

15.1 INTRODUCTION

15.1.1 Company

CBRE Ltd

15.1.2 Author

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15.1.3 Chapter Purpose

This chapter of the ES assesses the likely significant effects of the proposed development on the environment in terms of socio-economics. The chapter and its supporting appendices describe the planning policy context, the assessment methodology; the baseline conditions at the application site and surroundings; the likely significant effects; the mitigation measures required to prevent, reduce or offset any significant adverse effects; the likely residual effects after these measures have been employed; and the cumulative effects. In summary, the objectives of the chapter present the results of the assessment of potential impacts and likely effects related to:

- Employment;
- Expenditure;
- Social value;
- Population;
- Housing provision;
- Education;
- Healthcare; and
- Open space and playspace.

The assessment has also taken into consideration the effects of Covid-19 where relevant.

15.1.4 Chapter Updates for Revised Layout (December 2020 Submission)

This ES chapter relating to Socio-Economics has been reviewed as part of the revised December 2020 submission, and amendments to the baseline information have been undertaken, which primarily relate to the availability of more up to date school and healthcare data.

In accordance with the methodology outlined in Chapter 2, a Level 2 update has been undertaken, due to the relevance and scale of the proposed development amendments (including amendments to the building locations and uses), and baseline data validity.

The sections that have been updated are:

- Section 15.3;
- Section 15.4; and

Section 15.6.

15.1.5 Figures

No figures have been produced for this chapter.

15.1.6 Appendices

- Appendix 15.1: Economic Impact Assessment (authored by CBRE Ltd);
- Appendix 15.2: The Societal Value of the Relocation of Everton Football Club (authored by Real Worth and updated by Simetrica-Jacobs); and
- Appendix 15.3: Social Infrastructure Baseline (authored by CBRE Ltd).

The chapter has also been based on the Public Benefits Case which is contained within Section 8 of the Planning Statement and Section 8 of the Planning Statement Addendum, submitted alongside the planning application.

15.2 METHODOLOGY

15.2.1 Guidance

- HM Treasury, The Green Book: Central Government Guidance on Appraisal and Evaluation (2018);
- Homes and Communities Agency (HCA), Employment Density Guide (Third Edition, 2015); and
- HCA, Additionality Guide (Fourth Edition, 2014).

15.2.2 Legislation & Policy

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2019);
- Liverpool Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (adopted 2002);
- Emerging Local Plan for Liverpool (2018);
- Economic Strategies: A summary of relevant economic strategy documents from the Liverpool City Region (LCR) Combined Authority, Liverpool Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and Liverpool City Council (LCC);
- LCC's Infrastructure Delivery Programme (IDP) (2018); and
- LCC's Open Space Report and Standards (2017).

15.2.3 Consultees

The societal value assessment (undertaken by Real Worth and updated by Simetrica-Jacobs), engaged with the Club, Everton in the Community (EitC) staff, EitC beneficiaries and the People's Project Design Team to identify, analyse, quantify and communicate the societal (social and environmental) value of the Goodison Park Legacy Project (GPLP) and the growth of EitC.

Scoping

No comments in relation to socio-economics were received.

15.2.4 Consideration of Climate Change

The consideration of climate change is not relevant to the assessment of socio-economic impacts of the proposed development.

15.2.5 Consideration of Human Health

The social value assessment contained within Appendix 15.2 considers the social value impact of the proposed development on health (physical/mental) and wellbeing.

15.2.6 Consideration of Risk of Major Accidents and/or Disasters

The consideration of risk of major accidents and/or disasters is not relevant to the assessment of socio-economic impacts of the proposed development.

15.2.7 Alternatives

No alternatives are proposed which are of relevance to this chapter.

15.2.8 Geographical Scope of Assessment

The following spatial designations were deemed the most appropriate for measuring the contribution of the proposed development:

- Local – Kirkdale Ward (BMD) and County Ward (Goodison Park);
- Local Authority – LCC;
- Sub-Regional – LCR;
- Regional – North West Region (NWR); and
- National – UK.

It should be noted that the LCR is made up of the combined authorities of Liverpool, Halton, Knowsley, Sefton, Wirral and St Helens.

In regards to the economic assessment, Liverpool City and North West regions were deemed the most appropriate for reporting purposes given the economic influence of the proposed development, the relative compactness of LCR and the need to reflect the potential influence within the NWR. In addition, it was necessary to use geographically aggregated data where appropriate, as the use of salary and other sensitive data meant it was necessary to safeguard client confidentiality.

15.2.9 Temporal Scope of Assessment

The 'opening year' for all development within the site is 2028, with site preparation and enabling works commencing in Q3 2024.

For the purposes of the assessment, two stages of the proposed development have been assessed: construction stage and operational stage.

The social value is the value generated over a ten year period according to Real Worth's report and over a 25 year period according to Simetrica-Jacobs report (in terms of changes to people's lives).

The assessment scenarios have been considered as appropriate within the chapter.

