

Health Impact Assessment.

Land at Halsnead Garden Village, Knowsley, known as Phase 3.

On behalf of Taylor Wimpey UK Limited.

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1. Introduction

Scheme Description

- 1.1. This Health Impact Assessment (HIA) has been prepared on behalf of the Applicant, Taylor Wimpey UK Limited to support an Application for up to 190 dwellings (Use Class C3), public open space, landscaping, sustainable urban drainage, access and associated infrastructure, at Land West at Halsnead Garden Village, Knowsley ('the Site').
- 1.2. It should be read alongside the accompanying Appendix I: Health Impact Assessment Matrix (Knowsley Council template).

Report Structure

- 1.3. The remainder of the report is structured as follows:
 - **Section 2 – Overview of Site and Proposed Development** – provides a summary of the Site location and characteristics, as well as a summary of the proposals relevant to this assessment.
 - **Section 3 – Context of Health Impact Assessment** – provides a definition of a HIA, literature review, and planning policy surrounding the requirement in this context of this specific Proposed Development.
 - **Section 4 – Methodology** – sets out the process undertaken in respect of the HIA, including baseline and identification of impacts.
 - **Section 5 – Baseline** – sets out the data collated in respect of the relevant baseline conditions for this Site including population, deprivation, employment, education, health care services and health profile of the local population.
 - **Section 6 – Impacts** – sets out the impacts of the HIA aligning with the scope outlined in Section 3 of the study.
 - **Section 7 – Conclusion** – provides a summary and conclusion to the assessment presented, including recommendations for any mitigation that may be required following identification of impacts.

2. Overview of Site and Proposed Development

Site Location

- 2.1. The site comprises approx. 8.7 ha of arable fields and is located within the Halsnead Park Estate to the south of Whiston and just north of the M62. Access to the site will be taken from Taylor Wimpey's Phase 2a development which is approved and currently under construction (planning application reference 20/00417/FUL).
- 2.2. The site is within the Halsnead Garden Village and is allocated for residential development, as part of the 'Halsnead Fox Bank' character area.
- 2.3. The site is entirely in Flood Zone 1, is not within an Air Quality Management Area, and there are no other environmental or landscape designations within the site. There are no Public Rights of Way (PRoWs) within or adjacent to the Site, although there are informal paths around Big Water which is used for fishing.
- 2.4. The site is bound to the north by Halsnead Caravan Park, beyond lies a field and the under construction Land south of Lickers Lane residential scheme (under planning application reference 20/00399/OUT).
- 2.5. To the east, the Site is bound by the consented and under construction Fox's Lane residential scheme under planning application reference 20/00417/FUL, beyond which lies Fox's Bank Lane and Blundell's Hill Golf Club.
- 2.6. The M62 Motorway bounds the south of the Site, beyond which lies Symmetry Park.
- 2.7. To the west, the Site is bound by an area of woodland (with an associated pond known as 'Big Water'), beyond which lies the consented and under construction land north of M62 motorway residential scheme under planning application reference 18/00283/HYB, with Windy Arbor Road and the M62 Motorway further west.

Proposed Development

- 2.8. This Health Impact Assessment (HIA) has been prepared on behalf of the Applicant, Taylor Wimpey UK Limited to support an Application for up to 190 dwellings (Use Class C3), public open space, landscaping, sustainable urban drainage, access and associated infrastructure, at Land West at Halsnead Garden Village, Knowsley ('the Site').
- 2.9. The description of the Proposed Development reads as follows:

"Hybrid application for the erection of up to 190 residential dwellings comprising: Phase A – Full planning application for the erection of 93 dwellings with associated works (including access, public open space, landscaping, sustainable urban drainage systems and other associated works); and Phase B – Outline planning application for up to 97 dwellings (with all matters reserved for future approval)"

3. Context of a Health Impact Assessment

What is a HIA?

- 3.1. A HIA is commonly defined as:

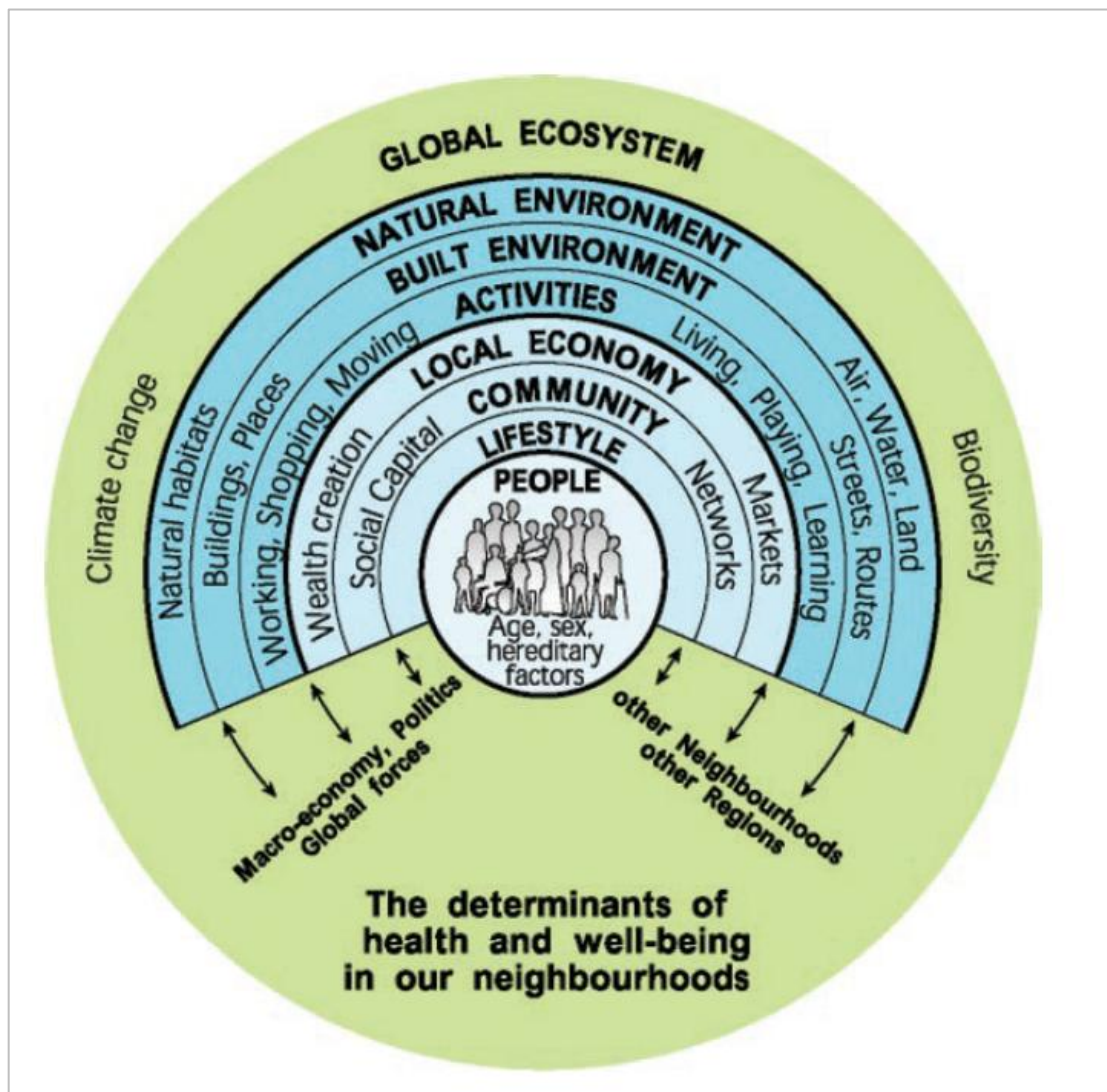
“A combination of procedures, methods and tools by which a policy, programme or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population”¹.

- 3.2. A HIA is based upon a socio-economic model of health. It is a tool to organise and appraise both positive (for example, the creation of jobs) and negative (for example, the generation of pollution) impacts on the different affected subgroups of the population that might result from a development.
- 3.3. A HIA aims to identify all these effects on health in order to enhance the benefits for health and minimise any risks. The HIA framework moves beyond analysing healthcare services, which help people when they are ill, to assessing the effects of development upon major health assets, which help people stay healthy.
- 3.4. Many factors influence health and well-being. The World Health Organisation (WHO) indicate that the determinants of health include the social and economic environment, the physical environment, and people’s individual characteristics and behaviours². Within these determinants, there are a number of key themes, these include income and social status, education, physical environment and social support networks.
- 3.5. One of the additional aims of a HIA is to assist public health management planning. Management planning is an impartial output as it proposes ways in which health and health inequalities can be addressed by all parties involved in the physical design of the scheme. In this way, benefits can be embodied within the scheme and extend beyond the life of the HIA itself.
- 3.6. **Figure 3.1** shows the many factors that influence health and well-being. These include housing, community networks, places to play and modes of travel and opportunities to move. These determinants of health are addressed in reference to the Proposed Development in this HIA. It has been produced in line with the Knowsley Council Health Impact Assessment template.

¹ Health impact assessment for intersectoral health policy: a discussion paper for a conference on health impact assessment: from theory to practice: Lehto & Ritsataakis, 1999.

² World Health Organisation (WHO). Determinants of health, February 2017. Available at: [Determinants of health \(who.int\)](https://www.who.int/determinants-of-health). Accessed 22nd February 2022.

Figure 3.1: Main Determinants of Health



Source: Human ecology model of a settlement (Barton and Grant, 2006)³.

- 3.7. Many factors influence health and well-being. These include social, economic and environmental factors such as, but not limited to, new housing stock, community networks and amenities, places to play, accessibility and modes of travel, open space and environmental improvements. These are known as determinants of health. The Proposed Development will contribute to shaping some of these determinants of health and, ultimately, contributing an entirely new housing stock to the area will have potential to positively influence health and well-being.

³ Barton, H. and Grant, M. (2006). A health map for the local human habitat. *Journal of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health*, 126.

