

# Non Technical Summary

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## Introduction

- S.1 This Environmental Statement (ES) has been prepared by RPS to accompany an outline planning application for the proposed redevelopment of the Alder Hey Children's Hospital, Liverpool (National Grid Reference SJ 404919). The applicant is Royal Liverpool Children's NHS Trust.
- S.2 The site comprises the existing Alder Hey Children's Hospital and Springfield Park. Large residential areas surround Springfield Park and the existing Alder Hey Children's Hospital. The site is bounded by Alder Road to the north and Eaton Road to the east. The A57 East Prescott Road runs along the south of the site with a footpath and cycleway on a disused railway line running along the western boundary.
- S.3 The concept for the redevelopment of the existing Alder Hey Hospital is to combine and integrate the built environment of the new hospital with the setting and facilities of an adjacent public park.
- S.4 The design for the hospital and park redevelopment has been developed through the close liaison between the scheme's architects; the hospital management, the Royal Liverpool Children's NHS Trust and their advisors; clinicians and other stakeholders through the Enquiry by Design process.
- S.5 The overall concept is to phase the redevelopment during which the functionality of the existing hospital would be maintained during the construction of new facilities before the demolition of those existing.

## Background to Environmental Assessment

- S.6 The Environmental Statement has been prepared in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999 (the 'EIA Regulations'). The Regulations require that the Environmental Statement includes a Non Technical Summary that summarises in layman's language all of the main points and conclusions of the full document. This document is the Non Technical Summary.
- S.7 The scope of the proposed environmental assessment was set out in a report prepared by RPS in January 2006, taking into account environmental issues identified during an initial scoping exercise and in correspondence with various consultees within Liverpool City Council (LCC). LCC provided a formal scoping opinion in accordance with the EIA Regulations on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2006.

- S.8 For each issue considered within the Environmental Statement, the methodology used is set out, details of the existing (baseline) situation provided, and those effects likely to result from the proposed development predicted. Using this information any measures necessary to reduce or avoid any significant effects are proposed in the form of mitigation and the significance of any remaining, or residual effects is evaluated.

## **Site Description**

### **Adjacent land use**

- S.9 There are approximately 350 residential properties within 100m of the site, located predominantly on Eaton Road, Alder Road, Chatterton Road and side roads of Eaton Road and Alder Road, and the main East Prescott Road (A57). There are also approximately 30 residents at the Knotty Ash Residential Home, and occupants of the Remand Centre on Chatterton Road. With regard to nearby non-residential premises there is a small parade of shops at the junction of Eaton Road and Alder Road; an employment office, veterinary centre and police station at the southern end of Eaton Road. On East Prescott Road there is a further range of commercial buildings, community centre and shops including a Sainsburys.
- S.10 A small terrace of Victorian cottages abuts the south east corner of the site. These are part of the Knotty Ash Conservation Area the remainder of which is located further to the south and south east. The Loop Line – a linear recreational and nature conservation feature – runs on a north-south axis immediately to the west of the application site.

### **Site Conditions**

- S.11 The existing Alder Hey hospital provides over 20 specialist medical services. The principal feature is the main hospital building built predominantly between 1910-14, which dominates the central and eastern parts of the hospital site. Mulberry House and Ronald McDonald House lie to the north, Accident and Emergency lies to the east, the main car parking areas lie to the west with a mixture of individual operational buildings to the south, bordering onto the fence line of Springfield Park.
- S.12 The total floor area of the existing hospital buildings covers approximately 49,200m<sup>2</sup>. The existing hospital has 290 beds and is staffed by 2,637 medical, administrative and ancillary staff.
- S.13 Springfield Park comprises large areas of amenity grassland with two disused bowls greens present within the north eastern corner. A disused sports pitch is situated at the centre of the site with the Grade II listed Nelson monument positioned adjacent. The Park is currently used by the general public for dog walking, jogging, children's playing facilities and sports pitches – there are two pitches in use.