15.2.10 Assessment of Baseline Conditions & Receptor Sensitivity

The existing characteristics of the local area form the baseline against which the proposed development and its impacts are considered.

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The approach to forming the economic baseline was to analyse highly confidential information across a range of output variables received from the Applicant. These variables were then used to support accurate estimates of the potential impacts of the proposed development, by modelling the results in accordance with Green Book, HCA and related guidance. In order to support this approach, the following details were sourced from the Applicant and associated entities such as EitC:

- Latest Everton business plan/annual report;
- Bramley Moore Dock (BMD) proposals/business plan/wider development site plan;
- Goodison Park Legacy Project proposals/business plan/site plan;
- Latest EitC annual report, impact reports, masterplan and outcome results;
- All personnel wages by geography (domicile);
- Volunteer numbers and costs;
- Marketing spend/value;
- Supplier expenditure (all sites) by geography (source PAYE location);
- Supporters data; and
- Any other source of expenditure or income generation.

In addition, with regard to the social value assessment, the information was obtained via direct interviews supported by information from monitoring reports, testimonials, case studies, participant survey information, academic studies and reports of EitC programs, other reporting requirements for funders and direct correspondence with program delivery teams.

The assessment of social infrastructure baseline conditions was undertaken with reference to:

- School data on local facilities and capacity (2020); and
- NHS data on local services and capacity (2020).

The following receptors have been considered in this assessment:

- Labour Market & Employment;
- Labour Market & Skills;
- Local Economy;
- Local Community; and
- Local Social Infrastructure.

Table 15.1 sets out the scale of sensitivity that has been applied to receptors identified and considered within this assessment.

Table 15.1
Scale of Receptor Sensitivity Used in the Assessment

| SENSITIVITY | DESCRIPTION |
|-------------|--|
| High | Local site and neighbourhood population and economy (especially where there is low resilience). |
| Medium | Local authority and regional population and economy (especially where there is medium resilience). |
| Low | National population and economy (especially where there is high resilience). |

15.2.11 Assessment of Magnitude

The assessment was undertaken based on the description of development contained in chapter 3 of this volume of the ES. Table 15.2 indicates the scale of impact magnitude that has been used in undertaking the assessment.

Table 15.2
Scale of Impact Magnitude Used in the Assessment

| MAGNITUDE | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|--|
| Large | Substantial effect on receptors and high number of receptors affected. |
| Medium | Noticeable effect on receptors and medium number of receptors affected. |
| Small | Hardly perceptible effect on receptors and low number of receptors affected. |

15.2.12 Assessment of Significance

The assessment of significance within this chapter is based on the matrix presented in Table 15.3.

Table 15.3
Significance Matrix

| MAGNITUDE OF EFFECT | SENSITIVITY OF RECEPTOR | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | High | Medium | Low |
| Large | Major Significance | Moderate Significance | Minor Significance |
| Medium | Moderate Significance | Minor Significance | [1] |
| Small | Minor Significance | [1] | Negligible Significance |

[1] The choice between ‘Minor Significance’ and ‘Negligible Significance’ will depend on the specifics of the impact and will be down to professional judgement and reasoning.

n.b. ‘Negligible Significance’ includes ‘Neutral’ and ‘No Impact’ assessments.

15.2.13 Relevant Associated Development

No associated development is proposed which is of relevance to this chapter.

15.2.14 Assumptions/Limitations

Key assumptions/limitations for the economic impact assessment, social value assessment and the social infrastructure assessment are presented in Appendices 15.1, 15.2 and 15.3 respectively.

The key assumptions/limitations for the chapter are:

- Due to the Applicant's fundamental commitment to ensuring local benefits and the generation of training and apprenticeships, including employers' requirements for such measures within early contractor tender exercises, the consideration of these has been combined with the design interventions and undertaken as one comprehensive assessment rather than the individual interventions being broken down.
- There are a number of flexible uses associated with the proposed development which have not been taken into consideration within the assessment as it's currently uncertain what will be brought forward in those areas. Although commentary on the potential uses have been provided within Section 15.7, in regards to mitigation.
- With regard to the education assessment, the proportion of primary aged children (5-11) and secondary aged children (12-16) has been based on a 50:50 ratio.
- The generation of additional wage income and household income effects are interchangeable.
- With regard to the cumulative assessment, where the deadweight (and not only in displacement terms) of the proposed development has been taken into consideration, BMD is a cumulative scheme given its operational and EitC links to the Club. Therefore, the cumulative assessment is based on the People's Project as a whole which includes the Ten Streets development as the closest largest scheme to BMD that has not yet been approved and therefore will be the most impacted by the People's Project coming forward.
- The financial data reported in the chapter is drawn from the technical reports at Appendices 15.1 and 15.2. By its nature it has been calculated through a number of mechanisms that have attributed it to various sources such as spend, job creation, revenue and income. As a consequence, through the consideration of indirect and induced multiplier effects, there may be some limited data duplication. As far as practicable this has been avoided, but it should be noted that this cannot be ruled out entirely.