Literature Review

3.8. A literature review is presented in this section which considers commentary on the relationship between changes to health determinants and links to health outcomes, including the following:

- HIA of Government Policy⁴.
- Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On (2020)⁵.
- NHS Fit for the Future: 10 Year Health Plan for England (July 2025)⁶.
- Health Impact Assessment in Spatial Planning (October 2020)⁷.
- NHS Health and Wellbeing Framework⁸.
- Inclusive and Sustainable Economies: Leaving no-one behind⁹.
- Targeting Health Inequalities: Realising the Potential of Targets in Reducing Health Inequalities (September 2023)¹⁰.

HIA of Government Policy

3.9. This guide was prepared by Department of Health to help policymakers decide the level of HIA required in preparing policies in the respective local administrations, and then to guide them through the process of undertaking the HIA. As such, plans referred to in paragraph 2.7 of this report are assumed to have been informed, in some form and extent, by the content provided within this guide.

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

3.10. The report, published in 2020, reviews the evidence and conclusions made in the Marmot Review of health equality in England in 2010. It identifies that, while life expectancy was projected to improve beyond the 2010 Marmot Review, since 2015/16 these increases have slowed, and there have been notable deteriorations in physical and mental health and widening health inequalities. The Marmot Review 10 Years On indicates that the conclusion

⁴ *Health Impact Assessment of Government Policy – A guide to carrying out a Health Impact Assessment of new policy as part of the Impact Assessment process.* Department of Health, July 2010.

⁵ Institute of Health Equity (2020). *Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On*. Available at: [Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On: full report \(1\).pdf](#).

⁶ NHS Fit for the Future: 10 Year Health Plan for England. Available at: [Fit for the future: 10 Year Health Plan for England](#).

⁷ *Health Impact Assessment in Spatial Planning – A guide for local authority public health and planning teams*, Public Health England, October 2020. Available at: [Health Impact Assessment in spatial planning \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#).

⁸ *NHS Health and Wellbeing Framework*, NHS England, 2022. Available at: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/nhs-health-and-wellbeing-framework/#heading-1>.

⁹ *Inclusive and sustainable economies: leaving no-one behind*. Public Health England. Available at: [Inclusive and sustainable economies: leaving no-one behind \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#).

¹⁰ *Targeting Health Inequalities: realising the potential of targets in reducing health inequalities*, September 2023. The Health Foundation. Available at: [Targeting health inequalities – realising the potential of targets in addressing health inequalities – The Health Foundation](#).

reached in the 2010 Marmot Review is endorsed once again in the 2020 publication, and is noted as follows (p.6):

“Health inequalities are not inevitable and can be significantly reduced...avoidable health inequalities are unfair and putting them right is a matter of social justice. There will be those who say that our recommendations cannot be afforded, particularly in the current economic climate. We say that it is inactions that cannot be afforded, for the human and economic costs are too high”.

NHS Fit for the Future: 10 Year Health Plan in England

3.11. This Plan aims to create a new model of care, fit for the future. It will put the NHS at the front of the global genomics revolution and make the NHS the most artificial-intelligence-enabled system in the world. The Plan has set the target of reinventing the NHS through three radical shifts:

- Hospital to community
- Analogue to digital
- Sickness to prevention

3.12. These will be the core components of the model of care to support the change that is needed. The strategy will ensure the whole NHS is ready to deliver these three shifts at pace:

- Through a new operating model
- By ushering in a new era of transparency
- By creating a new workforce model with staff genuinely aligned to the direction of reform
- Through a reshaped innovation strategy
- By taking a different approach to NHS finances

Health Impact Assessment in Spatial Planning

3.13. The Health Impact Assessment in Spatial Planning guide was published in 2020 by Public Health England (PHE) and aims to guide the use of HIAs in respect of development proposals. It puts people and their health at the heart of the planning process and supports the use of HIAs in the planning system to address local health and wellbeing needs and tackle inequalities through influencing the wider determinants of health.

3.14. The guide indicates the process a HIA should follow (Screening, Scoping, Assessment, Reporting and Monitoring), and advises on the types of HIA that can be undertaken and the decision-making process to determine the appropriate option to take forward.

3.15. A HIA should identify the positive and negative impacts of a proposal and identify measures to both maximise the positives and minimise the negatives. Overall, the output of the HIA can help to identify a set of evidence-based practical recommendations to promote and protect the health of local communities.

NHS Health and Wellbeing Framework: Strategic Overview

- 3.16. The updated version of this framework published in February 2022 is an evolved version of the first launch of the framework published in 2018. The redesign has placed deeper emphasis on achieving a positive health and wellbeing culture, preventative health, and wellbeing measures, ensuring equality, diversity, and inclusion, and also providing a clear case for change.
- 3.17. A model has been developed containing seven health and wellbeing domains to focus on:
- Improving personal health and wellbeing – covering mental, emotional, and physical wellbeing, and healthy lifestyles.
 - Relationships – regarding how teams provide support and work together with care and compassion.
 - Fulfilment at work – reference to purpose, potential and recognition, life balance and bringing ‘yourself’ to work.
 - Managers and leaders – senior manager responsibilities, healthy leadership behaviours, skilled managers.
 - Environment – physical spaces and facilities to rest recover and succeed.
 - Data insights – measuring the effectiveness of delivering support.
 - Professional wellbeing support – support service and partners, organisation design, policy and overview of interventions.

Inclusive and Sustainable Economies: leaving no-one behind

- 3.18. This document was published by Public Health England¹¹, and it supports place-based action and sustainable economies as a mechanism to reduce health inequalities through improving the health of people and communities, whilst ensuring that economic activity is sustainable and achieving shared prosperity for everyone, with no-one left behind.
- 3.19. The report includes a 6-step approach to using the inclusive and sustainable economies framework and data catalogue, these are summarised below:
- Establish place-based inclusive and sustainable economy networks – this requires coordinated and collaborative action across a broad range of cross-cutting sectors.
 - Set a holistic vision – set a vision that looks beyond gross domestic product (GDP) as a measure of economic success.
 - Measure and benchmark – use the framework and data catalogue to consider each of the 12 building blocks, identify areas of need and benchmark local performance.

¹¹ As formerly known, now UK Health Security Agency and Office for Health Improvement and Disparities.

- Consider the local context – reflect on local economic, social and environmental conditions that may constrain or contribute to the development of inclusive and sustainable economies.
- Consult with residents and communities – adopt a participatory approach through capturing local resident and community insights.
- Prioritise areas for action – prioritise certain areas for action based on the above considerations ensuring that the effort is targeted towards the areas of greatest need.

Targeting Health Inequalities: Realising the Potential of Targets in Reducing Health Inequalities

- 3.20. This report was published by The Health Foundation, and it examines the potential of using targets to reduce health inequalities in all four UK nations. The report states that reducing health inequalities is beneficial for all of society as it can help to boost employment and productivity whilst relieving pressures on the NHS budget.
- 3.21. The report includes several recommendations for what makes a ‘good’ health target. These are summarised below:
- Targets should be used in a cross-government health inequalities strategy – using targets in policy can be effective in galvanising action by providing a shared policy focus.
 - Targets should use a geographical measure of inequality – where possible targets should be aimed at the lowest geographical level possible to enable health gains in all of the most deprived parts of the country.
 - Targets should measure a range of health outcomes – there is value in measuring variables, life expectancy, infant mortality rate, anxiety and depression, suicide rates etc.
 - Targets should be accompanied by interim indicators – evidence from 2000–2010 health inequalities suggest that it takes around 10 years of concerted policy action to achieve small measurable reductions in health inequalities. Therefore, it is suggested that any targets should be designed with at least a 10-year timeframe.
 - Targets should be aspirational and achievable – it is suggested that initial targets focus on levelling up health, improving child health and better mental health.
 - Targets should be resourced and supported by policy action and political leadership – resourcing should be adequate and provided nationally but with devolved influence and control as many of the interventions will be implemented locally.

Policy and Guidance Relevant to HIA

3.22. This HIA is set in the context of the following policy:

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024, as amended February 2025)¹².
- National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG).
- Tandridge District Core Strategy.

National Planning Policy Framework

3.23. The most recent National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in December 2024 and amended in February 2025. It notes the significance of delivering social outcomes that align with social sustainable development objectives. This can include the promotion of community health and wellbeing through infrastructure provision within proposed developments.

3.24. The main section of the NPPF that is significant from a social outcome and health perspective is the 'Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities' section (paragraph 96) which outlines the importance of delivering 'healthy, inclusive and safe' spaces which:

- Promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other – for example through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres, street layouts that allow for easy pedestrian and cycle connections within and between neighbourhoods, and active street frontages.
- Are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion – for example through the use of well-designed, clear and legible pedestrian and cycle routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas.
- Enable and support healthy lives, through both promoting good health and preventing ill-health, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs and reducing inequalities between the most and least deprived communities – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.

3.25. The NPPF states (in paragraph 98) that to deliver social, recreational, and cultural amenities that the community requires, the planning of all developments should have the wellbeing of the entire community at the forefront of their design. Furthermore, it highlights the need to preserve locally valued facilities, so as not to diminish the community's capability to perform essential day-to-day tasks. The need for an integrated approach to household location, economic uses and community spaces and amenities is also highlighted.

¹² National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), December 2024 (as amended February 2025).

