	18.4%	18.4%	13.0%	10.4%
Other	8.5%	8.5%	8.0%	8.0%

Source: [Census Table RM017 20215](#)

- 4.17 The table below shows that according to the 2021 Census, 40.3% of the Parish's economically active population work in high skilled occupations of managers, senior officials, and professionals. This is less than the national average of 46.5%. Additionally, 27.8% of the Parish's economically active population work in lower skilled jobs, which is higher than the national average of 24.9%.

Table 5: Employment by Occupation, 2021

Skill Level	Major Group	Prescot	Knowsley	North West	England
High Skilled	1. Managers, directors, and senior officials	9.4%	8.6%	11.4%	12.9%
	2. Professional occupations	19.3%	15.2%	19.2%	20.3%
	3. Associate professional and technical occupations	11.6%	11.4%	12.6%	13.3%
Intermediate Skilled	4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	10.7%	11%	9.7%	9.3%
	5. Skilled trades occupations	9.9%	10.5%	10%	10%
	6. Caring, leisure, and other service occupations	11.3%	12%	10%	9.3%
Lower Skilled	7. Sales and customer service occupations	9%	9.5%	8.4%	7.5%
	8. Process, plant, and machine operatives	7.9%	9.6%	7.6%	6.9%
	9. Elementary occupations	10.9%	12%	11%	10.5%

Source- [Census Table RM103 2021](#)

- 4.18 28.1% of Prescott's population have a level 4 qualification or above according to the 2021 Census. This is higher than the local authority average (23.8%) however lower than the regional and national averages (31.2% and 33.9% respectively). 22.1% of the Parish population have no qualifications which is higher than both the regional (19.5%) and national (18.1%) averages.

Table 6: Highest Level of Qualification, 2021

Qualification Type	Prescot	Knowsley	North West	England
No qualifications	22.1%	26.2%	19.5%	18.1%
Level 1 and entry level qualifications	9.8%	10.6%	9.7%	9.7%
Level 2 qualifications	14.1%	14.4%	13.6%	13.3%
Apprenticeship	5.1%	5.5%	5.9%	5.3%
Level 3 qualifications	18.5%	17.2%	17.6%	16.9%
Level 4 qualifications or above	28.1%	23.8%	31.2%	33.9%
Other qualifications	2.2%	2.2%	2.5%	2.8%

Source- [Census Table RM047 2021](#)

The General Health of the Population

- 4.19 The 2021 Census provides data on self-assessed health levels from the parish to the national level. The majority (78.7%) of the Parish's population have self-assessed themselves as having good health, which is greater than the regional average of 77.4%, yet less than the regional and national averages (80.4% and 82.2% respectively).

Table 7: Self Assessed Health Indicators, 2021

Health Status	Prescot	Knowsley	North West	England
Good Health	78.7%	77.4%	80.4%	82.2%
Not Good Health	21.3%	22.6%	19.6%	17.8%

Source: [Census Table RM043 2021](#)

- 4.20 2022 data published by the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities records the percentage of physically active adults. While this data is not available at the Parish level, in Knowsley 61.7% of adults are physically active compared with 65.2% and 67.3% of adults in the North West region and England.
- 4.21 Obesity amongst adults, over the age of 18, is also recorded. In England, 63.8% of adults are classed as being obese or overweight whereas 74.6% of adults in Knowsley are considered to be overweight or obese. These statistics correlate with and reinforce the aforementioned IMD findings.

Table 8: Rates of Physical Activity and Overweight/ Obesity, 2022

Physical Activity/ Weight Status	Knowsley	North West	England
Physically Active Adults	61.7%	65.2%	67.3%
Adults Overweight or Obese	74.6%	66.7%	63.8%

Source: [Office for Health Improvement and Disparities- Local Authority Health Profile 2022- Knowsley](#)

Child Health and Teenage Pregnancy

- 4.22 The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities publishes data on child health at a local authority level. In Knowsley 21.1% per 1,000 females under the age of 18 had a teenage pregnancy. This is significantly greater than the regional and national averages which are 16.4% and 13.1% per 1,000 females under the age of 18.

- 4.23 Furthermore, the prevalence of obesity in Year 6 children is monitored. This shows that 28.5% of Knowsley's children are obese. This is significantly greater than the regional and national averages which are 24.4% and 23.4% respectively.

Table 9: Child Health and Teenage Pregnancy, 2021

Teenage Pregnancy/ Year 6 Obesity Status	Knowsley	North West	England
Teenage Pregnancy (per 1,000 females)	21.1%	16.4%	13.1%
Year 6 Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity)	28.5%	24.4%	23.4%

Source: [Office for Health Improvement and Disparities- Local Authority Child Health Profile 2021- Knowsley](#)

Smoking Prevalence

- 4.24 The Office for Health Improvement and Disparities data shows that within Knowsley, 16% of adults (aged 18+) smoke, which is significantly higher than the national average of 13%¹³.

Life Expectancy and Infant Mortality Rate

- 4.25 The average life expectancy in Knowsley in 2021 was 75.7 years for men and 78.6 for women. This is below the regional and national life expectancies of 77.2 years and 78.7 years for men and 81.3 years and 82.8 years for women, respectively. This is a striking finding, and echoes the commentary in the Marmot review, which states that a person's health is influenced by social determinants of health such as education and employment which have been explored above.

Table 10: Life Expectancy, 2021

Life Expectancy	Knowsley	North West	England
Male Average Life Expectancy	75.7 years	77.2 years	78.7 years
Female Average Life Expectancy	78.6 years	81.3 years	82.8 years

Source: [Office for Health Improvement and Disparities- Local Authority Health Profile 2021- Knowsley](#)

- 4.26 The infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births for Knowsley in 2021 was 4.4. This is higher than the infant mortality rate in England which is 3.9 per 1,000 live births¹⁴.

Health Amenities

- 4.27 Within a 2-mile radius of the PD, there are 17 General Practitioners (GPs) and 13 dentist surgeries. The closest GP and dentist surgery are 0.4 and 0.6 miles away respectively.
- 4.28 Whiston Hospital is the closest hospital at 1.1 miles away at Warrington Road, Prescot.
- 4.29 The table below shows the healthcare capacity of all GP surgeries within a 2-mile radius to the site. The nearest GP surgery to the site is Prescot Medical Centre, which is approximately 0.4 miles away from the development site. The surgery has an available capacity of 6,662 patients as of July 2023. Longton Medical Centre, which is approximately 1.7 miles away from the development site has an available capacity of 1,824 patients.
- 4.30 This demonstrates that the proposed development is very unlikely to cause significant pressure on healthcare services, especially due to the significant available capacity of the nearest GP surgery, Prescot Medical Centre.

¹³ [Office for Health Improvement and Disparities- Local Authority Profile 2021- Knowsley](#)

¹⁴ [Office for Health Improvement and Disparities- Local Authority Profile 2021- Knowsley](#)

Table 11: GP Surgery Capacity within 2 miles of the Site

GP Surgery	Distance from site	Number of GPs (FTE)	Capacity (based on 1,800 patients per GP)	Number of registered patients	Capacity available (based on 1,800 patients per GP)
Prescot Medical Centre	0.4 miles away	7.44	13,392	6,730	6,662
Bluebell Lane Surgery	1.3 miles away	1.28	2,304	3,926	None
Roby Medical Centre	1.4 miles away	0.64	1,152	3,063	None
Longton Medical Centre	1.7 miles away	4.32	7,776	5,952	1,824

Source: [General Practice Workforce, 31 July 2023 - NHS Digital](#)

Prescot parish health profile – Summary

- The PD is within the Prescot Parish of Knowsley. The Parish had an estimated population of 12,466 people in 2020. This forms the 'study area' for the HIA.
- The LSOA that the PD is within is ranked within the 2nd Index of Multiple Deprivation, or the 20th percentile out of all LSOAs, indicating the LSOA of which the PD forms a part of is significantly deprived.
- Drilling down to the IMD's constituent indicators, "Health Deprivation and Disability" is the lowest performing indicator, within the top 10% percentile of all LSOAs. That said, "Barriers to Housing and Services" is the highest performing indicator, in the 8th domain.
- 40.3% of the Parish's economically active population work in high skilled occupations of managers, and senior officials and professionals (Census 2021 data).
- 78.7% of the Parish's population self-assessed their health as good in the 2021 Census, which is below the regional and national (80.4% and 82.2% respectively) averages.
- 74.6% of adults in Knowsley are considered to be overweight or obese, which is higher than the regional (66.7%) and national (63.8%) averages. It is reasonable to assume that the prevalence of obesity in Prescot is similar to that of the wider borough.
- The average life expectancy in Knowsley in 2021 was 75.7 for men and 78.6 for women. This is below the regional (77.2 years for men and 81.3 years for women) and national (78.7 years for men and 82.8 years for women) averages.
- Within a 2-mile radius of the PD, there are 17 GPs and 13 dentist surgeries. On account of substantial capacity at the Prescot Medical Centre and the Longton Medical Centre the development is unlikely to result in undue pressure on GP services within the locality of the site.
- All of the above correlates with the Marmot review, which found that a person's health is influenced by social factors, the majority of which the Parish scores poorly on. Social factors identified from the evidence above include barriers to housing and services.