## Proposed Development

### *Hospital*

- S.14 65% of the hospital buildings are more than 75 years old and are inappropriate to the needs of a 21<sup>st</sup> hospital. In terms of function, 70% of the estate's buildings are presently unacceptable with 19% of the estate overcrowded. The provision of 21<sup>st</sup> Century hospital facilities will be integrated within the Alder Hey's established local community. Barriers will be removed to the efficient and effective delivery of healthcare on the hospital site and to aid a children-friendly care environment.
- S.15 The new hospital will accommodate the existing range of services in state-of-the-art accommodation together with a range of clinical and non-clinical support services. Parent accommodation will remain in the existing facilities in Ronald McDonald House.
- S.16 The new hospital facilities and parkland will be designed in harmony with the existing surrounding environment namely Springfield Park and its mature vegetation and the off site Liverpool Loop Line Site of Nature Conservation Value (SNCV). The new hospital will benefit from direct access to the new park with the upper level wards benefiting from interesting and stimulating views across the parkland and hospital gardens.
- S.17 The parameters for the new hospital complex are as follows:
- 70-80,000 sq.m. of buildings
  - accommodation for 340 beds and 44 day case beds
  - building heights of (on average) 3 or 4 storeys and up to 6 storeys high
  - new main entrance access off East Prescott Road
  - separate main and A&E entrances to hospital
  - multi storey car park for hospital staff and visitors
  - on-site heat and power generation facilities (boilers and CHP engines)

### *Parkland*

- S.18 Springfield Park will be reconfigured to provide improved recreational facilities for children and the local community.
- S.19 An opportunity exists to develop integrated and sustained approach to the provision of a healthcare facility within a parkland setting that will reflect a regeneration of the locality and surrounding community.

#### *Surrounding Areas*

- S.20 The new hospital will provide and deliver much-improved local facilities for the surrounding local communities including a multi storey car park to keep surface car parking to a minimum, reduce on-site parking congestion and to prevent car spillage onto the neighbouring road networks. The main hospital access will be off East Prescott Road with better access facilities for public transport.
- S.21 Of equal importance to the existing and proposed urban form is the need to improve and make best advantage for pedestrian and cycle access, public transport, vehicular access (including deliveries within the hospital), and improve connections between the hospital, parkland, Loop Line and local community facilities and services. These needs are to be integrated with the optimum layout for the proposed hospital and parkland redevelopment.

#### **Alternatives Considered**

- S.22 During the initial stages of the study for the redevelopment of Alder Hey on its current site, the Trust examined a variety of alternative sites for the hospital's redevelopment, including several suggested by Liverpool City Council. The potential alternatives examined were:
- Stanley Industrial Estate, Prescott Road
  - Former MTL Site/Littlewoods Site, Edge Lane
  - Central Docks
  - Existing site of the hospital
  - Combined site of existing hospital and Springfield Park
  - Combined site of Stanley Industrial Estate and Fruit and Veg Market, Edge Lane
  - Combined site of Stanley Industrial Estate, Fruit and Veg Market and adjoining land
  - I.M. Marsh Campus, North Mossley Hill Road
  - Aintree Hospital, Fazakerley
  - Roscoe's Wood, Huyton
  - Rolls Royce, Dunning's Bridge Road
  - Marconi, Edge Lane
  - Omega, Warrington
  - Cronton Colliery

- Estuary Business Park, Speke
  - Lee Manor, Netherley
  - Land at Thingwall Lane, Huyton
  - Wilmere Lane, Halton
- S.23 The outcome of the evaluation of the potential alternatives indicated that the combined site of Alder Hey and Springfield Park was the most suitable site of all examined for the redevelopment of the hospital. The other sites examined suffered from one or more of the following constraints: insufficient size, no park or insufficient space to create one, poor access, lack of good local communication routes, multiple land ownership, ground contamination, and other planning issues. Although the preferred site presents some challenges for the repositioning of the park, it offers significant benefits over the existing Alder Hey site alone, as it would allow for the phased redevelopment of the hospital.
- S.24 There is also the exciting opportunity to improve the quality of the park and the links between the hospital, the park and the Loop Line. The existing Alder Hey site scored well on many aspects, as in its current state it functions reasonably well as a main hospital. However, there is no space for expansion and, more importantly, there is no capacity on the site for a phased redevelopment of the existing hospital to meet future requirements.

## **Environmental Impact Assessment**

- S.25 In accordance with the EIA Regulations, best practice and the scoping opinion the impact assessment considered a range of environmental topics. The results are summarised topic by topic below.