National Planning Policy framework (December 2025)

- 3.26. In December 2025, the Government published a consultation on proposed updates to the National Planning Policy Framework. There are proposed amendments to Chapter 8 of the current Framework on 'Healthy and Safe Communities'. This revised chapter proposes several policy changes to provide greater clarity on how development plans should assess and make provision for community facilities and public service infrastructure, and to be clearer about the treatment of development proposals involving new, improved or the potential loss of such facilities.
- 3.27. Plan-making policy HC1: 'Planning for Healthy Communities' aims to consolidate elements of current Framework paragraphs 96, 98, 100, and 101 to provide clearer direction on what plans should include in relation to community facilities and public service infrastructure.
- 3.28. The policy further sets out that the development plans should set standards for the provision of outdoor recreational land, including play areas, sports facilities, informal recreation spaces and allotments, with reference to relevant national standards and best practice. The intention is to make the expected level of provision for these facilities explicit, given their vital role in supporting health and wellbeing, improving quality of life, and ensuring appropriate contributions from development are secured.
- 3.29. Policy HC4: 'Proposals for new community facilities and public service infrastructure' redrafts current Framework paragraph 100(a) and parts of paragraph 101 to give substantial weight to proposals that provide new or improved community facilities and public service infrastructure where these come forward as specific development proposals. The draft policy also introduces new expectations on engaging with local communities in the design of proposals for play facilities, to ensure that they are inclusive and reflect user needs.

National Planning Practice Guidance

- 3.30. The NPPG further strengthens the relationship between health and planning and recommended the use of HIAs where there are expected to be significant impacts on an area. The NPPG highlights that a range of issues can be identified through the plan-making and decision-making processes in respect of health and healthcare infrastructure, including how:
- Development proposals can support strong, vibrant and healthy communities and help create healthy living environments, which should include making physical activity easy to do and create places and spaces to support community engagement and social capital.
 - The healthcare infrastructure implications of any relevant proposed local development should be considered.
 - Opportunities for healthy lifestyles have been considered, for example planning for an environment that supports people of all ages in making healthy choices, helps to promote active travel and physical activity.
 - Potential pollution and other environmental hazards, which might lead to an adverse impact on human health, are accounted for in the consideration of new development proposals.

- Access to the whole community, by all sections, whether able bodied or disabled, has been promoted.

Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy

- 3.31. The Knowsley Core Strategy was adopted in January 2016 and sets the strategic framework for the growth and development of Knowsley up to 2028 and beyond. The vision outlined in the Core Strategy is that by 2028, Knowsley Borough *“will be known for its successful suburban townships that provide a sense of place and community, having sustainable, diverse, more prosperous and healthy populations.”* In addition, the economy of Knowsley *“will be stronger and more diverse”* and *“Knowsley will provide a wide choice of housing to meet needs”*.
- 3.32. The Core Strategy goes on to outline Strategic Objectives, such as strategic objective 1 *“to encourage and maintain sustainable economic and employment growth in Knowsley”*. Strategic objective 2 relates to the housing market and aims *“to promote a well-balanced housing market throughout Knowsley by providing a sufficient quantity and mix of high quality sustainable housing in appropriate locations to meet needs and demand”*.
- 3.33. Strategic Objective 9 aims to *“address existing health inequalities and encourage enhancements to the health and wellbeing of Knowsley’s residents by ensuring a health promoting environment and provision of healthy lifestyle options for those living and working in the borough”*.
- 3.34. To meet these objectives, the Core Strategy sets out a number of Policies relating to various matters within the Knowsley economy. Policy CS3 outlines that provision will be made for 8,100 new dwellings to be delivered in Knowsley across the period between 2010 and 2028, equating to 450 dwellings per annum. Policy CS4 relates to Economy and Employment and explains that *“planning, site assembly and other available interventions will be used to support sustainable economic growth”*. Beyond these specific objectives, health is a consideration across all objectives and is a key theme within the Core Strategy.

Knowsley approach to Health Impact Assessment

- 3.35. Knowsley Council encourages new development in the borough that supports and stimulates the economy, provides good quality housing, and improves the health and wellbeing of residents. The inclusion of a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) in this process is intended to ensure that health and health inequalities are considered in the decision making and that stakeholders are engaged during the planning process.
- 3.36. Knowsley Council have developed their own approach to HIA, whereby an HIA is undertaken to consider the health and wellbeing implications of a new development. The guidance states that *“The HIA aims to avoid or mitigate against negative aspects of the plan and enhance positive ones thereby creating an overall plan with health-related benefits”* and *“The HIA should pay particular attention to disadvantaged communities or population groups for whom negative impacts may be greater and contribute to widening health inequalities.”* This HIA is designed to be read in conjunction with the template developed by Knowsley Council, which has been completed in Appendix I.

4. Methodology

Aims of the HIA

4.1. The aims of the HIA are twofold:

- To identify the potential impacts on health and well-being arising from both the construction and operational of the Proposed Development.
- To identify ways to minimise any negative impacts and enhance the positive impacts.

Screening for HIA

4.2. After a review of the Knowsley Validation Checklist 2025¹³, it is deemed that a Health Impact Assessment is required for this planning application. HIAs are required for major developments which is defined as residential developments in excess of 50 residential units. Given that the Proposed Development is set to deliver 190 homes, it meets the threshold for a HIA to be required. Knowsley Council have designed its own HIA template for use in planning applications, this has been used to guide this report and a completed version of the template is appended to the full HIA.

Scope of HIA

4.3. The Knowsley HIA Tool provides an assessment matrix that includes up to five broad themes. A review of the range of determinants to be considered in the assessment has been undertaken in the context of the proposed development to ascertain which are most relevant and contribute to a meaningful and proportionate assessment. Table 4.1 presents the full range of eleven determinants and identifies those which are to be taken forward in the HIA presented in this study.

Table 4.1: Themes Applicable to Proposed Development

Theme	Scoped into HIA	Justification
A place with welcoming, vibrant, well-connected neighbourhoods and town centres	Yes	The Proposed Development will deliver new residential dwellings which could contribute to the establishment of a new neighbourhood.
A place with a thriving, inclusive economy, with opportunities for people and business	Yes	The Proposed Development will support employment opportunities during the construction phase and see economically active residents move into the area once built.
A place where people are active and healthy and have access to the support they need	Yes	The Proposed Development will provide open space which could affect activity levels.
A place where people of all ages are confident and can achieve their full potential	Yes	The Proposed Development may see residents of all ages move into the new dwellings.

¹³ Validation Checklist 2025, Knowsley Council, July 2025.

Theme	Scoped into HIA	Justification
A place where strong and safe communities can shape their future	Yes	The Proposed Development will generate new residents who will form a new community and live alongside existing residents.

Study Area

4.4. The geographical area that will be influenced by the Proposed Development varies depending on the health determinant category being addressed. This is borne from the fact that the determinants considered in the scope of a HIA are varied in nature and focus, and therefore the study area needs to reflect this to be able to ensure all appropriate receptors and impacts are identified during the course of the assessment. As such, the study area ranges are:

- Local – the geographical area in the immediate vicinity of the Site of Lower Super Output Area (LSOA¹⁴) Knowsley O13C and Knowsley O17C and the ward of Whiston and Cronton, considering social receptors and impacts located within walking distance of the Proposed Development.
- District – the wider Knowsley Local Planning Authority (LPA) area, considering impacts (for example, in relation to employment and training) that have influence beyond the immediate area and extend into the wider local economy.

Receptors Potentially Affected

4.5. Receptors of the Proposed Development in respect of HIA include:

- Existing residents within close proximity of the Site.
- Future residents.
- Existing workers in vicinity of the Site.
- People using existing amenities in the local area.

¹⁴ A Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) is a small geographical unit created for statistical purposes. They comprise between 400 and 1,200 households and usually have a resident population between 1,000 and 3,000 persons. England is divided into 33,755 LSOAs.

5. Baseline

Introduction

5.1. A review of the local conditions relative to health and well-being has been undertaken to provide a baseline against which the potential impacts can be assessed, and recommendations developed. The baseline includes coverage of the following:

- Population.
- Deprivation.
- Employment.
- Claimant count.
- Education provision.
- Healthcare provision.
- Health profile.
- Levels of physical activity.
- Open space and public realm.
- Crime.
- Housing need and delivery.
- Housing Affordability
- Home Ownership.

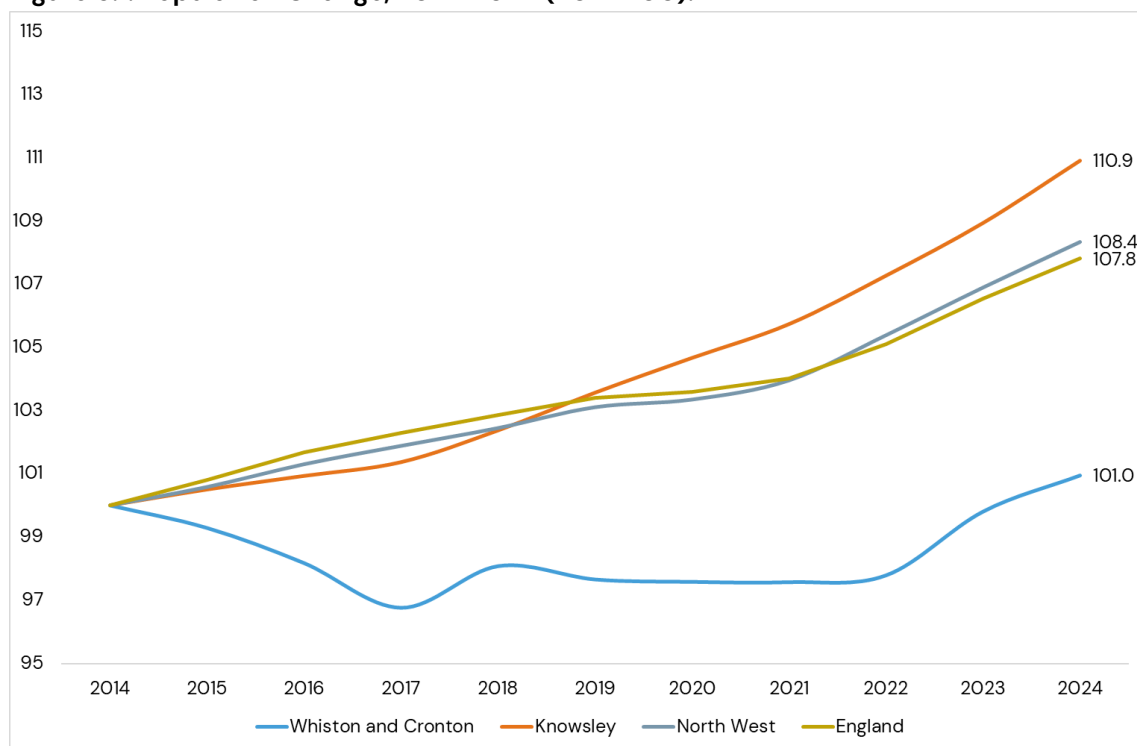
Local Area Profile

5.2. The Site falls within Knowsley O13C and Knowsley O17C Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), and in the ward of Whiston and Cronton. Up to date population and health related data at LSOA level is available from the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2025).