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15.3 BASELINE CONDITIONS

| KEY RECEPTORS | DESCRIPTION | SENSITIVITY | FURTHER INFORMATION |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Deprivation | <p>LCC is ranked the 4th most deprived local authority area nationally. At a sub-regional level, there are significant and challenging issues despite many years of public intervention to address them.</p> <p>At the local level, it is clear that the issues apparent at the sub-regional level are significantly heightened for County ward, in which the site is located. Deprivation indices for North Liverpool demonstrate a community that is suffering severe deprivation against all indicators, with declining populations reflective of an area which remains in economic distress. Parts of these wards are within the 1% most deprived in the country. These structural issues will no doubt be exacerbated as the economic impact of the global pandemic is realised.</p> <p>Deprivation indices that showed prevalence in the North Liverpool wards were Employment, Crime, and Education, Skills and Training.</p> | N/A | Appendix 15.1, Volume III |
| Labour Market & Employment & Skills | <p>The site currently comprises the existing Everton Football Club stadium and has the capacity to seat up to 39,572 people.</p> <p>The LCR is one facing major socio-economic challenges driven by a complex set of problems including a mix of major deprivation, severe supply side weaknesses and a significant lack of opportunities (compounded by uncertainty in relation to Brexit). This was illustrated in the LCR Growth Strategy ‘Building Our Future’ (2016), which highlights significant issues in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Jobs Gap — LCR has the lowest employment rate of the largest cities in the UK and very low jobs density compared with other core cities.Worklessness — High levels of long-term sickness and significantly higher proportions of workless households than the national average.Skills Gap — One of the lowest educational attainment and skilled worker rates in the country. 15.9% of the population lack any formal qualifications, whereas only 25.7% have any higher level qualifications. <p>These socio-economic indicators are now seeing a significant and rapidly moving negative shift, driven by the unprecedented economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on jobs and economic activity. Whilst the long-term implications of the pandemic on the economy are uncertain, it is becoming clear that there will be a substantial and prolonged impact in the short- and medium-term, which has the potential to widen the gap in economic performance between the North West and the UK.</p> | High | Appendix 15.1, Volume III |
| Local Economy | <p>The LCR Growth Strategy ‘Building Our Future’ (2016) also highlights the following significant issues in terms of the local economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Wealth Gap — GVA per head remains about three quarters of the UK average (£20,696 against £27,555) implying an aggregate £10bn wealth gap.Productivity Gap — High levels of economic inactivity contribute to very low wealth per person at £20,696 GVA per capita.Business Gap — Generated by low business birth and survival rates, a relatively small stock of businesses, coupled with an over-dependence on public sector jobs. In 2019, there were only 274 businesses per 10,000 population. <p>As per the above, it is inevitable that the Covid-19 pandemic will have a substantial and prolonged impact on the local economy.</p> | High | Appendix 15.1, Volume III |
| Local Community | <p>The following items represent the social context of the local area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ethnic diversity was half the national average in North Liverpool wards, with just 8.1% of the population identifying as BAME (Black, Asian, Minority Ethnicity) compared to 17.6% nationally.Qualification attainment is low in the North Liverpool wards, with 40% of working age adults having no qualifications, almost double the national level of 22.7%. Only 12% of 16-64-year-old residents have achieved a Level 4 qualification, compared to 27.2% nationally.Life expectancy was 5 years lower than the national average in the North Liverpool wards in 2015-2017. Major diseases such as cancer, cardio-vascular disease and respiratory diseases all had extremely high Standardised Mortality Rates (SMR) compared to Liverpool and the country. Alcohol-related deaths were high in all four of the wards that make up North Liverpool, at an average of 3,682 deaths per 100,000 population, compared to 2,919 for Liverpool. Mental health problems showed higher occurrence than at borough and national levels, across the four wards. This was true for common mental health problems as well as for more severe mental health problems. Severe mental health problems had a prevalence of 1,722 per 100,000 population compared to 860 per 100,000 population nationally. Child obesity levels were extremely high for the area, 25.7% for 4-5-year-olds and 41.1% for 10-11-year-olds, compared to 9.3% and 19.6% respectively for the country.In 2018 crime rates were high in the North Liverpool wards, at an average of 147 crimes per 1,000 population and were highest in Everton and County wards. In December 2018 violent crime made up 30% of all crime and 15% was anti-social behaviour. In 2018 the crime rate for the seven wards in South Sefton was 143.0 per 1,000 population, with a peak in Linacre of 220 crimes per 1,000 population. In December 2018, 29% of all crime was violent crime and 21% was anti-social behaviour. | High (except for Housing which is Medium) | Appendix 15.2 and Appendix 15.3, Volume III |

