SUBMISSION DRAFT
LIVERPOOL
CORE STRATEGY
2012

HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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September 2011
Acknowledgments

Much appreciation and thanks go to the Steering Group, who have supported the production of this Health Impact Assessment at every stage of the process. This group consisted of people from the Development Plans Team of Liverpool City Council, Ray Bowers, Helen Breen, Dave Horton, Jan Morrison and Jane Hayward.

A big thanks goes to Dave Horton for help with the planning history sections and a very big thanks goes to Helen Breen for her continuing support and interest.

Thanks also to two students who have helped this HIA during its process. Felix Fischer who as a work placement student helped me with the pre evidence review and Kyle Welburn who is helping and supporting with the production of the evidence briefings.

Thanks also go to the Development Teams Manager Mike Eccles for his invaluable support during this HIA process.

A big thanks goes to Emma Farrimond for de-stressing the formatting part of this HIA report without which it may never have been produced.
This HIA report is presented in two sections.

**Section one**

Section one will detail the use, methodology and rationale of Health Impact Assessment whilst giving background information to issues surrounding land use planning, health and related topic areas in Liverpool.

**Section two**

Section two will take the reader through the appraisal stage of the HIA bringing them to the conclusions and recommendations.
**Health Impact Assessment Useful terms and definitions**

**Health Impact Assessment (HIA)**
'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 the population and the distribution of those effects within the population' (European Centre for Health Policy, Gothenburg, 1999).

**Desk-top HIA** - undertaken with limited resources, unlikely to include any community participation.

**Rapid HIA** – includes a broader evidence search and some community participation. Still undertaken with some constraints (resources, time etc).

**Comprehensive HIA** – more in-depth and carried out over a longer period of time.

**Prospective HIA** - conducted before a proposal is implemented

**Retrospective HIA** - conducted after implementation

**Concurrent HIA** - conducted during implementation

**Stakeholders** - People who are involved in the programme or will be directly affected by it.

**Key informants** - People whose roles result in them having knowledge or information of relevance to the programme and its outcomes

**Capacity Building** - ‘an approach to the development of sustainable skills, organisational structures, resources and commitment to health improvement in health and other sectors, to prolong and multiply health gains many times over’ (Dr Penny Hawe, 1997).

**Literature/evidence gathering** -
Primary Literature – individual research published in peer reviewed journals
Secondary Literature – reviews (e.g. systematic, review of reviews), published in academic press
Grey Literature – anything not reported in peer reviewed journals, magazine articles.

**Health Outcomes** - The effect on health status from performance (or non-performance) of one or more processes or activities carried out by healthcare providers (www.qaproject.org).

**Health Determinants** - Factors which have been demonstrated to influence health status.

**Strategy** - For the purposes of this HIA the Liverpool Core Strategy, Delivery Strategy will be referred to as the Strategy.
Introduction

‘Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being not just the absence of disease or infirmity’ (WHO 1946).

1. Good health is a major resource for social, economic and personal development and an important dimension of quality of life. Political, economic, social, cultural, environmental, behavioural and biological factors can all favour health or be harmful to it. Health promotion action aims at making these conditions favourable through advocacy for health.  

Health and inequalities

2. Factors such as environment, income, employment, transport, housing, crime and the social and physical condition of local neighbourhoods all contribute to good and poor health. These are called health determinants.

3. Health inequalities refer to differences in health that are unfair and unjust. There are said to be three distinguishing features, which, when combined, turn variations or differences in health into a social inequity in health. They are systematic, socially produced (and therefore modifiable) and unfair.

4. The determinants of health equity are inequalities including those in income and wealth, in power and control over health and life chances, and in access to education, information and health care.

Health Impact Assessment & rationale for use

5. Definition for HIA:-

"a combination of procedures methods and tools by which a project, programme, policy or legislative proposal may be judged for its potential effects on the health of a population and the distribution of these effects within it." (WHO)

6. Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a globally recognised methodologically robust tool used to assess the health impacts of a plan, programme or policy leading to a set of HIA recommendations.

7. Health Impact Assessment is concerned with improving health and reducing health inequalities. A HIA report will provide evidence to policy makers on the potential health effects of a plan, programme or policy in order to inform and influence the decision-making process. The take-up of the recommendations can specifically target the improvement of health of vulnerable population groups.

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^1 World Health Organisation, 1948
^2 Ottawa Charter, 1986
these effects within it.\textsuperscript{3}

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10. HIA is underpinned by six main values:-
   - Participatory approach – HIA encourages all population groups to participate in the development and implementation of a proposal which may affect their lives.
   - Equity – HIA assesses the distribution of any impacts on the whole population, with particular reference to vulnerable populations and individuals.
   - Sustainable development – HIA enables health objectives to be examined at the same level as socio-economic and environmental objectives within a regeneration proposal.
   - Ethical evidence – HIA use the best available evidence, this can go beyond reviews and published papers and it is encouraged to include stakeholders and key informants views and opinions\textsuperscript{4}.
   - HIA is an open, clear and transparent process.
   - Health Inequalities – HIA assess the avoidable and unjust gap in health outcomes between socioeconomic groups.\textsuperscript{5}

Liverpool Core Strategy

11. The Core Strategy forms part of the Liverpool Local Development Framework – a suite of documents which make up the statutory planning framework for the City. The Core Strategy is the primary development plan document, and deals with matters at the strategic level only. Its main purpose is to identify broad locations for delivering housing and employment land (the quantities of which have been determined elsewhere at a regional level) to meet Liverpool’s objectives for sustainable regeneration and growth, together with the associated retail, leisure, and community services, essential public services and transport provision. It will also address environmental protection issues to ensure the City’s built and natural assets are safeguarded and contribute to the City’s regeneration. The Liverpool Core Strategy looks ahead to at least 2028.

Liverpool Core Strategy Health Impact Assessment

12. The Liverpool Core Strategy Health Impact Assessment was commissioned by the Planning Service, Development Plans Team, within Liverpool City Council, and is being undertaken as part of the City wide, HIA Building Capacity project ‘Making an Impact’ which is funded by Liverpool Primary Care Trust (LPCT) as part of their 20/20 Decade of Health and Well-being.

\textsuperscript{3} World Health Organisation
\textsuperscript{4} adapted from www.who.int/hia
\textsuperscript{5} IMPACT, University of Liverpool
13. This Health Impact Assessment is being undertaken as a concurrent desk-top HIA (i.e. undertaken during the production of the Core Strategy). This report will describe how the HIA was undertaken, including methods and process, the data collected and the evidence defined from the this data. The potential health impacts emerging from the analysis of this evidence will be defined in broad, qualitative terms.
Generic HIA Methodology

Introduction

14. This section of the report describes the generic methodology used to undertake a HIA.6

Figure 1 A generic HIA methodology (Abrahams et al, 2004)

Screening

15. This first stage initially assesses any likely health impacts that could occur with the implementation of a strategy, policy or programme and determine if a HIA is required. Generic screening will ensure a systematic approach to strategies, policies or programmes selected for a more in-depth HIA. It also requires the creation of a Steering Group ensuring there is a body that will take responsibility for the HIA.

16. A number of immediate considerations can be identified at this stage:-
   o Understanding of the proposal
   o Likely health impact (either positive or negative)
   o Capacity and resources required to complete the HIA
   o Limitations
   o Determination of the type of HIA to be undertaken (Desk-top, Rapid or Comprehensive).

Scoping

17. Completing the scope will set the blueprint of the HIA. The Steering Group will take responsibility for agreeing the Terms of Reference for the HIA. This will then enable the HIA to be guided. Aspects to be considered and involved within the Terms of Reference include:- timescale, geographical boundaries, those to

6 Abrahams et al 2004
be involved in the HIA process (either as stakeholder or key informant) and dates (where possible dates of meetings decided). The scope will ensure the HIA to be kept on schedule and with meetings minuted and any barriers, difficulties or limitations that appear through the HIA process can be dealt with swiftly.

Profile (Community Profile)

18. This section of the HIA is carried out to create an overall picture of the health of a population and / or communities that may be affected by the implementation of a strategy, policy or programme.

19. The data collected will be invaluable when identifying a range of factors relating to populations / communities such as size of population, age and gender structure, health status, educational attainment and lifestyle factors.

20. Data collected can be sourced from a number of data sets and if necessary can be compared to National data.

21. Undertaking the profile can also help identify vulnerable population groups that may be affected that have been overlooked or missed.

Identification of health impacts

22. As the screening process usually highlights potential health impacts initially identified these can be used in a number of ways.
   - If a desk-top HIA is being undertaken, with no further engagement, then these are likely to be the only ones identified and therefore can be used.
   - Can be the stage at which further health impacts may be identified through consultation and engagement with a wider network of stakeholders.

23. The second point is more likely to occur when undertaking a Rapid or Comprehensive HIA. In order to engage a range of methods can be used including workshops, focus groups, questionnaires, Delphi surveys and interviews to engage with local stakeholder groups. This can provide invaluable anecdotal evidence as well as helping to identify potential health impacts. This engagement can also help guide recommendations and mitigations.

24. Once all the impacts have been identified it is normal with Rapid and Comprehensive HIAs to determine and prioritise them. This can be done through Consensus workshops or simply through discussion with the Steering Group and / or stakeholders.

Literature review (evidence gathering)

25. This stage involves the collation of a body of knowledge or key evidence and the systematic analysis of the potential impacts, their significance, the population groups likely to be most affected and the strength of evidence for these impacts.

26. A literature review should be undertaken to source robust evidence which supports or negates the potential health impacts that are identified firstly at the screening stage and then throughout the HIA process.
Impact analysis

27. The impact analysis is the bringing together of all the evidence and literature gathered relating to the impacts identified through the screening process, literature review and stakeholder engagement (if any was undertaken). This allows any identified impacts to be prioritised and characterised.

28. Characterising the impacts looks at certain characteristics such as direction of change (+ or -), the likelihood of the impact and given the evidence, when the impact could occur.

