

IMPACT

THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT
CONSORTIUM

A Prospective Rapid Health Impact Assessment of
the proposed Sports Stadium and Retail
Development in Kirkby: Summary of Findings

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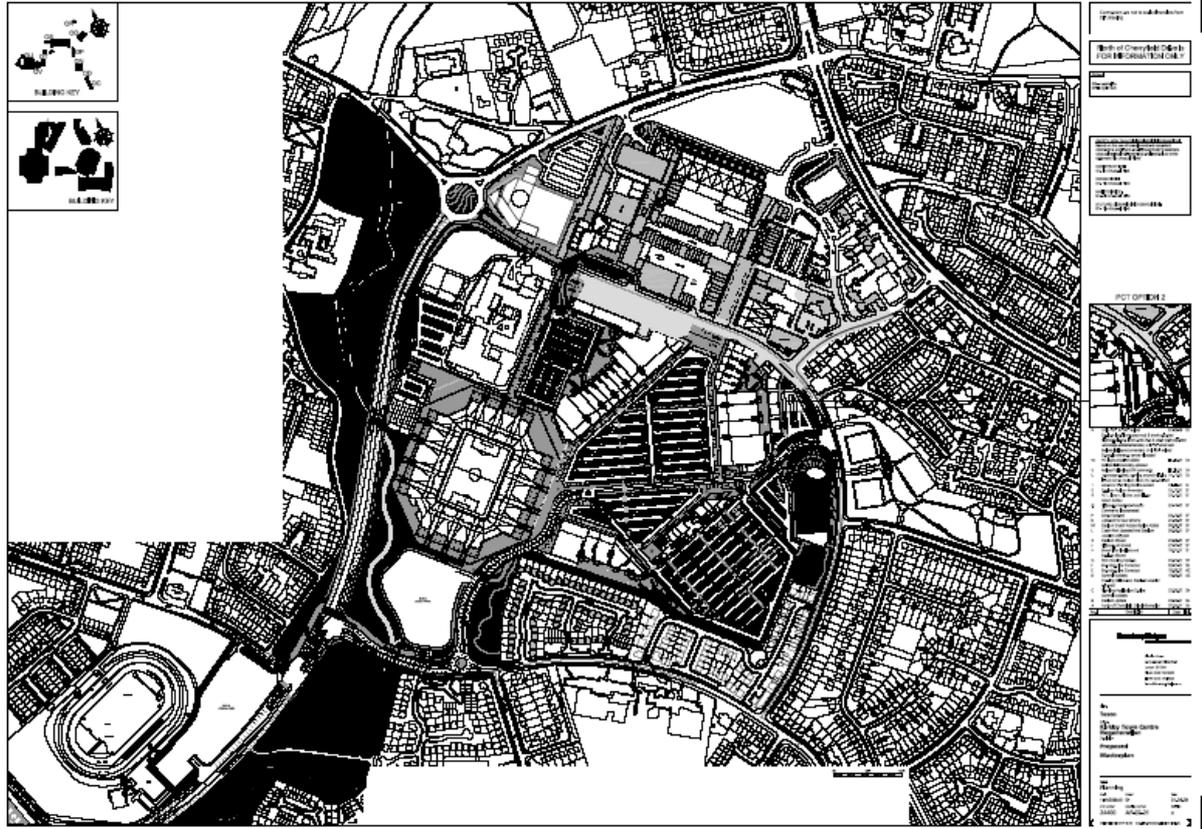
1 Summary of the project

This Health Impact Assessment (HIA) aims to identify the potential health effects of the proposed football stadium and associated retail development as part of the regeneration of Kirkby town centre. This report contains a summary of the findings. A technical report containing more detailed information about the HIA, including evidence and profile, will also become available.

Tesco have submitted a hybrid planning application which involves a mix of detailed and outline elements. Tesco have applied for permission to build a new stadium for Everton Football Club (EFC), a Tesco superstore, a range of non food retailing, hotel, housing and car parking (detailed application). Outline planning permission is being sought for redevelopment of the existing town centre but the details are unclear at this stage. The proposal involves the demolition of 72 existing houses and other buildings on Cherryfield Drive. This includes accommodation for services such as the Liverpool Voluntary Society for the Blind, Princess Royal Trust Knowsley Carers Centre, Victim Support and Witness Service Merseyside and Kirkby Connexions Centre. Replacement housing will be built as part of the development.

The proposed stadium will have capacity for 50,000 spectators and shared and private hospitality facilities for corporate guests. There will be specific parking created for the stadium including 2 coach parks (capacity 245) and a decked car park. EFC plays an average of 24 home games per season. However this could vary depending on the success of the team. The ES also refers to the possibility of the stadium being used to “host other sporting, leisure and cultural events and visitors”.

1-1 Masterplan



2 Methodology

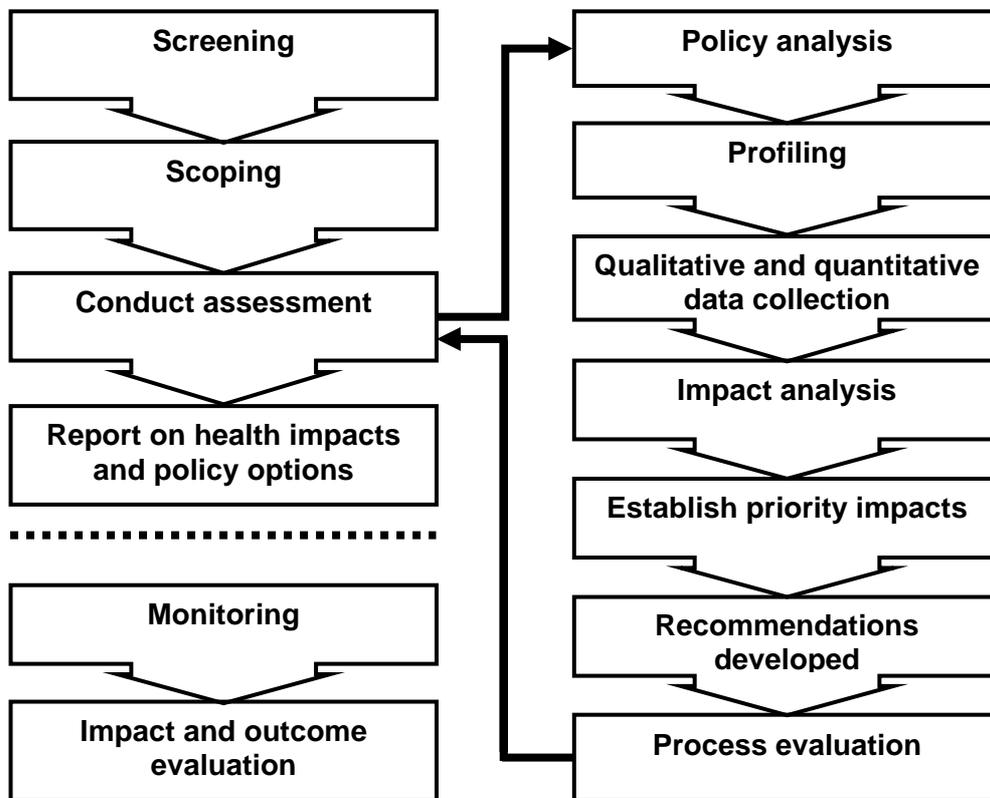
2.1 Introduction

This section describes the methodology, methods and procedures used in this HIA, together with the limitations of the study.