### **Construction Impacts**

- S.26 The proposed hospital redevelopment would involve a number of construction and demolition works taking place in phases over a period of approximately six years. Some of these works have the potential to cause adverse, albeit temporary, environmental effects, for example noise, traffic and dust. Detailed consideration has been given to the following issues:
- What works would take place, and when?
  - What impacts would the works have on the environment and on local residents, hospital patients and staff, and businesses?
  - How would those impacts be minimised and/or monitored? What would be the overall effect?

- S.27 The development is predicted to commence in January 2009 and be entirely completed by summer 2014. The work would occur in the following phases:
1. Construction of multi-storey car park and new hospital;
  2. Clearance of some of the existing car parks; begin construction and landscaping of new park; upgrading of retained areas of existing park;
  3. Once new hospital built staff familiarisation and steady transfer of patients from old to new hospital;
  4. Demolition of much of old hospital;
  5. Completion of new park and hospital gardens.
- S.28 The works have the potential to cause adverse, albeit temporary, environmental effects, for example noise, traffic and dust. Assessments of the likelihood and extent of such effects have been made.
- S.29 During the works the contractor would be required to control environmental effects to within acceptable limits. The contractor's environmental management system for the works would be set out in a Construction Environmental Management Plan, setting out how the contractor would:
- Comply with the relevant environmental legislation and any relevant planning conditions;
  - Achieve standards of good practice; and
  - Implement specific measures to minimise key impacts.

### **Geology, Hydrology and Hydrogeology**

- S.30 This site is and has been home to Alder Hey Hospital since 1911. However, the site does have a varied history as is evident on the historical maps of the site. The site has been subject to the construction and subsequent demolition of buildings on the site such as the original country house (Springfield House), what look like army encampments in the northwest section of the site, and large unidentified buildings in the southwest area of the site (believed to have been associated with military development). These structures are evident on the 1927 edition of the OS map. The infilling of several ponds in Springfield Park as well as the historical land use of the site may be significant in terms of current ground conditions and there is a potential for limited contamination. Part of the site has already been investigated and remediated for asbestos contamination. The extent of contamination, if any, associated with these structures in areas of the site not previously investigated will be confirmed through an intrusive site investigation.

- S.31 Mitigation would be undertaken if required. The site to be developed will be investigated and assessed for contaminated land issues to protect human health and the environment. This would be undertaken prior to construction.
- S.32 To alleviate the potential impact from accidental fuel and chemical spills both during construction and operation, mitigation measures are available and include the use of bunded areas to prevent chemical spillages.
- S.33 There is no evidence at present to indicate groundwater levels on the site. Consideration would be given to the foundation piling techniques employed at the site (if necessary) as these may provide potential pathways to the groundwater system for any contaminants present on site, as well as potentially causing obstruction to the current groundwater flow regime. No major pollution incidents have been identified within a 1km radius of the site.
- S.34 The majority of the impacts regarding surface water relate to construction phase, causing any potential contaminative soil or dust to be moved around the site and entering watercourses. The migration of contaminative soil or dust should be controlled and contained on site using site-specific risk assessments and a site-specific construction management plan. If these mitigation measures are implemented the overall residual short term impacts should remain as low or neutral.
- S.35 The assessment indicates that the flood risk at the site is not significant.

#### **Cultural Heritage**

- S.36 The effects of the proposed scheme on cultural heritage (addressed in terms of archaeology, built heritage and the historic landscape) has been carried out using baseline data presented in the technical report *An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Alder Hey Hospital, Knotty Ash, Liverpool, Merseyside* produced by Liverpool Museum for the proposed development.
- S.37 The only significant built heritage remains on the development site is the Grade II listed Nelson Monument of early 19<sup>th</sup> century date. It was originally erected in the grounds of the demolished Springfield House and subsequently incorporated into the 20<sup>th</sup> century Springfield Park. The monument lies within the footprint of the proposed hospital redevelopment and would be demolished as part of the construction works. In mitigation the monument would be returned to a new site within the proposed parkland on the western side of the hospital grounds.
- S.38 Knotty Ash Conservation Area and three listed buildings with Grade II listing lie adjacent to the development site. The new hospital would be out of keeping with the essentially 19<sup>th</sup> century character of the conservation area and would alter the setting of its northern part. There would

be no impacts to the listed Alder Lodge, the stone drinking fountain and Ivy Dairy Farm, as their settings have already been degraded by the existing Alder Road and East Prescott Road. Temporary adverse impacts from increased traffic associated with construction activities would be negligible.