Conclusion and recommendations

29. The HIA report concludes with a set of evidenced based recommendations which, whilst SMART, should ensure they achieve the aim of the HIA, thus improving health and reducing health inequalities.
Setting the scene to planning and health

Introduction

30. This section introduces the links between spatial planning and health. Planning as a profession evolved from the need to address public health issues as the population migrated to the overcrowded and unsanitary conditions of cities. This relationship has continued with greater or lesser importance over the years, but has never been as strong as at this current time.

31. This increasing re-connection between the two has led to examining ways in which the built environment can support increasing public health concerns such as obesity, road traffic accidents and mental health and well-being. The research continues to examine the correlation between health and the built environment in its many manifestations.

32. Town and Country Planning became important in the formulation of a structured approach to urbanism in the 19th Century as the populations in urban areas grew with the industrial movement. This meant an urgent and quick response to housing need which led to vast numbers of houses being built but primarily without the necessary infrastructure. With the increase in the number of houses being built the requirement for the submission of details of new buildings to Local Authorities was established.

33. From 1875 there were a number of Acts of Parliament that focused on such issues as overcrowding. The first Housing, Town Planning Etc Act &c 1909 considered that the expanses of back to back houses were contributing to poor health in the urban population and this led to the responsibility for town planning and health being placed firmly with Local Authorities.

34. More legislation followed which covered the approval of housing design and later the clearance of designated slum areas.

35. This period also saw the enthusiastic Garden City Movement led by Ebenezer Howard, towards ‘greening’ towns and cities which led to the New Towns Act 1946 although this vision was now in competition with the beginning of the motorised age.

36. Following the end of the Second World War it was deemed a more rigorous planning system was needed. This led to the Town and Country Planning Act 1947 which saw the start of the planning system known and used today. The main features of this Act required Local Authorities to produce a local plan and land uses would be controlled by the requirement to obtain planning permission for developments.

37. When the ‘Assessment of the Environmental Effect’ came into force in 1988, as translated by UK Law by the Town and Country Planning Act, it was a

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9 www.architecture.com/HowWeBuiltBritain/HistoricalPeriods/TwentiethCentury/GardenCityMovement/Introduction.aspx
significant first step towards sustainability.\textsuperscript{11} ‘Agenda 21’ 1992, the International 21st Century Environment Act was also influential in the planning system.\textsuperscript{12}

38. Further changes in planning law resulted in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 with which comes the production of the Local Development Framework (LDF), of which the Core Strategy is a required document.

39. These changes include moving from land use planning to spatial planning which brought together policies for the development of land with other policies and programmes that influence the nature of places and how they function, encouraging local communities to play a more active role in creating better places to live and work, as well as making the planning system faster, fairer and more efficient. The new Act replaced unitary, local and structure plans with Regional Spatial Strategies and local planning authority local development documents. Local Development Documents (LDDs) will compromise the local planning authorities’ specific policies for the development and use of land in its area.\textsuperscript{13}

Spatial Planning

40. The change from land use planning to spatial planning came with the introduction of the new Planning Act in 2004.

41. Spatial planning is a term recently gaining importance in town planning and is described by the European Commission as referring to the methods used largely by the public sector to influence the future distribution of activities in space’ (espon.org.uk) or:-

‘critical thinking about space and places as the basis for action or intervention’.\textsuperscript{14}

42. The Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) interprets the term spatial planning as the ‘focus on the location and quality of social, economic and environmental change’.

43. In broad terms it is recognised that spatial planning is about:-
- Space and place
- Location and quality
- Social, economic and environmental change
- Considered at all scales (national and local).\textsuperscript{15}

44. The move towards spatial planning is expected to promote sustainability principles. Sustainability principles include the responsible management of resource use whilst healthy ecosystems and environments provide vital goods and services to humans and other organisms. Ways of living more sustainably can take many forms from reorganising living conditions (for example eco-
villages) to reappraising work practices, such as using permaculture, greening buildings and sustainable agriculture. Along with the development of new technologies that reduce consumption of resources.

**Sustainable development**

45. The initial concept of sustainable development was brought to the agenda by Dr Brundtland in the report ‘Our Common Future’ (also referred to as the Brundtland Report). The report stating that sustainability contained environmental, economic and social aspects.

46. This publication from the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) then paved the way for the Rio Declaration in 1992, the adaptation of Agenda 21 (a comprehensive plan of action relating areas in which human impacts on the environment) and the UN Commission on Sustainable Development.¹⁶

47. Sustainable development is defined as:

> ‘Sustainable development is economic development which actively promotes social equity and social justice and which protects and enhances the natural environment’.¹⁷

**Healthy Urban Planning**

48. In moves to strengthen the relationship between Planning and Public Health, the term healthy urban planning has emerged to emphasise this relationship.

49. Healthy urban planning has been phrased as recognising the impact that the environment has on health and is described by Barton and Tsourou (2000) as ‘planning for people’.

50. A paper written by Hugh Barton ‘Healthy Urban Planning: The anatomy of a WHO Healthy Cities project’, 2004 for the International Planning Symposium on Incentives, Regulations, and Plans –The Role of States and Nation -States in Smart Growth Planning, makes reference to a book by Professor Michael Marmot Status Syndrome, which highlights the importance that social inclusion is as equally important for health as levels of income and that Marmot ‘emphasises the initial significance of place’. Healthy urban planning focuses on the positive impact urban planning can have on human health, well-being and quality of life.

**Healthy Cities Movement**

51. The World Health Organisation Healthy Cities project is a long established global movement, whose aim is to engage local governments and authorities to put health on the social, economical and political agendas.

52. The Healthy Cities project develops phases each in approximately five year periods each having a number of aims and objectives relating to a range of


themes, of which Healthy Urban Planning is one.

53. Liverpool is a designated Healthy City. This designation demonstrates Liverpool’s commitment to improving health through physical and social environments. Over the past two decades Liverpool has been working hard to reduce health inequalities and improve health between Liverpool and the rest of the UK and between different localities within the City itself.\(^\text{18}\)

**Urbanisation**

54. A recent report by the World Health Organisation (WHO) has examined the direct impacts of urban settings on the people who live in urban areas. In 2010 the WHO launched World Health Day a campaign to ‘highlight the link between urban planning and to building a healthy 21st Century’.

55. This campaign comes at a stage where numbers of people living in urban settings and is estimated to rise from four out of every 10 (30 years ago) to seven out of 10 by 2050, creating a number of challenges.

56. The report makes reference that ‘urban populations are better off than their rural counterparts. They tend to have greater access to social and health services and their life expectancy is longer’. But urban living comes with other threats to health such as refuse collection, pollution, road traffic accidents and also unhealthy lifestyles. These unhealthy lifestyles can lead to a range of non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, cancers and heart disease along with some infectious diseases which can thrive when people are crowded together.\(^\text{19}\)

**Public health**

*the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through the organised efforts of society* (Sir Donald Acheson, 1988).

57. Public health is at the fore of helping and supporting people and communities to stay healthy. It covers a wide range of areas such as nutrition, obesity, smoking, drugs and substance misuse and alcohol as well as other areas such as sexual health, pregnancy and children’s health. Public Health sits within Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) who are responsible for the delivery of not only health service buildings and facilities but also provide support and information to promote healthier lifestyles.

58. According to Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) the Core Strategy should be seen as a ‘strategic document’ for PCTs.

59. The first Public Health Act came into force in 1875 which considered proper standards of drains and toilets along with the regulating of room sizes and house space.\(^\text{20}\)

**Why integrate health into the Core Strategy?**

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\(^{18}\) Adapted from Liverpool Sustainability Appraisal Technical Report

\(^{19}\) World health organisation

60. Since 2004, there has been a drive to integrate health into Core Strategies. From a public health perspective, the Core Strategy has an important role in Liverpool as an opportunity for both professions (Public Health and planning) to work together and influence the health of the population.

61. In Liverpool it has a contribution to make in five key areas:-
   - In terms of Public Health, the Strategy can help create health promoting communities. The creation of attractive communities through urban design, access to green infrastructure, delivery of quality, energy efficient housing will promote healthy lifestyles.
   - With the Core Strategy being seen as the most important document in Liverpool and a key delivery mechanism.
   - A way to strengthen the relationship between planning and Public Health.
   - The potential to bring together a wide range of partners to achieve common goals / priorities.
   - The HIA recommendations will not just be limited planning and development control service, but will engage with a wider network of partners.

Socio-/environmental-economic model of health

62. The socio-environmental model (Dahlgren and Whitehead), shown below is widely recognised and is commonly referred to as the ‘rainbow’. This multi-level rainbow model highlights the complex interactions between a range of factors – biological, lifestyle, environment, social and economic.

63. It is these factors that are referred to as determinants of health and the rainbow model is used to identify a range of health determinants.

Diagram 1: The Rainbow Model

64. Extracts from Barton and Tsourou, 200 Healthy Urban Planning are detailed below which gives an overview of the impact which urban planning and the physical environment can have in relation to the socio-economic categories of health.

   - **Individual behavior and lifestyle** (red and orange layers / layers 1 & 2). The physical environment, which is shaped by planning decisions, can facilitate or deter a healthy lifestyle. The propensity of people to walk, cycle or play in the open air is affected by the convenience, quality and safety of pedestrian and cycling routes and by the availability of local open space. This is critically important in relation to children, as a habit of healthy regular exercise is formed or not formed during childhood and
lasts a lifetime. Regular exercise protects against heart disease and, can help to prevent the onset of obesity, consequently having the potential to reduce the onset of diabetes. Exercise is also shown to promote a sense of well-being, for example it can protect older people from depression.

