

Manchester Local Plan Integrated Appraisal

Focused Scoping Updates
Manchester Local Plan Review Integrated Appraisal

Manchester City Council

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Quality information

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Manchester City Council are in the early stages of preparing a Local Plan review with a Plan period lasting to 2038. The new Local Plan will take account of changing circumstances affecting the area, updates to the local evidence base, alongside any relevant changes in national policy.
- 1.1.2 AECOM has been commissioned by Manchester City Council to undertake Integrated Appraisal (IA) in support of the new Local Plan.
- 1.1.3 Scoping is one of the first stages from the IA process, and it sets the framework for future work.
- 1.1.4 This document is a focused 'scoping report update'. The Council have already produced a [Scoping Report](#) (2021) which sets out the background information, policy context and key issues in relation to a range of sustainability issues.
- 1.1.5 The Scoping Report was consulted upon with the statutory bodies in 2021. A range of comments were received, and these have been addressed whilst preparing a focused update to the scoping report.
- 1.1.6 This focused scoping exercise provides updated data for certain elements of the document as well as supplementary information to complement the existing report (reflecting consultation comments as well as changes to policy and datasets). This information has been used (alongside the existing scoping report) to review the key issues and IA Framework to ensure that they remain up to date. Suggestions made through consultation have also been factored into this process.

1.2 The Plan Area

- 1.2.1 The City of Manchester is located in the North West of England, within the Greater Manchester City Region. The River Erwell runs through the City Centre and the River Mersey runs through the South of the Borough. The Plan area is predominantly built-up, with higher density accommodation, retail and offices making up a large part of the city centre, with lower density residential development, employment and District Centres in the surrounding areas. The Borough is functionally connected to the rest of the City Region and borders Trafford, Salford, Bury, Rochdale, Oldham, Tameside, Stockport and Cheshire East. Figure 1.1 provides a location map for the Local Authority area.