5. LOCAL HEALTH PRIORITIES

- 5.1 This chapter outlines the key policy documents that specifically consider the local health and wellbeing priorities of the residents of Knowsley.

Knowsley's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2020-2025 (KJHWS)

- 5.2 The KJHWS is delivered by Knowsley's Health and Wellbeing Board (KHWB). The KHWB brings together key leaders from the health and care system in Knowsley to understand the needs of residents, agree priorities and encourage collaboration between the NHS, the council and local services.

- 5.3 The KJHWS is supplemented with the Knowsley Better Together principles, which are:

- be a strong community leader and always champion Knowsley;
- build better partnerships and work with others co-operatively to improve Knowsley;
- listen to the community when making decisions;
- spend locally, invest locally and recruit locally to build social value;
- help people to be independent, doing more for themselves and each other;
- prevent problems occurring or stop them getting worse; and
- use the best way of delivering services that leads to improved outcomes for Knowsley.

- 5.4 The KJHWS highlights two main priorities for Knowsley:

- reducing health inequalities; and
- mental health, wellbeing, and social isolation¹⁵.

- 5.5 The Strategy recognises that Knowsley's health and wellbeing outcomes tend to be worse than national and regional averages. Thus, the two main priorities listed above aim to combat this and improve Knowsley's health and wellbeing.

- 5.6 The table below sets out the two main priorities in greater detail:

Table 12: Knowsley's Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2020-2025 Priorities

Priority	Description	Actions	Measures of Success	Outcomes
1. Reducing Health Inequalities	Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On reported that, in England, health is getting worse for people living in more deprived regions, health inequalities are increasing and, for the population as a whole, health is declining. Local	• To challenge all to address internal health inequalities • To hold the local health and wellbeing system to account to systematically reduce health inequalities through the application of the evidence-based Marmot objectives • Promote the importance of prevention to improving health and wellbeing in the community	Public Health England National framework and the Marmot framework	Improvements in the performance of indicators in the Marmot dashboard, with a reduction in the inequalities gap between Knowsley and comparators and positive public feedback

¹⁵ [Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2020-2025 \(knowsleyhwb.org.uk\)](https://www.knowsleyhwb.org.uk)

Priority	Description	Actions	Measures of Success	Outcomes
	data and insight suggest that this is the case across the Borough. Knowsley is the second most deprived borough in the country and aforementioned health inequalities are felt acutely by its residents.	- To share data across the system to ensure that the full extent of health inequalities and the impact of interventions and actions can be evidenced and tracked - Focus on levelling up – bringing those most at risk as a result of the impacts of health inequality in line with those less at risk		
2. Mental Health, Wellbeing and Social Isolation	Adults in Knowsley are more likely to suffer from or experience mental health issues and generally have lower levels of wellbeing than other regions in England. Both depression and anxiety are prominent issues in Knowsley and Knowsley's severe mental health prevalence is increasing. Many Knowsley residents feel that mental ill health is still met with too much stigma and discrimination.	- Holding the health and wellbeing system to account to improve wellbeing in their staff, patients and wider public. - Hold to account, influence and/or challenge partnership boards and organisations outside of the 'traditional health and wellbeing system stakeholders' to improve wellbeing.	Mental health and wellbeing indicators included in national Public Health Outcomes Framework Insight from local service users and the public	Improvements in key mental health and wellbeing performance indicators Evidence provided from across the health and wellbeing system and wider partners that mental health and wellbeing is embedded in policies and approaches

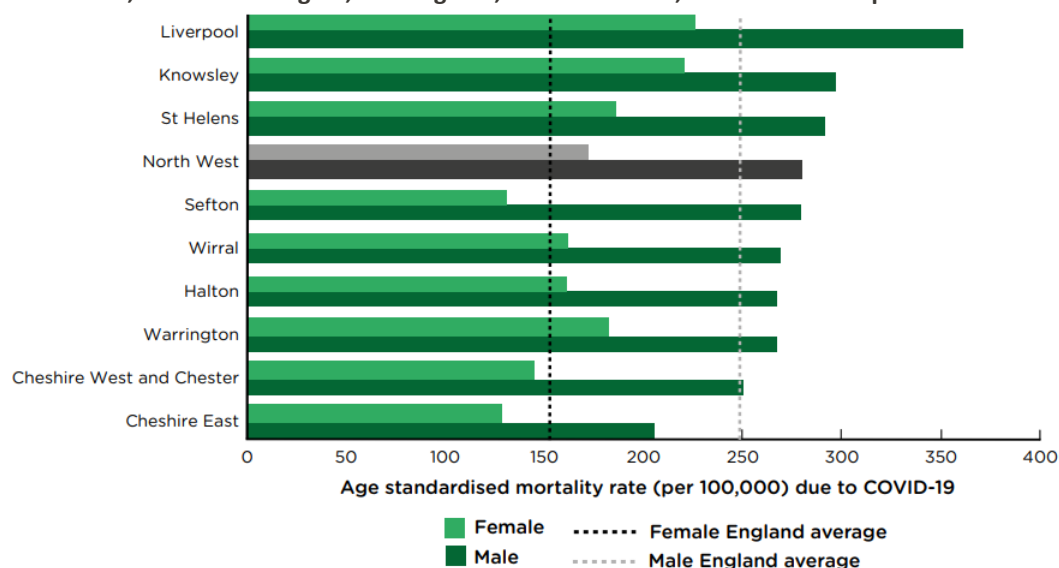
The Knowsley 2030 Strategy

- 5.7 The Knowsley 2030 Strategy focuses on five outcomes that by 2030, Knowsley will be a place:
- where strong and safe communities can shape their future;
 - where people are active and healthy, and have access to the support they need;
 - where people of all ages are confident and can achieve their full potential;
 - with a thriving, inclusive economy with opportunities for people and business; and
 - with welcoming, vibrant, well-connected neighbourhoods and town centres.
- 5.8 In common with the KJHWS, this strategy recognises the importance of improving not only physical health, but mental health too, addressing the wider drivers of public health.
- 5.9 The Strategy highlights that significant progress has already been made since the Strategy's approval in 2020, which includes:
- A £3m Knowsley Better Together Hardship Fund has been established to support vulnerable residents in need with the provision of essentials such as food and heating;
 - One Knowsley is developing a volunteering digital platform to encourage take-up and match volunteers to volunteering opportunities; and
 - LIVV Housing Groups is developing partnership networks to support more local social enterprises and charities, encouraging them to grow and become more sustainable.

All Together Fairer: Health equity and the social determinants of health in Cheshire and Merseyside

- 5.10 The Institute of Health Equity was commissioned by The Population Health Board of the Cheshire and Merseyside Health and Care Partnership (HCP) to implement the right approaches to reduce health inequalities.
- 5.11 The report highlights that long standing health inequalities create worse impacts when it comes to major health events. The report provides a series of statistics, such as the graph below, which demonstrates that Knowsley, at the time the data was compiled, had the second highest age standardised mortality rate due to COVID-19 out of Cheshire and Merseyside.

Figure 3: Age standardised COVID-19 mortality per 100,000, Cheshire, and Merseyside lower-tier local authorities, North West region, and England, 14-month total, March 2020 to April 2021



Source: [executive-summary.pdf \(instituteofhealthequity.org\)](https://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/publications/executive-summary)

Summary of Local Health Priorities

- 5.12 The underlying principle of each of the three documents reviewed in this section correlate closely with HUDU's Rapid HIA Tool given its awareness that the drivers of public health relate not only to having access to health infrastructure, such as GP Surgeries, but also a range of elements that contribute to, and sustain, mental and physical wellbeing.
- 5.13 The areas of focus drawn from the KJHWS provides a sense of the council's priorities for health and wellbeing in Knowsley. These are reducing health inequalities; and Mental health, wellbeing, and social isolation.
- 5.14 The baseline intelligence gathered as part of section 4 reveals that both of these issues are relevant to the local area in which the PD sits.
- 5.15 Firstly, it was identified that, within Knowsley, 74.6% of adults were considered to be obese or overweight in 2022, which was significantly higher than the national average of 63.8%.
- 5.16 Secondly, as of 2022, 61.7% of adults in Knowsley were physically active. This is below the regional and national averages; this relatively weak performance is likely to be a contributory factor in the larger percentage, relative to the comparator geographies, of obese residents within the Borough.
- 5.17 The built and natural environment plays a key role in enabling people to live active lives, providing the infrastructure and the opportunity to enjoy a lifestyle that supports good health and well-being.
- 5.18 The KJHWS actively promotes the importance of prevention in improving health and wellbeing in the community. The PD is well placed to play a role in this by providing access to green space; cycle paths and housing that is affordable to local communities.
- 5.19 Given that the parish of Prescott is relatively deprived, this also creates the opportunity to improve health inequalities within Knowsley.

6. HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT OUTCOMES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 The HUDU Healthy Urban Planning checklist has been used to review the Site (Appendix 1). The checklist identifies:
- relevant standards (in the form of policy requirements and thresholds, Building Regulations and, where appropriate, best practice);
 - advises on determinants that are likely to be affected by the Site;
 - how this has been addressed; and
 - potential health impacts (Positive, Negative or Neutral).

- 6.2 Where a negative impact is identified, the appropriate mitigation measure has been recommended to alleviate this impact.

Summary of HUDU Checklist

Housing Design and Affordability

- 6.3 The PD features inclusive design traits, such as even surfaces and wheelchair access to ensure easy access for all.
- 6.4 In terms of provision of Affordable Housing, the PD will provide a policy compliant proportion, by providing 100% affordable housing with all 88 units.
- 6.5 Overall, the impact of the PD on housing design and affordability is judged to be positive, by providing affordable housing and responding to a local need, possibly improving the mental health of future residents and the wider determinants of health, for example by alleviating overcrowding.

Access to Health and Social Care Services and Other Social Infrastructure

- 6.6 The PD does not retain or re-provide any social infrastructure, as it is in predominantly residential use.
- 6.7 Baldwin Design, the architect commissioned for the design of the PD, has confirmed that the site is surrounded by many community amenities within walking distance, ensuring that the future residents have access to all necessary amenities and services, such as eateries and shops.
- 6.8 There are 17 GPs and 13 dentist surgeries within a 2-mile radius of the PD. On account of substantial capacity at the Prescot Medical Centre and the Longton Medical Centre the development is unlikely to result in undue pressure on GP services within the locality of the site.

Access to Open Space and Nature

- 6.9 The Design & Access Statement (DAS) states that the PD will contribute to local open space and wider green infrastructure provision, introducing a play area at the centre of the site and usable open green space. All open space provisions exceed the Council's Developer Contributions SPD targets.

- 6.10 The PD will provide a network of linked multi-functional green spaces and natural features that will be accessible to not only the PD's future community, but also the surrounding community, through the provision of 2-metre-wide footways at the site's access to both sides and linking the site to the surrounding pedestrian network off Prescott Park Way. This will provide an efficient pathway network and making the site's access welcoming for all.
- 6.11 Overall, the PD offers a significant amount of open space in line with Council guidance, and creates efficient links to the wider, surrounding community. Existing green space is maintained where possible, and the PD will contribute additional areas of open space, creating more exposure to nature, and more places for social interaction, thus contributing towards the mental health of the wider community. The impact of the PD on access to open space and nature is thus judged to be positive.

Air Quality and Noise

- 6.12 An air quality report prepared in line with Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) guidelines sets out a number of mitigation measures to reduce any potential impacts to "not significant". The developer is committed to implementing these during construction.
- 6.13 It is not envisaged the PD will cause any adverse effects in terms of noise on the surrounding community. A noise mitigation scheme will be recommended to control potential noise impact from road traffic on the PD.
- 6.14 Overall, the impact of the PD on air quality and noise is judged to be broadly neutral.

Accessibility and Active Travel

- 6.15 The DAS produced for the PD states that *"pedestrian routes have been provided throughout the site, with priority being given to pedestrian and cyclists as they move through the development. Shared surfaces and pedestrian footpaths run alongside vehicular routes providing safe, coherent routes through the site"*¹⁶.
- 6.16 The Transport Assessment (TA) highlights that the Site benefits from good accessibility to existing bus and rail services and is accessible on foot and cycle to a range of amenities. This thus provides alternative modes of travel to private car.
- 6.17 Overall, the PD makes a positive contribution to active travel and provides reasonable access to public transport. It is worth noting this will make a meaningful contribution to achieving increased physical activity in the population.

Crime Reduction and Community Safety

- 6.18 The architects state that new dwellings have been designed to be as secure as possible. For example, the DAS highlights how parcels have been oriented in order to provide natural observation over all pedestrian routes and minimise the creation of "negative spaces".
- 6.19 The DAS also highlights that the play area is centrally located and will be provided in a location where they can be overlooked, to improve security.
- 6.20 Overall, the PD adopts a positive approach to addressing crime reduction and community safety. There is also a clear intention to engage proactively with the community to understand and respond to their concerns and priorities through the consultation strategy.

¹⁶ Baldwin Design – Design and Access Statement – August 2023 – pg31

Access to Healthy Food

- 6.21 While community farming activity together with farmers markets are not envisaged, target open space provision in the Planning Statement (PS) details that a standard of 0.5 sqm per person of allotments will be provided, with a target on site provision (sqm) of 160.5m², as per the Developer Contributions SPD (2016) guidance.

Access to Work and Training

- 6.22 The Construction Phase of the PD could directly provide 85 on site construction jobs (FTE years) and 64 indirect and induced jobs at the local level (jobs created through the supply chain or supported by spending of construction workers).
- 6.23 At the national level, the PD could lead to 225 direct jobs and 171 indirect jobs.
- 6.24 Many of these will be suitable for people from the local community with the skills and aspirations aligned with the opportunities available.
- 6.25 As a result, the PD provides a positive contribution to improving access to work and training.

Social Cohesion and Inclusive Design

- 6.26 The PD is taking active steps to engage with the community to understand how the development may enable people in the area to enjoy a good quality of life by improving provision and access to facilities they value.
- 6.27 There is a single access point off Prescott Park Way which allows good permeability and connections, and proposed landscaping will ensure that the development provides an attractive, unobtrusive built environment which does not negatively impact on the amenity of neighbouring properties and the adjacent Carr Lane Wood.
- 6.28 Access to homes will support social cohesion through inclusive design, such as providing flat surfaces which will be accessible to all. The PD aims to satisfy all relevant policy in terms of inclusive design.

Minimising the Use of Resources

- 6.29 The development provides an appropriate use of the Site in economic terms, and the site does not exceed preferred densities for a scheme of this kind.
- 6.30 Additionally, the PD will satisfy Policy CS26 in terms of the management of domestic waste.
- 6.31 For building materials, the PD will seek to use responsibly sourced materials. It is reasonable to expect the PD to satisfy relevant policy and meet Building Regulations requirements as regards sustainable design and construction techniques.

Climate Change

- 6.32 One negative conclusion has been reached in the HUDU analysis (i.e., where there exists a risk that the impact of the development will be detrimental to human health). This is the question of whether the scheme will maintain or enhance bio-diversity.

- 6.33 The finding of Bowland Ecology, the developer's appointed consultant on ecological matters, finds that the current status of the scheme is that the PD will create a 54.68% biodiversity net loss; Bowland also provides clear recommendations for action to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG).
- 6.34 In these circumstances, a negative finding is unavoidable. That said, we understand BNG is currently the subject of discussions with the Council and, assuming this is resolved satisfactorily, this negative finding may be set aside.
- 6.35 It should also be noted that the proposed dwellings would be built to achieve the equivalent energy requirements of Level 4 of the Code of Sustainable Homes (19% improvement over the Building Regulations).

HUDU Summary

- 6.36 Overall, the PD satisfies the HUDU health impact assessment requirements and is likely to provide a positive impact on the health of existing residents in the local area and the future residents at the Site.

APPENDIX 1

HUDU CHECKLIST

1: Housing Design and Affordability

Assessment Criteria	Relevant ? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
Does the proposal seek to meet all 16 design criteria of the Lifetime Homes Standard or meet Building Regulation requirement M4 (2)?	Yes	The 16 design criteria of the Lifetime Homes Standard are intended to make homes easily adaptable for use at different life stages. Broadly, this is achieved through the provision of dwellings of a mix of type, size, and tenure. Also, it is achieved through the provision of dwellings suited to the needs of the elderly and disabled. The building regulation M4(2) (accessible and adaptable dwellings¹⁷), sets a requirement that development should provide access to dwellings that are suited to a range of potential occupants. Guidance on how local authorities should plan for the housing needs of older and disabled people is outlined in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) Housing: Optional technical standards¹⁸. Part 2 of Policy CS16 “Specialist and Supported Accommodation” states that the Council will provide or support the provision of new specialist and supported residential accommodation, which will feature ease of access for those with mobility, physical or sensory disabilities. United Living’s design team have stated that the proposed dwellings are neither Lifetime Homes (now M4(2)) nor Wheelchair user dwellings (M4(3)) as both	Neutral	Evidence should be provided that the “old” Lifetime Homes Standards referred to by United Living’s design team satisfy M4(2) standards.