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| KEY RECEPTORS | DESCRIPTION | SENSITIVITY | FURTHER INFORMATION |
|---|--|-------------|---------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Whilst there are no households on the existing application site, the 2011 Census shows that at the local level there is a high proportion of terraced houses, which comprise 81% of the housing stock. In comparison, terraced houses make up 41% and 30% of the housing stock at the local authority and regional levels respectively, with a further 35% and 53% comprising detached and semi-detached. In terms of housing tenure, 46% of the households at the local level are owned outright which is approximately equal to the reported 47% at the local authority level and lower than the reported 65% regionally. The local level has a slightly higher level of private rented households at 29% compared to 23% at the local authority level. Correspondingly, the local level has a slightly lower proportion of social rented households at 23% compared to the local authority level at 28%. | | |
| Local Social Infrastructure Education Facilities, Healthcare Facilities and Open Space & Playspace | <p>The following items represent the social context of the local area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">There are 11 primary schools in the local authority area that are within one mile of the application site. The nearest of which is Gwladys Street Primary and Nursery School, which is located approximately 0.01 miles east of the application site. The most recent publicly available data for the academic year 2018 to 2019 indicates that for those primary schools within a one mile radius of the application site there is net capacity of 313 primary school places. There are five secondary schools in the local authority area located within three miles of the application site. The nearest of which, excluding the Everton Free School and Sixth Form College, is Alsop High School, located approximately 0.4 miles north-east of the application site. The most recent publicly available data for the academic year 2018 to 2019 indicates that the secondary school has a net capacity of 955 secondary school places.There are 11 GP surgeries within one mile of the application site, all of which are currently accepting new patients. The identified GP surgeries have an average list size of 3,752 patients per GP. This is above the benchmark of 1,800 patients per GP, excluding The Bousfield Surgery, commonly used in healthcare planning and recommended by the Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU). In total, there is currently a surplus against the best practice benchmark of 1,800 patients per GP of 1,958.The Open Space Report and Standards (2017), authored by Knight, Kavanagh and Page (KKP), assessed 320 sites as open space provision in the local authority, which is the equivalent of over 1,755 hectares. The application site is located within the Inner North area. In general, it is considered that the availability of open space provision is satisfactory. This is especially the case for open space such as parks and gardens, nature areas and play areas for children. Teenage provision has a higher percentage of respondents who are dissatisfied with provision, which may reflect a lack of provision catering for older age ranges. The provision for catering for older age ranges is found at sites classified as Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play (NEAPs). Although all areas with the exception of the Outer North contain provision of this type. | Low | Appendix 15.3, Volume III |

15.4 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

| PHASE | DESCRIPTION | ADVERSE/BENEFICIAL |
|--------------|---|--------------------|
| Construction | Employment Impact: The proposed development will support construction jobs both directly and indirectly. | Beneficial |
| Construction | Training & Apprenticeship Impact: An increase in the number of construction training/apprenticeship programmes. | Beneficial |
| Construction | GVA Impact: The construction phase will generate additional wage and expenditure based GVA for the local economy. | Beneficial |
| Operation | Employment Impact: The proposed development will support operational jobs directly and create other job opportunities indirectly. | Beneficial |
| Operation | GVA Impact: The operational phase will generate additional wage and expenditure based GVA for the local economy. | Beneficial |
| Operation | Wage Income: The operational phase will generate additional wages for the local economy. | Beneficial |
| Operation | Expenditure: The operational phase will generate additional expenditure for the local economy, through the supply chain, supporters, events and tourism. | Beneficial |
| Operation | Social Value: The increase in societal value as a result of the proposed development; i.e sustainable return generated. | Beneficial |
| Operation | Housing: The proposed development will bring forward new housing. | Beneficial |
| Operation | Education Facilities: The new population will result in an increased demand for education facilities. | Adverse/Beneficial |
| Operation | Healthcare Facilities: The new population will result in an increased demand for healthcare facilities. | Adverse/Beneficial |
| Operation | Open Space & Playspace: The proposed development will bring forward open space and playspace. | Adverse/Beneficial |

15.5 DESIGN INTERVENTIONS

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| PHASE | DESIGN INTERVENTIONS & POSSIBLE EFFECT BEING MITIGATED/ENHANCED | DESIGN INTERVENTION & MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURE | HOW SECURED / TRIGGER | MAGNITUDE | ADVERSE/BENEFICIAL | FURTHER INFORMATION |
|--------------|---|---|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Construction | Generation of construction employment | <p>A Construction Management Plan (CMP) has been submitted as part of the planning application for BMD which forms part of The People’s Project. It includes the following commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Creating a pipeline of future talent (apprentices) where requirements will be reviewed for on-site and off-site heritage;■ Supporting economic growth (employment and supply chain);■ Running programmes in partnership with EitC, mirroring their programmes using construction as a ‘pull’, as they do with sport;■ Being innovative by moving away from traditional commitment to just numbers, i.e. work experience, school visits, combining these into meaningful and structured programmes where benefits can be seen; and■ Supporting adults on EitC programmes to the jobs market. | Planning condition | Large | Beneficial | N/A |