2.2 Methods and procedures

The assessment was conducted using a validated generic HIA methodology (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2-1 A generic HIA methodology



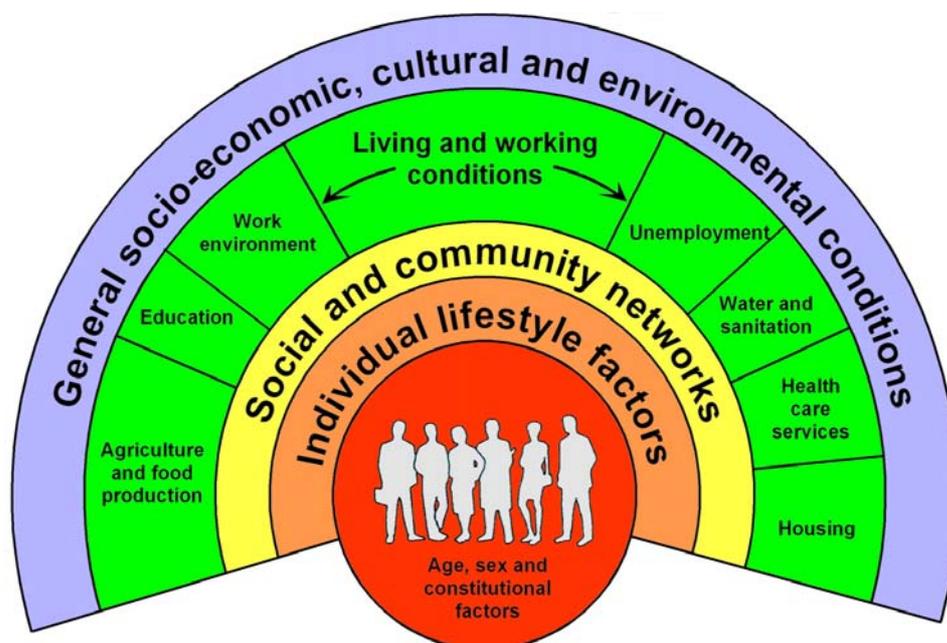
The HIA methodology is underpinned by a set of values and principles as in Table 2-1

Table 2-1 HIA principles and values

- HIA reflects a **socio-environmental model of health**
- HIA contributes to **reducing health inequalities**
- HIA is conducted using **ethical** research practices
- HIA methods and tools are **robust**
- HIA processes and the identification of impacts is **transparent**
- HIA uses **participatory approaches** with stakeholders affected by the project
- HIA contributes to **good governance**

A socio-environmental model of health is represented in Figure 2-2. It illustrates how the health status of a population is negatively affected by their exposure to various risk factors and conditions such as noise and air pollution, enhanced by various positive factors such as feeling in control, and protected by factors such as social support. A HIA will assess how a project will affect these health determinants and ultimately a population's health outcomes.

Figure 2-2 A socio-environmental model of health determinants



Source: Dahlgren and Whitehead, 1991

2.3 Scoping

The scope of the assessment was determined by the HIA Steering Group. The aim was defined as:

‘To identify the potential health effects of the new sports stadium and associated retail development within the Kirkby Town Centre (the proposals), including their differential distribution, on the population of Knowsley by undertaking a HIA of these proposals using a validated generic HIA methodology’

The HIA is described as a Rapid HIA involving secondary (existing) and some primary (new) data collection and analysis.

In addition to the terms of reference for the HIA, describing the aims, objectives and methods, a scoping report was developed which described the geographical boundaries, and the outcomes from a stakeholder, data and document mapping process. During this mapping process, community and organisational stakeholder categories to be engaged were identified, including groups, organisations and named contacts. The indicator map defined relevant data to be collected, the specific indicator categories, operational definitions and data sources. In addition, relevant official documents to be collected and analysed were also defined.

2.4 Policy analysis

The policy analysis involved identifying the policy context of the proposals. Local, regional and national strategies relevant to the proposals, were collected, reviewed and analysed. It also involved reviewing the draft ES and other impact assessments, in particular their findings.

2.5 Profiling

Developing the profile also sets the context by describing the baselines health and socio-demographic position of the population affected by the proposal, in this case residents and communities proximal to the development. Developing the profile involved searching, collecting and analysing secondary data from a range of datasets, e.g., mortality and morbidity rates across the region.

2.6 Literature review

A brief review of relevant evidence from the published literature was undertaken. The purpose of this was to define published evidence of the effects of similar developments, and where possible the effect of changes to these operations, on the health of populations. In addition, up to date evidence of the effects of key determinants known to be affected by the development such as transport, employment, regeneration, noise, air quality and accidents and their impacts on health was also reviewed. Databases searched included the World Health Organisation, Centre for Reviews and Dissemination, York, the NHS HIA Gateway, the NHS National Library for Health, Evidence Based Public Policy, and the Health & Safety Executive. Search terms and their combinations included, stadium, supermarket, regeneration, noise, air quality, monitoring, road traffic, transport, travel, employment, economy, health, effects, impacts.

Evidence from the literature is usually defined in terms of the confidence or 'strength' of the findings. For the purpose of this HIA a hierarchy of evidence from I to V was defined; this evidence hierarchy includes evidence from the literature as well as evidence from key informants and stakeholders. Level I provides the strongest evidence of effect and refers to 'reviews of reviews' or meta analyses, level II refers to systematic reviews or reviews of several HIAs; level III refers to single studies or HIAs, level IV evidence is from expert witnesses (key informants), level V evidence from stakeholders.

The limitations of the HIA prohibited a comprehensive literature search. As such, the search prioritised 'reviews of reviews' and systematic reviews. It has not been possible to review the research design of all of the studies identified and as such, it is not possible to comment on their quality and the findings from these. However, where a number of single studies reinforced each other this was considered reasonable evidence.

2.7 Participatory approaches

The purpose of participatory qualitative approaches is to gather evidence from the experience, knowledge, opinion and perceptions of stakeholders and key informants. 'Stakeholders' are defined as individuals or groups of people who have a stake in the policy or project under investigation; 'key informants' are experts or specialists in a specific policy field such as stadia and health. 16 categories of community and organisational stakeholders were defined in the mapping process. In addition, 3 categories of key informants were also defined. From this stakeholder map, groups and individuals to be engaged in the HIA were

identified by both purposive¹ and snowballing² sample methods. This involved searching various databases, e.g., Knowlsey Councils for Voluntary Services, identifying schools surrounding the development, and discussing relevant contacts with community development, communications and diversity leads within the statutory agencies in Knowlsey. As a result a database of over 200 contacts was developed. All contacts on the database were then invited to attend one of four local workshops – two during the day and two in the evening - held in the second week of February.

Due to the number of responses to the invitations it was decided to merge the 4 workshops into 2 workshops which were held on one afternoon and one evening. The workshops broadly followed the same format. The notes and flipcharts from these workshops were written up and analysed using content and thematic analysis.

In order to ensure adequate coverage of groups identified in the stakeholder mapping, in addition to the workshops, focus groups were carried out with the Kirkby Ageing Well Group and Staff and visitors to Kirkby Library. All together, 56 stakeholders participated in these events.

During the same period the telephone interviews with some organisational stakeholders and key informants were also undertaken.

2.8 Impact analysis

Impact analysis, the characterisation of health impacts, was based on the analysis of all evidence that had been collected.

2.9 Recommendations

Recommendations specific to the identified health impacts were defined.

2.10 Limitations

There were a number of limitations to this study. There was a reliance on the timely access to data from other impact assessments and sources and this presented some issues.