¹⁷ [Access to and use of buildings: Approved Document M - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

¹⁸ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Housing: Optional Technical Standards, March 2015

Assessment Criteria	Relevant ? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
		necessitate larger footprints; M4(3) considerably so. That said, they are benchmarked against Homes England's "old" standard, so in terms of unit size there is a certain amount of quality assurance. The old standard refers to the Design and Quality Standards (2007) (DQS). This required developers had to achieve minimum scores for Unit Size, Layout and Services. This was established and scored with the Housing Quality Indicators (HQI) Assessment Tool¹⁹. While they were in force, United Living had HQIO Assessments undertaken on all sites as a matter of routine. Post-abolition of DQS, there was no longer any need to formally assess, but for the most part United Living stuck with the same specification and house types, so there is an inherent amount of quality assurance in the design. Whilst not Lifetime Homes/ M4(2) compliant, the proposed dwellings do have certain traits which align with the requirements. These include: • All entrances are illuminated; • Canopies to principal (front) entrance; • Stairs that achieve 850mm as required under M4(2), so suitable for stair lifts; • At least one window/opening to Ground Floor (GF) Living Rooms that have glass lines within 800mm (+/-50mm); • GF Hall/corridors meet old Lifetime Standards in terms of door width/hall width relationship; • Living space on principal entrance level, to all types;		

¹⁹The Housing Quality Indicators (HQI) system is a measurement and assessment tool designed to allow potential or existing housing schemes to be evaluated on the basis of quality rather than simply of cost. Source: [HOUSING QUALITY INDICATORS FORM \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/61444/housing-quality-indicators-form.pdf)

Assessment Criteria	Relevant ? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
		- WC and Bathroom partition walls are ply-lined for grabrails; - Truss strengthening for potential track hoist. Furthermore, the architect's Design and Access statement (DAS) states that: <i>"Access to and within the public external environment is designed to ensure there are no excessive changes in level between the highway and private spaces. Houses are to be constructed at a minimum standard of latest Building Regulations ensuring each property has level access for ease of wheel chairs (as defined in Section 1, Approved Document M, Access to and Use of Buildings, Building Regulations 2013)²⁰."</i> All pedestrian circulation routes are to be level or gently sloping as defined in Section 1, Approved Document M, Access to and Use of Buildings, Building Regulations (2013).		
Does the proposal address the housing needs of older people i.e., extra care housing, sheltered housing, lifetime homes and wheelchair accessible homes?	Yes	The PD is tailored towards the younger demographic and families, and thus does not provide extra care housing or sheltered housing. Discussions with United Living highlighted that dwellings will have level access at the principal entrance so that a wheelchair can access, and dwellings will be structured to allow basic manoeuvring of a wheelchair around the ground floor of the dwelling.	Neutral	None required
Does the proposal include homes that can be adapted to support independent living for older and disabled people?	Yes	See above.	Neutral	None required

²⁰ Baldwin Design – Design and Access Statement – August 2023 - pg27

Assessment Criteria	Relevant ? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
Does the proposal promote good design through layout and orientation, meeting nationally described space standards?	Yes	The Nationally Described Space Standards (NDSS) are referred to in PPG26. They deal with internal space within new dwellings and are suitable for applications across all tenures. NDSS seek to ensure that new homes provide enough internal space to support the wellbeing of future occupiers. The PD will comply with NDSS as stated in the Planning Statement (PS).	Positive	None required
Does the proposal include a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable housing responding to local housing needs?	Yes	Policy CS15 (Delivering Affordable Housing) states that any proposed housing development with a capacity of 15 dwellings or more will have a minimum provision 25% affordable housing on sites identified as Sustainable Urban Extensions within Policies SUE1 to SUE2c. The PD will provide a policy compliant quantum of Affordable Homes. 100% of the proposed 88 no. dwellings will be affordable housing with a tenure split of shared-ownership (73%) and Rent-to-Buy (27%). This tenure mix thus goes beyond housing targets within the area and responds to local housing needs efficiently. As noted in the DAS, housing mix in terms of size and tenure has been conceived to support the maintenance of a mixed community, allowing for changing circumstances and promoting social mobility. The need for social housing is often required for those who struggle with their health, both mental and physical, as well as those who are in overcrowded situations or in situations of domestic abuse. The provision of 100% affordable housing within the PD thus makes an important contribution to the mental and physical health of the community, to respond to local needs, as well as mitigate against the wider drivers of health issues, such as stress and environmental determinants.	Positive	None required

Assessment Criteria	Relevant ? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
Does the proposal contain homes that are highly energy efficient (e.g., a big SAP rating)?	Yes	The PD will meet Building Regulations that address energy efficiency. It will also seek to comply with Policy CS22 (Sustainable and Low Carbon Development) and Policy D28 (Sustainable Construction and Efficient Use of Resources) . The Energy and Sustainability Assessment highlights that consideration has been given throughout to providing an efficient approach to minimising energy use in the new development. The DAS highlights that the PD will be built to achieve the equivalent energy requirements of Level 4 of the Code of Sustainable Homes (19% improvement over the Building Regulations)²¹.	Positive	None required

²¹ Baldwin Design - Design and Access Statement – August 2023 – pg27

2: Access to Health and Social Care Services and Other Social Infrastructure

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
Does the proposal retain or re - provide existing social infrastructure?	No	The PD does not retain or re-provide any social infrastructure, as it is in predominantly residential use. The architect's DAS does however confirm that the site is surrounded by several community amenities located within walking distance, including schools, shops, restaurants, cafes, and medical facilities, which ensures that the future residents of the development site have access to all necessary amenities and services²².	Neutral	None required
Does the proposal assess the impact on health and social care services and have local NHS organisations been contacted regarding existing and planned healthcare capacity?	No	There are 17 GPs and 13 dentist surgeries within a 2-mile radius of the PD. On account of substantial capacity at the Prescot Medical Centre and the Longton Medical Centre the development is unlikely to result in undue pressure on GP services within the locality of the site. The architect's DAS confirms that community facilities such as health centres all have adequate provision off-site within walking distance and are within an accepted walking catchment area²³. The developer will reach an agreement with the Council as regards an appropriate financial contribution to the future infrastructure needs of the area.	Neutral	None required

²² Baldwin Design – Design and Access Statement – August 2023 – pg7

²³ Ibid – pg31

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
		As part of the HIA process, NHS organisations were contacted regarding healthcare capacity and the current public health status of Knowsley, however no answers could be gained from those contacted.		
Does the proposal include the provision, or replacement of a healthcare facility and does the facility meet NHS requirements?	No	As above.	Neutral	None required
Does the proposal assess the capacity, location, and accessibility of other social infrastructure e.g., primary, secondary and post 19 education needs and community facilities?	Yes	There are 9 secondary schools within a 5-mile radius of the PD with Saint Edmund Arrowsmith Catholic High School being the closest to the site. In addition, there are 8 primary schools within a 3-mile radius of the PD. The developer will reach an agreement with the Council as regards an appropriate financial contribution to the future infrastructure needs of the area.	Neutral	None required
Does the proposal explore opportunities for shared community use and co-location of services?	No	The proposal does not explore opportunities for shared community use and co-location of services as it is a residential Site.	Neutral	None required

3: Access to open space and nature

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
Does the proposal retain and enhance existing open and natural spaces?	Yes	Part 2 of Policy CS8 (Green Infrastructure- Maintenance and Enhancement of Knowsley's Existing Green Infrastructure) states that the Council will "ensure an appropriate quantity and improved quality of locally important open spaces and maintain and improve existing and new open spaces". Furthermore, Part 6 of Policy CS28 states that "new development must be served by Green Infrastructure to meet the needs of residents and the local environment in a manner which will provide access to high quality open space for leisure and recreational purposes". Part 10 (Enhancement of Natural and Semi Natural Greenspace and Tree Protection) of Policy CS21 (Greenspace and Trees) states that the Council encourages proposals for new development to incorporate "adequate replacement provision where tree loss is unavoidable, comprising two additional trees for every tree lost and taking account of species and size."	Neutral	None required

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
		To minimize the impact on the existing biodiversity, the design has sought to retain and protect as much of the existing tree coverage as possible. The PD will retain existing mature trees to the boundaries and other landscape features where feasible to minimize damage to existing habitats. The Tree Constraints Report confirms that the majority of existing trees are Category C1, C2 or U trees, which are considered to be low quality and realistically cannot be retained. The existing landscape of the PD located at the entrance points are to be trimmed back in order to allow access, however their loss will be mitigated through additional planting throughout the site. The PD will enhance replacement for any trees lost in accordance with the above policy, as confirmed through discussions with the landscape designer The PD seeks to link up with the surrounding Carr Lane Wood, as requested within the formal pre application response (ref 23/00027/PREAPP). Furthermore, the PS highlights that “green infrastructure is being maintained and will link to existing parks ensuring their future relevance and use by the new community”²⁴.		