15.6 ASSESSMENT PRE-MITIGATION (INCLUDING DESIGN INTERVENTION)

| PHASE | RECEPTOR(S) AFFECTED | IMPACT | MAGNITUDE | SIGNIFICANCE | FURTHER MITIGATION PROPOSED? | FURTHER INFORMATION |
|--------------|----------------------------|---|-----------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Construction | Labour Market & Employment | Employment Impact: The combined capital cost of the GPLP is estimated at £82.5m. This includes the development of the illustrative masterplan and wider scheme as well as ancillary public realm and transport developments. As such, the £82.5m of total expenditure is expected to create 1,328 jobs for the sub-region. | Medium | Moderate Beneficial | No | Appendix 15.1, Volume III |
| Construction | Labour Market & Skills | Training & Apprenticeship Impact: The proposed development is likely to generate demand for significant skills and training programmes locally in order to support local entry to these job opportunities. The assumption for trainees generated by a development scheme is 1 trainee/apprentice per £1m of construction spend. Therefore, the proposed development at the GPLP could generate places for 82 new trainees or apprentices. | Small | Minor Beneficial | No | Appendix 15.1, Volume III |
| Construction | Local Economy | GVA Impact: From the £82.5m of total expenditure, the project generates a GVA of £69m for the sub-region. | Medium | Moderate Beneficial | No | Appendix 15.1, Volume III |
| Operation | Labour Market & Employment | Employment Impact: Taking account of additionality factors, the impact of the GPLP is estimated to create 452 net additional jobs at the sub-regional level. The impact of the GPLP on supplier jobs is to increase the scale of net additional jobs supported by 6 jobs at the sub-regional level and 8 jobs supported at the regional level. As part of the GPLP, EitC should contribute 17 additional jobs at the sub-regional level and 27 additional jobs at the regional level. In terms of the volunteer base supporting the work of the EitC the GPLP should support 45 additional volunteer jobs at the sub-regional level. | Small | Minor Beneficial | No | Appendix 15.1, Volume III |
| Operation | Labour Market & Employment | GVA Impact: The 173 new homes to be brought forward as a result of the GPLP would generate 138 new jobs. This employment is estimated to generate £6.7m in GVA. Taking account of additionality factors, estimated net additional GVA of almost £22m at the sub-regional level is expected to be generated from the 452 net additional jobs at the operational stage of the proposed development. As part of the GPLP, EitC should contribute £0.82m in GVA at the sub-regional level. | Medium | Moderate Beneficial | No | Appendix 15.1, Volume III |
| Operation | Local Economy | Household Income: The 173 new homes to be brought forward as a result of the GPLP would generate 415 new residents. Taking account of additionality factors, the estimated net additional household income based on this population at the sub-regional level is £6.8m. | Medium | Moderate Beneficial | No | Appendix 15.1, Volume III |
| Operation | Local Economy | Expenditure: As mentioned above, suppliers make a considerable contribution to the local and regional economy. The GPLP will therefore increase the scale of net additional expenditure by £0.28m at the sub-regional level and £0.38m at the regional level. As part of the GPLP, EitC should generate £0.37m of expenditure at the sub-regional level and £0.57m at the regional level. The EitC volunteer expected value is £0.77m at the sub-regional level. | Small | Minor Beneficial | No | Appendix 15.1, Volume III |