Related to this it was not possible to validate the quality of data and so their reliability. The Environmental Statement review carried out by Bureau Veritas identified a range of

¹ A non-random sampling method which aims to sample a group of people with a particular characteristic, e.g., older people

² A non-random sample method which involves an initial group (e.g., community workers) identifying people they know with a particular characteristic e.g., older people

limitations to the EIA which has meant that the HIA was not able to extensively rely on the findings.

For this rapid assessment, the abundance of secondary data and extensive documentation for the planning application presented challenges.

It was not possible to assess the number of people exposed to noise and air pollution and exposure levels.

It was beyond the scope of this HIA to assess the mitigation measures proposed within the ES

Finally, although there is always a necessary compromise between brevity and rigour in any study, the time and resources available prevented multiple methods being used, involved stakeholders self-selecting and limited the scope of the analysis.

3 Impact analysis

3.1 Introduction

This section brings together the evidence from all the data collected from different sources and using different methods; the report section that evidence is drawn from will be identified in the text. It identifies and characterises the potential impacts:

- **Health impacts** – the health determinants affected and the subsequent effect on health outcomes;
- **Direction of change** – health gain (+) or health loss (-);
- **Likelihood of impact** – definite, probable, possible or speculative based on the strength of the evidence and the number of sources;
- **Latency** – when the impact will occur.

The definition of the likelihood of the impacts from the proposals will be mainly in the following qualitative terms. The likelihood of the impact is based on the assessed strength of evidence. For clarity throughout the section the potential impacts are in bold and the likelihood of an impact is underlined>.

- Speculative** = may or may not happen; no direct evidence to support (level V);
- Possible** = more likely to happen than not; direct evidence but from limited sources (level IV);
- Probable** = very likely to happen; direct strong evidence from a range of data sources collected using different methods (level II/III);
- Definite** = will happen; overwhelming, strong evidence from a range of data sources collected using different methods (level I).

Where appropriate the geographical level of impact, e.g., the wards most affected, and/or particular groups that may be affected will be described. The analysis will describe the potential impacts on the following prioritised health determinants and their subsequent impact on health outcomes:

- Employment and the economy
- Physical environment
 - Built environment
 - Noise
 - Air quality
 - Light

- Transport
- Community and social capital
- Lifestyle
- Health services
- Access
- Stadium

3.2 Employment and the economy

There is strong evidence of the positive effects of employment on physical and mental health. **Higher levels of employment in a population will probably be associated with lower mortality rates**; however, **employment which is low paid, poor quality and insecure will probably be associated with poor health equivalent to unemployed health scores.**

It is **probable** that the proposals will lead to employment opportunities in Kirkby, Knowsley and the North West; however, it was not possible to analyse the assumptions underpinning these employment forecasts. There is an apparent match between potential jobs and the labour skills profile for Kirkby and Knowsley with 70% of the jobs created requiring GCSE-level qualifications and below and 78% of residents have GCSEs or lower as their highest qualification. Planned local labour schemes to ensure employment opportunities go to residents of Kirkby may lead to a **possible increase in overall employment levels** in Kirkby. There is some evidence (level III) that the phasing of the development and the plans for integrating the existing town centre into the new development may negatively impact on the existing town centre. It is **speculated** that the proposals may **however lead to the loss of employment** in some existing town centre businesses in particular during early phases of the development where there is no direct connection into the existing town centre.

It is unclear what proportion of the jobs filled by local people will involve a move from unemployment into employment, whether this will involve an increase in household income, what type of jobs are being created and the type of contracts they may have.

It is **possible** that a proportion of those jobs created and obtained by unemployed local people will be poor quality, low paid, fixed term and/or part-time. For those people it is **probable** that if their household income is lower than when they were unemployed, **there will be negative long term health effects.** It should be noted that there will also be negative health consequences to the whole family in these circumstances.

Some population groups are currently disproportionately affected by labour market inequalities. It is **possible** that schemes to specifically target long term unemployed, lone parents, older people and people with low skills could lead to potential health gains in these groups and a reduction in health inequalities.

There is evidence of economic growth in the UK; however there is also evidence of increasing income inequalities across the UK. Countries with low levels of GDP but with low levels of income inequalities have similar health status to richer countries. In the long term economic growth associated with an increase in per capita income will result in reductions in mortality and other benefits to population health. In the short term health benefits from economic development may lag behind and morbidity and mortality may even worsen with economic upturn. It is **possible** that the economic growth attributed to the proposals will result in improved health outcomes for Kirkby and Knowsley. It is also **probable** that the health gains will be experienced by those with increased per capita income.

3.3 Physical environment

3.3.1 Built Environment

Urban design

There is strong evidence (level II) of the associations between urban design and physical activity/active travel. There is strong evidence (level I) that reduced physical activity has a range of negative impacts on health and wellbeing. It is **probable** that the proposed development will create barriers to physical activity/physically active transport. This will be a particular problem during match times. This will **probably** have negative impacts on health and wellbeing (see Physical Activity Section). It is **speculated** that some aspects of the urban design (e.g. the creation of new pathways) may promote physical activity.

Crime and the fear of crime definitely (level I) negatively impact upon health and wellbeing. There is strong evidence of the associations between urban design and crime/fear of crime. Evidence suggests that it is **possible** some elements of urban design (including access and use after dark) could impact on crime and fear of crime. This will **probably** have negative impacts on health and wellbeing. The groups that are most likely to be affected by negative impacts are:

- Older people, women and people with mental illness appear to suffer disproportionately from fear of crime;
- Young men, in contrast, have a high-risk rate and a lower fear.

There is evidence that the urban design of the proposed development will create conflicts between pedestrians and road traffic in certain locations thereby reducing safety. This will **possibly** increase Road Traffic Accidents (RTA) and associated casualty rates. This would result in **probable impacts on physical and mental health.** The groups that are most likely to be affected by negative impacts are:

- children;
- elderly;
- pedestrians, cyclist and motor cyclists;
- low income groups
- tourists.

There is some evidence (Urban Design Assessment) that the urban design of the proposed development will not enhance civic pride/identity. We can **speculate that this is a lost opportunity to positively impact on health and wellbeing** (See community and social capital section).

There is strong evidence that reduced access to social and community networks/services has negative health impacts. It is **possible that the urban design of the proposed development will create barriers (e.g. conflicts between pedestrian and vehicle movement) to access to social and community networks/services at certain times.**

This will **possibly have negative impacts on health and wellbeing.** The groups that are most likely to be affected by negative impacts are:

- people with existing chronic medical conditions;
- people with disabilities;
- the elderly;
- people with mental health problems including depression and anxiety;

Green space

There is evidence that the loss of green space (level III) will have a negative impact on physical activity. There is strong evidence that reduced physical activity has a range of negative impacts on health and wellbeing. The loss of green space will **probably has a negative impact on physical and mental health and wellbeing.** The groups that are most likely to be affected by negative impacts are:

- current and potential future users of the existing green space (e.g. people engaged in formal and informal sports, pedestrians and recreational walkers/ dog walkers);
- people with existing chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus and brittle bone disease;

- people at high risk of developing chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus and brittle bone disease;
- children;
- people with mental illnesses including depression and anxiety;
- overweight or obese people;
- people in lower socio-economic groups/low income groups.

(see physical activity section)

There is evidence that the loss of 'green linkages' will reduce access to social and community networks and services during construction. This will possibly result in negative impacts to health and wellbeing. The groups that are most likely to be affected by negative impacts are:

- people with existing chronic medical conditions;
- people with disabilities;
- the elderly;
- people with mental illnesses including depression and anxiety;

There is evidence that the availability of green space has a relationship to perceived health. Stakeholders identified the green space as being a key element of civic identity in Kirkby. The loss of Green Space was identified as a negative impact of the development and was causing concern in many stakeholders. It is **possible that the loss of green space resulting from the development proposal will cause a reduction in levels of perceived health for residents living in close to the development.** It is **speculated that the potential loss of green space is causing and will continue to cause stress and anxiety in some members of the local community and negatively impact on civic pride.**

3.3.2 Noise

There is strong evidence that exposure to high noise levels (above 55 dB (A)) **definitely negatively impacts health.** In particular noise causes sleep disturbance, annoyance, cardiovascular and learning problems.