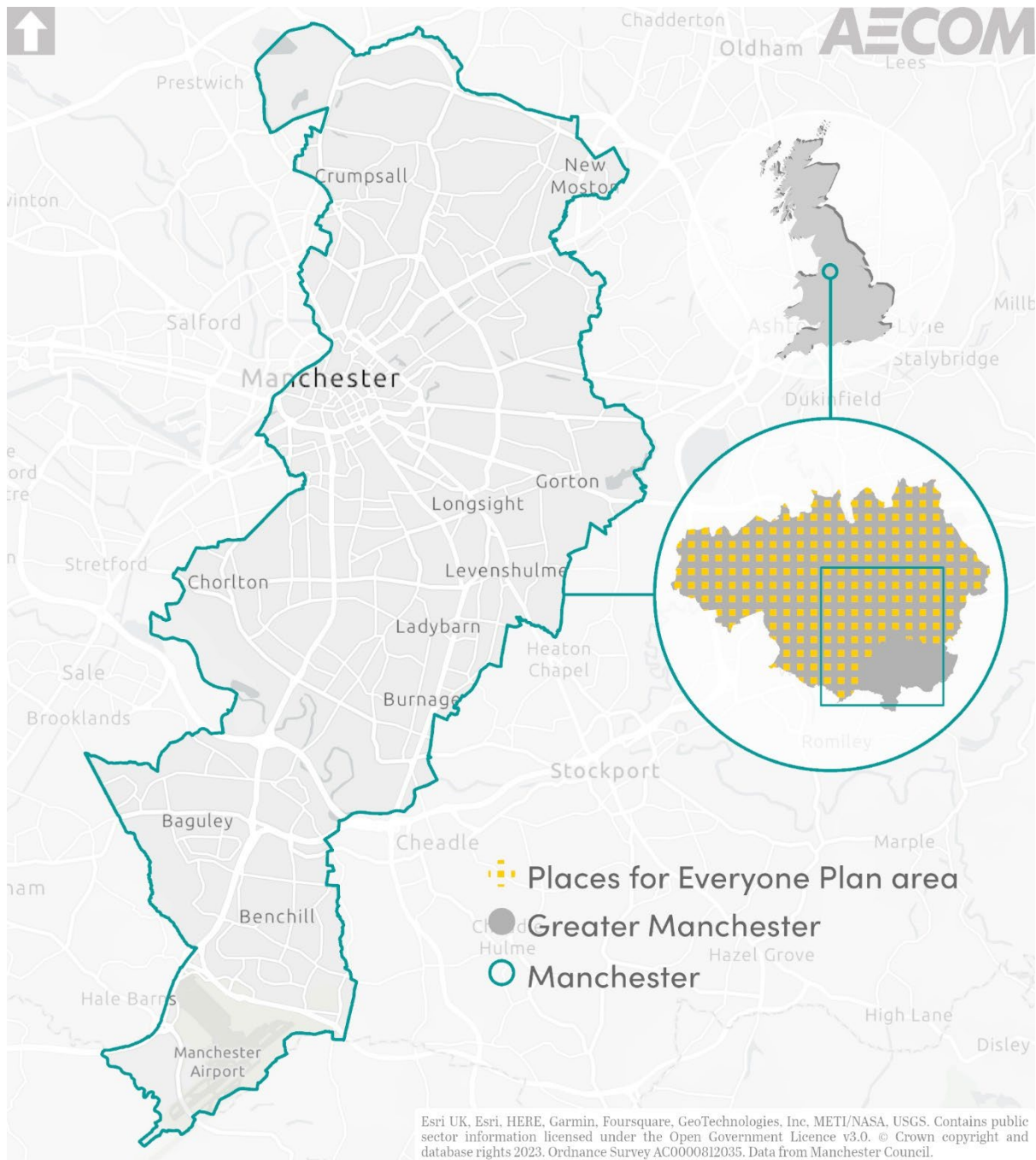


Figure 1.1: Manchester Plan area map

1.2.2 Table 1-1 overleaf sets out the key facts relating to the new Local Plan.

Table 1.1: Key facts relating to the new Local Plan

Name of responsible authority

Manchester City Council

Title of Plan	Manchester Local Plan Review.
Spatial Area covered by the Plan	The Local Plan Review will cover the Local Authority area for Manchester. However, there will also be a need to consider cross boundary issues with neighbouring locations (especially those with which strong links exist).
Summary of content	The following document provides a focused update which supplements the Manchester City Council Local Plan Integrated Appraisal: Scoping Report with updated statistics and evidence relating to the Borough of Manchester in relation to environmental, social, and economic themes. It also sets out policy context and identifies a method for appraising effects at the future stages. Updates have been made where it was deemed that more up-to-date datasets could be beneficial to the evidence supporting the development of key issues.
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1.3 What is Integrated Appraisal?

- 1.3.1 There are a range of impact assessment tools that can be used to assess how a plan, programme, project, or particular development performs against a range of criteria. The common aim of these tools is to gain an understanding of impacts upon environmental, social, or economic issues (or a combination of these); with the aim of achieving a better performing proposal overall.
- 1.3.2 Certain impact assessment tools are a legal requirement for when preparing particular plans, and this is the case for the new Local Plan. For example:
- A Sustainability Assessment/ Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/ SEA), which reviews and predicts how a proposal performs against a range of environmental and sustainability factors; whilst suggesting ways in which mitigation and enhancement measures can be taken into consideration.
 - An Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) reviews and seeks to ensure that equality and fairness is achieved in the delivery of services and how people experience life. Requirements emanate from the Equality Act 2010.
 - Local Authorities have a statutory duty to protect and improve health and wellbeing as set out in the health and Social Care Act 2012. A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is one of many tools that authorities can use when seeking to ensure that they satisfy this statutory duty. A HIA is a practical approach used to judge the potential health effects of a policy, programme or project on a population, with the aim of maximising the proposal's positive health effects and minimising its negative health effects (World Health Organisation (2023) 'Health impact assessment' can be accessed [here](#)). As well as direct effects on health there is a need to consider the 'social determinants' of health and wellbeing that contribute to health.
- 1.3.3 It is possible to undertake these processes separately, but often an integrated approach is taken. This is sensible given that there are considerable overlaps between the processes.
- 1.3.4 An Integrated Appraisal (IA) therefore helps to reduce duplication of efforts (and the number of separate reports); whilst taking advantage of the strengths of each impact assessment tool. In turn, this aids in undertaking effective consultation with interested parties.
- 1.3.5 To undertake a successful IA, it is important to set out the approaches clearly from the outset and to invite comments. This is one of the purposes of the Scoping..
- 1.3.6 It is also important to ensure that the IA is closely aligned to plan-making activities so that it can guide/ influence decisions in a meaningful and positive way.