²⁴ Lambert Smith Hampton - Planning Statement – August 2023 - pg46

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
		Also, the DAS states that existing green assets to the north and northwest have been retained and enhanced through additional planting and a robust planting scheme, to assimilate the site into its surroundings and Carr Lane Woods. The existing trees and hedges determine the form and structure of the development parcel and orientation of plots²⁵. Finally, the DAS states how each dwelling comes with <i>“a private garden, and substantial private space to the frontage, which will have a generously sized front garden, designed with a relatively simple landscaping treatment comprising of lawned areas and tarmac drives, with some properties featuring tree and shrub planting”</i>²⁶. These gardens are designed to be laned, so as to provide space for recreation and relaxation, as well as social interaction and enhancing open space. It is thus evident that the PD, through its design and layout, seeks to retain and enhance access and use of existing open and natural spaces.		
In areas of deficiency, does the proposal provide new open or natural space, or improve access to existing spaces?	Yes	The PD will provide a network of linked multi-functional green spaces and natural features that will be welcoming to all members of the community.	Positive	None required

²⁵ Baldwin Design – Design and Access Statement – August 2023 – pg31

²⁶ Ibid - pg 22

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
		The landscape architect confirms that the site will increase access to Public Green & Blue Space, and the PS confirms that a total provision of 8,458 m² of usable public open space is proposed. There will be a total on site provision of 12,193m² of open space²⁷. Although two potential mineshafts have been located on site, the architect's DAS states that <i>"an additional public open space is proposed over the area occupied by one of the mineshafts. This space will act as a pocket park that could be utilized as an area of local play"</i>²⁸. As well as this, locations for sustainable drainage ponds have been identified on site according to the topography of the site. After discussions with United Living, it is evident that both mineshafts have been capped with concrete. One has been fenced off and the other is buried 1.4m deep beneath the surface of the site. Thus, the PD makes the best use of the existing state of land and provides new open space, as well as countering any areas of deficiency, such as the mineshafts.		
Does the proposal provide a range of play spaces for children and young people?	Yes	The PD will contribute to local open space and wider green infrastructure provision, with the provision of publicly accessible play space, encouraging physical activity and improving mental health.	Positive	None required

²⁷ Lambert Smith Hampton – Planning Statement – August 2023 – pg35

²⁸ Baldwin Design- Design and Access Statement – August 2023 - pg 17

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
		The DAS highlights that the well overlooked public open green spaces located to the North West of the site will provide people of all demographics with an area to gather, chat and play in a secure environment. As aforementioned, a play area is also proposed over the mineshaft area of the site. The PS highlights that the PD will provide 8m² per person of parks and gardens, and 5m² per person of amenity greenspace, with 1m² per person of open space for children and young people. All of these provisions exceed the open space standards set out in the Developers Contributions SPD which included 2,568m² for parks and gardens, 1,605m² for amenity greenspace and 321m² of open space for children and young people.		
Does the proposal provide links between open and natural spaces and the public realm?	Yes	The proposal will provide links to existing public rights of way pathways, which lead to the adjacent western Carr Lane Woods, to allow open access for pedestrians. The DAS notes there will be a scenic outlook created on the North West boundary with views towards Carr Lane Woods and the fishing pond. The DAS highlights that the layout prioritizes pedestrian routes that seamlessly link with the wider pedestrian routes and the Public Right of Way. Part of the existing Public Right of Way has been re-routed to integrate into the green open space along	Positive	None required

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
		the northern boundary, thus providing easy access from the public realm into open and natural spaces²⁹. The site is also closely linked to the surrounding residential areas, and green infrastructure is also being maintained where possible, which will link to existing parks ensuring their future relevance and usage by the new community, as the PS highlights. The PS mentions that “the Site would represent a logical extension of the existing residential development to the east with close connections to the adjacent Carr Lane Woods, the playing fields to the north-west and Prescott town centre to the surrounding north approximately 1km away.”³⁰. As noted in the DAS, the access point off Carr Lane/Prescot Park Way has evolved to allow for a gateway into the development via a tree lined avenue incorporating a grass verge and a footpath on both sides. The PS highlights that the PD seeks to utilize the recently approved access consent into the Site to create an efficient network of internal streets, thus improving links between the public realm and open spaces in the site further.		

²⁹ Baldwin Design – Design and Access Statement – August 2023 – pg17

³⁰ Lambert Smith Hampton - Planning Statement – August 2023 - pg8

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
		Finally, the PS further states that <i>“The integration of greenspace across the site will provide residents with key open amenity areas which are usable for families, assisting in fostering a sense of community across the Site and improved pedestrian connectivity to key social infrastructure in the town. The improved connectivity will ensure new residents have access to existing and well provided public parks and amenity spaces”</i> ³¹ .		
Are the open and natural spaces welcoming and safe and accessible for all?	Yes	The architect’s DAS confirms that the site will have on site amenities such as usable open green space that would benefit the whole of the local community. Areas of green spaces and a children’s play area are located directly on site and are easily accessible by all. The DAS further highlights that the arrival area has been thoughtfully designed to exude a positive and welcoming outlook with green spaces, tree planting and outward facing properties creating an entrance gateway into the development. Where possible, housing layout has been designed and oriented to provide the green spaces with natural surveillance. Finally, the PS highlights that the proposals seek to open up the site to provide open space and formal footpaths within the site to allow improved and safe pedestrian movement into and throughout the Site. It further highlights that: <i>“Through the use of an enhanced landscaping scheme at the Site, it is sought that</i>	Positive	None required

³¹ Ibid - pg45

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
		<i>the PD will create a legible, safe and inclusive environment for residents to enjoy through the addition of paving, planting and grassed amenity areas that are integrated well within the context of the Site.”³²</i>		
Does the proposal set out how new open space will be managed and maintained?	Yes	The landscape architect notes that the proposed landscaping will have a five-year landscape and ecology management plan, which is a suitable time horizon for a development of this kind. The plan will contain recommendations for the management of the landscape, arboricultural & ecology to support its maintenance over this period.	Positive	None required

³² Ibid – pg18

4: Air Quality, Noise and Neighbourhood Amenity

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
Does the proposal minimize construction impacts such as dust, noise, vibration, and odors?	Yes	The PD aims to meet appropriate best practice measures set out by the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM). To this end, a dust assessment has been undertaken in line with IAQM guidelines. The PS highlights how <i>“modern, sustainable and efficient building practices will be used during the construction phase of the dwellings, ensuring that minimal waste is generated and ensuring that the proposed homes are built with sustainability in mind”³³</i>. The air quality consultant noted that the assessment of dust soiling and human health impacts during the demolition and construction phase of the development has resulted in proposed dust mitigation measures. The measures range from developing and implementing a Dust Management Plan, to carrying out regular site inspections to monitor compliance and record inspection results. In terms of mitigation against dust from vehicle operation, measures include no idling vehicles and producing a Construction Logistics Plan. The implementation of these will ensure that residual dust impacts during the demolition and construction phase are not significant. Furthermore, the Air Quality Assessment states that concentrations of NO² and PM10 are likely to be below their respective long and short-term objectives at the PD site. This finding supports residential use of the site.	Positive	None required

³³ Ibid – pg46

		Finally, the PS highlights that sound isolation based on the advice of Hepworth Acoustics will be implemented to protect the amenity of the new residents. This can be addressed through a planning condition.		
Does the proposal minimize air pollution caused by traffic and energy facilities?	Yes	There is not expected to be a significant impact on local air quality, as highlighted in the Air Quality Assessment. The Transport Assessment highlights that the PD will introduce traffic into the local area. However, the traffic associated with the PD is not expected to have a significant impact on local air quality. This is because the PD will amount to one additional vehicle every 6 minutes. This increased pollution this generates will not be statistically significant³⁴. The DAS notes that “<i>due to the site’s close proximity to services, reliance on the private car will be reduced, which can only have a positive impact on the environment.</i>”³⁵ Furthermore, air quality will be improved through the use of tree lined roads. The PD is thus not expected to have a significant impact on local air quality.	Positive	None required
Does the proposal minimize noise pollution caused by traffic and commercial uses?	Yes	The acoustics consultant notes that as part of the assessment a noise mitigation scheme will be recommended to control potential noise impact from road traffic on the PD. Commercial noise is not considered due to the nature of the PD. The Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment highlights that an installation of bunds and fencing are proposed along the western and northern boundaries which will act as acoustic screening measures. The road traffic noise exposure levels at the proposed positions of dwellings on the site fall in to, and between, the ‘Low’ and ‘Medium’ risk categories of ProPG ³⁶in the daytime, with only a small area falling into the ‘High’ category at night.	Positive	None required