There is strong evidence that noise impacts on:

- Foetuses, infants and young children
- People with decreased personal abilities (old, ill or living with mental illness)
- People dealing with complex cognitive tasks (e.g., school children)
- People who are blind or have hearing impairment

It is **probable** that noise levels will increase with the development compared to current situation during construction, operation and match days.

Population exposure levels are unknown so it is not possible to assess the scale of health impacts.

Assuming that the noise predictions in the ES are accurate, overall changes in noise levels resulting from construction level traffic will be minimal. However the construction itself will **probably** cause some noise levels above World Health Organisation (WHO) guideline levels.

The scale of operational level impacts is also unclear. There will be a **probable** increase in noise levels. In some circumstances this will be above WHO guideline levels. Noise will be caused by; traffic to and from the development including delivery vehicles, sport pitches, car park and plant. Residents close to Bewley road, in particular, and those closest to the site access are likely to experience the greatest change due to traffic. Deliveries to the service yard and events at the stadium could potentially cause sleep disturbance to people living close to these locations. **Match days will result in probable increases in noise levels.** This will result in temporary exposures above WHO guideline levels for people living close to the stadium, parking and access routes.

Alongside residential areas, there are 2 primary schools, a community college and a residential care home that may be affected by noise. These sites are likely to contain people who are particularly vulnerable to negative health impacts resulting from exposure to increased levels of noise during construction and operational phases.

There is evidence of a **possible** negative impact on health. In particular, there are possibly negative impacts on:

- **Annoyance**
- **Sleep disturbance**
- **Cardiovascular health**
- **Children's learning**

3.3.3 Air quality

There is strong evidence that air pollution **definitely** negatively impacts on health.

In particular there is strong evidence that air pollution particularly impacts on:

- children,

- older people,
- people with low socio-economic/education status, and
- people with already existing conditions (respiratory, cardiovascular)

The traffic related to the development will be the main cause of changes in air quality. In addition the developments will cause construction dust, and pollutants emitted from the operation of energy plant.

From the air quality assessment it is not possible to identify the scale of changes in air quality or exposure levels in the local population. The proposals will cause a **probable increase in air pollution when compared to current situation**. It is **possible that this will lead to negative impact on health**.

Alongside local residents, schools and the residential care home may be particularly affected by changes in air quality. St. Joseph's primary school was identified in the ES as potentially experiencing increases in NO₂ levels. Kirkby has also relatively high levels of respiratory/ cardiovascular disease. These people are particularly vulnerable to negative health impacts resulting from air pollution.

3.3.4 Light

It is **speculated that lighting could cause annoyance and sleep disturbance in residents living proximal to the development**.

3.4 Transport

3.4.1 Injuries from Road Traffic Accidents

There is strong evidence that the development will result in increases in traffic during the construction and operational phases. There is not however a straightforward association between increases in traffic and RTAs and the numbers of casualties (KSIs or Slight), particularly in Knowsley which is the best performing authority in Merseyside in terms of reducing road casualties.

It is **definite that the development will result in increases in traffic** during the construction phase and large increases in traffic during the operational phase with particularly large increases during peak match times. **It is possible that the number of RTAs will increase. It is speculated that increases in road casualties may result from increases in traffic**. However, this is dependent on the success of mitigation measures designed to reduce road casualties and the severity of casualties.

The impacts on health go beyond risk of injury, particularly for children. Perceived traffic danger may lead parents to stopping children playing in the street and walking or cycling to school with subsequent impacts on activity. Patterns of physical activity established in childhood are key determinants of adult behaviour. It is **probable that increased levels of traffic will act as a barrier to physical activity.**

There is evidence that children, elderly people, pedestrians, cyclist, motorcyclists, workers, tourists and people in lower socio-economic groups suffer disproportionately negative health impacts of road traffic accidents. It is **probable that accidents that do occur will be overrepresented by people from these groups.**

3.4.2 Pollution (air and noise)

See physical environment section

3.4.3 Access to Community/Social Networks and Services

See community and social capital section

3.5 Community and Social capital

There is strong evidence that inclusion, participation, enhanced feelings of control, strong individual and community networks act as protective factors against ill health as well as supporting mental wellbeing. It is **probable that a population with high levels of these positive health factors will have relatively better mental and physical health outcomes and will have a level of protection against poor mental and physical health.**

It is **probable that current methods of communication and engagement with the local community concerning the development are causing stress, anxiety, distrust and feelings of lack of control in some local residents.** For example, stakeholders reported some inappropriate forms of communication/ engagement carried out by the potential developers (soliciting signatures at Aintree Hospital, information leaflets posted to local residents containing misleading information). It is **speculated that this may cause longer term mistrust in all organisations involved.**

There is some evidence that the perception of public health risk is amplified when there is a lack of trust in institutions or involvement in decision-making. For example, it is **possible that feelings of low control, low involvement in decision-making will heighten the perceptions of public health risk from potential pollution from the development.** It is **possible** that the potential public health risks pertaining to the existing burden of pollution

(e.g. Sonae, Waste Site) and perceived corresponding relationship with high levels of cancer and respiratory conditions (especially asthma) may result in **increased levels of stress and anxiety about the potential health risk from the development.**

Some increased **employment associated with the development will probably facilitate positive mental health associated with new positive social networks** for those moving from unemployment into employment. It is **probable that people with low skills will benefit most from these employment opportunities.**

Stakeholders reported high levels of community pride and sense of community. Stakeholders identified the current town centre and existing green space as key elements of this. **It is possible that the proposals will have a detrimental effect on community pride and local identity.**

It is **possible that forced relocation of residential housing will negatively impact on existing social networks and cause stress and anxiety for those residents. It is possible that the development will negatively impact on the privacy and safety of existing residents (in particular Whinberry Drive, Bewley Drive and Tithe Barn Lane).**

There is some evidence (level III) that it is **possible that the development may negatively impact on privacy and safety of residents proximal to the development**

3.6 Lifestyle

3.6.1 Diet

There is strong evidence that diet impacts on health. There some evidence that food retail access by itself does not have a profound effect on dietary consumption in the UK. Kirkby town centre already supplies access to affordable healthy foods such as fruits and vegetables. The proposals would **probably increase the range and availability of healthy foods however this will have a marginal impact on health.**

3.6.2 Physical Activity

There is evidence that an increase in hazardous conditions, or a perception of increased hazardous conditions, restrict physical activity. There is strong evidence that reduced physical activity has a range of negative impacts on health and wellbeing.