- **Social and community influences** (yellow / 3rd layer): Urban planning can act to destroy social networks, as in insensitive urban renewal schemes or can conversely cultivate opportunities for a rich community life. Local community networks of support and friendships can be affected by the existence of common activities and meeting places; schools, post offices, pubs and convivial, safe streets. The sustenance of such local facilities and networks depends in part on coherent long-term strategies for housing, economic development and transport. Social support is particularly important for the most vulnerable groups. Moreover, for those who do not demonstrate strong and cohesive social support, are less likely to experience positive well-being, and will experience more depression, greater risk of pregnancy complications and higher levels of disability and chronic diseases. This does not mean that urban planning can create communities, but that planning affects the opportunities they have to choose.

- **Local structural conditions (Living and working conditions)** (green / 4th layer) Planning policy very directly affects personal health in a number of ways. For example, the lack of sufficient housing of adequate quality can lead to housing stress and fuel poverty. This will affect health; accessible work opportunities (which can help alleviate poverty and depression and consequently the poor health caused by unemployment); and an accessible urban structure (efficient, inexpensive transport system can reduce problems or social exclusion and open up opportunities for poor and less mobile people).

- **General socio-economic, cultural and environmental conditions** (blue / final layer) At the broadest level of influence, local urban planning affects the quality of air, water and social recourses. It also affects the emission of greenhouse gases, particularly in buildings and transport, and thus acts to exacerbate or mitigate the health risks of rapid climate change.

The above detail in respect of the layers of the model brings together nicely the links between the physical and built environments and health and well-being. It is these links that this HIA has addressed and taken into consideration through the production of the Core Strategy.
Liverpool Context

Introduction

66. This section highlights and examines likely barriers and opportunities regarding health and planning with the implementation of the Strategy. Given the historical context of Liverpool as a world renowned city these will be of significant relevance with the implementation of the Core Strategy, especially in terms of reducing health inequalities and improving health.

67. Liverpool Spatial Vision as set out in the Core Strategy states that:

*By 2028 Liverpool will be a sustainable, vibrant international city at the heart of the City region. Development opportunities will have been maximised to create an economically prosperous city with sustainable communities and an outstanding environment.*

History of Liverpool

68. Liverpool has a unique history as a thriving Port city as far back as medieval times along with booming populations. However, in the early 20th Century the City was facing a housing shortage and with this came other concerns such as overcrowding and slum housing. In an attempt to solve these problems the Council built large numbers of houses. On top of this, Liverpool suffered greatly in the 1930s depression, resulting in a third of working age men being unemployed.

69. Liverpool also suffered during the Second World War with large numbers of people killed and almost 10,000 houses being destroyed, with many more damaged. This led to major re-development and the building of new houses by the Council. By doing this they demolished swaths of terraced housing, replacing them with high rise flats which resulted in the break up communities.

70. Also at this time there was drive to build smaller homes with little options or places left for extended families in the older suburbs, however, in the 1960s these were also demolished in great swaths with families being moved to new communities. This had huge implications on the health and well-being of populations as people had to leave doctors, dentists and move to new communities. These communities did not necessarily have new facilities, nor easy access so many people got out of the habit for example, of going to the dentist.

71. These new communities were seen to have better / improved accommodation using pre-fabricated buildings in order to build communities quickly. Many of these communities were built of the periphery of Liverpool where the land was cheaper. Now, because due to their construction some are now not sustainable and need demolishing.

72. These aspects should be considered as the Liverpool Core Strategy takes shape and is ultimately housing and economy driven.

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21 [www.localhistories.org/liverpool.html](http://www.localhistories.org/liverpool.html)
Shaping Liverpool

73. Liverpool has seen some dramatic changes over the past decade with the Capital of Culture, investment of the City Centre and major regeneration projects.

The Core Strategy, Delivery Strategy.

74. In order to take forward all the needs and requirements for Liverpool, the Delivery Strategy was identified as the vehicle for implementation. It takes into account the need to deliver 4,950 houses and safeguard 300 hectares of employment land. Subsequent Development Plan Document or Documents (DPDs) will address detailed policies and site development.

75. As stated in the SA the Core Strategy, Delivery Strategy’s main purpose is to identify broad locations for delivering housing and employment land to meet Liverpool’s objectives for sustainable regeneration and growth, together with the associated retail, leisure and community services, essential public services and transport provision. It will also address environmental protection issues to ensure the City's built and natural assets are safeguarded and contribute to the City's regeneration. The Liverpool Core Strategy looks ahead to at least 2028.  

76. A summary of the Delivery Strategy is explained in the table below. This highlights the 'split' of housing across the three areas across Liverpool.

Table 1 Delivery Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spatial Strategy Summary Statement</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The main spatial focus for new development and physical change will be the City Centre and the Urban Core, with the City Centre being the main location for business and economic investment and the Urban Core for new housing and neighbourhood renewal and population growth. North Liverpool will be a particular priority for new investment in both economic development and housing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the Suburban Areas development activity and physical change will be primarily targeted to Regeneration Fringe locations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

77. However, whilst the main drivers are housing and the economy, it is also vitally important that other factors are included to create healthy, sustainable communities. Planning healthy and sustainable communities should have far reaching positive impacts on the health and well-being for all.

78. A report undertaken for the Cheshire and Merseyside Partnerships (ChaMPs) in 2010 highlighted a number of factors to be considered when planning and delivering for healthy environments.  

79. These include encourage the promotion of active travel, creating connected and well planned, safe walking and cycling routes whilst linking them to public places including open spaces. These factors will also encourage the promotion of physical activity given the rising concerns over escalating obesity levels of all

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22 Liverpool Sustainability Appraisal, 2011
Developing and encouraging the use of green infrastructure will underpin the environmental sustainability. These should include, for example, open spaces, greening of high density areas and allotments. Greening environments has a number of positives on health and well-being such as creating attractive environments as well as being there to support reduced urban heat sinks and have an impact of reducing carbon emissions through absorption therefore having a positive impact on Climate Change.

The creation and drive for allotments is high on the sustainability agenda with a significant rise in people ‘growing their own’, Royal Horticulture Society, improving access to fresh fruit and vegetables and reducing vehicular movement of foods.

Access to all facilities, be it educational, community, health related or employment is important to support alternative modes of transport helping again to reduce carbon emissions from vehicles, reducing the amount of traffic movement and potentially reducing road traffic accidents. Access to a range of services also supports and increasing local wealth and offers a range of positive impacts such as improved mental health and well-being.

Overall creating such communities, whether in the City Centre, suburban areas or urban areas can create safe and attractive areas where people want to live, have some control over their lives, increase social cohesiveness and can reduce anti-social behaviour and fear of crime. These factors can have a significant positive impact on the health and well-being of everyone.

However, there are a number of key areas of concern from a Public Health perspective which whilst they may not be able to be directly affected by the Delivery Strategy should be factored in when designing new communities. These include access to fast food, alcohol, tanning salons and tobacco.

All the above can have negative impacts on health, some being extremely serious, some even leading to death. Fast foods are energy dense with high fat and salt contents. Alcohol can bring about dangerous and risk associated behaviours as well as the disease aspects such as high blood pressure. The use of tanning salon sunbeds have the risk relating to skin conditions including cancer. Tobacco / smoking can also cause cancers and other diseases which can significantly reduce life expectancy.
Liverpool’s Core Strategy HIA Methodology

Introduction

86. This final section of Section one introduces the Strategy’s HIA methodology and how each phase of the assessment was undertaken.

Screening/scoping

87. The Core Strategy was screened using the Liverpool Screening Tool which proved somewhat difficult due to the strategic nature of the Strategy. It was however felt that the screening tool would be useful for further planning documents.

88. Due to the complexities of undertaking the Strategy, a scope for this HIA was not developed although a Steering Group was established to oversee and guide the HIA process.

The aim and objectives of the HIA:

89. The aim of a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is to identify likely health impacts of a policy, programme or project using a recognised HIA methodology where HIA is defined as:-

"a combination of procedures methods and tools by which a project, programme, policy or legislative proposal may be judged for its potential effects on the health of a population and the distribution of these effects within it." (WHO).

Table 2 Aims and Objectives of the Liverpool Core Strategy HIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aim:</th>
<th>The aim of this HIA is to identify potential health and well-being impacts (either positive or negative) of the Core Strategy, Delivery Strategy to influence future planning documents in order to reduce health inequalities.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The following objectives have been identified to ensure achievement of the aim of this HIA:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objective 1:</td>
<td>identify and evidence the potential health impacts on a range of areas/topics relating to land use planning and identify vulnerable population groups (where possible) who maybe affected by the Core Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective 2:</td>
<td>identify areas in the Core Strategy Delivery document where broad aspects of health can be incorporated (hooks).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objective 3:</td>
<td>develop a set of evidence based recommendations aid the decision makers to further improve the delivery of the Strategy.</td>
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<td>Objective 4:</td>
<td>develop an implementation and monitoring plan of the recommendations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objective 5:</td>
<td>by undertaking this HIA and by acting on the recommendations build on the wider HIA Capacity Building Project.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Limitations/barriers for this HIA

90. With the Core Strategies strategic nature it was not possible to use the Liverpool Screening tool. If the toolkit had been suitable to be used on this Strategy it could have identified some initial health impacts.

91. Due to the complex nature of the Strategy and changes to planning law, it
became somewhat difficult to determine when the best time to undertake the HIA.

92. On completion of the Strategy the HIA was undertaken although the time limit was incredibly tight due to when the Core Strategy was to be taken to Council Board for approval and sign-off.

Opportunities for this HIA

93. The HIA been aligned closely with the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) which is a statutory requirement (ADD LINK). A panel worked together throughout the SA process which had a strong health input. It was appropriate to use the detail from the SA to support the HIA.

94. The Steering Group for the HIA consisted of members from the Development Plans team which supported the planning aspects of the HIA as well as widening the knowledge and capacity of health and HIA.

Evidence Review Exercise

95. Once the Delivery Strategy had been agreed a brief summary of evidence was produced on a topic basis in order to help guide the development of the Strategic Policies.