³⁴ CBO Transport – Transport Assessment – August 2023 – pg18

³⁵ Baldwin Design – Design and Access Statement – August 2023 - pg7

³⁶ Professional Practice Guidance on Planning and Noise - Launched in 2017, the ProPG is a collaborative document prepared by the Institute of Acoustics (IOA), Association of Noise Consultants (ANC), and the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH). Its purpose is to encourage better

		Furthermore, the DAS notes that a 2-metre-high timber acoustic fence that is situated along the south western perimeter of the site that is adjacent to the M57 motorway has been designed to mitigate the impact of roadway noise entering the site. The PD is thus designed to minimize noise pollution caused by forms of traffic at any time of the day.		
--	--	--	--	--

acoustic design for new residential development and aims to protect people from the harmful effects of noise. The goal is to encourage careful, thoughtful, and future-orientated design. The document is intended to align with government policies set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE). Source: [What is ProPG Planning & Noise and why is it important? \(aca-acoustics.co.uk\)](https://aca-acoustics.co.uk/what-is-propg-planning-noise/)

5: Accessibility and Active Travel

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
Does the proposal address the ten Healthy Streets indicators?	Yes	Policy CS19 (Design Quality and Accessibility in New Development) states that new development must provide safe, secure, and convenient routes for movement with priority for walking, cycling and public transport, to meet the access needs of all users. Policy T7 (Transport Networks) further states that new development must preserve and enhance existing networks and consider potential harm to accessibility caused by networks. The approach to the design of transport infrastructure will address the indicators where they are relevant. The relevant indicators are addressed below: <u>Noise and air pollution</u> – as noted in the previous section, the impact of the PD on air and noise pollution has not been judged to be significant. <u>Shade and shelter</u>- as noted in the upcoming section, the PD will seek to provide ambient shading within the street scene. <u>Safety</u>- the approach to design has considered the function of streets as places of play and social interaction. For this reason, the road layout has been designed to incorporate measures to ensure a healthy, secure environment for residents and visitors. Such measures in the DAS include decreasing the road hierarchy to reduce vehicular speeds through primarily residential areas, and all proposed dwellings are allocated their own secure private rear garden, prioritising safety and privacy.	Positive	None required

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
		The developer is committed to meeting these standards and the PD will conform with Policies CS19 and T7.		
Does the proposal prioritise and encourage walking, for example through the use of shared spaces?	Yes	Part (e) of Policy CS19 states that new development must provide safe, secure, and convenient routes for movement (including signage), with priority for walking, cycling and public transport, to meet the access needs of all users. The DAS confirms that the existing PRoW has been retained up to the site's entrance, and it's stretch along the southern boundary has been re-routed to run along the northern edge of PD. The re-routed PRoW reconnects to the existing pathway to the south of the site. The new pedestrian pathway is integrated into the site's green infrastructure, thus encouraging walking where possible. The DAS states that pedestrian routes have been thoughtfully integrated throughout the site, with priority given to the safety and convenience of pedestrians. Shared surfaces and pedestrian footpaths run alongside vehicular routes providing safe, coherent routes through the site. Walking is further promoted by linkages to existing pedestrian routes and the overall design of the public realm. All of the above promotes walking as much as possible, which is proven to contribute towards physical and mental health and wellbeing.	Positive	None required

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
Does the proposal prioritise and encourage cycling, for example by providing secure cycle parking, showers, and cycle lanes?	Yes	The Department for Transport produces guidance on how local authorities can support cycling. This is set out in LTN 1/20 Cycle Infrastructure design. The scheme will follow this guidance to assess and design appropriate cycling infrastructure. The DAS states that development will include cycle parking, shower facilities and lockers. The PS further highlights that all dwellings will include sheds in the rear gardens where future residents could park their bicycles in a secure location, thus encouraging sustainable transport into and out of the Site³⁷. Knowsley's cycle parking guidance states that one cycle parking space is required per dwelling but that "Cycle parking need not be provided if garages are available³⁸". The TA states how none of the dwellings will include a garage. However, all dwellings would have enclosed gardens where appropriate provision could be made by future residents for secure cycle parking. The Transport Assessment (TA) highlights that <i>"as part of the access arrangement approved under the access only application (ref 22/00376/FUL) the recently implemented combined footway / cycleway scheme on the southeast side of Prescott Park Way would be retained. It would however be relocated into</i>	Positive	None required

³⁷ Lambert Smith Hampton - Planning Statement – August 2023 – pg19

³⁸ CBO Transport - Transport Assessment – August 2023 - pg13

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
		<i>the island within the site access and along the realigned kerbline between the access and the Prescott Park Way / Carr Lane / Cables Way roundabout. Two-metre-wide footways would then be provided on both sides of the access from Prescott Park Way into the site, whilst the streets within the scheme would be conducive to cycle use</i>³⁹. Thus, the design and layout of the PD actively encourages cycling and discourages overuse of private cars, thus encouraging physical exercise on a daily basis and contributing towards the physical health of the future residents.		
Does the proposal connect the public realm and internal routes to local and strategic cycle and walking networks?	Yes	The TA highlights how site access would include 2-metre-wide footways to both sides and link the site to the surrounding pedestrian network off Prescott Park Way. These footways would continue throughout the site on both sides of the highway network. With these provisions in place, residents of the development travelling on foot could access the local pedestrian network. The National Cycle Route Network Route 56 is located approximately 1200m from the proposed site according to the DAS.	Positive	None required

³⁹ Ibid - pg7

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
Does the proposal include traffic management and calming measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries?	Yes	The DAS highlights how <i>“the design of the roads aims to calm traffic and suppress speeds with the use of direction changes, material changes and pinch points, forcing drivers to slow.”</i>⁴⁰ It should be noted that the TA considers that there are no existing highway safety issues in the immediate vicinity of the site upon which the PD would impact.	Positive	None required
Is the proposal well connected to public transport, local services, and facilities?	Yes	Policy CS19 (Design Quality and Accessibility in New Development) states that new development will be expected to integrate effectively with existing development and link to existing shopping and service provision. The DAS details that <i>“community facilities such as eateries, doctors surgery and shops are all located within 800m of the Site”</i>⁴¹. This thus complies with the Chartered Institution of Highways and Transportation “Guidelines for Providing Journeys on Foot”. As set out in the TA, the Site is accessible to a range of bus and national rail services as described below. <u>Bus Services</u>	Positive	None required

⁴⁰ Baldwin Design – Design and Access Statement – August 2023 - pg23

⁴¹ Ibid pg7

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
		The closest bus stops are situated around 300 metres to the southeast of the site on Prescott Park Way.⁴² These are served by the 89 bus service and provides journeys towards St Helens and Speke. There are also bus stops located around 450 to 650 metres to the east on Cables Way. The Prescott Park Way stops are therefore within the 400 metre distance referred to in guidance. With regard to the Cables Way stops and although marginally outside the 400 metre distance, at around a five and a half to eight minute walk via good quality footways it is considered that this additional circa 50 to 250 metre walk distance would not deter future residents from using these stops. <u>Rail Services</u> The site is well placed for future residents to connect to the local bus and rail network. In addition to the bus access, Prescott railway station is situated approximately 1.25km from the site, which provides regular and direct services to Liverpool and Wigan, from which the wider network rail can be accessed. Although outside the 800 metre distance at around a 15 minute walk from the site it is considered that the station would be accessible to some future residents on foot. It would also be within easy cycling distance.		

⁴² All distances are measured from the centre of the Site, as confirmed by Baldwin Design.