- S.39 There are no known archaeological sites on the development site and the potential for unknown buried archaeological remains of medieval or pre-medieval date is low. It is unlikely that construction activities will have an adverse impact on significant archaeological remains.
- S.40 The current landscape / townscape is characterised by Alder Hey Hospital and Springfield Park that both date to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Only slight vestiges of the 19<sup>th</sup> century landscape pattern are still visible and no elements associated with the medieval and pre-medieval landscape pattern are present. The development site is not part of a significant historic landscape / townscape and is unimportant in terms of its historic value.
- S.41 Of the designated cultural heritage sites of international or national importance present in the surrounding area, all are sufficiently distant to avoid indirect adverse impacts to their settings.
- S.42 The adoption of satisfactory mitigation measures will ensure that the significant effect of the scheme will not be in conflict with cultural heritage policies and the overall residual effect of the proposal would be small.

#### **Townscape and Visual**

- S.43 The hospital redevelopment comprises 21.5ha of existing hospital facilities and urban green space of Springfield Park surrounded by a mixture of residential and commercial development. Views of the site from visual receptors including residential properties, public open space, road corridors and commercial properties are mainly restricted to an area immediately around the site boundary. Slightly more distant views can be gained from tower blocks to the south east. The townscape of the Alder Hey Children's Hospital character area and Liverpool Public Parks character area in which the site lies are of ordinary condition and of local value. Surrounding character areas, which are visually associated with the site, include East Liverpool Residential Suburbs and A57 East Prescott Road and Commercial District.

#### *Construction phase – effect on townscape*

- S.44 The construction phase of the development would last for approximately 6 years and would have a direct effect on the Alder Hey Children's Hospital character area and Liverpool Public Parks character area. The site has a medium capacity for change, which would be major in scale and adverse in the short term, resulting in a major to moderate adverse significance of effect during this phase. Night time effects in this townscape context would be neutral to minor adverse.



*Construction Phase – visual assessment*

- S.45 The most significant visual receptors are residential properties and public open space in close proximity to the construction site. The views from 174 properties of high sensitivity would temporarily include the construction activities as a discordant element within the context of commercial and residential development in Liverpool. The scale of the proposed change in view for these dwellings would be negligible to major (depending largely on proximity to the works), temporarily resulting in neutral to major adverse effects. Springfield Park is also a receptor of high sensitivity, which forms part of the development area and from which near open views and more distant partially concealed views of the construction activities would be gained. The scale of the proposed change in view would range from moderate to major temporarily resulting in a minor to major adverse effect. Roads and commercial properties are all of lower sensitivity and would experience neutral to moderate adverse effects during construction. Night time effects for visual receptors would be neutral to minor adverse, rising to moderate adverse for Springfield Park.

*Redevelopment proposals – effect on townscape*

- S.46 The proposed development would comprise a mix of new hospital facilities and public open space and retained Hospital buildings and areas of Springfield Park. A complex of new buildings up to 6 storeys high, incorporating all hospital facilities and a multi-storey car park would be located within the eastern half of Springfield Park. Existing Hospital buildings would be retained to the north of the site with new public open space extending Springfield Park and providing an attractive setting for the scheme.
- S.47 The townscape character of the Alder Hey Children's Hospital is ordinary with an eclectic mix of buildings, architectural styles and layout and some visually intrusive features. The site has a medium capacity for change through redevelopment. The condition of the Springfield Park character area is also ordinary and contains many mature trees. The redevelopment of the hospital site, although on a large scale, would form an enhancement of some existing site conditions and would have on balance a neutral effect on the townscape of the study area.

*Redevelopment proposals – visual assessment*

- S.48 The 174 residential properties of high sensitivity, which mainly lie adjacent to the site boundary, would experience a neutral to moderate scale of change in view following the redevelopment of the Hospital site and Springfield Park. The changes in views would be both beneficial where hospital buildings are replaced with open space and adverse where parkland is replaced with new buildings. These changes would be long term, resulting in moderate beneficial to moderate adverse significance of effects. The majority of properties would experience a neutral effect. Springfield Park is also a visual receptor of high sensitivity, which would gain near open views of the proposals. The scale of the proposed change in these views would be major and adverse in the long term where the park has been developed leading to a mainly moderate adverse significance of effect. Roads and commercial properties

that lie along the site boundary would also gain open views of the new hospital and open space. These receptors are of medium and low sensitivity respectively and would experience a major to minor scale of change in view dependent on proximity to the site. The nature of the change would either be adverse where existing views of parkland are replaced with new buildings or beneficial where existing views of hospital buildings are replaced with open space. The long term changes would result in minor beneficial to minor adverse effects.