96. Topic areas summarised included housing, transport, sustainability, economy, education and green infrastructure. Mental health and well-being was a theme that ran through the entire topic areas.

Policy analysis

97. A comprehensive policy analysis was undertaken in order to set the context. National and local strategies and policies were examined for their relation to health in its widest context.

Profile

98. A profile was created mostly using information from the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) as this provided not only up-to-date data but also kept some alignment with the SA process. The Liverpool Joint Needs Assessment was also used.

Health Impact identification and evidence gathering

99. Given the strategic nature of the Core Strategy it was felt appropriate to use the Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) checklist ‘Watch out for Health’24, which is partly based on the WHO publication ‘Healthy Urban Planning’ by Hugh Barton and Catherine Tsourou in 2000.

100. It considers a number of health concerns such as obesity, respiratory disease, road traffic accidents and health inequalities).

101. The HUDU checklist explores direct and indirect influences of planning and health, extracts of which can be found in this HIA report in the evidence gathering section.

24 Watch out for Health, NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit
Direct impacts (or influences) on health;  
  a. Housing  
  b. Access to public services  
  c. Opportunities for physical activity  
  d. Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity  
  e. Accessibility and transport  

Indirect impacts (or influences) on health;  
  f. Crime reduction and community safety  
  g. Access to healthy food  
  h. Access to work  
  i. Social cohesion and social capital  
  j. Resource minimisation  
  k. Climate Change  

100. A set of criteria was devised in order to examine how delivery of each of the Core Strategy Objectives would relate to each of the above ‘health impact categories’. The assessment made was on the basis of providing an answer to the question “will implementation of the Core strategy Objectives have a positive, negative or neutral impact on these health influencing/impact categories?” The results are set out in Table ??.

101. Undertaking this HIA as a concurrent HIA has meant that health has been taken into account throughout the Core Strategy preparation process and this has also ensured health has featured in the Spatial Portrait of the Core Strategy.

**Conclusion and recommendations**

102. A set of evidence based, SMART recommendations were developed on completion of this HIA and reported to the LCC Cabinet and Council in November 2011.
# Policy Analysis

## Introduction

103. This section introduces the comprehensive policy analysis that was undertaken of local and national policies. It covers a range of topic areas including mental well-being, climate change, Planning Policies, education, transport, green infrastructure and the built environment (including sustainability).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy/policy</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Context</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Fuel Poverty Strategy</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Department of Energy and Climate Change</td>
<td>Vulnerable people, ill health, energy efficiency, quality of life, reduced fuel costs, social exclusion, property size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every Child Matters</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Department for Education</td>
<td>Security, family life, danger, risk, non-separation of services, educational failure, anti-social behaviour, ill health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Act</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Government Legislation</td>
<td>Assessment of housing conditions, enforcement and standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (PPS1)</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister</td>
<td>Sustainable development - social inclusion &amp; inclusion, economic benefits that impact on health. Housing and housing mix, community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choosing Activity, A Physical Activity Action Plan.</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Dept of Health/DCMS</td>
<td>An action plan looking to bring together all commitments related to increasing physical activity. It represents the first cross-government plan to coordinate all policies to increase physical activity as recommended by the Game Plan report, 2002. Social and community cohesion, community engagement, improved quality of life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivering a Sustainable Transport System</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Department for Transport</td>
<td>Quality of life, life expectancy, equal opportunities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods, A National Strategy for Housing in an Aging Society.</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Communities and Local Environment</td>
<td>Inclusiveness, neighbourhoods &amp; communities, access to facilities, civic pride, improved housing quality and housing options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Schools for the Future</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>HM Government and Partnership for Schools</td>
<td>Government initiative brought about to remodel or rebuild around 3,500 state secondary schools. The programme aims to</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
create learning environments which inspire all young people to unlock hidden talents and reach their full potential; provide teachers with 21st century work places; and provide access to facilities which can be used by all members of the local community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author/Source</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods, A National Strategy for Housing in an Aging Society.</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Communities and Local Environment</td>
<td>Inclusiveness, neighbourhoods &amp; communities, access to facilities, civic pride, improved housing quality and housing options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Joint Strategic Framework for Public Health: 2009-12</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Liverpool PCT</td>
<td>‘Mental Health is everyone’s business.’ An integrated framework for mental health and well-being for Liverpool that recognises that mental health is a whole population issue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Horizons: a shared visions for Mental Health</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>HM Government</td>
<td>Improve mental health and well-being, quality and accessibility of services for people with poor mental health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Change Strategic Framework: A Prospectus for Action</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Liverpool First</td>
<td>Reducing carbon emissions, adapting to climate change, flash floods, skin cancers, road accidents, increased costs associated with changing temperatures and buildings.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister</td>
<td>Communities, creating places to promote inclusiveness &amp; local identity, accessibility, designing out crime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool Sustainable Community Strategy ‘Liverpool 2024 A thriving International City’</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Liverpool First</td>
<td>Competitiveness, Connectivity, Distinctive Sense of Place, Thriving Neighbourhoods, Health and well-being.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Profiling

**Introduction**


#### Overview of Liverpool

105. The Liverpool LDF relates to the local authority area of Liverpool City Council which covers approximately 112 sq km, and has a population of 442,300 (2009 mid year population estimate). However, the content of the LDF will have implications over a much wider area, reflecting Liverpool’s role as one of England’s core cities AMR Liverpool is almost wholly urbanised, though there are areas of open land at its periphery at Croxteth Country Park, Netherley / Belle Vale and Speke which are designated as Green Belt.

106. Future projections suggest the population numbers dropping very slightly over the next 20 years. Numbers of over 50’s are expected to increase significantly over the next 5 years, with a reduction of those aged under 25.

107. The Liverpool Joint Needs Assessment 2010 highlights that in Liverpool there are inequalities by deprivation and ethnicity, an example highlighting that men living in the least deprived areas in Liverpool can expect to live nearly nine years longer than men in the most deprived areas. For woman this difference is almost eight years.

108. In terms of deprivation comparing Liverpool with England, the majority of electoral wards are deprived. Through more detailed analysis shows 55% of these smaller areas are in the top 10% most deprived in the country.

109. Ethnicity in 2007, 8.1% of the population were from black and minority ethnic population groups.

110. Life expectancy in Liverpool is 74.3 years for men, and 78.8 years for woman compared respectively ton77.9 and 82.0 years nationally.

111. Cancers and cardiovascular disease remain the main causes of premature death in the city.

112. Key findings indicate a close relationship between higher mortality levels for Coronary Heart Disease and the less affluent socio-economic segments of Liverpool’s population for both males and females. It is likely that higher levels of smoking, obesity and alcohol consumption in more deprived areas or areas with a greater industrial legacy (as indicated in the Liverpool Lifestyle Survey) contribute to this.

113. There is evidence that Compared to the national average, Liverpool’s Persons Life Expectancy at Birth as outlined in the chart above is increasing at a slower rate, resulting in a widening of the gap between Liverpool and England overall.

114. The health of people in Liverpool is generally worse than the England average,
including deprivation and adults who smoke (estimated). The rate of incapacity benefit claimants for mental illness is the worst in England.

115. Over the last ten years there have been decreases in death rates from all causes, and the premature death rate from cancer, however the decreases remain slower than the national rate. The early death rate from cancer is the worst in England.

116. In Liverpool, the infant mortality rate is higher than the national average, but not significantly.

117. Obesity levels for adults and children It is estimated that 76,000 adults and 13,000 children in Liverpool are obese with this figure is predicted to rise.

118. Mental health problems are very common, with about one in six people being affected at some point but with only a very small percentage of people having a severe and enduring mental illness.

119. Liverpool has some areas which exceed air pollution levels especially levels of nitrogen dioxide, which is linked to traffic pollution. Liverpool has now been declared as an Air Quality Management Areas.

120. Overall educational attainment in Liverpool, as measured by pupils gaining 5 A* to C GCSEs, is very close to the national average, but at ward level the less deprived areas do markedly better than the more deprived areas.

121. In relation to Liverpool population claiming Jobs Seekers Allowance is 7.6% compared to 4.1% nationally in July 2009.

122. The decline from the 1960s to the 1980s has resulted in significant population loss, social deprivation and unemployment.

123. Broadly Liverpool as seen today is structured concentrically round a well defined City Centre surrounded by an arc of older neighbourhoods and more recently suburbs and peripheral housing estates. Since the Second World War, Liverpool (in particular) its inner areas has been subjected to an almost continuous process of urban renewal which has for the most part been housing led. This has led to a fragmented urban landscape with significant upheaval for residents and businesses alike (adapted from the Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10).
Identifying potential health impacts

Introduction

124. This section brings together the HUDU checklist and evidence profiles. Which examines are in topic areas examining housing, access, physical activity, air, noise, amenity, transport, crime and community safety, access to healthy food, access to work, social capital and cohesion, resource minimisation, and climate change.

125. For ease, the potential health impacts have been tabulated and have been identified as positive or negative where possible.

Housing

Health Benefit

126. Access to decent and adequate housing is critically important, especially for the very young and very old in terms of health and wellbeing. Environmental factors, overcrowding and sanitation in buildings as well as unhealthy urban spaces have been widely recognised as causing illness since urban planning was formally introduced. Post-construction management also has impact on community welfare, cohesion and mental wellbeing.

Positive effects of planning

127. Making provision for affordable housing has the potential to improve wellbeing, while housing quality can be improved by use of appropriate construction methods. This includes use of good materials for noise insulation and energy-efficiency as well as detailed design considerations in making sure that homes are accessible, adaptable and well oriented. Such issues are emphasised in Building for Life (2008), an assessment process devised by the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE). Providing a sufficient range of housing tenures with good basic services is also essential. Adaptable buildings for community uses such as health, education and leisure can contribute towards a sustainable community, while the provision of Lifetime Homes (as outlined in Code for Sustainable Homes) allows residents to remain in their home despite changing accommodation requirements. In this context, adaptable housing more easily permits care to be provided in the community.
Potential negative effects of planning

128. A lack of affordable housing within communities may compromise the health of low-income residents as they are likely to spend more on housing costs and less on other health needs. Poor choice of location, design and orientation of housing developments can be detrimental to physical and mental health, housing that is overcrowded can also cause mental disorders, physical illness and accidents. Inappropriate buildings can also in some instances affect health and combined with social isolation can lead to depression. The quality of build including type of materials used also have the potential to contribute towards a number of health problems."