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
		In addition to the above, Whiston and Huyton stations are within around a 2.85km and 3.3km cycle ride respectively of the site and therefore considered accessible⁴³. The site is considered to be connected to the local rail network, which offers the opportunity for travel by rail for employment, retail and leisure purposes. <u>Shops</u> Taking an appropriate account of the proximity of the site to the local shops and Prescot town centre, it is concluded that the site meets the minimum standard set out in the Ensuring Choice of Travel SPD in relation to accessibility. Overall, the PD prioritizes sustainable transport usage. By enhancing connectivity, the PD fosters an inclusive and healthy community that prioritizes the wellbeing of residents and visitors.		
Does the proposal seek to reduce car use by reducing car parking provision, supported by the controlled parking zones, car clubs and travel plans measures?	Yes	Part 2 (d) of Policy CS7 states that new development will be required to comply with adopted cycle, car, disabled and service vehicle parking standards for different types and scales of new development.	Positive	None required

⁴³ CBO Transport- Transport Assessment – August 2023 - pg10

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
		The PD supports the control or removal of on-street parking spaces (including provision of disabled spaces) and contributes to other methods such as car clubs. All parking spaces are proposed off road. The access road hierarchy has been designed to promote a pleasant, low traffic environment and to design out “rat runs”⁴⁴. Furthermore, the close proximity of community facilities means reliance on the private car will be reduced. The site is located in a highly sustainable location within walking distance to the town center and in close proximity to key public transport services, thus making walking a very feasible alternative.		
Does the proposal allow people with mobility problems or a disability to access buildings and places?	Yes	Level access will be provided to allow wheelchair access to homes and there will be no excessive changes in level between the highway and private spaces. The PD will also provide accessible/disabled parking for residents and visitors. Furthermore, the DAS highlights that the location of the PD means that many community facilities are located within 800m of the site, thus providing easy accessibility.	Positive	None required

⁴⁴ Baldwin Design – Design and Access Statement – August 2023 - pg31

6: Crime Reduction and Community Safety

Assessment Criteria	Relevant ? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
Does the proposal incorporate elements to help design out crime?	Yes	Part 2 (b) of Policy CS19 (Design Quality and Accessibility in New Development) states that new development must minimise crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour, including good levels of natural surveillance and security. The DAS details that all proposed dwellings are allocated their own off-road parking and their own secure private rear garden. Secure, lockable cycle store is provided to serve the proposed apartments, located within their curtilage, with a lockable shed. The DAS highlights that all intermediate plot boundaries will be enclosed with a 1.8m high timber close boarded fencing and a lockable gate to ensure privacy and security, along with low level hedges. Furthermore, the PD has well overlooked public open green spaces located to the north west of the site which provides people with an area to gather, chat and play in a secure environment. Dwellings are oriented to ensure that frontage is provided towards all public areas. Corner-turning units have been incorporated strategically around the site to increase security and crime prevention. The orientation of plots has also been carefully planned	Positive	None required

Assessment Criteria	Relevant ? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
		to ensure an active frontage and appropriate surveillance of pedestrian routes, further enhancing safety.		
Does the proposal incorporate design techniques to help people feel secure and avoid creating “gated communities”?	Yes	The PD will not be a “gated community”. Public access will be provided to walking and cycling routes through the Site. The orientation of plots has also been carefully planned to ensure an active frontage and appropriate surveillance of pedestrian routes, further enhancing safety and creating a sense of community. The DAS highlights that <i>“the building’s orientation and layout were thoughtfully designed to create an outward-facing development that seamlessly integrates with the surrounding environment. Emphasis was placed on creating active frontages that overlook public open spaces, thereby ensuring constant surveillance enhancing security in these areas.”</i>⁴⁵ Parcels have been oriented in order to provide natural observation over all pedestrian routes⁴⁶ and minimise the creation of “negative spaces”⁴⁷.	Positive	None required

⁴⁵ Ibid pg21

⁴⁶ Ibid – pg18

⁴⁷ Negative space is defined as the area of the layout that is left empty (i.e., with no defined purpose). Source: [Negative Space in Design: What It Is and How To Use It — Design4Users](#)

Assessment Criteria	Relevant ? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
Does the proposal include attractive, multi-use public spaces and buildings?	No	While the scheme may be too small for multi-use buildings, the approach to the design of the public realm will encourage its use for a range of social, cultural, and environmental purposes. For example, the design of streets throughout the PD as shared surfaces (as described above).	Neutral	None required
Has engagement and consultation been carried out with the local community and voluntary sector?	Yes	The approach to public consultation responds to the local political context and the requirements in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). Consultation has provided information about the scheme and has sought to be inclusive, by writing to over 640 properties and local businesses surrounding the site⁴⁸. An online consultation website has been used to encourage residents to engage with the consultation, and residents will be able to provide feedback.	Positive	None required

⁴⁸ Lambert Smith Hampton – Planning Statement – August 2023 – pg42

7: Access to Healthy Food

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
Does the proposal facilitate the supply of local food, for example, allotments, community farms and farmers' markets?	No	The scheme sets aside a portion of the Site for ecological and environmental purposes. While farming activity is not envisaged, target open space provision in the PS details that a standard of 0.5 sqm per person of allotments will be provided, with a target on site provision (sqm) of 160.5m ² as per the Developer Contributions SPD (2016) guidance.	Positive	None required
Is there a range of retail uses, including food stores and smaller affordable shops for social enterprises?	No	The PD is not big enough to support a shop. The nearest shopping facilities are, however, less than 800m from the site. There are four bus stops within a 400m or less distance from the site, providing connecting services to the nearest shopping facilities.	Neutral	None required
Does the proposal avoid contributing to an over-concentration of hot food takeaways in the local area?	Yes	Due to the residential nature of the PD, the proposal will not contribute towards an over concentration of hot food takeaways in the local area.	Neutral	None required

8: Access to work and training

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
Does the proposal provide access to local employment and training opportunities, including temporary construction and permanent 'end-use jobs'?	Yes	The construction phase of the PD could directly provide 85 on site construction jobs (FTE years), and 64 indirect and induced jobs at the local level (jobs created through the supply chain or supported by spending of construction workers). At the national level, the PD could lead to 225 direct jobs and 171 indirect jobs, coming to a total of 545 overall for both local and national levels. This would amount to a gross GVA over the construction period of £25.45 million. Also, the PS highlights that new residents will spend in the local area which will boost the local economy and sustain local jobs.	Positive	None required
Does the proposal provide childcare facilities?	No	The PD is too small to provide childcare facilities on Site. That said, the development will generate financial contributions to support a range of services in the community.	Neutral	None required
Does the proposal include managed and affordable workspace for local businesses?	No	It does not form part of the PD to provide workspace of any kind.	Neutral	None required
Does the proposal include opportunities for work for local people via local procurement arrangements?	Yes	During construction, the PD will generate local jobs and apprenticeships that would be suited to people with the relevant skills living locally, these include construction industry posts, and these may well be advertised through local procurement arrangements.	Positive	None required

9: Social Cohesion and Inclusive Design

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
Does the proposal consider health inequalities by addressing local needs through community engagement?	Yes	As highlighted in previous sections in the report, Knowsley performs relatively weakly in various public health related indicators in comparison to regional and national levels. An example of this is that 61.7% of adults in Knowsley are physically active, compared to 65.2% in the North West and 67.3% on a national level. Furthermore, Knowsley's life expectancy for both male and females is a lower than regional and national levels as of 2021. The PD aims to address these statistics in its design and layout, to assist in converging the district average with the regional and national average. The PD does this through the design of well-connected cycle and pedestrian paths, encouraging less reliance on the private car thus promoting more physical activity. Furthermore, the PD exceeds the LPA's open space contribution targets, and creates various play parks and community spaces, thus increasing social cohesion and improving not only physical health, but mental health too. The design and layout of the PD thus aims to address matters of inequality.	Positive	None required
Does the proposal connect with existing communities, i.e., layout and movement which avoids physical barriers and severance, and land uses and spaces which encourage social interaction?	Yes	As mentioned in previous sections, the PD has incorporated play spaces to encourage social interaction with both future and existing communities. The PS also notes that the <i>"Site is closely linked to the surrounding residential areas⁴⁹"</i> and the PD will seek to improve these links through appropriate public realm design.	Positive	None required

⁴⁹ Lambert Smith Hampton – Planning Statement – August 2023 - pg29

		The TA highlights how Prescott Park way is effectively a local road providing a residential link road function between Manchester Road and Carr Lane / Cables Way. As a result, it includes a number of simple priority T junction arrangements serving areas of residential development. The PD makes use of the existing permission (ref 22/00376/FUL) for the construction of vehicular access from Prescott Parkway, creating more efficient movement between nearby residential estates and the PD and allowing easier access and efficient integration. The PS also notes that the PD seeks to <i>“open up the site to provide open space and formal footpaths within the site to allow improved and safe pedestrian movement into and throughout the Site and link up with the surrounding parks, enhancing local connectivity to these well established and enjoyed amenity areas.”</i>⁵⁰ The PS further notes that <i>“The proposed landscaping will ensure that the development provides an attractive, unobtrusive built environment which does not negatively impact on the amenity of neighbouring properties and the adjacent Carr Lane Wood”</i>⁵¹. delivered, the PD is likely to generate more social interaction and community cohesion, thus contributing to the mental health of residents and, ultimately, their wellbeing.		
Does the proposal include a mix of uses and a range of community facilities?	Yes	The PD is mainly of a residential nature; thus, no other community facilities will be provided beyond that required by policy for a scheme of this size and type (for example, green infrastructure and an ability to access public transport and active modes of travel). These uses are consistent with the Council’s policy objectives and	Positive	None required