It is possible that the construction period of development may increase the public's perception of hazard and create barriers to physical activity (walking, cycling and play)

in locations (predominantly residential) in proximity to the development and associated transport routes. There is a **possible negative impact on health.**

It is possible that the operational period of development may increase the public's perception of hazard and create barriers to physical activity (walking, cycling and play) in locations (predominantly residential) in proximity to the development and associated transport routes particularly during peak match times. There is a lack of clarity over accessibility and the extent of public realm through the scheme and the stadium. Large areas of public space may be privatised as a result of the development. It is **possible that the development will create barriers to pedestrian and cycle movement.** There is a **possible negative impact on health.**

It is speculated that the operational period of development may also have a range of positive impacts that facilitate or encourage physical activity. However, the scale of impacts is unclear and the realisation of positive impacts is in part reliant on the successful design, implementation and monitoring of interventions to promote physical activity. It is **speculated that this may have a positive impact on health.**

There is evidence that the distribution of impacts (positive and negative) may vary across population groups. The groups or individuals that are more vulnerable to the negative impacts of the development during the construction and operational phases include:

- current and potential future users of the existing green space (e.g. people engaged in formal and informal sports, pedestrians and recreational walkers/ dog walkers);
- people with existing chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus and brittle bone disease;
- people at high risk of developing chronic conditions including cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus and brittle bone disease;
- children;
- parents with children in pushchairs;
- the elderly;
- the disabled;
- people with mental illnesses including depression and anxiety;
- overweight or obese people;
- people in lower socio-economic groups/low income groups.

3.7 Health services

There is **some evidence (level IV) that construction, operation and in particular match days could negatively impact on ambulance response times.**

KPCT has identified 'a number of significant operational concerns' relating to the impact of the development on access to and provision of health services:

- **Pedestrian and vehicle access to current facilities at the existing Health Suite, St Chad's NHS Walk-in Centre and Southdene Primary Care Resource Centre.**
- **The demand for Walk-in Centre services at the Kirkby Town Centre Walk-in Centre;**
- **Ambulance response times;**
- **The demand for services at Aintree Hospital Emergency Department;**
- **Patient and Staff Car Parking;**
- **The relationship between proposed new Primary Care Resource Centre and development.**

3.8 Access to Community/Social Networks, goods and services

The ability of people to access health, social, retail and other services is an important determinant of health. Stakeholders have identified concerns that the proposed development may reduce the ability of local people to access key services, including shops, health and community services at certain times, particularly during peak match times.

There is some evidence that the development (construction and operation) would negatively impact on local residents' ability to access community/social networks and services, particularly during peak match times. It is **possible that this may increase levels of social isolation and prevent people from accessing key services at particular times.**

There is **speculative evidence that elements of the operational phase of development may also facilitate access to community/social networks and services which would positively impact on health. It is probable that the potential co-location of council (including library) and PCT services in one building could affect accessibility of those services.** If services are shifted outside of the town centre (for example, services in council rented properties on Cherryfield drive) this may reduce access to these services. It is **speculated that this would have a corresponding negative impact on health. It is probable that this would particularly impact on already disadvantaged groups.**

3.9 The Stadium

The sports stadium presents a unique opportunity to promote health and well being in Kirkby and the wider area. Sports stadia can act as healthy settings providing a supportive environment for health promotion activities. **If EFC became a 'healthy stadium' it is probable that this would impact positively on health.** In particular it could:

- Create a supportive and healthy working and living environments

- Integrate health promotion into the daily activities of the stadium
- Develop links with other health settings and with the wider community to promote health

Sports stadiums provide food directly but also influence the supply of food in the surrounding area. **It is possible that without mitigation measures the sports stadium may increase availability of alcohol and unhealthy food. It is speculated that this could impact negatively on alcohol misuse and unhealthy eating patterns.**

The stadium will also result in;

- **Increase in employment opportunities for people in Kirkby, Knowsley and the North West associated with the Stadium development will lead to potential health gains (probable)**
- **A proportion of jobs at the Stadium (up to 400) will be filled by local people (probable)**
- **Increase in economic growth attributed to the Stadium will result in improved health outcomes for the region (possible)**
- **Match days will cause temporary exposure to noise levels above WHO guidelines for people living close to the stadium, parking and access routes (possible)**
- **Match day increases in noise may impact negatively on health (speculative)**
- **Match days will cause temporary increase in air pollution (probable)**
- **Match day increases in air pollution may negatively impact on health (speculative)**
- **Match days will cause a significant increase in traffic levels resulting in an increase in RTA (possible)**
- **The stadium may positively impact on community pride and identity (speculative)**
- **Match days will impact on local health services;**
 - **Increased demand for walk in services (possible)**
 - **Increased demand for Aintree Hospital Emergency Department (possible)**
 - **Pedestrian and vehicle access to local health services (possible)**
 - **Ambulance response times (possible)**
- **Match days may impact on local residents ability to access community/ social networks and services (possible)**

3-1 Summary of health impacts

Health Impact	Direction	Likelihood	Timing: Construction/Operation, Latency
Employment & economy			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases in employment opportunities for people in Kirkby, Knowsley and the North West associated with the development will lead to potential health gains 	+	Probable	C/O Medium/long
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A proportion of jobs at Tesco Supermarket (50%, up to 400 jobs) will be given to local current long-term unemployed in the local area which may lead to potential health gains for them and their family 	+	Probable	O Medium/long
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some loss of employment within existing town centre businesses 	-	Speculative	O Medium/long
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A proportion of jobs may be low paid or poor quality jobs which may lead to poor health (equivalent to unemployment) 	-	Possible	O Medium/long
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of these jobs (in particular construction jobs) may also be filled by people from outside Knowlsey; 	-	Speculated	O/C Short
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schemes to specifically target long-term unemployed, lone parents, older people and people with low skills may lead to potential health gains and a reduction in health inequalities; 	+	Possible	O Medium/long
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in economic growth attributed to the proposals may result in improved health outcomes for the region; 	+	Possible	C/O Long

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health gains may be experienced by those with increased per capita income; 	+	Probable	C/O Medium/long
Built environment			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some aspects of urban design may create barriers to physical activity 	-	Probable	O Short
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some aspects of urban design may promote physical activity 	+	Speculative	O Short/medium
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some aspects of the design including usage after dark may impact on crime and fear of crime 	-	Possible	O Short/Medium/
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The design may create conflicts between pedestrians and traffic in certain locations increasing risk of road traffic accidents 	-	Possible	O Short
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The urban design of the development may not enhance civic pride/identity 	-	Speculative	O Medium/ long
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The urban design of the development may affect access to social and community networks and services 	-	Possible	O Medium/ long
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loss of green space could reduce levels of physical activity in current and potential future users 	-	Probable	C/O Short
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loss of green linkages may reduce access to social and community networks and services during construction 	-	Possible	C Short
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of green space may lead to reduction in levels of perceived health status in residents close to the development 	-	Possible	O Medium/long
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of green space is causing and will continue to cause stress and anxiety 	-	Speculative	C/O

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in some members of the local community and negatively impact on civic pride			Short/medium
Noise			
Increased noise levels may impact on:			C/O
➤ Annoyance	-	Probable	Short
➤ Sleep disturbance	-	Possible	Short
➤ Children’s learning;	-	Possible	Medium/long
➤ Cardiovascular health.	-	Possible	Medium/long
• There will be an increase in noise levels during;			C/O
○ Construction	-	Probable	Short
○ Operation	-	Probable	Short
○ Match day	-	Probable	Short
• Construction will cause exposure to noise levels above WHO guidelines in residents and other people in proximity to the site leading to negative impacts on health	-	Possible	C Short/Medium/long
• Operation will cause exposure to noise levels above WHO guidelines in residents and other people in proximity to the site leading to negative impacts on health	-	Possible	O Short/Medium/ long
• Match days will cause temporary exposure to noise levels above WHO guidelines for people living close to the stadium, parking and access routes	-	Possible	O Short/Medium/ long
Air quality			
• The development will cause an increase in air pollution	-	Probable	C/O Short
• Increases in air pollution may lead to negative impacts on health	-	Possible	C/O