- S.49 The scale of the new hospital buildings make them clearly visible within the immediate context of the site. Visual receptors adjoining Springfield Park would be aware of the localised loss of open space following development and would experience adverse effects. However, receptors adjoining the eastern side of the Hospital would be aware of the demolition of many existing buildings and their replacement with public open space and would experience beneficial effects. The environmental enhancements proposed provide a balanced scheme in terms of visual amenity and maintain a positive urban character within the townscape of Liverpool.

#### **Noise and Vibration**

- S.50 The noise and vibration chapter addresses issues associated with the redevelopment of the existing hospital and Springfield Park. This assessment has considered the potential noise and vibration effects associated with the construction and operation of the proposed health care development, with respect to existing and proposed noise and vibration sensitive receptors.
- S.51 The construction phase of the development, although temporary, has the potential to cause adverse effects; however, suitable mitigation would be implemented to minimise these effects. Construction activities would be controlled and minimised through the use of standard mitigation measures, including site hoardings and the implementation of best practicable means. The assessment demonstrates that, in general terms, there would be no residual effects during this phase although some temporary disturbance may arise at some receptors.
- S.52 With regard to operation, the proposed development would be designed in such a manner that noise from fixed plant associated with the development would not cause undue disturbance. The change in traffic flows associated with the proposed development would not give rise to any significant changes in noise levels.
- S.53 No other significant noise impacts have been predicted and, on this basis, the noise and vibration aspects associated with the development are considered acceptable. With the implementation of various standard mitigation measures, and best practicable means, it is possible to construct and operate the development without detrimental noise and vibration effects on the surrounding and incorporated environment.

### Air Quality and Climate

- S.54 Development proposals include demolition of existing buildings, and construction of new hospital buildings, a multi-storey car park and on-site heat and power generation facilities (boilers and CHP engines).
- S.55 The air quality assessment of the proposed development used methodologies as prescribed by legislation and guidance originating from the process of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995.
- S.56 Quantitative assessment of the change in nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and particulate (PM<sub>10</sub>) concentrations (traffic-related pollutants) resulting from changes in traffic flows due to the development was undertaken using the advanced air dispersion model, BREEZE Roads. NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from the multi-storey car park were quantified using a separate dispersion model, ADMS.
- S.57 Calculations have been undertaken as part of this assessment to inform recommendations as to the height of the stack (chimney) through which boiler and engine emissions would be released. Two complementary standard calculation methodologies have been used.
- S.58 Liverpool City Council's recent assessments of air quality in the area have identified that, of all of the pollutants that local authorities are required to assess, only NO<sub>2</sub> is currently of concern in Liverpool. Exceedances of the air quality objective for NO<sub>2</sub> in the area have been attributed to road traffic, with two Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) designated in Liverpool to date. AQMAs delimit areas of poor air quality to be tackled by an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP), one of which is close to the Alder Hey Children's Hospital site, located at Prescott Road and Queens Drive Stoneycroft.
- S.59 Results of modelling of traffic emissions indicate that all relevant air quality criteria for NO<sub>2</sub> and for PM<sub>10</sub> would be met in 2013/14, the project's proposed opening year, at local sensitive receptors, both with or without the proposed development. Model results indicated that in 2013 concentrations of NO<sub>2</sub> residential receptors within the area would increase as a result of traffic associated with the development. However, increases represent only negligible impacts. There would be no perceptible increase in PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations. Modelled results suggest that proposals would have no significant impact on the AQMA at the Queens Drive / Prescott Road junction.
- S.60 A range of minimum stack heights for the Energy Centre have been derived using accepted methodologies dependent upon final building heights associated with the proposed development. Once building designs are finalised the corresponding recommended height can be selected.