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| PHASE | RECEPTOR(S) AFFECTED | IMPACT | MAGNITUDE | SIGNIFICANCE | FURTHER MITIGATION PROPOSED? | FURTHER INFORMATION |
|-----------|--|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Operation | Local Community — Social Value | <p>Social Value: Maintaining the presence of Everton Football Club within its immediate and wider community is extremely important. Evidence from the Mental Health Forum highlights the importance of football and associated clubs to the psychological well-being of supporters and in turn the immediate community — in this case the Blue Path**. Maintaining the linkages therefore between the old and new stadium is of heightened importance to the Applicant. In addition, the Club’s decision not to fully convert the commercial asset that is Goodison Park and to both consolidate its presence and community input within the County ward cannot be overstated as a value-adding/additional contribution to the community.</p> <p>The total additional societal value of the GPLP as a result of the relocation of the Club to BMD is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ According to Real Worth, over the 10-year period, in monetary terms it is £79.4m; and■ According to Simetrica-Jacobs, over the 25-year period it is £148m, split between BMD (£47.5m), GPLP (£58.2m) and EitC (£42.3m). <p>**The Blue Path is intended to link Goodison Park with BMD via a series of development, wayfinding and signage.</p> | Medium | Moderate Beneficial | No | Appendix 15.2, Volume III |
| Operation | Local Community — Housing | <p>Provision of New Housing: As set out in Policy H1 Housing Requirement of the Emerging Local Plan for Liverpool (2018), the requirement for housing provision involves delivery of 34,780 net additional dwellings over the plan period 2013-2033, equating to 1,739 dwellings per year.</p> <p>Therefore the delivery of 173 new residential units would represent 0.5% of the plan period requirement or 9.9% of the annual requirement.</p> | Small | Minor Beneficial | No | Appendix 15.3, Volume III |
| Operation | Local Social Infrastructure — Education Facilities | <p>Increased Demand for Education Facilities: The proposed development would deliver 173 residential units. Based on LCC’s child yield ratio of 4.4 dwellings per child, this generates a child yield of 39.3 children. Based on a 50:50 ratio this equates to 19.65 primary aged children and 19.65 secondary aged children.</p> <p>The proposed development’s forecast child yield would result in an increased demand for school places. The net increase in demand for school places is likely to be less than the total number of children living in the proposed development as some children may be moving to the proposed development from within the local authority and therefore may already have a local school place, and some children may attend private school. Therefore, the assessment of the proposed development’s total child yield represents a conservative position.</p> <p><u>Primary</u></p> <p>The existing baseline analysis of the primary schools that include the application site within their catchments indicates that there is currently a surplus in places. Therefore, considering the proposed development in the context of the baseline it is considered to result in a Negligible effect at the local authority level based on the number of primary aged children it will bring forward resulting in a need for an additional 0.7 primary classes (where a maximum class size is 30 pupils).</p> <p><u>Secondary</u></p> <p>The existing baseline analysis of the secondary schools that include the application site within their catchments indicates that there is currently a surplus in places within the local authority. Therefore, considering the proposed development in the context of the baseline it is considered to result in a Negligible effect at the local authority level based on the number of secondary aged children it will bring forward resulting in a need for an additional 0.7 secondary classes (where a maximum class size is 30 pupils).</p> | Primary: Small Secondary: Small | Negligible | Yes | Appendix 15.3, Volume III |
| Operation | Local Social Infrastructure — Healthcare Facilities | <p>Increased Demand for Healthcare Facilities: The proposed development would deliver 173 residential units. Based on England’s average occupancy of 2.4 persons per dwelling, this generates a population of 415.</p> <p>The proposed development’s additional forecast population of 415 would result in the need for the equivalent of 0.23 additional full-time GPs, reflecting a ratio of 1,800 patients to GPs. As set out in Appendix 15.3, there is a surplus of available capacity within the GP surgeries located within proximity to the application site.</p> <p>Therefore, with the population generated as a result of the proposed development, it would result in a Negligible effect at a local authority level with respect to GP provision, which is not considered significant.</p> | Small | Negligible | Yes | Appendix 15.3, Volume III |
| Operation | Local Social Infrastructure — Open Space & Playspace | <p>Provision of Open Space & Playspace: Open space and playspace provision within the local authority is considered relatively satisfactory. The proposed development’s forecast population of 415 would result in a demand for 0.33 hectares of parks and gardens and 0.1 hectares of ‘Equipped/Designated Play Areas’ based on the Fields in Trust (FiT) standards.</p> <p>The proposed development would bring forward a total of 0.36 hectares of park and 0.33 hectares of hard public open space, including an additional 0.06 hectares of flexible public realm which may becoming hard public open space or car parking, depending on the parking requirement. Although no publicly accessible play areas are included in the proposals at this stage as the application is in outline, with all matters reserved, the illustrative masterplan shows that residents could have access to ‘play streets’ totalling 0.12 hectares that is a space between terraces which are pedestrianised for children to play in but with no formal equipment.</p> | Open Space: Small Playspace: Small | Negligible | Yes | Appendix 15.3, Volume III |

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| PHASE | RECEPTOR(S) AFFECTED | IMPACT | MAGNITUDE | SIGNIFICANCE | FURTHER MITIGATION PROPOSED? | FURTHER INFORMATION |
|-------|----------------------|--|-----------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | <p>In addition, there will be private and communal outdoor areas for users of the application site which will total up to 0.58 hectares, including private gardens for the residents.</p> <p>The proposed development would slightly exceed the policy requirements for open space and playspace. As the application is at outline stage, details of the open space and playspace to be provided are not included within this application. Therefore, currently, provision of open space and playspace is considered to result in Negligible effects at both the local site level and local authority level.</p> | | | | |

15.7 MITIGATION & ENHANCEMENT MEASURES

| PHASE | POSSIBLE EFFECT BEING MITIGATED | MITIGATION MEASURE | HOW SECURED / TRIGGER | MAGNITUDE POST-MITIGATION | ADVERSE/BENEFICIAL | FURTHER INFORMATION |
|-----------|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Operation | Increased demand for education facilities | As the small amount of primary and secondary aged children brought forward as a result of the proposed development would put more pressure on the future school capacity, the Applicant would enter into discussions with LCC and agree appropriate mitigation which is likely to comprise the Applicant making financial contributions which LCC would use to provide additional education capacity. This would be secured by means of an appropriately worded legal agreement. It should be noted that if one of the flexible uses on-site is developed as an education facility for children then this mitigation measure would not apply. | Financial contribution – Section 106 Agreement (if required) | Primary: Medium Secondary: Medium | Beneficial | Appendix 15.3, Volume III |
| Operation | Increased demand for healthcare facilities | As the small amount of residents brought forward as a result of the proposed development would put more pressure on the future healthcare capacity, the Applicant would enter into discussions with LCC and agree appropriate mitigation which is likely to comprise the Applicant making financial contributions which LCC would use to provide additional healthcare capacity. This would be secured by means of an appropriately worded legal agreement. It should be noted that if one of the flexible uses on-site is developed as a healthcare facility with GPs then this mitigation measure would not apply. | Financial contribution – Section 106 Agreement (if required) | Medium | Beneficial | Appendix 15.3, Volume III |
| Operation | Provision of open space & playspace | As the new residents and children associated with the proposed development would put more pressure on local open space and playspace facilities, the Applicant would enter into discussions with LCC and agree appropriate mitigation which is likely to comprise the Applicant making financial contributions which LCC would use to provide additional open space and playspace provision or alternatively the Applicant providing playspace within the site as part of the proposed development at reserved matters stage. This would be secured by means of an appropriately worded planning condition. | Planning Condition (or Section 106 Agreement if required) | Medium | Beneficial | Appendix 15.3, Volume III |