Population

- 5.3. As of 2024, according to the ONS, the population of Knowsley was around 162,656 people, of which 9,344 people lived within the Whiston and Cronton ward. The Knowsley population increased by 10.9% between 2014 and 2024, which is a larger proportionate increase than that seen across the North West and across England.
- 5.4. More locally, growth was much lower, with the Whiston and Cronton ward only experiencing an increase of 1% across the same time period. **Figure 5.1** shows the population growth in this timeframe for the local authority and comparator areas in more detail.

Figure 5.1: Population Change, 2014–2024 (2014=100).



Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates

- 5.5. **Tables 5.1–5.4** present population change by age between 2014 and 2024 for the Whiston and Cronton ward, Knowsley, the North West, and England. It shows that across all areas population growth has been driven by an ageing population.
- 5.6. Across Knowsley the number of people aged 65+ increased by 16.2%, which is above the equivalent figure in the North West and in England. At a ward level this age group saw a lower increase. However, this is set against the context of a decline in those aged 0–15 and a minor increase in the working age population within Whiston and Cronton. This suggests that within the local area, the population growth can be largely attributed to an increase in the number of older people.

Table 5.1: Population Change by Age in Whiston and Cronton, 2014 – 2024

	2014	2024	Absolute Change	% Change
0–15	1,765	1,679	–86	–4.9%
16–64	5,687	5,730	43	0.8%
65+	1,804	1,935	131	7.3%
Total	9,256	9,344	88	1.0%

Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates

Table 5.2: Population Change by Age in Knowsley, 2014 – 2024

	2014	2024	Absolute Change	% Change
0–15	28,239	32,267	4,028	14.3%
16–64	94,099	102,138	8,039	8.5%
65+	24,224	28,160	3,936	16.2%
Total	146,562	162,565	16,003	10.9%

Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates

Table 5.3: Population Change by Age in North West, 2014 – 2024

	2014	2024	Absolute Change	% Change
0-15	1,343,816	1,440,242	96,426	7.2%
16-64	4,518,731	4,840,994	322,263	7.1%
65+	1,278,549	1,456,178	177,629	13.9%
Total	7,141,096	7,737,414	596,318	8.4%

Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates

Table 5.4: Population Change by Age in England, 2014 – 2024

	2014	2024	Absolute Change	% Change
0-15	10,255,533	10,768,248	512,715	5.0%
16-64	34,610,320	36,870,761	2,260,441	6.5%
65+	9,504,466	10,981,092	1,476,626	15.5%
Total	54,370,319	58,620,101	4,249,782	7.8%

Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates

- 5.7. **Tables 5.5–5.7** show the population projections for Knowsley, the North West and England (projection data are not available for wards). All areas are expecting to see growth between 2022 and 2042, with the population of Knowsley expected to increase by the highest percentage of 17.4%
- 5.8. When looking into the data, the growth in Knowsley is projected to be largely driven by growth of those aged 65+, with this age group expected to grow by 29.2%. However, the projected growth in this age group is lower for the Borough than the equivalent increases for the North West and England. Conversely, Knowsley is expected to see higher growth in those aged 0–15 and 16–64 compared to the North West and England.

Table 5.5: Population Projections in Knowsley, 2022–42

	2022	2042	Absolute Change	% Change
0-15	31,016	32,844	1,828	5.9%
16-64	99,166	116,853	17,687	17.8%
65+	26,925	34,780	7,855	29.2%
Total	157,107	184,477	27,370	17.4%

Source: ONS, 2022-based subnational population projections

Table 5.6: Population Projections in the North West, 2022–42

	2022	2042	Absolute Change	% Change
0-15	1,405,777	1,302,895	-102,882	-7.3%
16-64	4,695,546	5,224,537	528,991	11.3%
65+	1,414,395	1,814,518	400,123	28.3%
Total	7,515,718	8,341,922	826,204	11.0%

Source: ONS, 2022-based subnational population projections

Table 5.7: Population Projections in England, 2022–42

	2022	2042	Absolute Change	% Change
0–15	10,567,635	9,646,795	–920,840	–8.7%
16–64	35,915,152	39,408,988	3,493,836	9.7%
65+	10,629,755	14,205,816	3,576,061	33.6%
Total	57,112,542	63,261,582	6,149,040	10.8%

Source: ONS, 2022–based subnational population projections

Deprivation

- 5.9. The 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation provides an indication of the average levels of deprivation for Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) across England. The index provides an overall assessment of the average levels of deprivation as well as an assessment against domains of deprivation. In total England has 33,755 LSOAs. All LSOAs are ranked in the English Indices of Deprivation (2025) from 1 (being the most deprived) to 33,755 (being the least deprived). The Proposed Development Site falls across two LSOAs, Knowsley O13C and O17C.
- 5.10. Knowsley O13C falls within the 40% most deprived LSOAs in England, and the most deprived domain is health, for which Knowsley O13C ranks in the top 20% most deprived LSOAs. The least deprived domain for Knowsley O13C is the living environment domain for which the LSOA ranks in the top 20% least deprived.
- 5.11. Knowsley O17C falls within the 50% most deprived LSOAs in England, and the most deprived domain is employment, for which Knowsley O17C ranks in the top 40% most deprived LSOAs. The least deprived domain for Knowsley O17C is the crime domain for which the LSOA ranks in the top 20% least deprived.

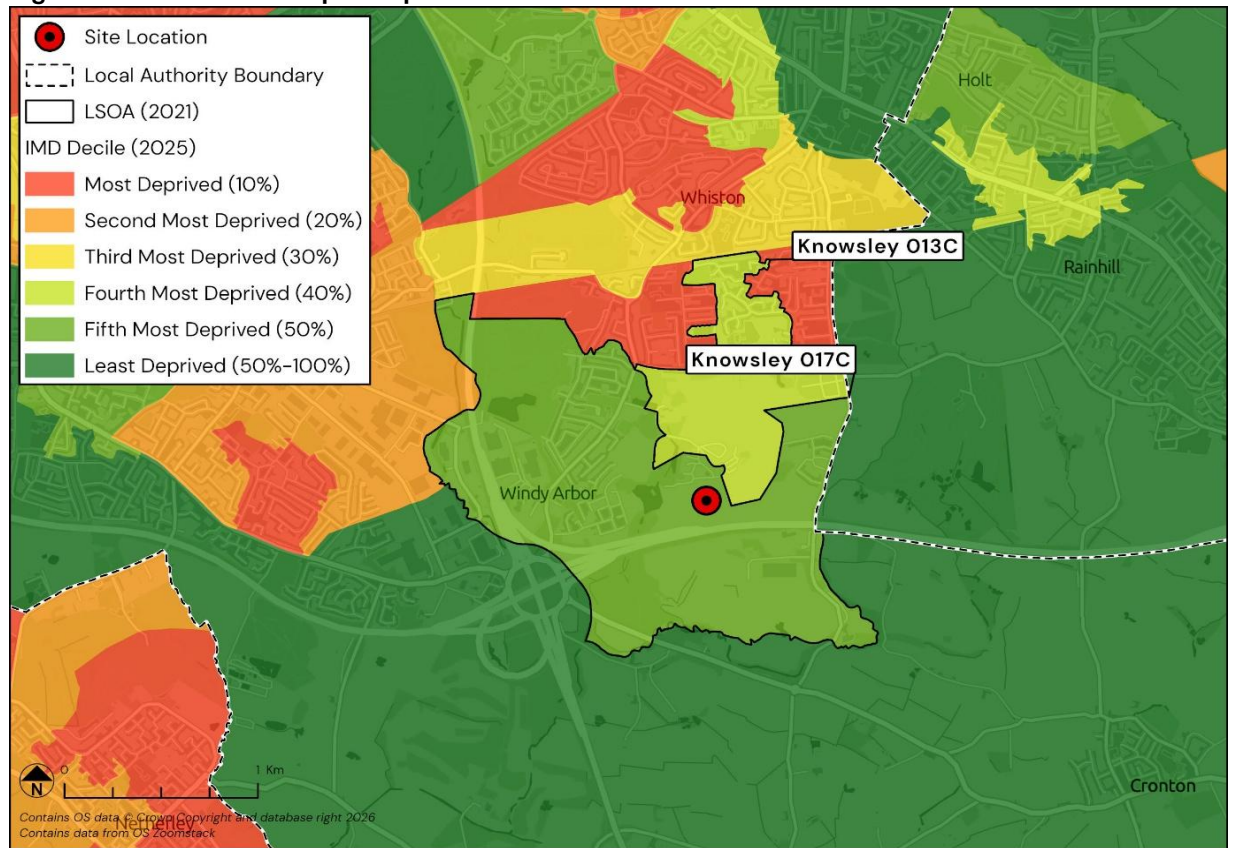
Table 5.8: Knowsley O13C and O17C IMD 2025 Domain Rankings

	Knowsley O13C Rank	Knowsley O13C Decile	Knowsley O17C Rank	Knowsley O17C Decile
Overall IMD	12,778	Top 40% (most)	15,734	Top 50% (most)
Income	13,957	Top 50% (most)	17,578	Top 40% (least)
Employment	12,865	Top 30% (most)	12,379	Top 40% (most)
Education & Training	14,831	Top 30% (most)	14,680	Top 50% (most)
Health	7,035	Top 20% (most)	10,643	Top 30% (most)
Crime	12,482	Top 40% (most)	23,922	Top 20% (least)
Barriers to Housing & Services	7,284	Top 30% (most)	14,482	Top 50% (most)
Living Environment	24,543	Top 20% (least)	14,211	Top 50% (most)

Source: Ministry for Housing, Communities & Local Government

- 5.12. **Figure 5.2** presents the overall deprivation data for Knowsley O13C and Knowsley O17C and the surrounding area. The majority of the surrounding area to the east and south of the Site is located within the top 50% least deprived LSOAs. However, to the immediate north and west of the Site there are notable LSOAs which fall into the top 10–20% most deprived in England.