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			Short/medium/long
Light			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lighting may cause annoyance and sleep disturbance in residents living proximal to the development 	-	Speculative	O Short
Transport			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road traffic will increase with the development; 	-	Definite	C/O Short
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in the number of RTAs may result from increases in the volume of traffic and may lead to an increase in casualties; 	-	Speculative	C/O Short
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RTAs will disproportionately impact on children, elderly people, pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists, workers, tourists and people in lower socio-economic groups 	-	Probable	C/O Short
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases in traffic may act as a barrier to physical activity 	-	Probable	C/O Short/medium
Community and social capital			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current issues around communication with and engagement of the local community is causing stress, anxiety, distrust and feelings of lack of control in some local residents 	-	Probable	C/O Short
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perceptions of low control and low involvement in decision making about the development may heighten perceptions of public health risk from potential pollution; 	-	Possible	C/O Short
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing concern in the community about current sources of pollution and 	-	Possible	C/O

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health risks may also heighten perceptions of public health risk from potential pollution;			Short
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased employment associated with the development may lead to positive mental health outcomes linked to the creation of new social networks for those moving from unemployment into employment; 	+	Probable	C/O Medium/long
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loss of green space and potential detrimental effects on existing town centre may negatively impact on community pride and identity 	-	Possible	C/O Medium/ long
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forced relocation of residential housing may negatively impact on existing social networks and cause stress and anxiety. 	-	Possible	C/O Short
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development may negatively impact on privacy and safety of residents proximal to the development 	-	Possible	O Short
Lifestyle – diet and physical activity			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There may be an increase in the range and availability of healthy foods, this will have a marginal impact on health 	+	Probable	O
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction period may increase perceptions of hazards creating barriers to physical activity 	-	Possible	C Short
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The operational period may increase perceptions of hazards and create barriers to physical activity (in residential areas, those adjacent to transport routes and within the development). 	-	Possible	O Short/medium
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interventions to promote physical activity as part of the development may increase physical activity levels 	+	Speculative	O Medium/ long
Health services			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and operation may negatively impact on ambulance response 	-	Speculated	C/O

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times			Short
• Match days may negatively impact on ambulance response times	-	Possible	O Short
• Construction may hinder access to existing health facilities	-	Speculative	C Short
• Operation and match days may increase demand for walk in services	+ -	Possible	O Short
• Match days may increase demand for Aintree Hospital Emergency Department	-	Speculative	O Short
• The development may affect availability of patient and staff parking	+ -	Speculative	C/O Short
• How the planned new primary care centre is integrated into the development may impact on provision of services	+ -	Possible	O Short/medium
Access			
• Construction may impact on local residents ability to access community/ social networks and services	-	Possible	C Short
• Operation may impact on local residents ability to access community/ social networks and services	+ -	Possible	O Short/medium
• Co-locating council and PCT services may impact on accessibility of these services	+	Possible	O Short/medium
• Shifting services out of the town centre may affect the accessibility of these services	-	Possible	C/O Short
• Shifting services out of the town centre may particularly affect the already	-	Possible	C/O

Kirkby Health Impact Assessment Findings

disadvantaged groups increasing health inequalities			Medium/ long
Stadium			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases in employment opportunities for people in Kirkby, Knowsley and the North West associated with the Stadium development may lead to potential health gains 	+	Probable	C/O Medium/long
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A proportion of jobs at the Stadium (up to 400) will be filled by local people 	+	Probable	O Short
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in economic growth attributed to the Stadium may result in improved health outcomes for the region 	+	Possible	O Long
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Match days will cause temporary exposure to noise levels above WHO guidelines for people living close to the stadium, parking and access routes 	-	Possible	O Short
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Match day increases in noise may impact negatively on health 	-	Speculative	O Short/medium/long
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Match days will cause temporary increase in air pollution 	-	Probable	O Short
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Match day increases in air pollution may negatively impact on health 	-	Speculative	O Short/medium/long
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Match days will cause a significant increase in traffic levels resulting in an increase in RTA 	-	Possible	O Short
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stadium may positively impact on community pride and identity 	+	Speculative	O Medium/long
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If EFC joins the Healthy Stadia network this may impact on the health of employees, fans and the local community 	+	Probable	O Medium/long

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stadium may increase availability of alcohol and unhealthy food which may negatively impact on alcohol consumption and diet of fans and local community 	-	Possible	O Medium/long
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Match days will impact on local health services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increased demand for walk in services ○ Increased demand for Aintree Hospital Emergency Department ○ Pedestrian and vehicle access to local health services ○ Ambulance response times 	- - - -	Possible Possible Possible Possible	O Short Short Short Short
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Match days may impact on local residents ability to access community/ social networks and services 	-	Possible	O Short

4 Conclusion and recommendations

Overall this development could result in a number of positive health impacts, however, the design as it stands does not maximise the positives and may potentially result in some negative health impacts. It is recommended that the design of the proposals should be reviewed and amended to address the identified potential health impacts.

4.1 Approach

Ensure the development is consistent with the PCT and KMBC priorities of creating and supporting a health promoting environment.

When looking at the potential impacts on health it is important to consider the scope of the impacts. For example, overall economic improvements are likely to occur beyond the boundaries of Kirkby. Without schemes such as local labour area agreements benefits through employment will not be maximised in Kirkby. Negative impacts such as noise and increased traffic will, however, occur primarily in those communities close to the development and it is important that these communities are specifically targeted when implementing recommendations.

The approach taken to the development should address the main factors that promote and protect mental wellbeing:

- Enhancing control
- Increasing resilience & community assets
- Facilitating participation
- Promoting social inclusion

As a large development whose activities impact on the health and quality of life of local residents, Tesco and Everton Football Club (EFC) should foster positive community relations and actively support communities.

Employment/Economy

As a major employer, land lord and commissioner, Tesco and EFC have a role to actively promote good working and procurement practices, including developing high quality jobs and local employment. As a community ambassador and good neighbour, Tesco and EFC have a role to actively support local communities and maximise their employment potential, including skills and entrepreneurial developments.

Physical Environment

Ensure the development does not create an additional environmental burden on the residents of Kirkby.

Built environment

The development presents an opportunity to promote physical activity and access within the town centre through high quality urban design. The design of the development should

enable and promote physical activity. This design should be sensitive to the characteristics of the site and surrounding areas.

Noise

It is recommended that the approach taken to manage and reduce noise emission and exposure should focus in the following order on:

1. avoiding or reducing noise at its source (“noise which is not generated cannot lead to noise exposure”).
2. reducing noise in its propagation (measures as close to the source as possible should be preferred, because such measures protect the highest number of people).
3. reducing noise at the receiver (these measures should only be used, if other measures are not sufficiently efficient and effective).

(CALM II Network 2007)

Take an integrated approach to noise emissions. For example, noise mapping and action plans for the development, local authorities, highways agency and railway companies should be considered together.

Air quality

There is strong evidence that air quality impacts on health significantly. As a contributor to air pollution in the area, the developers should reduce their impact as much as possible. In particular Tesco and their partners should continue to investigate ways of minimising air pollution from the different sources including; delivery vehicles, road traffic to and from the development, other activities such as the power raising plant.

Transport

The size, nature and location of the proposed development adjacent to the existing town centre in Kirkby will have significant and long-term impacts on transport in Kirkby. A wide range of effects on health determinants and subsequent health impacts have been identified.

The promotion of physically active transport, with the aim of creating an area that is dominated by the movement of people as opposed to cars, will address many of the health impacts arising from the proposed development. The developer should, in partnership with relevant bodies from the community, Local and County Authorities and Merseytravel, actively seek to facilitate and encourage physically active transport (walking and cycling).