15.8 ASSESSMENT POST-MITIGATION

| PHASE | RECEPTOR | RESIDUAL IMPACT | RESIDUAL EFFECT SIGNIFICANCE | ADV/BEN | ST/MT/LT | D/IND | P/T | R/IRR |
|--------------|----------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------|----------|-------|-----|-------|
| Construction | Labour Market & Employment | Generation of construction employment | Moderate | BEN | ST | D | T | R |
| Construction | Labour Market & Skills | Generation of training and apprenticeship opportunities | Minor | BEN | ST | D | T | R |
| Construction | Local Economy | Generation of GVA | Moderate | BEN | ST | D | T | R |
| Operation | Labour Market & Employment | Generation of operational employment | Minor | BEN | LT | D | P | R |
| Operation | Labour Market & Employment | Generation of GVA | Moderate | BEN | LT | D | P | R |
| Operation | Local Economy | Generation of additional household income | Moderate | BEN | LT | D | P | R |
| Operation | Local Economy | Generation of additional expenditure | Minor | BEN | LT | D | P | R |

SOCIO-ECONOMICS

| PHASE | RECEPTOR | RESIDUAL IMPACT | RESIDUAL EFFECT SIGNIFICANCE | ADV/BEN | ST/MT/LT | D/IND | P/T | R/IRR |
|---|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------|----------|-------|-----|-------|
| Operation | Local Community | Generation of societal value | Moderate | BEN | LT | D | P | R |
| Operation | Local Community | Provision of new housing | Minor | BEN | LT | D | P | R |
| Operation | Local Social Infrastructure | Increased demand for education facilities | Minor | BEN | LT | D | P | R |
| Operation | Local Social Infrastructure | Increased demand for healthcare facilities | Minor | BEN | LT | D | P | R |
| Operation | Local Social Infrastructure | Provision of open space and playspace | Minor | BEN | LT | D | P | R |
| Key: ADV/BEN = Adverse/Beneficial; ST/MT/LT = Short-term/Medium-term/Long-term; D/IND = Direct/Indirect; P/T = Permanent/Temporary; R/IRR = Reversible/Irreversible | | | | | | | | |

15.9 SOCIO-ECONOMICS: INTER-DEVELOPMENT CUMULATIVE SCHEME EFFECTS

In regards to cumulative scheme effects it is considered that BMD is linked to the development of the proposed development. Therefore, the cumulative assessment is based on the People’s Project as a whole.

The Ten Streets development is the closest largest scheme to BMD that has not yet been approved and therefore will be the most impacted by the People’s Project coming forward.

As such, the impacts of the BMD and Ten Streets (comprising land to the north of the Titanic Hotel) developments have been considered within the cumulative assessment, as it is considered that these schemes would have the most significant relevant effects. None of the other schemes have been considered.

| CUMULATIVE SCHEME | SCHEME DESCRIPTION | POTENTIAL FOR CUMULATIVE EFFECTS? | CONSIDERED WITHIN ASSESSMENT? |
|--|---|--|-------------------------------|
| BMD | Development of the new Everton FC Football Stadium | This scheme has the potential to generate construction jobs, construction GVA, resident and employee expenditure, operational jobs, operational GVA and additional societal value. | Yes |
| Ten Streets (wider catalytic benefits) | Comprehensive redevelopment with mixed uses including digital and creative industries as part of a Cultural Enterprise Hub, residential, hotels and leisure (9.84ha). | This scheme has the potential to generate construction jobs, construction GVA, resident and employee expenditure, operational jobs and operational GVA, new homes and demand on social infrastructure. | Yes |