Figure 5.2: Index of Multiple Deprivation for Site Location

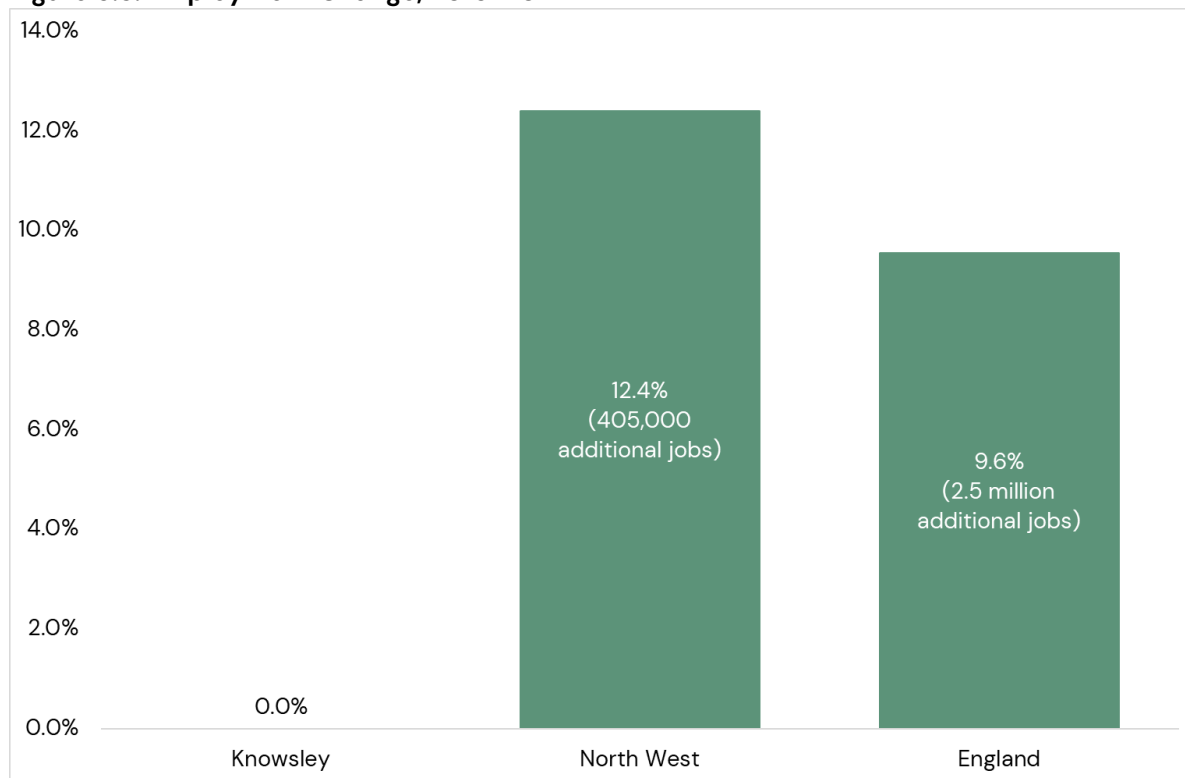


Source: Ministry for Housing, Communities & Local Government

Employment

- 5.13. As of 2024, there were 66,000 jobs in Knowsley, with 2,500 of these jobs based within the Whiston and Cronton ward. Between 2015 and 2024, Knowsley saw no change in jobs, this compares to growth of 12.4% at a regional level and 9.6% at a national level.
- 5.14. It is not possible to analyse the change in employment between 2015 and 2024 for the ward due to a change in boundary. **Figure 5.3** shows the employment change in the listed areas in further detail.

Figure 5.3: Employment Change, 2015–2024



Source: Business Register and Employment Survey

- 5.15. The main employment sector in Knowsley is the public admin, education and health sector, which accounted for 33.1% of total employment in the area and supported an estimated 22,000 jobs in 2024 (see **Table 5.9**). Within the Whiston and Cronton ward, the largest proportion of employment is supported by the business, financial & professional services sector, at 39.3% of employment (1,035 jobs).
- 5.16. During the build phase of the Proposed Development the construction sector is the sector most likely to benefit. In Knowsley, as of 2024, the construction sector accounted for 6% of total employment and supported 4,000 jobs, this is a greater proportion than that across the North West (5%) and England (5%). Within the ward, construction supports 2.8% of employment, equating to 75 jobs.

Table 5.9: Employment by Sector, 2024

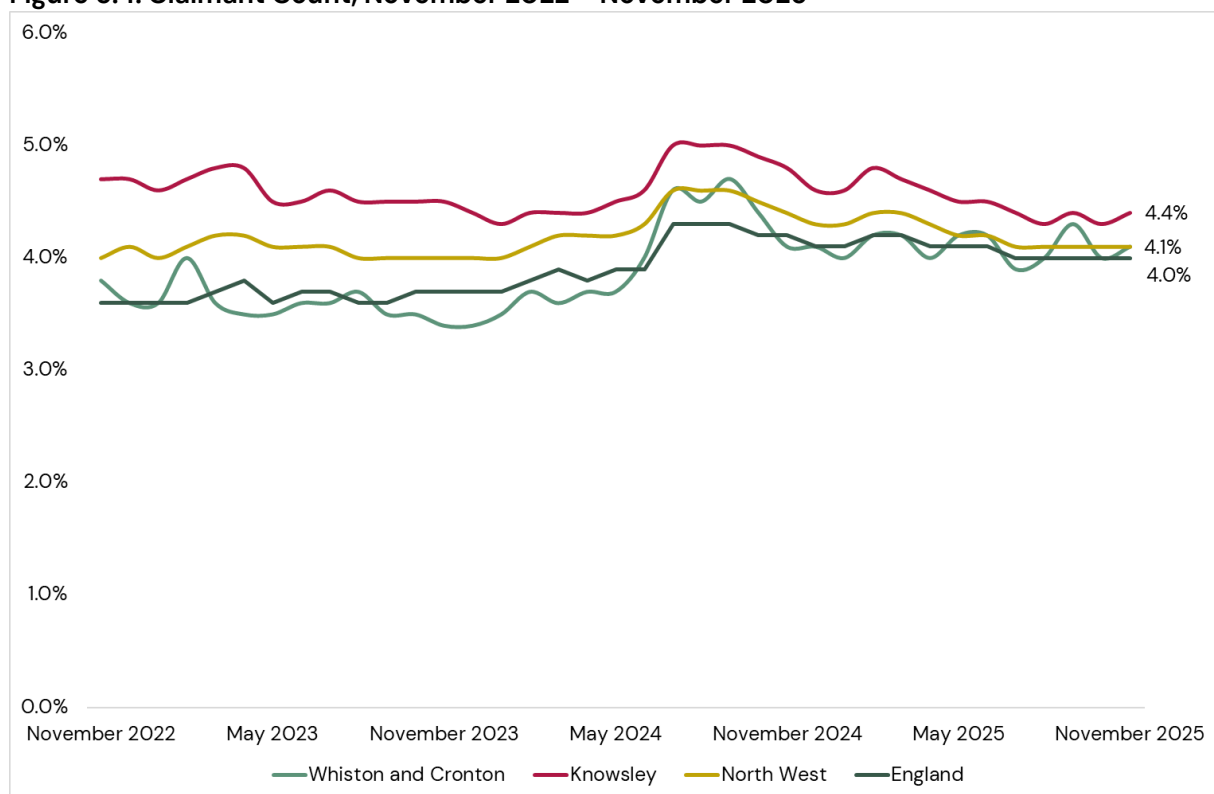
	Whiston and Cronton	Knowsley	North West	England
Agriculture, mining, utilities etc	0.4%	1.2%	2.1%	2.3%
Manufacturing	6.6%	15.1%	8.5%	7.0%
Construction	2.8%	6.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Wholesale & retail	6.5%	13.6%	14.0%	13.7%
Transport & storage	3.8%	7.5%	4.7%	5.1%
Accommodation & food services	5.7%	3.8%	7.5%	7.6%
Information & communication	0.2%	1.9%	2.9%	4.7%
Business, financial & professional services	39.3%	14.0%	22.5%	23.9%
Public admin, education & health	28.1%	33.1%	28.8%	26.2%
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	6.6%	3.8%	4.0%	4.5%

Source: ONS, Business Register and Employment Survey

Claimant Count

- 5.17. The claimant count measures the number of people claiming the Jobseeker's Allowance combined with those who are claiming Universal Credit and are required to either be available to work or are actively seeking employment.
- 5.18. **Figure 5.4** presents the claimant count for Whiston and Cronton, Knowsley, the North West and England every month from November 2022 – November 2025, expressed as a proportion of residents aged 16–64.
- 5.19. In November 2022, the claimant count in Knowsley was 4.7%, whilst in the ward the figure was 3.8%. The rate in Knowsley was above the regional figure of 4% and the national figure of 3.6%. As of November 2025, Knowsley's claimant count was 4.4% and the ward figure was 4.1%. The rate in Knowsley remains above the regional and national figures of 4.1% and 4.4% respectively.

Figure 5.4: Claimant Count, November 2022 – November 2025



Source: ONS.