1.4 Approach to integration

- 1.4.1 SA/ SEA can be regarded as the most comprehensive impact assessment tool with regards to plan-making in the UK. This is because it is enshrined in legislation and covers a wider range of factors compared to more specific impact assessment tools such as HIA/ EqlA.
- 1.4.2 For this reason, the SA/ SEA process is typically used as the over-arching framework for which an integrated impact assessment is conducted.
- 1.4.3 The requirements of HIA and EqlA are then woven into the SA process. This is the approach being taken for the new Local Plan.

1.5 Meaningful integration

- 1.5.1 Integrated Appraisal should cover all the relevant sustainability factors that a plan could have significant effects upon. In this sense, health issues, equality and diversity issues, and climate change issues, would all typically be covered through the SA process.
- 1.5.2 However, IA is not simply about including health, equality, and community safety issues within a standard SA process; rather it should present nuanced approaches to data gathering and assessment within the broader framework of an SA. This ensures that the principles and methods of EqlA and HIA are captured properly, whilst using the SA as the overall approach to conduct the assessments.
- 1.5.3 For each step of the SA process, we have sought to reflect the requirements and benefits of EqlA, HIA in a meaningful, but proportionate way.

Table 1.2 Integration of EqlA and HIA into each IA stage

IA stage	How have EqlA and HIA been integrated?
Scoping	• Specific baseline information presented for group with protected characteristics. • Information relating to health characteristics of affected populations have been included in a specific health and wellbeing chapter. Further health related baseline data is incorporated throughout the scoping report, with health and wellbeing forming a central theme and vulnerable 'receptors' being identified throughout.
Appraisal framework/ methods	• The appraisal methodology includes several objectives relating to health, equality, climate change, and biodiversity; with specific objectives set out in the IA framework. • Key stakeholders (for example Public Health) will be engaged to input to and / or review the assessment findings. This is important because EqlA, and HIA work best when they involve people who can contribute different perspectives, knowledge and insight.
Appraisal of options	• The options identification process will seek to identify whether there are approaches that are led by social value and health outcomes. • Appraisal of options will report upon the implications with regards to health impacts and equality (through the IA process).
Appraisal/ screening of policies	• The Plan will be appraised against the IA framework, with the primary aim of identifying significant effects. The IA involves objectives and supporting questions that will interrogate the health and equality implications of the Plan, in addition to those exploring impacts and opportunities surrounding carbon/ climate change.
Mitigation and enhancement	• Recommendations are made in SA, EqlA and HIA; each with the intention of avoiding and minimising negative effects and enhancing benefits.
Detailed appraisal (if necessary)	• Should significant effects be identified, this would trigger further exploration of potential impacts through the following steps: – Gather additional/ more detailed information with regards to potentially affected receptors. – Identify impact pathways for specific affected groups.

1.6 Scoping explained

- 1.6.1 Scoping is undertaken as part of most impact assessment processes, and therefore, an integrated approach simply helps to combine the evidence gathering stages and devise appropriate methodologies.
- 1.6.2 As described above, the IA uses the SA process as the over-riding structure to the approach. Therefore, the scoping exercise is arranged and presented in a similar way.
- 1.6.3 Essentially, scoping involves identifying a 'framework' of sustainability issues and objectives that should be a focus of, and provide a methodological framework for, the appraisal of the emerging plan (and reasonable alternatives).
- 1.6.4 In order to facilitate the identification of sustainability issues/ objectives, scoping firstly involves review of the 'policy context' and 'baseline'.
- 1.6.5 Scoping for the IA therefore involves the following steps:
 1. **Context review** – a review of existing policy and issues/ objectives established by Government, the Council and other key organisations. This is broken down by the level at which the policy exists, including international, national, regional, and local.
 2. **Baseline review** – a review of the current 'state of the environment, economy and society' and a consideration of how this might evolve in the absence of the plan. A review of key trends and anticipated impacts that existing/ emerging Local Plans are likely to have.
 3. **Key issues summary** – a summary of the key (in the sense that the plan may have an effect) problems and opportunities identified through steps (1), (2) and (3).
 4. **IA framework development** – a refinement of the key issues into a set of sustainability objectives (and description of assessment methods).
 5. **Environmental outcomes / indicators** – The UK Government is proposing a new system of environmental assessment ('Environmental Outcomes Reports') to replace the current EU-derived environmental assessment processes of Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment.
- 1.6.6 While there is little detail provided through the recent consultation (completed 09th June 2023) on the proposed new system, it's suggested that it will be based on outcomes, which will be developed in due course and consulted on. ([Read more information on the consultation](#)). The recent consultation states that these outcomes should:
 - drive the achievement of statutory environmental targets and the UK Government's Environment Improvement Plan;
 - be measurable using indicators at the correct scale;
 - be designed using the knowledge and experience of sector groups and environmental experts;
 - have an organisation responsible for monitoring overall progress of specific outcomes i.e., a responsible 'owner';