Access to Public Services

Health benefits

129. In developing strong, vibrant, sustainable communities and promoting community cohesion, public services and infrastructure is required. The use of primary care and preventative health care services is dependent on a number of factors including physical access to health facilities and transportation. Provision and access to good quality public services not only in context of healthcare but also education and community facilities has a direct positive effect on human health. Opportunities for the community to participate in the planning of such services have the potential not only for positive effects on mental health and wellbeing but also can lead to greater community cohesion.

Positive effects of planning

130. By planning and providing for good local public services including configuration as well as establishment of multi-functional building that can accommodate a number of integrated public services, it is possible to provide better outcomes for health and wellbeing, reduce the need to travel as well as enhance social relationships within the community.

Potential negative impacts of planning

131. Failing to plan for different public service needs of an area leads to an unsustainable community. Under provision can contribute towards excessive travel, particularly for health, education, social and other local authority and central government services (damaging social cohesion and social capital). For those with mobility problems including the elderly, localised access to public services is vitally important, as public services located far away can cause significant problems not only in terms of accessing vital services but also in preventing opportunities for daily social interaction which could contribute to isolation and depression.
Opportunities for physical activity

Health benefits

132. Reducing dependence on vehicles and providing secure, convenient and attractive open/green space can lead to more physical exercise and reduce levels of heart disease, strokes and other ill health problems that are associated with both sedentary occupations and stressful lifestyles. Further, parks and open spaces provide ‘escape facilities’ for people in urban environments and help to reduce depression. The patterns of physical activity established in childhood are perceived to be a key determinant of adult behaviour; a growing number of children miss out on regular exercise, consequently access to play areas, community or sport centres can help overcome some of the associated problems. Generally access to good quality environments for physical activity is associated with increase in the frequency of its use.

Positive effects of planning

133. Planning can create attractive, safe and convenient environments that encourage people to walk and cycle to school, their place of work or shops as well as interact and thereby improve social and mental wellbeing. Development plans can ensure adequate recreational opportunities with equality of distribution among the community and in suitably accessible locations. Green space should be protected, created and enhanced by for example incorporating activity equipment. This requires partnership working between a variety of service providers such as healthcare, social services, education professionals, employment and environmental experts, as well as the parks and open spaces functions of the local authority. Shared knowledge and best practice examples can help inform the planning process.

Potential negative impacts of planning

134. Failing to protect local green spaces and playing fields near to communities can limit the opportunities for exercise. Isolated developments which do not facilitate wider community interaction can lead people to have sedentary lifestyles as well as contribute towards mental ill health. Location of housing and employment sites far away from sports, leisure or shopping facilities can contribute towards longer trip patterns and encourage excessive use of cars leading to unhealthy lifestyles.

Air Quality, Noise and Amenity

Health benefits
The health benefits of improved air quality include a reduced incidence of chronic lung disease (chronic bronchitis or emphysema) and heart conditions and, probably, reduced levels of asthma among children. Noise pollution can have detrimental impact on health via hearing impairment, sleep disturbance, cardiovascular and psycho-physiological effects. Appropriate insulation can contribute towards lessening of the impact of noise. The availability of amenity space can facilitate physical activity by encourage people to go outside and walk thereby increasing people’s physical activity rate and sense of general wellbeing.

Positive effects of planning

Planning can significantly influence land use by ensuring detailed assessment of air pollution and noise, as well as help to segregate polluting and noisy uses from residential areas. It can safeguard or enhance green space to act as ‘green lungs’ for the community as well as implement tree planting in context of developments to buffer areas from noise. It can ensure good quality neighbourhood amenity space is incorporated into developments, deter car use and restrict lorries to specific routes to avoid contributing towards air pollution for example near schools or town centres.

Potential negative impacts of planning

Poor air quality results in part from ineffective land use and transport strategies, this can lead to high levels of road traffic and factories for instance polluting residential areas. Extensive research demonstrates that living in proximity to busy roads is linked to negative health outcomes resulting from vehicle emissions. The absence of good-neighbour policy can mean that residents and workers are subject to excessive noise and unpleasant fumes. Further visually arid environments with regards to amenity space can undermine wellbeing by not being welcoming or pleasant causing people to stay at home and not go out and be physically active thereby contributing towards illness in the long run.

Accessibility and Transport

Health benefits

Easy, well orientated and walk-able access to a range of services and facilities minimises the need to travel and provides greater opportunities for social interaction. Buildings and spaces that are easily accessible and safe also encourage all groups to use them including the elderly and people with disability. This helps with general and mental wellbeing. Reducing dependence on cars and motorised forms of travel can lead to more physical exercise and reduce levels of heart disease and other chronic illnesses.
Positive effects of planning

139. Planning can improve places with regard to inclusive design, access, orientation and streetscape. Manual for Streets provides useful guidance for those involved in planning and design. Planning can improve the choice of different transport modes available, in particular by making local facilities more accessible to people walking, cycling and using public transport. Cycling and walking networks can be promoted and traffic calmed to help reduce vehicle speeds in residential as well as town centre areas and lessen rates of severe accidents. Additionally, establishment of HomeZones and community involvement in the creation of the built environment can create a sense of ownership and community empowerment which helps to enhance community safety.

Potential negative impacts of planning

140. Poor planning can restrict or hinder access in terms of orientation and layout of places and buildings, further it can restrict access to a range of services and facilities leading to disadvantage for certain groups in the community, such as the elderly, women, children and people with impairments. Additionally shopping facilities located outside of walk-able town centre areas not only increase car dependency but can also reduce retail options and economic vitality of town centres.

Crime Reduction and Community Safety

Health benefits

141. Crime reduction can be enhanced by thoughtful planning and urban design, while mental wellbeing of residents can be enhanced by helping to reduce the psychological ‘fear of crime’. In relation to community safety aspects such as road traffic accidents for example could be addressed by traffic calming measures in particular for vulnerable groups including the young, elderly and disabled who are at particular risk.

Positive effects of planning

142. The detailed design and layout of residential and commercial areas can ensure natural surveillance over public space that can reduce both the fear of and the actual incidence of crime. This can be assisted by creating places where people mix, enabling possibilities for community interaction and avoiding social exclusion. Further, via active use of streets, public spaces and utilisation of effective lighting there is likely to be decreased opportunities for anti-social behaviour or criminal activity. The design process can be assisted by proposals going through the Secure by Design process, a police initiative focusing on crime prevention measures in the design of developments.
Potential negative impacts of planning

143. Crime can include damage to property as well as violence, injury and other offences against the person, indirect long-term influences can include the psychological and physical consequences of injury, victimisation and isolation because of fear. Urban planning can do much to worsen or alienate the problem of safety on the streets via poor design, unfriendly environments or non-consideration of community safety. Where the local pedestrian environment is intimidating and inconvenient, people use cars, and social interaction is reduced and potential for crime enhanced.

Access to Healthy Foods

Health benefits

144. Social gradients in the quality of diet and sources of nutrients contribute to inequality in health through the excessive consumption of for example salt, oil, energy-dense fat and sugar. Dietary goals to prevent chronic disease consistently emphasise the need to eat more fresh fruit and vegetables. People on low incomes, including young families, elderly and unemployed people, are the least able to eat well. Access to healthy and nutritious food can improve general health. Further small scale neighbourhood schemes which facilitate production of local foods can promote mental health by increasing levels of physical activity, reducing social isolation and improving self-esteem and confidence.

Positive effects of planning

145. By ensuring that food access and location options are considered in the planning process, including the facilitation of social enterprise, poor health conditions (including obesity and malnutrition) can be lessened by residents being able to buy food that is nutritional and affordable. Planning can assist by preserving and protecting areas for small-scale community projects, opportunities for local food production, diversity of shopping facilities in local centres, and help to alleviate individual reliance on large supermarkets, which may not be local to all residents. Retention of local allotment gardens, small holdings and development of farmers markets can also provide a convenient venue for the distribution of local and/or affordable produce.

Potential negative impacts of planning

146. Planning can struggle to deal with issues in relation to food especially in terms of affordability and accessibility, due to a lack of central
government planning policy in this area. The centralisation of shopping facilities and growth of large supermarkets can reduce the variety of foods available locally and disadvantage those on limited income to afford a healthy diet, and hence this can exacerbate social inequity. Redevelopment of local allotment gardens or agricultural land can also lessen the potential availability of locally produced foods for residents.

Access to Work

Health Benefit

147. Job security and simply having a job can increase health and wellbeing, as well as making it easier to pursue a healthy lifestyle. Income is one of the strongest and consistent indicators of health and disease in public health research. Further, job satisfaction, a sense of making a valuable contribution and wider social networks through work are all positive health contributor factors. Conversely, unemployed people and those on low income suffer an increased risk of ill health, mental health problems and even premature death.

Positive effects of planning

148. Urban planning linked to clear strategies for economic regeneration, allocation of appropriate sites and coordination of infrastructure provision can assist by facilitating attractive opportunities for businesses, encourage diversity in employment and ensure that local jobs are retained. Equitable transport strategies can also play an important part in providing access to job opportunities. The provision of local work can encourage shorter trip lengths and thus reduce emissions from transport and enable healthy walking or cycling options to be pursued. Access to other support services, notably childcare, can make employment opportunities easier to access for a significant segment of the population.