Education Provision

Primary Education

- 5.20. Local Education Authorities (LEAs) have a statutory duty to secure sufficient school places within their area. The school that any particular child attends is a matter of parental choice and subject to the availability of places at the selected school. It is always subject to the overriding requirements of any published admission criteria that the school has, as well as the appeals procedure for individual pupils.
- 5.21. The Proposed Development falls within the Central East Primary Planning Area, which includes 8 schools. The closest primary school is St Leo's and Southmead Catholic Primary School Serving the Community. This school is 0.45 miles from the Site and has a capacity of 210 students, with 190 on roll, leaving spare capacity of 20 places.
- 5.22. For the planning area as a whole, there are 2,345 primary school places, of which 2,034 are filled which means that there is spare capacity for 314 places. **Table 5.10** presents the capacity of the primary schools within the Central East Primary Planning Area.

Table 5.10: Capacity of Primary Schools

School	Distance	School capacity	Pupils on roll	Capacity
St Leo's and Southmead Catholic Primary School Serving the Community	0.45 miles	210	190	20
Halsnead Primary School	0.75 miles	420	263	157
Whiston Willis Primary Academy	0.76 miles	420	335	85
Evelyn Community Primary School	1.76 miles	245	234	11
St Luke's Catholic Primary School	1 mile	210	195	15
St Mary and St Paul's CofE Primary School	1.20 miles	210	213	0
Prescot Primary School	1.57 miles	420	399	21
Our Lady's Catholic Primary School	1.93 miles	210	205	5
Total		2,345	2,034	314

Source: Department for Education

Secondary Education

- 5.23. The Proposed Development falls within the Central Secondary Planning Area, which includes 3 schools. The closest secondary school is Saint Edmund Arrowsmith Catholic Academy. This school is 0.7 miles from the Site and has a capacity of 1,050 students, with 726 on roll, leaving spare capacity of 324 places.
- 5.24. For the planning area as a whole, there are 3,200 secondary school places, of which 2,692 are filled which means that there is spare capacity for 508 places. **Table 5.11** presents the capacity of the primary schools within the Central Secondary Planning Area.

Table 5.11: Capacity of Secondary Schools

School	Distance	School capacity	Pupils on roll	Capacity
Saint Edmund Arrowsmith Catholic Academy	0.7 miles	1,050	726	324
The Prescot School	2.06 miles	1,050	895	155
Lord Derby Academy	2.08 miles	1,100	1,071	29
Total		3,200	2,692	508

Source: Department for Education

Early Years Provision

- 5.25. It is not possible to review early years provision in the same way as primary and secondary provision and there is no publicly available information regarding capacity for early years provision, therefore, the current levels of capacity cannot be accurately presented and, as such, are not included. According to Get Information About Schools¹⁵, the closest early years provision relative to the Site is Rainhill Community Nursery, which is 1.3 miles from the site.

¹⁵ Get information about schools is a government source which publishes data relating to all phases of education provision down to an individual school basis. Available at: [Get Information about Schools – GOV.UK](https://get-information-about-schools.gov.uk)

Table 5.12: Early Years Provision within 3 miles of the Site

School	Distance
Rainhill Community Nursery	1.30 miles
Birchfield Nursery School	2.84 miles
Ditton Nursery School	2.98 miles

Source: Google Maps

Post-16 Provision

- 5.26. For post-16 capacity, the Proposed Development again falls within the Central Secondary planning area. Within this planning area there is no post-16 provision. However, typically students would travel further for post-16 education and are not typically limited to certain planning areas.
- 5.27. Within Knowsley there are four sixth form facilities, The nearest facility is Carmel College, located 3.5 miles from the Site. The number of students currently on roll and the number of spare places at Carmel College is not available.
- 5.28. Further afield, the site is situated between the authorities of Liverpool and St Helens, both of which would have substantial provision for post-16 students. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that there are sufficient options for students in terms of post-16 education.

Healthcare Provision

- 5.29. There are 6 GP practices within a 3-mile radius of the Site. **Table 5.13** shows the GP practices alongside their distance from the Site, the number of full time equivalent (FTE) GPs, the number of patients on roll and the number of patients per GP. Across these three GP practices there are 48,756 patients and 27.5 GPs; this results in a GP-to-patient ratio of 1,774.
- 5.30. The British Medical Association¹⁶ states that, as of November 2025, the average number of patients per FTE GP stands at 2,228 across England. Therefore, the GP facilities in proximity to the Site have a substantially lower average patient to GP ratio than UK average.

Table 5.13: GP Services within 3 miles of the Site.

	Distance from Site	Number of Patients	Number of FTE GPs	GP-to-Patient Ratio	Accepting New Patients
Cedar Cross Medical Centre	0.9 miles	4,884	1.9	2,544	Yes
Longton Medical Centre	1 mile	9,202	6.2	1,487	Yes
Prescot Medical Centre	1.7 miles	7,730	6.4	1,213	Yes
Aston Healthcare Limited	1.9 miles	19,333	9.3	2,074	Yes
Roby Medical Centre	2.3 miles	5,221	2.7	1,958	Yes
Colby Medical Centre	2.6 miles	2,386	1.0	2,355	Yes
Total	-	48,756	27.5	1,774	-

Source: Find a GP, General Practice Workforce.

¹⁶ Pressures in general practice data analysis, British Medical Association, November 2025. Available at: <https://www.bma.org.uk/advice-and-support/nhs-delivery-and-workforce/pressures/pressures-in-general-practice-data-analysis>.

Health Profile of Local Population

- 5.31. Overall, the health of Knowsley's population is worse when compared to the North West and England. Life expectancy for males in Knowsley in 2023 is 76.8, which is lower than the figure for the North West and the figure across England. Life expectancy for females in Knowsley in 2023 is 79.5, similarly this is lower than regional and national figures.
- 5.32. The under 75 mortality rates from all causes in Knowsley (423.7 per 100,000 population for 2024) is higher than at the regional and national scales. The under 75 mortality rates from all cardiovascular diseases in Knowsley is 89.6 per 100,000 population in 2024, this is slightly lower than the regional average but higher than the national figure.
- 5.33. Knowsley's suicide rate of 12.3 per 100,000 population is lower than the regional figure but again, is higher than the national average. Knowsley's rate of Hospital admissions for intentional self-harm in 2023–24 (202.1 per 100,000 population) is much higher than the regional rate and the national rate.
- 5.34. Knowsley's percentage of overweight or obese adults in 2023/24 was 71.1%, which is higher than both the regional and national averages. Meanwhile Knowsley's percentage of physically active adults in 2023/24 (55.7%) is much lower than the regional figure and the national figure. Further detail can be found in **Table 5.14**.

Table 5.14: Health Profile for Knowsley, the North West and England.

Variable	Knowsley	North West	England	Year
Life expectancy at birth (male)	76.8	77.7	79.3	2023 (1 year range)
Life expectancy at birth (female)	79.5	81.7	83.2	2023 (1 year range)
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes	423.7	385.2	329.4	2024
Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	89.6	90.1	74.3	2024
Suicide rate	12.3	13.6	10.9	2022–2024
Hospital admissions for intentional self-harm	202.1	126.2	117	2023/2024
% of overweight/obese adults	71.1%	66.7%	64.5%	2023/2024
% of physically active adults	55.7%	66.5%	67.4%	2023/2024

Source: Public Health England. **Note:** Figures are per 100,000 population

Open Space

- 5.34.1. Regarding open spaces and recreation, there are 6 amenities within a 2-mile radius of the Site for the Proposed Development, all of which are fairly sizable and would provide the opportunity to undertake many forms of leisure and exercise activities. The closest recreational facility is Old Wood North, which is adjacent to the Site.

Table 5.15: Open Space and Recreational Facilities near the Site.

Facility	Distance from Site
Old Wood North	<0.1 miles
Halsnead Park	0.9 miles

Stadt Moers Park	1 mile
Tushingham's Lake	1.1 miles
Whitestone Millenium Green	1.1 miles
Whiston Woods	1.5 miles

Source: Google Maps.

Crime

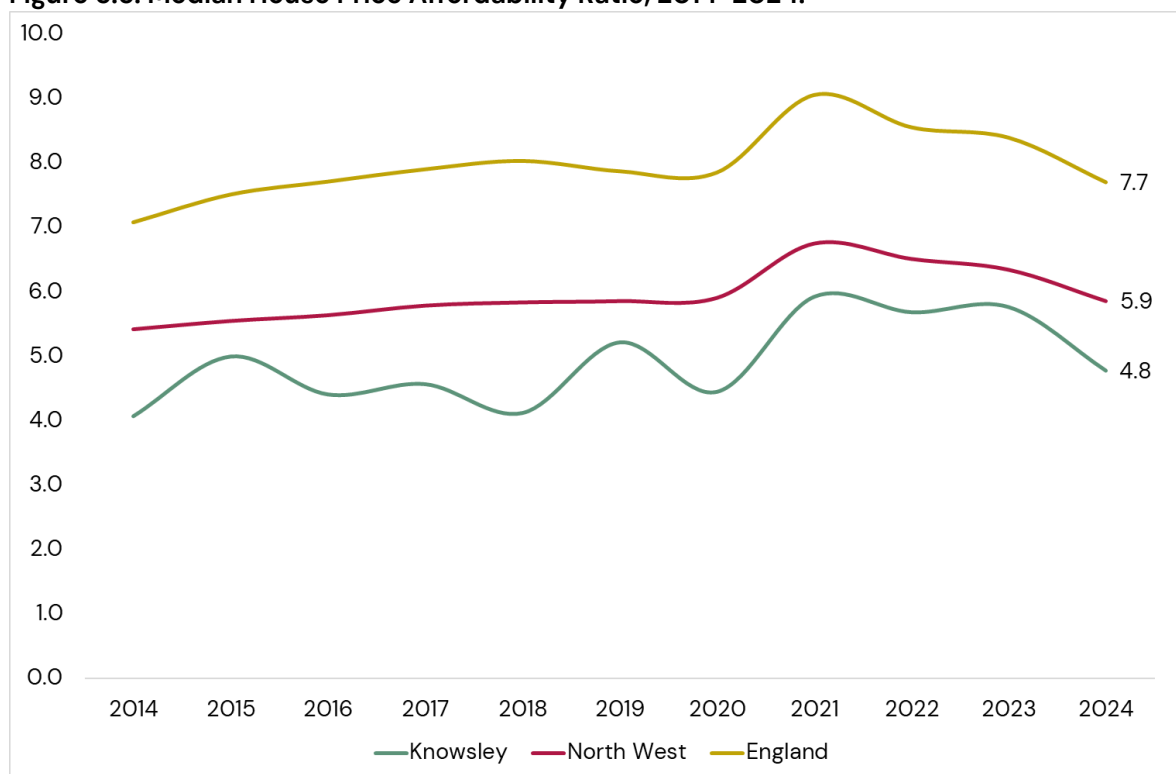
- 5.35. According to data from LG Inform¹⁷, Knowsley saw a rate of 80.88 total recorded offences per 1,000 population in the 12 months ending 2025 Q2, which equates to a total of 13,149 crimes. This ranks Knowsley as the 20th highest out of 36 local authorities across the North West region.
- 5.36. Victim based crime accounts for 75% of crimes within Knowsley, which equates to 9,884 victim based offences for the 12 months ending 2025 Q2. The most common offence was violence against the person – without injury, for which Knowsley recorded 2,610 offences in the time period.