### Ecology and Nature Conservation

- S.61 The application site itself does not have any ecological designations. The nearest non-statutory designated site is located immediately adjacent to the development boundary, the Liverpool Loop Line Site of Nature Conservation Value. No impact on any designated sites will result from the proposed redevelopment.
- S.62 A Phase 1 habitat survey was undertaken on the development site to identify the habitat types likely to be affected by the proposals and the potential for any notable species. As a result of the Phase 1 habitat survey and information received from consultees, additional species and further habitat surveys were undertaken. A bat survey was deemed necessary within the existing hospital buildings and Springfield Park due to the mature nature of the trees and the types/construction of buildings present. A tree survey of the existing hospital grounds and Springfield Park was also undertaken to BS 5837:2005 'Guide for Trees in Relation to Construction'.

### Habitats

- S.63 The survey work on site concluded that there are no habitats of nature conservation significance contained within the existing Alder Hey Children's Hospital. The adjoining parkland contains habitats that are common within the urban environment, and would be easy to replace. However, the adjoining parkland represents a significant area of green space with a pauperate environment. It will have some nature conservation interest at a local level for breeding birds and mature trees that have potential bat interest.
- S.64 Several moderate to high quality trees have been identified within Springfield Park. However, Springfield Park also contains a number of low quality trees that have suffered severe bark damage and some have suffered from the loss of large branches. A proportion of these trees, and some of the more severely bark damaged younger trees, require immediate felling because of their very poor condition and short useful life expectancy.
- S.65 The Alder Hey Hospital site has a lower tree density than the park and the trees there are generally of lower quality. The few high quality trees are positioned at the centre of the hospital site with a high quality tree belt along the eastern half of the hospital's northern boundary.
- S.66 The Loop Line SNCV adjacent to the site has considerable nature conservation interest, being an important wildlife corridor within the urban environment, and the association between this area and adjoining parkland further increases the importance of this area.

### Protected Species

- S.67 Breeding birds have been recorded within the existing hospital buildings and trees in Springfield Park. Bats have been recorded foraging and commuting within Springfield Park, along the Loop Line SNCV and along Alder Road. To date no bat roosts have been recorded within the trees and buildings within the development boundary. However, it should be noted that further bat survey work is proposed in May 2006 and will be submitted as an addendum to this Environmental Statement.
- S.68 In conclusion, the main constraint highlighted by this assessment is the potential for the existing hospital buildings and Springfield Park trees to provide suitable habitat for bats. Recommendations have been provided that will ensure the identification of bats potentially using the site are addressed and to ensure appropriate mitigation.
- S.69 No other ecological issues are considered to arise from the proposed redevelopment and with the adoption of the mitigation measures and recommendations outlined the development would enhance the local area for wildlife.

### **Socio-Economics**

- S.70 Alder Hey was founded in 1914, became a Trust in 1991 and is one of the largest children's hospitals in Western Europe. Alder Hey Hospital currently employs 1684 full time and 936 part time staff.
- S.71 There are the following groups of shops/commercial facilities within walking distance of the site:
- Eaton Road Centre - immediately to the north east of the site, at the junction with Alder Road.
  - Old Swan Centre - to the south west of the site, approximately half a kilometre along the East Prescott Road.
  - East Prescott Road Centre - to the south and east of the site, along the A57.
  - Eaton Road Facilities (south) - south east of the site.
- S.72 Springfield Park is owned by Liverpool City Council and includes three junior football pitches, one tennis court, two disused bowling greens and a children's play area. It is 9.4 hectares in size with areas of open grassland and avenues of trees. There is a car park off Eaton Road that is used by Park users and for the businesses to the south of Eaton Road. A user survey has been undertaken for Springfield Park by Taylor Young in September 2005 to inform the proposals. There is a National Trail/Long Distance Route and Off Road Cycle Route (the Loop Line) running along the western boundary of the site.