Potential negative effects of planning

149. Planning can hamper the provision of job opportunities. Employment opportunities created in inaccessible locations or a lack of job variety in a community can negatively affect health and mental wellbeing both directly and indirectly. Further, a general lack of infrastructure can make places less competitive or attractive to business location.

Social Cohesion and Social Capital

Health benefits
150. Friendship and supportive networks throughout the community can help the individual at home and at work by reducing depression and chronic illness as well as speed recovery after illness. This can lead to greater fulfilment. Fragmentation of social structure can lead to ghettos according to socio-economic status, age and race and this can contribute to isolation and insecurity. Poor health and premature death can be reduced by cutting levels of poverty. The harm to health comes not only from material deprivation but also from the social and psychological problems of living in poverty especially for those who are elderly. Voluntary groups for instance can support those that are isolated and disconnected, and provide meaningful interaction which builds social capital.

Positive effects of planning

151. Urban planning cannot create local community or cohesive social networks. However, social cohesion can be facilitated by creating safe and permeable environments with natural social foci where people can meet informally. Mixed-use developments in town centres and commercial environments as well as residential neighbourhoods can help widen social options. The provision of a range of diverse local employment opportunities (paid and unpaid) can also improve both social cohesion and social capital.

Potential negative impacts of planning

152. Social cohesion can be undermined by insensitive housing redevelopment and dispersal of residential communities. It is also undermined by roads severing community links and constructing barriers to pedestrian connectivity and by larger, intimidating commercial schemes. Planning may result in the loss of community facilities for other uses. Planning does not directly affect income but does have many indirect effects. The planning system can be used, for example, to hinder or to help the process of providing a range of facilities and providing opportunities for improving levels of equity in areas such as housing and employment.”

Resource Minimisation

Health benefits

153. Reducing or minimising waste including disposal, processes for construction as well as encouraging recycling at all levels potentially not only improves the quality of the environment but can also improve human health directly and indirectly.

Positive effects of planning
Planning can impose standards and criteria on new developments involving hazardous waste disposal, recycling and domestic waste. It can ensure that hazardous waste is disposed of correctly, as well as ensure that local recycled and renewable materials are used whenever possible in the building construction process. Redevelopment on brownfield sites or derelict urban land also ensures that land is effectively used, recycled and enhanced. Through encouraging reduction, reuse and recycling, resource minimisation can be better realised and contribute towards a better environment. Examples of various standards to consider include BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) and CEEQUAL (Civil Engineering Environmental Quality assessment) which are benchmarking tools for non-residential buildings and infrastructure projects.

Potential negative impacts of planning

155. If left unchecked, disposal of significant hazardous waste can have serious impacts on health on those communities living near to collection or disposal sites. In context of redevelopment sending out waste to be sorted or disposed from a site can increase vehicle movements, emissions and cause significant disruption including noise and dust which can contribute towards health problems for residents. There are also ecological impacts (striping of materials, mining for minerals etc) through excessive use of resources from a scarce global environment.

Climate Change

Health benefits

156. Climate change will cause warmer winters and hotter summers. Addressing climate change including mitigation measures and carbon stewardship can therefore potentially help to reduce the health impacts of climate change, including vulnerability to flooding and vulnerable groups (such as the elderly) becoming ill as a result of extreme cold or heat. Developments that take advantage of sunlight, tree planting and accessible green/brown roofs also have the potential to contribute towards mental wellbeing of residents.

Positive effects of planning

157. Urban planning can affect the rates of human activity including, for example emission of greenhouse gases, by influencing energy use in buildings, transport and by developing renewable energy sources. Building sustainability and environmental considerations in at the early planning stage of a project and use of standards such as the Code for Sustainable Homes will help achieve economic, social and environmental goals simultaneously. Using sustainability as a key principle will create smarter and more successful plans and projects.
Potential negative impacts of planning

158. Planning can contribute to climatic problems by failing to consider policies related to location, materials, designs or technologies which help to reduce energy consumption (using sunlight, energy conservation in construction, thermal insulation of buildings, etc.) or reduce the environmental impact of energy generation. Further, building on flood plain areas may also lead to potential increased risk of flooding, while non-consideration of micro-climate could contribute to development which is neither suitable nor adaptable for its environment.
The following table examines the likely health impacts on the Strategic Objectives of the Liverpool Core Strategy against a set of criteria based on evidence and information gathered through the HIA process. Each one has been assessed using a plus (+) and minus (-) or zero (0) rating system with:

- ++ a positive/strong positive impact,
- - a negative/strong negative impact
- 0 a neutral impact

Table 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SO1 Strengthen The Economy</th>
<th>SO2 Meeting Housing Needs</th>
<th>SO3 Vital and Viable Shopping Centres</th>
<th>SO4 Attractive and Safe City With A Strong Local Identity</th>
<th>SO5 High Quality Green Infrastructure</th>
<th>SO6 Use Resources Efficiently</th>
<th>SO7 Maximising Sustainable Accessibility</th>
<th>SO8 Social Inclusion and Equal Opportunities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Create a more balanced housing offer which meets housing needs and demand</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support actions to increase housing delivery in the future</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitalise on good transport links to Liverpool City Centre and other key employment areas</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
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<td><strong>Retail</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Support further town centre and retail</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SO1</strong> Strengthen The Economy</td>
<td><strong>SO2</strong> Meeting Housing Needs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development in Liverpool's town and district centres to meet identified local requirements and mitigate existing gaps in provision</td>
<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improve and enhance the cultural and leisure offer in Liverpool's centres, including the night time economy</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address the high leakage of expenditure on comparison and convenience shopping to centres and &quot;out of centre&quot; retail parks</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support action in respect in local District and Local shopping centres and parades which are commercially unattractive at present</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
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<td>+</td>
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</table>

**Green Infrastructure**

Recognise the value of Liverpool's Green Infrastructure

<p>| +                             | ++                          | 0/+                                       | ++                                            | ++                                            | ++                            | +                              | +                             | 0 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SO1 Strengthen The Economy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure network</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address the uneven distribution including significant variations in quality and accessibility of GI especially open spaces and outdoor sports provision,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enhancing through the contributions from development the quality of open spaces and outdoor sports provision e.g. playing pitches and amenity areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support key GI strategy initiatives such as the Council’s Parks Strategy; Mersey Forest Strategy; and similar actions/strategies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support actions to strengthen local sense of place, variety, well-being and distinctiveness through a stronger approach to design of</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maintain and enhance current historic environment assets and address any Conservation Areas considered to be at risk</td>
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**Transport**

Capitalise on the strengths of existing transport networks, including east to west connections between Liverpool and Manchester and excellent transport accessibility by road and rail

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Enhance E-W connections in the Urban Core / North Liverpool

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Support proposals to strengthen the transport network in Liverpool

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Carry out joint infrastructure planning

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<td>with neighbouring authorities and partners</td>
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<tr>
<td>enhance public transport links between residential and key employment areas, Hospital and other health infrastructure and education facilities</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ensure transport infrastructure requirements associated with future development needs and resulting from key city region projects e.g. Liverpool Super Port, Mersey Gateway Bridge and Liverpool John Lennon Airport are met.</td>
<td>+</td>
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</table>

**Employment/Economy**

Maximise regeneration opportunities in Liverpool's SIAs, the City Centre and the other employment providing areas; ++ + + + + + + +

Maximise benefits from the Liverpool Super ++ 0 0 0 + + + +
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Cell</th>
<th>SO1 Strengthen The Economy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port/Mersey Port Master Plan and Liverpool John Lennon Airport master plan proposals.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seek to identify and support specific economic sectors, with the greatest potential for growth</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support and encourage measures to increase the employment of local people through training/education initiatives</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make provision of sites for business start ups</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Safeguard employment land supply to meet long term economic development needs.</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>+</td>
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**Community / Lifestyle**

Seek to provide local residents with the ability to make informed lifestyle choices and participate in community activities,

-/+ ++ + + 0 + + ++
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ensure new development supports community involvement, cohesion, cultural activities and self-improvement, in order to have a positive impact on health and well-being within Liverpool.</td>
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<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
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**Environmental Concerns**

- Support the emerging Merseyside and Halton Joint Waste Development Plan Document to tackle waste management and reduce the amount of waste being sent to landfill.  
  +/+ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

- Maintain and improve environmental assets and current environmental quality levels. + + + ++ ++ + + 0

- Reduce energy requirements and carbon emissions of and from + ++ + ++ + ++ + 0
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>new development</th>
<th>SO1 Strengthen The Economy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taking account of, and addressing the implications of hotter summers/more heat waves within developments</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take account of the implications of flood risk in locating and phasing new development</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>++</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>++</td>
<td>++</td>
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The results from the above tables are concluded below summarising each Strategic Objective (SO). Each SO is also explained in more detail.

**Strategic Objective One - Strengthen The City’s Economy**

Ensure sustainable economic growth particularly across all business sectors and areas with strong growth potential, for the benefit of the whole City to ensure economic disparities are reduced. Provide a sufficient quantity and quality of employment land to meet existing and future business needs, including new business incubation, supply chain and follow-on requirements, and maximise the contribution of the City's assets, including its architectural, historic and cultural heritage. It will also be important for new growth to avoid adverse environmental impact and to be adaptive and resilient to climate change impacts.

**City Centre**
- To support the City Centre’s role as a regional centre for office, commercial, retail, leisure and tourism and other visitor economy uses and as the primary economic driver for the sub-region
- To maximise the potential of knowledge-based industries

**Urban Core**
- To maximise the opportunities for economic growth, new business development and job creation (including mixed-uses) within North Liverpool and along the Edge Lane Corridor
- To support the growth of the Port of Liverpool and maximise its contribution to the City's economy

**Suburban Areas**
- To maximise the economic growth potential of key employment areas at Speke/Garston and Fazakerley/Gillmoss
- To make provision for the sustainable growth of Liverpool Airport
- To support the continuing contribution of the Port of Garston to the City's economy

**Positive Impacts:**

1. This Strategic Objective will support and encourage development in Liverpool’s city, district and local centres which are the most accessible locations – this will encourage greater physical activity, reduce the need to travel by vehicle, improve access to jobs, improve cultural activity and create a better sense of place and well-being.
2. Its emphasis on avoidance of environmental damage, and adaptation to climate change will also reinforce and deliver improved and in some cases
### Additional Green Infrastructure resources as well as reducing energy consumption and CO2 emissions, and addressing extreme weather events.