Housing Affordability

- 5.37. An affordability ratio is calculated by dividing the median house price paid in an area by the median workplace-based annual salary of the area. **Figure 5.5** presents the median affordability ratio in Knowsley along with regional and national comparators from 2014 to 2024.
- 5.38. In 2014 the affordability ratio in Knowsley was 4.1 and, despite recently declining over the past three years, the ratio was 4.9 as of 2024. The affordability ratio in Knowsley has been consistently lower than the regional and national figures over the ten year period.

¹⁷ LG Inform. Available at: [Crime and disorder in Newark and Sherwood, 2025 Q2 \(12 months ending\) | LG Inform](#) (Accessed: 08/01/2026).

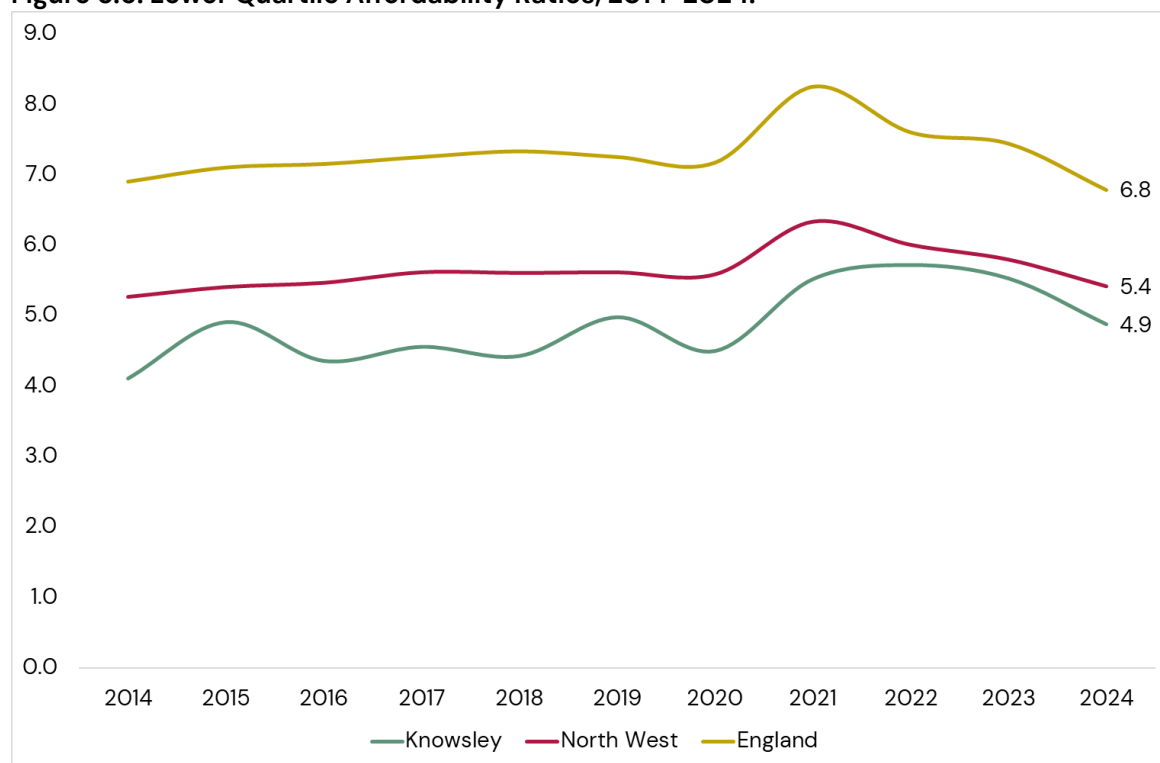
Figure 5.5: Median House Price Affordability Ratio, 2014–2024.



Source: ONS, Affordability Ratios.

- 5.38.1. **Figure 5.6** presents the lower quartile affordability ratios in Knowsley, the North West and England between 2014 and 2024. In 2014, the lower quartile affordability ratio in Knowsley was 4.1, increasing to 4.9 in 2024. This ratio is below the regional and national figures for 2024.

Figure 5.6: Lower Quartile Affordability Ratios, 2014–2024.



Source: ONS, Affordability Ratios.

6. Impacts of the scheme

- 6.1. The evidence base for and further details on the assessment is presented in **Appendix I: Health Impact Assessment Matrix**.

A place with welcoming, vibrant, well-connected neighbourhoods and town centres

- 6.2. As outlined in the Design and Access Statement, a range of homes will be delivered to meet local demand, including a mix of 3 to 5 bed homes. There will be a mix of typologies including detached, semi-detached, and townhouses, providing a choice and range of housing in line with Policies CS1, SUE2c and Strategic Objective 2 of the Knowsley Core Strategy.
- 6.3. Affordable housing will be included in a similar style to the other proposed homes, and a size in response to local need. As per the Viability Assessment, Phase A of the Proposed Development is made up of 100% market houses with no affordable provision whilst Phase B is expected to provide policy compliant level of affordable housing subject to viability review at Reserved Matters stage.
- 6.4. Sustainable transport will be promoted by prioritising non-vehicular movement, by creating attractive greenways and pedestrian-only access points that link to nearby facilities. The nearest bus stops are approximately 800 metres (an 11 minute walk) from the centre of the Site, providing three bus services per hour. The nearest railway station is Whiston which is 1.8km (a 26 minute walk) from the centre of the Site.
- 6.5. New and existing recreational routes and open spaces will be connected through an enhanced network of pedestrian and cycle paths, following key desire lines and using both green corridors and streets.
- 6.6. There will be car parking available on site, with spaces offered on-plot and off-plot, in addition to the side of properties and in garages. Parking on site will meet local standards.
- 6.7. During construction, materials will be sourced from sustainable and local sources where possible. Materials arising from the breaking of hard surfaced areas will be recycled and used on-site or transferred to a recycling facility. All contractors will be required to explore opportunities to minimise waste. Where this is not possible, maximising recycling and reusing of materials will be encouraged.
- 6.8. A CEMP will be developed which will include control measures such as enforced traffic management measures. This will protect the environment, amenity and the safety of local residents, businesses and amenity users.
- 6.9. Best-practice noise and dust controls will be implemented through the CEMP, including careful plant selection, proper maintenance and temporary noise barriers. Although some construction activity may generate some level of noise, none of the planned activities are expected to create excessive noise levels. As part of a noise and air quality mitigation strategy an environmental corridor will be developed along the northern edge of the motorway and will be fronted by homes.
- 6.10. Mitigation measures will be taken at the dwellings which are most susceptible to noise impacts once the scheme is operational. Measures include upgrading glazing and associated ventilation provisions, and localised acoustic fencing to a select number of homes. Traffic noise levels have been measured on the development land for daytime and night-time

periods. The noise from the M62 will require mitigation which will be secured by planning conditions.

- 6.11. Air quality assessment has confirmed that whilst the M62 is a source of air pollution, with some risk from dust during the construction phase, overall emissions were not considered significant, and would not present a constraint to development.
- 6.12. The overall impact relating **a place with welcoming, vibrant, well-connected neighbourhoods and town centres** is **positive** as a result of the Proposed Development.

A place with a thriving, inclusive economy, with opportunities for people and business

- 6.13. During the construction phase it is estimated that the Proposed Development could support up to 128 jobs per annum. This comprises 46 direct construction jobs and 81 jobs in the local area. Construction employment opportunities will be available to local people.
- 6.14. As set out in the Social Value Strategy prepared by Fusion21, the Section 106 (S106) Agreement sets out a minimum social value target that must be delivered during the project's construction phase. Fusion21 calculate this target to be '**418 social value weeks**'. To achieve this, Taylor Wimpey have agreed to make a financial contribution to KMBC to fund employment and skills initiatives to help achieve the target of '418 weeks'. To ensure that local communities benefit as much as possible, this will be delivered in collaboration with approved delivery partners, with progress reported back to KMBC.
- 6.15. Taylor Wimpey is an accredited Living Wage employer, meaning that all directly employed staff and those working for Taylor Wimpey via a subcontractor or service company are paid at least the real living wage, as set by the Living Wage Foundation.
- 6.16. Taylor Wimpey's approach to health and safety on-site during construction will ensure the health and wellbeing of construction workers, through training and embedding processes that all staff and subcontractors are expected to abide by. All subcontractors are required to train their employees on Health and Safety, and Taylor Wimpey also conduct its own training for site operatives.
- 6.17. The development is in close proximity to the strategic highway network, local bus services, Whiston Rail Station and Liverpool John Lennon Airport, providing opportunities for commuting for residents.
- 6.18. The overall impact relating **a place with a thriving, inclusive economy, with opportunities for people and business** is **positive** as a result of the Proposed Development.