### Construction Effects

- S.73 The construction of the proposals would provide temporary employment during the construction period that could generate approximately 262 full time equivalent jobs. Of these, approximately half would be anticipated to be taken by local people and due to the current relatively low levels of employment in the locality this would entail a beneficial temporary effect on local employment levels of moderate significance. Additional local jobs would also be generated from goods and services and employee expenditure.
- S.74 As a result of construction activities there would be a reduced amount of park available for public use from Spring 2009 to 2014. This would include the loss of the existing junior football pitches during the works until 2014. Alternative local arrangements for football would be investigated. However, at no point would Springfield Park be completely closed to the public; the western part of the existing park would remain open throughout the works.
- S.75 The Loop Line along the western boundary of the site would not be directly affected by the construction works. Its location in cutting together with the presence of existing screening vegetation would shield it from construction activity. No land from the Loop Line would be taken by the proposals.
- S.76 The park car park at the southern end of Eaton Road would be lost. New car parking would be provided off Alder Road for users of the reconfigured Springfield Park. However, there would be a reduction in car parking for businesses at the southern end of Eaton Road currently using the park car park. This would be an adverse effect of minor significance. Alternative off street car parking would be investigated for these businesses.

### Operation Effects

- S.77 It is predicted that there would be an increase of 166 full time and 92 part time jobs compared to that existing. It has been assumed that of these, half would be taken up by local people and half by those currently living further a field. Thus, approximately 106 local full time equivalent (FTE) jobs could be generated. Therefore, the effect on direct local employment during operation would be moderate beneficial in relation to the current low levels of employment. Additional local jobs would also be generated from goods and services and employee expenditure.
- S.78 These proposals would safeguard current jobs whereas one of the options considered was the relocation of the hospital.
- S.79 Those job opportunities taken up by those currently living further a field may result in those workers (plus their families in some cases) moving to the area. That may place demands on housing and community facilities such as health and educational services. Effects on housing and education would be negligible.

However, regarding GP capacity, it is anticipated that GPs in Liverpool are currently at or near capacity and at worst, there may be an adverse effect of minor significance.

- S.80 The relocation of the hospital and the reconfiguration of Springfield Park will result in the accesses to both being altered. These changes in turn may have some effect on passing trade for some local shops. Increases in traffic are forecast along roads that pass the two Eaton Road centres, the Old Swan and East Prescot Road suggesting no loss of passing trade from general traffic. However, traffic, pedestrians, cyclists and public transport users travelling to and from the new hospital would be less likely to be aware of the facilities at the Eaton Road Centre as currently, traffic passes it on the way to the current access, therefore there is likely to be a moderate adverse effect on these facilities. The East Prescot Road shops are anticipated to see an increase in passing trade due to the location in relation to the new access with a minor beneficial effect.
- S.81 The existing hospital facilities would be substantially enhanced leading to beneficial effects for the local community as well as regionally and nationally.
- S.82 The new Springfield Park would be the same size as the existing Park although it would be orientated north-south as opposed to the existing east-west. Consequently there would be a minor beneficial effect on amenity associated with the new park being more closely linked with the cycle route and with a greater proportion of it being away from the A57. In addition the reconfiguration of the park provides an opportunity to increase and enhance the facilities provided, thus providing a greater benefit for local people.
- S.83 The amenity of the Loop Line would be improved as approximately 200m that currently runs beside hospital car parks would run beside parkland. Improvement to the existing access to the Loop Line is also being considered. Therefore, there would be a beneficial effect on the cycle route of minor significance.
- S.84 The Avenue would provide a new area of public open space and access to the new Springfield Park from Eaton Road and would be open to the public during daylight hours only for the hospital's security. Therefore, a beneficial effect of minor significance.

#### **Cumulative Effects**

- S.85 An assessment of the likely significant cumulative effects of the proposed hospital redevelopment has been undertaken. No other major developments have been highlighted within the surrounding area of the hospital redevelopment site. However, the contribution of the proposed hospital redevelopment to any cumulative effects would be minimised through the adoption of measures set out in the Construction Environmental Management Plan.
- S.86 Overall it is not considered that the effects of the proposed scheme would be significantly altered when considered in combination with any other potential surrounding developments.

## Further Information

- S.87 Comments, queries or requests for information concerning the Environmental Statement should be addressed (quoting reference 5236) to:

RPS  
Mallams Court  
18 Milton Park  
Abingdon  
Oxfordshire  
OX14 4RP

- S.88 Copies of the full Environmental Statement in 2 bound volumes are also available from RPS at a cost of £350.00 per set (including postage and packing). Alternatively a CD-Rom version in Acrobat pdf file format is available for a charge of £35 (including postage and packing). Paper copies of the Non-Technical Summary are available free of charge.