3. **The identification and protection of a supply of sites to meet long term needs, the promotion of key distinct strategic locations within the city for most economic development and employment growth provides clarity for investment decisions both to industrial, commercial and other investors (by focusing on the identification of those sectors in which Liverpool has greatest advantage) as well as for the improvement of existing and development of new infrastructure such as sustainable public transport systems, walking and cycling initiatives. It also enables better informed training and education initiatives.**

### Negative Impacts

No direct negative impacts identified, however it is recognised that while more job opportunities and capabilities to develop community and other businesses will be improved, there may be some negative consequences for residents (increased production of waste, traffic, noise, air-quality) from the cumulative impact of both small and large scale economic development activity. Detailed policies in a future development plan document will be able to address local impacts that are identified in an accompanying HIA.

### Neutral Impacts

1. **This Strategic Objective will have no direct positive or negative impact on the delivery of housing related health benefits. However indirectly by improving economic development opportunities and employment opportunities for residents it will assist in improving economic well-being which is in turn associated with better health.**

### Negative/Positive Impacts

There are some instances where implementation of the strategic Objective can have both negative and positive impacts. This is because development can be both intrusive (for a number of factors - community severance, increased production of waste, traffic, noise, air-quality) but this will be balanced by the development of the waste policy or community development activity. Detailed policies in a future development plan document will be able to address local impacts that are identified in an accompanying HIA.
areas of greatest social and economic regeneration need whilst improving the quality and diversity of the City’s housing offer to support the creation of vibrant, mixed, healthy and sustainable communities. New housing should also avoid adverse environmental impact and be adaptive and resilient to climate change.

**City Centre**
- To focus on the provision of higher density residential development
- To preserve areas of existing family housing

**Urban Core**
- To focus the majority of new housing growth within the Urban Core
- To deliver more private sector family houses, especially larger homes with gardens, and within a range of values to address the issue of imbalance in the existing housing stock and meet local aspirations

**Suburban Areas**
- To support the restructuring of housing markets and diversify the existing housing offer by providing predominantly private sector, family housing within the peripheral Regeneration Fringe housing estates
- To ensure that attractive residential areas remain stable and successful

**Positive Impacts:**

4. This Strategic Objective directly focuses on the delivery of land necessary to provide a significantly improved housing offer across Liverpool, the latter outcome in particular because it will relate to locations with existing good sustainable accessibility this will encourage greater physical activity, reduce the need to travel by vehicle, improve access to jobs, improve cultural activity and create a better sense of place and well-being.

5. It will indirectly support district and local shopping centres by sustaining or strengthening the market available to those centres support investment in them by helping to make them more commercially viable.

6. Its emphasis on avoidance of environmental damage, and adaptation to climate change will also reinforce and deliver improved and in some case additional Green Infrastructure resources, take account of other environmental assets, as well as reducing energy consumption and CO2 emissions, and addressing extreme weather events. New housing development can provide the means for adding to or improving Green Infrastructure, although it became necessary to make use of some green spaces to deliver housing this could counteract some of these benefits.

7. New residential development particularly that involving re-use of heritage assets can be of great benefit provided that it is well handled, this will enhance areas and contribute to a good sense of place.

8. The identification and protection of a supply of sites to meet long term housing needs, provides clarity for investment decisions both to industrial, commercial and other investors (by focusing on the where local workforces live and ensuring that housing needs can be met without sacrificing land that has a long-term employment and economic development role) as well as for the improvement of existing and development of new infrastructure such as sustainable public transport systems, walking and cycling initiatives.
9. The SO will also by improving housing choice provide for a range of lifestyle choices support community involvement, cohesion and cultural activity by increasing the vibrancy and vitality of areas both in the Urban Core, City centre and the Suburban areas.

Negative Impacts

No direct negative impacts identified, however it is recognised that. New housing development can provide the means for adding to or improving Green Infrastructure, although it became necessary to make use of some green spaces to deliver housing this could counteract some of these benefits. Detailed policies in a future development plan document will be able to address local impacts that are identified in an accompanying HIA.

Neutral Impacts

This Strategic Objective will have no direct positive or negative impact on the delivery of improvements or enhancements to the cultural and leisure offer of Liverpool’s District and Local centres, nor will it address the leakage of expenditure from those centres. However to the extent that new housing can increase local spending this will help to sustain local retail provision and stem expenditure leakage.

The SO is unlikely to impact on the delivery of the Mersey Ports or Liverpool John Lennon airport, or local training and education initiatives, or the provision of sites for new - business start ups, or the Joint Merseyside Waste DPD.

of housing related health benefits. However indirectly by improving economic development opportunities and employment opportunities for residents it will assist in improving economic well-being which is in turn associated with better health.

Negative/Positive Impacts

New housing development can provide the means for adding to or improving Green Infrastructure, although it became necessary to make use of some green spaces to deliver housing this could counteract some of these benefits. Detailed policies in a future development plan document will be able to address local impacts that are identified in an accompanying HIA.

Strategic Objective Three - Vital and Viable Shopping Centres

To encourage sustainable shopping patterns and ensure a sustainable spatial distribution of vibrant district and local centres with a diverse range of quality shops, services, community, health and education facilities, which are highly accessible and meet the everyday needs of local communities. To protect and enhance the role and function of all district and local centres and focus investment in areas of greatest social and economic need.

City Centre
To protect and enhance Liverpool City Centre's role as a regional shopping centre and ensure it maintains its position in the national rankings
To prioritise peripheral areas of the Main Retail Area for investment.

### Urban Core
- To support the creation of a new comprehensive District Centre at Great Homer Street

### Suburban Areas
- To support the growth of Broadway District Centre
- To support appropriate new neighbourhood facilities within the Stonebridge/ Croxteth area of the City to meet an identified need and gap in provision

### Positive Impacts:

10. This Strategic Objective directly focuses on the delivery of sustainable patterns of provision of retail facilities and community facilities across Liverpool, the latter outcome in particular because it will relate to locations with existing good sustainable accessibility this will encourage greater physical activity, reduce the need to travel by vehicle, improve access to jobs, improve cultural activity and create a better sense of place and well-being.

11. It will indirectly support district and local shopping centres by sustaining or strengthening the market available to those centres support investment in them by helping to make them more commercially viable, which will in turn also improve cultural and leisure provision in them making them more commercially attractive to investors. It is also particularly concerned with reversing the very high expenditure leakage especially from North and central Liverpool to the southern part of the city, where it is drawn by strong out-of-centre provision.

12. New development in the City, District and Local centres can help to secure the re-use of heritage assets where it is well handled and can provide through good design and other contributions to the green infrastructure and other environmental assets of Liverpool; this will enhance areas and contribute to a good sense of place.

13. The SOs approach to meeting long term shopping and other local needs provides clarity for investment decisions including those for the improvement of existing and development of new infrastructure such as sustainable public transport systems, walking and cycling initiatives. It will also help regeneration in the SIA/regeneration areas as a number of the District and Local centres are located in them.

### Negative Impacts

No direct negative impacts identified due to the emphasis on Town centre first development and the careful management of out-of-centre development which would be considered to have negative impacts on health and well-being.

### Neutral Impacts

This Strategic Objective will have no direct positive or negative impact on the delivery of health benefits through housing supply and offer, although good housing in proximity of shopping areas will be beneficial for the development or improvement of those centres and so may have an indirect beneficial impact.
Although not directly supporting the protection or enhancement of green infrastructure the SO has the potential to support small scale improvements or additions to the City’s GI assets, and design policies will ensure that these are addressed in detailed proposals along with climate change implications (such as extreme weather events) and local improvements to sustainable transport and access, between residential areas and shopping and community facilities. Detailed policies in a future development plan document will be able to address local impacts that are identified in an accompanying HIA.

The SO is unlikely to impact on the delivery of the Mersey Ports or Liverpool John Lennon airport, or local training and education initiatives, or the provision of sites for new – business start ups, or the Joint Merseyside Waste DPD.

### Strategic Objective Four - Attractive and Safe City With A Strong Local Identity

**Protect and enhance the City’s unique historic and architectural environment, including the World Heritage Site, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Ancient Scheduled Monuments and heritage assets of local significance. Ensure all new development achieves high quality and inclusive design to ensure an attractive, distinctive, healthy and sustainable City for those who live in, work in and visit Liverpool; avoids adverse environmental impacts; and is adaptive and resilient to climate change.**

**Positive Impacts**

1. The focus of this SO on high quality design and Liverpool’s historic and architectural environment will help to improve the quality of the City’s City, District and local shopping centres. It will help create a supportive physical context for an improved leisure and cultural offer, which in turn will assist in improving commercial viability and in reducing the ‘leakage’ of spending to other parts of, or outside the City.
2. The SO aligns especially well with environmental objectives and tackling climate change mitigation and adaptation issues. It can pay particular attention to local GI deficits and support the use of s.106 or CIL resources.
3. The SO will also be particularly important for improving or creating a sense of place and the local distinctiveness that contributes to health and well-being. And it will support the provision of and the making of links with and between sustainable transport/travel networks and key land uses such as hospitals and places of education and employment.
4. In concert with other investment it will assist in the regeneration of employment areas building on existing success in this regard in southern Liverpool.
5. Well designed residential, shopping and employment environments will provide a positive context for local residents to make informed lifestyle choices and to take part in community activities and so help develop community cohesion, and cultural and other activity.
6. The SO will particularly help improve environmental conditions and assets, help to bring about more energy and resource efficient design and development generally and ensure adaptation to climate change outcomes such as extreme heat and surface water flooding risks (associated with extreme weather events).