Social capital

As a large institution whose activities impact on the health and quality of life of local residents, Tesco and EFC have a role as a good neighbour to foster positive community relations and to actively support communities.

Health inequalities

Tesco and EFC must ensure their actions do not increase health inequalities and work towards reducing existing inequalities in the communities impacted on by the development. This should involve evidence based appraisal of how the developments activities impact on inequalities.

4.2 Specific recommendations

Health Impact	Recommendation
Employment & economy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases in employment opportunities for people in Kirkby, Knowsley and the North West associated with the development may lead to potential health gains 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include the requirement for a Local Labour Agreements <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fixed minimum % for construction and operation 2. Provide and promote interventions in local schools, colleges and training providers to promote the development of skills and innovation linked to potential employment opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A proportion of jobs at Tesco Supermarket (50%, up to 400 jobs) will be given to local current long-term unemployed in the local area which may lead to potential health gains for them and their family 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Define targeted areas and groups, e.g., the unemployed and those on Employment Support Allowance, those less able to take up the employment opportunities from the development; 4. Promote and provide targeted support and interventions for these identified groups so that they are more able to benefit from employment opportunities throughout the development; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important that these schemes are applied throughout the development to maximise potential health gains;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some loss of employment in existing town centre businesses 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Follow the recommendations of KMBC Urban Design Review in regards to integration of existing town centre to ensure that local business are not negatively impacted on; 6. Ensure that regeneration of existing town centre does not lag behind development south of Cherryfield Drive;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A proportion of jobs may be low paid or poor quality jobs which may lead to poor health (equivalent to unemployment) 	<p>7. Develop strategies to promote 'job quality' across occupations in the development</p> <p>8. Audit and monitor the relative high/low quality jobs associated with the development</p> <p>9. Include the requirement for best practice standards for construction worker health and safety, e.g., IOSH 'Global Best Practice in Contractor Safety', HSE 'Working Well Together', in the constructors' tender specification and contracts for the proposals including the Code of Construction Practice. This should also incorporate a Green Construction Code.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some of these jobs (in particular construction jobs) will also be filled by people from outside Knowlsey 	<p>See recommendation 1</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schemes to specifically target long-term unemployed, lone parents, older people and people with low skills could lead to potential health gains and a reduction in health inequalities 	<p>See recommendation 3 & 4</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in economic growth attributed to the proposals will result in improved health outcomes for the region 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health gains will be experienced by those with increased per capita income 	
<p>Built environment</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some aspects of urban design may create barriers to physical activity• Some aspects of the urban design of the development may promote physical activity• Some aspects of the design including usage after dark could impact on crime and fear of crime• The design may create conflicts between pedestrians and traffic in certain locations leading to road traffic accidents• The urban design of the development may not enhance civic pride/identity• The urban design of the development may affect access to social and community networks and services	<p>10. Consider the findings of the Urban Design Review (KMBC, 2008) in conjunction with the formal response of the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE, 13th March 2008) and develop and implement actions to address the key design deficiencies identified. In particular consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conflicts between pedestrians, cyclists and motorists• Traffic calming measures (including speed restrictions, road design and widths, signage and sleeping policemen)• Linkages to public transport, for example through onsite links, onsite information/signage, shops offering change for PT users• Public transport access to the site including hopper bus• Pedestrian movement within the site and connectivity to surrounding areas• Capacity of public transport, local pavements/walkways and pedestrian crossing to cope with peak demands during match times• Design of walkways through parking areas, including capacity to cope with peak demands from retail units and the football stadium, aesthetic quality, lighting, soft (green) landscaping, rest areas and issues of long-term maintenance• Aesthetic quality of the development• Access to and utilisation of the site during evenings and weekends, including the potential issues presented by private ownership• Crime prevention and fear of crime <p>11. To ensure best practice for inclusive design the Merseyside Code of Practice on Access & Mobility should be followed (http://www.accesscode.info/) to ensure that public rights of way and off-street footpaths are designed to be accessible to disabled</p>
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	people
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loss of green space could reduce levels of physical activity in current and potential future users • The loss of green linkages may reduce access to social and community networks and services during construction • Loss of green space may lead to reduction in levels of perceived health status in residents close to the development 	<p>12. Incorporate additional areas of soft (green) landscaping into the development</p> <p>13. Create a partnerships (e.g. EFC, Tesco, community groups, BSF) to create and maintain green space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve the community in the identification of replacement green space <p>14. Consider findings of Green Space Assessment (KMBC) and the response to development control when available</p>
Noise and Air quality	
<p>Increased noise levels impact on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Annoyance ➤ Sleep disturbance ➤ Children’s learning ➤ Cardiovascular health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be an increase in noise levels during; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction 	<p>15. Provide information about the levels of exposure (dose and number exposed) for air quality measures and noise</p> <p>16. Select night and day delivery in specified time slots with regards to reducing health impacts</p> <p>17. Monitor and fine deliveries outside of time slots with money going to the community fund</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operation ○ Match day • Construction will cause exposure to noise levels above WHO guidelines in residents and other people in proximity to the site leading to negative impacts on health • Operation will cause exposure to noise levels above WHO guidelines in residents and other people in proximity to the site leading to negative impacts on health • Match days will cause temporary exposure to noise levels above WHO guidelines for people living close to the stadium, parking and access routes • The development will cause an increase in air pollution • Increases in air pollution could lead to negative impacts on health 	
<p>Light</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting may cause annoyance and sleep disturbance in residents living proximal to the development 	<p>18. Identify whether light disturbance is a potential problem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigate against if necessary
<p>Transport</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road traffic will increase with the development • An increase in the number of RTAs may result from increases in the volume of traffic and may lead to an increase in casualties • RTA will disproportionately impact on children, elderly people, pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists, workers, tourists and people in lower socio-economic groups • Increases in traffic will act as a barrier to physical activity 	<p>19. Specific measures should be developed, in consultation with affected local people, to address parking issues resulting from the construction and operational phases of development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publicise parking plan • Carry out an assessment of park and ride facilities (current and future) focussing on reducing the need for car parking and providing space for green space • For all actions, consider the development of indicators to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of implementation • The findings of evaluations should be actively used to amend and improved implementation strategies
<p>Community and social capital</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current issues around communication with and engagement of the local community is causing stress, anxiety, distrust and feelings of lack of control in some local residents • Perceptions of low control and low involvement in decision making about the development may heighten perceptions of public health risk from potential pollution • Already existing concern in the community about current sources of pollution and health risks may also heighten perceptions of public 	<p>20. Set up a Community Trust Fund which would have an annual investment from the developers to invest in projects that directly benefit areas affected by the development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fund should aim to improve quality of life and reduce health inequalities in the communities affected by the development • Investigate linking trust Fund to Kirkby Regeneration Forum • The structure would involve community representation in determining how the fund is allocated. Trustees should also include nominees of KMBC, KPCT, Tesco, EFC, EITC • Coordinate fund activities with EITC programme • Establish a Health Forum linked to the Regeneration Forum which receives regular reports on health impact data related to the developments activities