A place where people are active and healthy and have access to the support they need

- 6.19. Developer contributions in association with the Proposed Development comprise the roof tax attached to the Garden Village Masterplan SPD, covering Education, Health, Green Infrastructure and Off-Site Highways. This will be a contribution of £12,142 per plot. This can help support different population groups within the community including supporting those with lower education and health levels.
- 6.20. The site is within 1.5km of a 'Major Local Centre' in Whiston, alongside 3 other smaller centres providing a range of shops and services including 2 primary schools, a post office, pharmacy, takeaways, convenience shops and cafes. Whiston is located within 2km. Prescot Town

Centre is located 3km from the Site, as is Huyton Town Centre. These are the largest settlements within the local area and offer a mix of employment sites, supermarkets, national retailers etc.

- 6.21. Pupil yield calculations estimate that the Proposed Development will generate the following number of pupils:
- 15 early years pupils
 - 49 primary school pupils
 - 23 secondary school pupils
 - 8 post-16 pupils.
- 6.22. As outlined in the school capacity assessment in Section 5 of this report, there is enough capacity in the local area for this increase.
- 6.23. It is anticipated that the Proposed Development will generate a population of around 442 residents. In line with the GP capacity assessment in Section 5 of this report, this would increase the number of patients in the study area from 48,756 to 49,198, representing a 0.9% uplift. If the number of GPs remain the same, the patient-to-GP ratio is expected to rise to around 1,790 patients per GP. This remains below the national average of 2,228 patients per GP (as of September 2025).
- 6.24. The DAS (Design & Access Statement) for the proposal states that a range of open space will be delivered. Non-linear footpaths and drainage ponds will be incorporated to create a pleasant, varied and visually engaging landscape. Existing vegetation will be retained wherever possible, with new planting introduced to mitigate any unavoidable losses.
- 6.25. A range of public open spaces will be delivered in line with local policy. Non-linear footpaths and drainage ponds will be included, creating a pleasant and interesting visual surrounding. Existing vegetation will be retained where possible and new planting will be provided to mitigate against any unavoidable loss. This will encourage active travel.
- 6.26. Key features of the green spaces include retained trees and hedgerows, areas of open space, and sustainable drainage systems (SuDS). The Proposed Development is designed to enhance biodiversity net gain (BNG) by appropriate planting and landscape management. A network of green spaces is distributed throughout the site, focused on existing landscape assets and newly created open spaces at key locations.
- 6.27. Although no formal play provision is included in the development, a Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP) and a Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP) will be provided elsewhere in Halsnead Garden Village. This provision will cover the formal play requirements of this development. Local Areas for Play (LAPS) will be provided within the green infrastructure network in the form of 'play on the way' or trim-trail type spaces alongside off-road pedestrian routes.
- 6.28. As part of the proposal, 4% of homes (31 units) are M4(1) and non-NDSS compliant. 66% of homes (62 units) are M4(2) and NDSS compliant. This will improve accessibility for people with mobility problems and disabilities.
- 6.29. To encourage the uptake of sustainable travel by residents, a Travel Plan has been prepared to accompany the development application. Pedestrian and cycle movement will be enabled throughout the Site, connecting with existing network and routes. Non-vehicular movement will be promoted through creating attractive, usable greenways through the Site linking to

non-residential uses. There will be pedestrian only access points to promote and encourage sustainable movement. The Proposed Development will facilitate the ability of residents to work from home through the provision of working space within dwellings, and access to high-speed broadband, reducing the need for commuting journeys via car.

- 6.30. In addition to sustainable building techniques being implemented, a fabric first approach will be taken which includes measures taken to ensure highly efficient homes will be built. Public lighting will be controlled with measures including dimmers, timers and presence detection to avoid excess operation. Homes will include energy efficiency measures and low carbon technologies including triple glazing, wastewater heat recovery systems, high efficiency boilers, thermally enhanced lintels and photovoltaic (PV) panels. The predicted energy performance demonstrates improvement over current regulatory baselines
- 6.31. Taylor Wimpey is committed to being net zero aligned in its operations by 2035 and reaching net zero across the value chain by 2045, five years ahead of the UK's national target. They have also taken measures to ensure sustainable construction techniques are adopted on site, including moving towards using 100% renewable electricity on site. Hybrid diesel and electric generators will be used during construction, and more widely moving towards using HVO to replace diesel use and converting the wider car fleet.
- 6.32. The overall impact relating to **a place where people are active and healthy and have access to the support they need** is **positive** as a result of the Proposed Development.

A place where people of all ages are confident and can achieve their full potential

- 6.33. Fabric-first dwellings will exceed current Part L standards, in addition to photovoltaic generation (indicative 0.8–4.5 kWp per home as appropriate). All homes are equipped with EV charging, and predicted performance demonstrates improvement over current regulatory baselines. Water efficiency measures target ≤ 125 l/p/d.
- 6.34. Homes are designed to be adaptable and flexible, with layouts that can accommodate to a change in household need over time. Streets and plots are also designed to accommodate a range of accessibility needs, including level access and parking close to homes.
- 6.35. Taylor Wimpey homes are built to their latest specification in line with updates to Building Regulations Parts L and F. Homes will include energy efficiency measures and low carbon technologies including triple glazing, wastewater heat recovery systems, high efficiency boilers, thermally enhanced lintels and photovoltaic (PV) panels.
- 6.36. Homes will be designed in accordance with the latest building regulations, which ensure adequate opening window sizes with trickle vents to promote both background and purge ventilation. Standard fit extractor fans will be fitted to kitchens and bathrooms to prevent damp, condensation and mould growth.
- 6.37. Private gardens will be provided, featuring a traditional cottage-style design. Homes will be set back to allow for front gardens, with hedges and shrubs along boundaries to clearly define private space.

The overall impact relating to **a place where people of all ages are confident and can achieve their full potential** is **positive** as a result of the Proposed Development.

A place where strong and safe communities can shape their future

- 6.38. The Site will benefit from good access to the full range of facilities proposed within the wider Garden Village which include employment facilities, a new Country Park, primary school, and allotments. The Proposed Development has been designed in line with Building for a Healthy Life (BHL), following guidance to design new and growing neighbourhoods.
- 6.39. A Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP) and a Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP) will be provided in the wider Halsnead Garden Village. Local Areas for Play (LAPS) will be provided within the green infrastructure network as part of the Proposed Development in the form of 'play on the way'. These will be designed to suit all ages, promoting social interaction with neighbours. These will take the form of 'play on the way' or trim-trail type spaces alongside off-road pedestrian routes.
- 6.40. The Proposed Development has been designed in line with and informed by expectations outlined in Secured by Design (SBD) guidance for residential homes development. Homes within the Proposed Development will be carefully positioned to enhance views and natural surveillance of public open spaces. Lighting will be designed for safety along key routes and entrances, using dimmers, timers and presence detection to minimise impacts on wildlife. Corner turning and dual aspect homes are positioned at significant intersections to provide visual landmarks, strengthen street definition and enhance the natural surveillance of surrounding spaces.
- 6.41. Security measures include PAS 24-compliant doors and windows, secure and conveniently located parking, and rear gardens enclosed by 1.8 m fences or walls.
- 6.42. Public realm landscaping will be chosen to ensure manageable and cost-effective long-term maintenance.
- 6.43. Where available, all new dwellings will have full fibre broadband connectivity.

The overall impact relating to **a place where strong and safe communities can shape their future is positive** as a result of the Proposed Development.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1. This HIA has examined the demographic and health profile in Knowsley District Council's administrative area and the local area immediately surrounding the Site. It helps to show how the Proposed Development will affect a range of receptors and indicators related to health.
- 7.2. The population has increased in Knowsley (by 10.9%) between 2014 and 2024, a higher increase than that seen at the regional and national scale. The fastest growing age group in Knowsley were those aged 65+ between 2014 and 2024 (16.2%). This age group also grew at the regional and national scale at a slightly lower rate. Those aged 0–15 and 16–64 both increased in Knowsley between 2014 and 2024, but at a slower rate than those aged 65+, at 14.3% and 8.5% respectively.
- 7.3. The Proposed Development falls across two LSOAs, Knowsley O13C and O17C. Knowsley O13C is in the top 40% most deprived LSOAs in the country, and Knowsley O17C is in the top 50%. The highest domain for Knowsley O13C is the health domain, with a ranking of 7,035, putting it in the top 20% most deprived LSOAs in the country for this domain. The lowest domain is in the living environment domain with a rank of 24,543, this ranking puts Knowsley O13C in the 20% least deprived LSOAs for this domain. The highest domain for Knowsley O17C is the health domain, with a ranking of 10,643, putting it in the top 30% most deprived LSOAs in the country for this domain. The lowest domain is in the crime domain with a rank of 23,922, this ranking puts Knowsley O17C in the 20% least deprived LSOAs for this domain.
- 7.4. Employment in Knowsley experienced no overall change between 2015 and 2024. This compares to employment growth in the North West (12.4%) and England (9.6%) between 2015 and 2024.
- 7.5. The Proposed Development will provide a diverse mix of house sizes to accommodate a range of household needs and preferences. The Planning Statement submitted states that the Scheme will deliver affordable housing through the determination of this application.
- 7.6. The Site will provide a range of open space. A Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP) and a Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP) will be provided elsewhere in Halsnead Garden Village which will cover the formal play requirements of this development. Public transport networks are available nearby.
- 7.7. During the construction phase it is estimated that the proposed development could support up to 128 jobs per annum. This total consists of 46 direct construction jobs and 81 jobs in the wider supply chain. These employment opportunities will be available to local people.
- 7.8. Taking into account the findings of the HIA, the potential health impact of the Proposed Development is expected to be positive.

Appendix I: Health Impact Assessment Matrix

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