**Negative Impacts**

No negative impacts have been identified.
Neutral/No Impacts

1. The SO deals with the physical outcome of development design and so will not of itself deliver a wider housing offer or ensure the availability of sites and so has no impact on these health influence factors.
2. With the exception of helping to improve transport at the more detailed level the SO will have a neutral impact on large scale transport provision schemes and objectives.
3. The SO also has a largely neutral impact across the employment influences with the exception of helping to ensure a high quality and accessible built environment within key employment areas.
4. It will have no impact on the emerging Joint Merseyside Waste DPD

Strategic Objective Five - High Quality Green Infrastructure

Protect and enhance Liverpool’s green infrastructure to ensure more attractive and cleaner residential neighbourhoods; sustain and promote biodiversity; mitigate against and adapt to climate change including contributing to flood risk management; and to provide greater opportunities for sport and recreation and growing food locally to encourage better health and well-being.

City Centre
- To protect existing open space assets given the limited provision of open space within the City Centre To maximise opportunities for enhancing the green infrastructure resource

Urban Core
- To improve the overall quality, value and function of the green infrastructure resource for the benefit of local communities and to complement housing renewal

Suburban Areas
- To protect and enhance strategically important open space (including the Green Wedges at Otterspool and Calderstones/Woolton) and biodiversity assets Ensure that green infrastructure complements housing renewal in the regeneration fringes

Positive Impacts

1. High quality Green infrastructure will create local identity and a sense of place will help improve housing choice and residential environments as well as
providing a supportive context for improved leisure and cultural activity within shopping centres so helping to make them more commercially attractive and helping to reduce the leakage of expenditure to other less sustainable locations.

2. The So is specifically aimed at addressing local deficiencies in GI quality and distribution, providing the context for (backed by an evidence base) for s.106 contributions and CIL and to support actions to deliver a better local sense of place, variety, well-being and distinctiveness through a stronger approach to the design of new development, and in support of historic environment assets locations and places.

3. GI can play an indirect role in supporting improvements to types of transport infrastructure, especially in conjunction with schemes to improve walking and cycling.

4. High quality GI also helps with the regeneration of key employment locations and will in particular assist in mitigating the impact of major schemes such as ports and airport expansion.

5. There is a strong positive relationship with the improvement of environmental assets, the reduction of energy requirements and carbon emissions and adaptation to climate change related extreme weather events such as heat and surface water flooding.

**Negative Impacts**

No negative impacts have been identified.

**Neutral/No Impact**

Given the specialist nature of this SO there are a number of ‘neutral/no impact’ findings within the assessment:

1. Housing land supply deliver and transport links
2. Public transport services and improvements
3. The growth of specific economic/industrial sectors, local training and education initiatives, and long term employment land supply provision
4. The development of the Joint Merseyside waste DPD.

### Strategic Objective Six - Use Resources Efficiently

**Ensure the sustainable growth of the City by:**

- Prioritising the development of the City’s vacant and derelict land and buildings,
- Ensuring all new development avoids adverse environmental impact, is adaptive and resilient to climate change, and contributes to the management of Liverpool’s significant surface water flood risk including through the delivery of well-designed sustainable urban drainage systems
- Minimising adverse impacts on water and air quality,
• Minimising the risk of flooding by managing flood risk at source and so reducing demand on the sewerage system,
• Ensuring high standards of energy efficiency, conservation and low carbon solutions within new developments,
• Managing future water usage, and
• Minimising and managing the quantity and nature of waste generated from construction onwards.

Positive Benefits

1. This SO will have a range of strong positive benefits in respect of Green Infrastructure and the existing built historic environment. It also supports strengthening and capitalising on the existing sustainable transport network.
2. It will also promote the regeneration of the Strategic Investment Areas because of the priority given to the use of previously developed land and buildings, and of existing key strategic assets like the airport and port.
3. There are particularly strong benefits in respect of Maintain and improve environmental assets and current environmental quality levels, Reduce energy requirements and carbon emissions of and from new development. As well as offering some degree of support to the improvement of local transport connections
4. Other strong positive benefits include, taking account of, and addressing the implications of hotter summers/more heat waves within developments, and of the implications of flood risk in locating and phasing new development.
5. The SO is also unlikely have a direct impact on lifestyle choices however by protecting and/or increasing environmental quality and addressing climate change it is likely to support such choices along with more general community development and cohesion as it will reduce environmental stress especially in relation to climate change (extreme heat and flooding)

Negative Impacts

Only one negative impact has been identified relating to the supply of housing land. The emphasis on the use of previously developed land may restrict the supply of sites available for new housing provision.

Neutral Impacts

Given the specialist nature of this SO there are a number of ‘neutral/no impact ‘ findings within the assessment:

6. The creation of a balanced housing offer
7. Retail and town centre uses and development, expenditure leakage and commercial attractiveness
8. Supporting particular economic sectors, local training and recruitment initiatives, the supply of sites for business start ups and the safeguarding of long term land supply.
9. The development of the Joint Merseyside Waste DPD.
Strategic Objective Seven - Maximising Sustainable Accessibility

Ensure maximum accessibility to employment, shops, services, education and training, by supporting and improving the City’s transport infrastructure, particularly sustainable modes, and ensuring all new development is highly accessible by sustainable modes of transport and that Liverpool’s transport infrastructure is resilient to climate change with flood risk management considered from the outset.

Positive Benefits

1. This SO will support the sustainable development of the City, Centre, District and Local centres as these are the most efficient locations in terms of reducing the need to travel and walking and cycling which also have health benefits.
2. Good local transport and high accessibility will help to reduce the leakage of shopping expenditure and help to make centres more commercially attractive and viable.
3. Where there are deficiencies in the provision of GI a good transport system and services can help to mitigate that deficiency, as well as supporting key GI assets and it will Support actions to strengthen local sense of place, variety, well-being and distinctiveness
4. The SO will have particularly strong positive benefits for developing the strengths of existing transport networks and excellent transport accessibility by road and rail, enhancing E-W connections in the Urban Core / North Liverpool, Support proposals to strengthen the transport network in Liverpool and the carrying out of joint infrastructure planning with neighbouring authorities and partners.
5. The SO also strongly supports the enhancement of public transport links between residential and key employment areas, Hospital and other health infrastructure and education facilities and that transport infrastructure requirements associated with future development needs and resulting from key city region projects e.g. Liverpool Super Port, Mersey Gateway Bridge and Liverpool John Lennon Airport are met
6. In terms of economic development this SO will support the economic development opportunities of the SIA areas, and the benefits anticipated to accrue form the Port and Airport growth.
7. By emphasising the importance of accessibility the SO will contribute to community development and helping local residents with the making of positive lifestyle choices.
8. The SO will also support the maintenance and improvement of environmental assets, the reduction of energy requirements and carbon emissions. The objective should also help the City to respond positively to climate change consequences, and surface water flooding.

Negative impact

No negative impacts have been identified

Neutral/No Impact
1. The SO is unlikely to impact on the delivery of a more balanced housing offer or more developable housing sites.
2. Securing further s.106 or CIL contributions
3. The maintenance and enhancement of current historic environment assets and address any Conservation Areas considered to be at risk. It will not support specific economic sectors, measures to increase the employment of local people through training/education initiatives, or the making of provision of sites for business start ups or to safeguard employment land supply to meet long term economic development needs.
4. The development of the Joint Merseyside Waste DPD.

**Strategic Objective Eight - Maximising Social Inclusion and Equal Opportunities**

*Major developments should make a measurable contribution to the promotion of social inclusion and equal opportunities in the communities in and around the area where the development is taking place, most notably through targeted recruitment and training and the use of local supply chains.*

**Positive Impacts**

As this is a particularly specialist SO it has a small number of strong positive impacts:

1. It will help to capitalise on good transport links to Liverpool City Centre and other key employment areas
2. It will maximise regeneration opportunities in Liverpool’s SIAs, the City Centre and the other employment providing areas;
3. It will maximise benefits from the Liverpool Super Port/Mersey Port Master Plan and Liverpool John Lennon Airport master plan proposals,
4. In particular it will strongly support and encourage measures to increase the employment of local people through training/education initiatives
5. It will also help to provide local residents with the ability to make informed lifestyle choices and participate in community activities,
6. It is also likely to have a beneficial impact on new development supports community involvement, cohesion, cultural activities and self-improvement, in order to have a positive impact on health and well-being within Liverpool.

**Negative Impacts**

None identified

As this is a particularly specialist SO it has no impact or a neutral impact on the majority of health influencing factors.
Conclusion and recommendations

Conclusion

159. The HIA has aided the Core Strategy, Delivery Strategy to understand the potential health impact that could affect the populations of Liverpool.

160. The outcome of the research indicates that the Core Strategy, Delivery Strategy will overall have a positive impact on the populations of Liverpool.

161. The following recommendations are proposed to further integrate health into Planning Policy Documents. It is recognised that some of the recommendations fall wider than the remit of the Planning Service, and may require support from service areas elsewhere in Liverpool City Council or other partners.

Recommendations

162. The following recommendations have been agreed:-

a) In order to maintain a consistent and long term approach to integrate health in its widest context it is recommended that the wording in the Spatial Portrait reflects the importance of health and its relation to the wider environment.

b) To avoid any potential negative health impacts and therefore any further health inequalities it is recommended a HIA is undertaken on related plans and programmes such as the Employment and Skills Action plan.

c) Develop a SPD for health to include a checklist for Development Management to use for larger developers.

d) Identify a HIA trigger point for development proposals in a further development plan document.

e) As the Core Strategy deals with the strategic detail and therefore only deals with identifying broad locations it is recommended that the HIA section/objectives are strengthened within the Sustainability Appraisal for any future development plan document (DPD) which is more site specific.