| PHASE | RECEPTOR | POTENTIAL CUMULATIVE EFFECT | ADDITIONAL MITIGATION (IF REQUIRED) | CUMULATIVE RESIDUAL EFFECT SIGNIFICANCE | ADV/BEN | ST/MT/LT | D/IND | P/T | R/IRR |
|--------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|---------|----------|-------|-----|-------|
| Construction | Labour Market & Employment | <u>Generation of construction employment</u> In regards to BMD, an additional £505m in construction value and investment into the local economy would generate over 8,100 FTE jobs during the construction phase. In regards to Ten Streets, an additional £212m in construction value and investment into the local economy would generate over 3,500 FTE jobs during the construction phase. This would result in a Major Beneficial cumulative effect. | None Required | Major | BEN | ST | D | T | R |
| Construction | Labour Market & Skills | <u>Generation of training and apprenticeship opportunities</u> In regards to Ten Streets and BMD, there would be additional training and apprenticeship opportunities. This would result in a Moderate Beneficial effect. | None Required | Moderate | BEN | ST | D | T | R |
| Construction | Local Economy | <u>Generation of GVA</u> In regards to BMD, an additional £420m would be generated in GVA during the construction phase. In regards to Ten Streets, an additional £176m would be generated in GVA during the construction phase. This would result in a Major Beneficial cumulative effect. | None Required | Major | BEN | ST | D | T | R |
| Operation | Labour Market & Employment | <u>Generation of operational employment</u> In regards to BMD, a net additional 300 operational jobs would be generated during the operational phase. In regards to Ten Streets, an additional 2,000 operational jobs would be generated during the operational phase. | None Required | Major | BEN | LT | D | P | R |

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| PHASE | RECEPTOR | POTENTIAL CUMULATIVE EFFECT | ADDITIONAL MITIGATION (IF REQUIRED) | CUMULATIVE RESIDUAL EFFECT SIGNIFICANCE | ADV/BEN | ST/MT/LT | D/IND | P/T | R/IRR |
|-----------|-----------------------------|---|--|--|---------|----------|-------|-----|-------|
| Operation | Labour Market & Employment | <p>This would result in a Major Beneficial effect.</p> <p><u>Generation of GVA</u></p> <p>In regards to BMD, an additional £11m would be generated in GVA from the additional jobs.</p> <p>In regards to Ten Streets, an additional almost £100m would be generated in GVA during the operational phase.</p> <p>This would result in a Major Beneficial effect.</p> | None Required | Major | BEN | LT | D | P | R |
| Operation | Local Economy | <p><u>Generation of additional wage/household income</u></p> <p>In regards to Ten Streets and BMD, therefore would be additional household/wage income.</p> <p>This would remain in a Moderate Beneficial effect.</p> | None Required | Moderate | BEN | LT | D | P | R |
| Operation | Local Economy | <p><u>Generation of additional expenditure</u></p> <p>In regards to BMD, an additional £39.5m of expenditure would be generated during the operational phase.</p> <p>This would result in a Major Beneficial effect.</p> | None Required | Major | BEN | LT | D | P | R |
| Operation | Local Community | <p><u>Generation of societal value</u></p> <p>In regards to BMD, 20% of the future growth of EitC (and all the benefits associated with it) is considered attributable to the stadium move from Goodison Park to BMD.</p> <p>The following programmes are potential mitigation measures which will be directly associated with the stadium move to BMD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Part of the expanded EitC Programme will be to deliver a ‘Prevent Agenda’ which has been developed in association with the Home Office. EitC will be the lead delivering agent within a Merseyside Alliance involving Liverpool Football Club, The Princes Trust and The Shrewsbury House Youth Club. The project will deliver a range of existing and bespoke activities that target young people aged 8 – 19 (and up to 25 with employability provision) to prevent serious violence and criminal exploitation across the LCR. Up to 15 secondary schools will be targeted across Merseyside along with over 30 feeder primary schools. Targeted interventions will focus on South Sefton, North Liverpool, Liverpool Central, Huyton (across Knowsley) and Toxteth/Speke-Garston, and Halton. This represents a significant widening of the EitC mainstream catchment area and will launch the programme as a significant social intervention body across the City-Region.■ The package of projects and support initiatives will incorporate a large part of the existing EitC Programme but will involve an expansion of some of the themes. The Pathways theme in particular will receive increased investment in order to give Year 10 and 11 students hands-on experience in industry. The theme will also include a 120-hour skills and employability initiative working with groups of young people at risk of being NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training), and the potential to work with schools to offer progressive support to keep young people in education or progress into work or apprenticeships.■ The expanded Programme will also include guidance and mentoring for social action projects, ‘world of work’ days, and enterprise programmes. The objective of the EitC Growth Strategy is to build on the successes of the existing Programme but target its efforts toward young people who are either excluded from economic and social development or at risk of being drawn into criminal or destruction behaviour because of a lack of alternative opportunity. <p>These measures will result in a Major Beneficial effect. Further details can be found within Appendix 15.2, Appendix III.</p> | None Required | Major | BEN | LT | D | P | R |
| Operation | Housing | In regards to Ten Streets, it is considered the additional 706 new homes would result in a Moderate Beneficial effect. | None Required | Moderate | BEN | LT | D | P | R |
| Operation | Local Social Infrastructure | In regards to Ten Streets, it is assumed that the additional 1,700 residents putting further pressure on the education facilities, healthcare facilities and open space and playspace would be mitigated accordingly through the scheme. This would therefore remain a Minor Beneficial effect. | None Required | Minor | BEN | LT | D | P | R |

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