⁵⁰ Ibid - pg16

⁵¹ Ibid – pg18

		respond to clear evidence of demand for housing. As aforementioned, there will be the provision of play space including as development over the mineshaft.		
Does the proposal provide opportunities for the voluntary and community sectors?	Yes	Areas rich in ecological value can create opportunities for voluntary groups that have an interest in the biodiversity and management of ecological resources.	Neutral	None required
Does the proposal take into account the issues and principles of inclusive and age-friendly design?	Yes	Part (e) of Policy CS19 (Design Quality and Accessibility in New Development) (e) states that new development should provide safe routes for movement, meeting the needs of all users, especially the less mobile and the elderly. The DAS states that <i>“with enhanced accessibility and connectivity at its core, this development fosters a thriving, inclusive community that priorities the wellbeing and convenience of its residents and visitors alike.”</i>⁵² As aforementioned, the PD incorporates sustainable and inclusive design, such as even surfaces and wheelchair access, to create age-friendly design.	Positive	None required

⁵² Baldwin Design - Design and Access Statement - August 2023 – pg24

10: Minimising the use of resources

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
Does the proposal make best use of existing land?	Yes	The PS highlights that the PD can accommodate 88 dwellings at a gross density of 26 dwellings per hectare (dph) and a net density of 42 dph. At a blended density this amounts to 34 dph, which is in full compliance with Policy CS3 which requires a minimum density of 30 dph. This level of density also allows for sensitive treatment of the Site's ecological assets. The residential use of the Site, along with the mixture of tenures, and 100% affordable housing, responds to clear evidence of demand. Finally, the landscape architect has stated that the proposal has allocated a natural green and blue space easement between the existing parkland and the M57, providing a natural corridor for wildlife and public open spaces and making efficient use of existing land.	Positive	None required
Does the proposal encourage recycling, including building materials?	Yes	Policy CS26 (Waste Management) states that the Council promotes sustainable forms of waste management and looks to encourage good design in new development in order to minimize waste, promote the use of reclaimed and recycled materials and to facilitate the collection and recycling of waste. Part 3 (c) of Policy CS25 (Management of Mineral Resources) states that construction and demolition wastes must be managed sustainably in accordance with the waste	Positive	None required

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
		hierarchy, and part (a) requires that a proportion of construction aggregates are from recycled or secondary sources. Furthermore, Strategic Objective 7 (Manage Environmental Resources) states that there must be a focus on recycling and renewable technologies, responding to the impacts of climate change. The DAS highlights that a coherent waste management strategy has been implemented to ensure that waste is safely stored, and disposal is easy. Waste management strategy has been designed in accordance with BS5906:2005 (British Standard: Waste management in buildings - Code of Practice)⁵³. The landscape architect has stated that the landscaping plan will utilize existing soils as part of BS8601:2013 recommendations for subsoils. Refuse and recycling has been a design consideration during the development of the proposed layout. As a result, each property will be provided with a hard standing area within the rear garden of the property, to site 3 no. bins and recycling boxes (a 140-litre household waste bin and 140 litre garden waste bin)⁵⁴.		
Does the proposal incorporate sustainable	Yes	Bullet 3 of Policy CS19 (Design Quality and Accessibility in New Development) states that new development should integrate sustainable design principles with regard to housing sizes and design standards, and sustainable and low carbon development.	Positive	None required

⁵³ Baldwin Design – Design and Access Statement – August 2023 – pg32

⁵⁴ Baldwin Design – Design and Access Statement – August 2023 - pg 17

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
design and construction techniques?		Furthermore, Policy CS22 (Sustainable and Low Carbon Development) states that new development will be required to meet high standards of sustainable design and construction and minimize carbon emissions, which should be achieved by using natural systems to avoid internal overheating and excessive heat generation and using sustainable materials from local suppliers where possible. The landscape architect has confirmed that the landscaping design will comply with BREEAM specification & recommendations⁵⁵. The PD will seek to meet in full Policy CS22 and relevant Building Regulations.		

⁵⁵ Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) assesses the performances of buildings over a wide range of environmental issues to produce a rating of either unclassified, pass, good, very good, excellent or outstanding.

11: Climate Change

Assessment Criteria	Relevant? (Yes, No or N/A)	Details / evidence	Potential Health Impact (Positive, Negative, Neutral or Uncertain)	Recommended Mitigation or Enhancement Actions
Does the proposal incorporate renewable energy?	Yes	Aforementioned Strategic Objective 7 highlights the importance of focusing on sustainable development, using renewable technologies, and reducing carbon emissions. Policy CS23 (Renewable and Low Carbon Infrastructure) further states that Council will support proposals that will produce and distribute de-centralised, low carbon and renewable energy. The DAS highlights that the proposed dwellings within the PD would be built to achieve the equivalent energy requirements of Level 4 of the Code of Sustainable Homes (19% improvement over the Building Regulations)⁵⁶. Furthermore, and more indirectly, electric vehicle charging stations are proposed on site, at a ratio of 1:1, promoting the use of electric vehicles and greatly reducing CO2 exhaust emissions in and around the site, thus supporting the government's plan to de-carbonize the economy.	Positive	None required
Does the proposal ensure that buildings and public spaces are designed to respond to	Yes	Part (e) of Policy CS22 (Sustainable and Low Carbon Development) states that new development should be of sustainable design, limiting energy use by incorporating high standards of insulation, heat retention, natural ventilation, and passive solar techniques. Part (f) states landscaping such as green walls or roofs, should be in	Positive	None required

⁵⁶ Baldwin Design – Design and Access Statement – August 2023 – pg27

winter and summer temperatures, for example, ventilation, shading and landscaping?		place to create shelter and reduce any heat island effect. The landscaping proposals will seek to provide ambient shading within the street scene, utilizing new trees and vegetation through tree lined roads. The species will be chosen from recommendations within The England Trees Action Plan 2021-2024 and Defra England Tree Strategy Consultation June 2020. The PD will aim to fulfil Policy CS22 and relevant Building Regulations that address the resilience of buildings to changing climatic conditions at detailed design stage.		
Does the proposal maintain or enhance biodiversity?	Yes	Policy CS8 (Green Infrastructure) states that Knowsley's Green Infrastructure will be protected to sustain and promote biodiversity (including designated sites, priority habitats and protected and endangered species) in accordance with importance and contribution to ecological networks. To achieve this, part 2 of the policy explains that planning powers will be used to promote effective movement of wildlife through a network of strategic green links, by protecting, maintaining and improving existing and new open spaces, water courses (including water quality) and biodiversity assets, and protect, enhance and/or introduce biodiversity into existing areas of Green Infrastructure, through integration into the design of new development and public realm projects. Furthermore, part 6 of the policy details that new development must be served by Green Infrastructure to meet the needs of residents and the local environment, in a manner which will provide adequate mitigation and/or, as a last resort, compensation for Green Infrastructure or biodiversity loss, in circumstances where harm resulting from the development is otherwise unavoidable. Policy CS19 (Design Quality and Accessibility in New Development) expects new development to create landscaping which promotes biodiversity and integrates existing local habitats. Policy CS21 outlines that development will be resisted where it would significantly harm biodiversity.	Negative	The discussions with the Council should arrive at a solution <i>"that ensures that the development results in Biodiversity Net Gain,"</i> as per the ecologist's advice

		Bowland Ecology, the consultant advising the developer has confirmed through an Ecological Assessment Report that although the PD will create a 54.68% biodiversity net loss, the project team are currently in talks with Knowsley Council to negotiate a percentage gain and confirm the compensation both on and off site that should occur. These talks are occurring as part of the live pre-application for the project. The ecologist notes that <i>"a more informed analysis of habitat retention, loss and creation should be undertaken to ensure that the development results in Biodiversity Net Gain once retention of on-site biodiversity has been maximised and appropriate off-site compensation agreed with the local planning authority"</i>⁵⁷. Furthermore, the DAS highlights that the vegetation structure of the site boundaries will be retained and enhanced. The landscaping proposal will replace existing trees removed for the development in accordance with local planning policies, and it is expected that this can be dealt with through an appropriately worded planning condition.		
Does the proposal incorporate sustainable urban drainage techniques?	Yes	The DAS highlights that locations for sustainable drainage ponds have been identified on site according to the topography of the site as well as open public space. The landscape architect notes that SUDS retention areas have been proposed in the blue space areas to the Northern section of the site. The PS confirms that there will be a total on site provision of 601m² for SUDS and swale developments⁵⁸.	Positive	None required

⁵⁷ Bowland Ecology – Ecological Assessment Report – August 2023 - pg2

⁵⁸ Lambert Smith Hampton – Planning Statement – August 2023 - Pg17