<p>health risk from potential pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect data in affected areas on social capital (social support, integration, networks, control beliefs, involvement in decision-making) mental health and perceived health risks and monitor • Produce and publicise a review of potential health impacts (e.g. noise and air quality) so that public can understand and assess risk for themselves <p>21. Review formal and informal mechanisms to engage with local residents and communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a communication group to coordinate communication related to the development. Membership should include KMBC, KPCT, Tesco, EFC, community representatives and other relevant partners where appropriate (e.g. Merseytravel) • Develop and implement a coordinated community involvement and communications strategy • Information about the ‘what’, ‘when’ and ‘how’ of the development of both the detailed proposal and the outline proposal areas (existing town centre) to be provided e.g. newsletter, information on green space, environmental issues, health etc • Publicise the evidence from the consultation and present in easily understandable format; ideally from an independent group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased employment associated with the development may facilitate positive mental health linked to new positive social networks for those moving from unemployment into employment 	<p>See recommendations 1-9</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loss of green space and potential detrimental effects on existing town centre may negatively impact on community pride and identity 	<p>See recommendation 12-14</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forced relocation of residential housing may negatively impact on existing social networks and cause stress and anxiety. 	<p>22. Define a relocation needs plan including health and support needs, and duration (before, during, after)</p> <p>23. Develop specific packages of support for different population groups, e.g., older people, BME groups, people on low income, young people</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development may negatively impact on privacy and safety of residents proximal to the development 	<p>See recommendation 10</p>
<p>Lifestyle</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There may be an increase in the range and availability of healthy foods, this will have a marginal impact on health 	<p>24. KPCT, KMBC, EFC and Tesco investigate options for developing a coordinated approach for promoting health as part of the development. This could include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting the development as a healthy/health promoting development Promoting healthy eating and living Encouraging physical activity Publicising local health services (e.g. screening)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction period may increase perceptions of hazards creating barriers to physical activity 	<p>25. Provide residents local to the development and the construction routes with information about the nature and timing of construction activities and provide accurate updates as appropriate</p> <p>26. Prevent workers parking in residential areas</p> <p>27. Prevent construction and worker vehicles parking on local pavements/walkways and</p>

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	<p>green areas</p> <p>28. Monitor and maintain warning signs, lighting and barriers to a high standard to address issues such as vandalism</p> <p>29. Develop and implement a complaints procedure and act on complaints from local residents</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The operational period may increase perceptions of hazards and create barriers to physical activity (residential areas, transport routes and within the development) 	<p>30. High quality, inclusive urban design is key to the promotion of physically active transport. The development should be sensitive to the characteristics of the site and surrounding areas. For specific recommendations see Urban Design recommendations</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interventions to promote physical activity as part of the development may increase physical activity levels 	<p>31. Develop home delivery schemes to facilitate/encourage walking and cycling. Ensure this does not exacerbate existing inequalities (i.e. appropriate minimum purchase amount)</p>
Health services	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and operation may negatively impact on ambulance response times • Match days may negatively impact on ambulance response times • Construction may hinder access to existing health facilities • Operation and match days may increase demand for walk in services • Match days may increase demand for Aintree Hospital Emergency Department • The development may affect availability of patient and staff parking • Integration of New primary Care Centre and the development 	<p>32. Assess the operational concerns identified by KPCT including the capacity of local services to cope with increased demand particularly during peak match times</p> <p>33. Ensure that KPCT does not have to divert funds away from other areas to contend with changes in demand resulting from the development</p> <p>34. Form a liaison group consisting of the emergency services, the local authority, EFC and representatives from the community</p> <p>35. A coordinated strategy to address identified match day issues should be put in place and regularly monitored by the group</p> <p>36. Every incident of emergency service vehicle call on a match day should be examined and monitored.</p>
<p>Access</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction may impact on local residents ability to access community/ social networks and services 	<p>See recommendation 10-11</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation may impact on local residents 	<p>See recommendation 9-11</p>

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<p>ability to access community/ social networks and services</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-locating council and PCT services could impact on accessibility of these services 	<p>37. Ensure provision of new accommodation for services (e.g. PCT, KMBC, Library etc.) is accessible to all population groups</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shifting services out of the town centre may affect the accessibility of these services • Shifting services out of the town centre may particularly affect the already disadvantaged groups increasing health inequalities 	<p>38. Work together with services (e.g. Carers Centre) currently in the town centre to identify accommodation requirements to ensure that they remain accessible</p> <p>39. During construction ensure access to services is not compromised</p>
<p>Stadium</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases in employment opportunities for people in Kirkby, Knowsley and the North West associated with the Stadium development may lead to potential health gains • A proportion of jobs at the Stadium (up to 400) may be filled by local people • Increase in economic growth attributed to the Stadium will result in improved health outcomes for the region 	<p>See recommendations 1-9</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Match days will cause temporary exposure to noise levels above WHO guidelines for people living close to the stadium, parking and access routes • Match days will cause temporary increase in air pollution 	<p>See recommendation 15-17</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Match days will cause a significant increase in traffic levels resulting in an increased risk of RTAs 	<p>40. Consider the findings of the Urban Design Review (KMBC, 2008) in conjunction with the formal response of the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE, 13th March 2008) and develop and implement actions to address the key design deficiencies identified. In particular consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicts between pedestrians, cyclists and motorists • Traffic calming measures (including speed restrictions, road design and widths, signage and sleeping policemen) • Capacity of local pavements/walkways and pedestrian crossing to cope with peak demands during match times • Design of walkways through parking areas, including capacity to cope with peak demands
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stadium may positively impact on community pride and identity 	<p>41. EFC and EITC to provide the HIA steering group with a report on how they are planning on contributing to and supporting Kirkby and Knowsley residents. In particular, provide information on options including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Use of meeting rooms at the club for local community groups b. Discounts for local residents on admission charges for stadium facilities c. Club sponsorship of community newsletters

	<p>d. Christmas parties for senior citizens etc</p> <p>e. Providing study support centre</p> <p>42. Enterprise Agency (for an example see Middleborough in the Community)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If EFC joins the Healthy Stadia network this may impact on the health of employees, fans and the local community 	<p>43. EFC and EITC have an important role to play as a healthy setting for health promotion in Kirkby. In order to develop this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EFC should become a 'healthy stadia' in the EU Healthy Stadia Network. As part of its role as a healthy stadia EFC should consider and adopt where appropriate examples of good practice identified in the EU Healthy Stadia project A healthy stadia group involving EITC, EFC, Healthy Stadia, KPCT, KMBC and other relevant partners should be established. This group would coordinate a partnership approach to health promotion This group could also create and maintain a partnership approach to the provision of recreational and leisure activity in the area including other relevant partners where appropriate (e.g. BSF). This may involve identifying and developing relevant funding streams which would, for example, allow younger players to access sports and other facilities <p>44. EFC should demonstrate corporate responsibility through becoming an example of good practice in the supply of food and drink</p> <p>a. This should include a requirement on food suppliers to provide healthy options</p> <p>45. As community ambassadors EFC/ EITC should provide role models especially for young men encouraging physical activity and promoting health</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stadium may increase availability of 	<p>46. Take measures to ensure that provision of food and drink in the development does not</p>

Kirkby Health Impact Assessment Findings

<p>alcohol and unhealthy food which may negatively impact on alcohol consumption and diet of fans and the local community</p>	<p>exacerbate unhealthy eating and drinking behaviour</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Match days will impact on local health services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increased demand for walk in services ○ Increased demand for Aintree Hospital Emergency Department ○ Pedestrian and vehicle access to local health services ○ Ambulance response times 	<p>See recommendation 32-36</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Match days may impact on local residents ability to access community/ social networks and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See recommendations 10, 19 and 40 <p>47. Provide local residents with accurate information about match times. Consider the implications of match times to the provision of public services, e.g. GP appointments</p>
<p>Monitoring</p>	
	<p>48. Tesco and KMBC must ensure their actions do not increase health inequalities and work towards reducing existing inequalities in the communities impacted on by the development. This should involve evidence based appraisal and monitoring of how the developments activities impact on health using this health impact assessment as a starting point</p>