- be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure they remain relevant; and
 - do not duplicate matters more effectively addressed through policy.
- 1.6.7 As described in the previous section, the health, equality and ecology information gathered to support EqIA and HIA will be built into the wider IA process. At this stage, the level of information is strategic, but further information can be gathered in support of more detailed assessments should this be deemed necessary.

1.7 Structure of this report

- 1.7.1 This report presents an update to the scope of the Integrated Appraisal. Chapter 2 deals with the policy context, and discusses additional policies, plans and programmes to reflect new documents that have been released and suggestions made by consultees.
- 1.7.2 The following chapters each deal with the sustainability topics that are included in the initial scoping report. Each chapter sets out additional / updated information for that topic area.
- 1.7.3 To conclude, the key issues have been reviewed and amended to reflect the scoping update process (i.e. to take into account the supplementary data, contextual review update and consultation comments). A final chapter sets out an updated IA Framework and presents additional information in relation to the methods of appraisal that will be utilised.
- Biodiversity
 - Population, Housing and Employment
 - Human Health
 - Water and Flood Risk
 - Air Quality
 - Climatic Factors
 - Infrastructure and Material Assets
 - Historic Environment
 - Landscape

2. Policy Context

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 This chapter provides updates to the policy context for the Integrated Appraisal. This list is not exhaustive, and does not replicate the policies, plans and programmes already set out in the initial scoping report. This section therefore focuses on important new plans, policies and programmes that have emerged since consultation on the initial scoping report (it also responds to suggestions made by consultees).

2.2 Adopted Manchester Local Plan

- 2.2.1 The adopted Manchester Local Plan guides development within Manchester. It consists of the [Core Strategy](#), the [Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Document \(DPD\)](#), the [Greater Manchester Joint Minerals DPD](#), and [extant unitary development plan policies](#).
- 2.2.2 The Core Strategy is the key document in the Local Plan. Adopted in July 2012, it sets out the long term strategic policies for Manchester's future development, and forms the current framework that planning applications are assessed against. It covers the period 2012-2027, and includes six objectives:
- Spatial principles.
 - Economy and City Centre.
 - Housing.
 - Centres.
 - Transport; and
 - Environment.
- 2.2.3 The Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD sets out the waste planning strategy to 2027, enabling the provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations for municipal, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition and hazardous wastes. The DPD includes a set of development management policies which assist in the consideration of waste planning applications, and includes a set of plans identifying the potential locations of future waste management facilities within the Greater Manchester area.
- 2.2.4 The Greater Manchester Joint Minerals DPD reflects the national policy requirement for local authorities to plan for minerals in a sustainable manner. The DPD provides a planning policy framework that provides a guide to minerals operators and the public about:
- The locations where mineral extraction may take place.
 - The safeguarding of sensitive environmental features and of mineral resources with potential for future extraction; and
 - All aspects of environmental amenity and resource protection including the sustainable transportation of minerals.

2.3 Places for Everyone Spatial Development Framework

- 2.3.1 Places for Everyone is a long-term plan covering the period up to 2037 and involves nine Greater Manchester councils (including Manchester). It determines the kind of development that will take place in each individual area, including a focus on providing jobs, new homes, and sustainable growth. It also seeks to maximise the use of brownfield land and urban spaces, and to protect the green belt. New developments will be sustainably integrated into the existing transport network for Greater Manchester or supported by new infrastructure.

2.4 Other policy context

- 2.4.1 The current situation regarding Brexit will have implications for the structure and output of the economy at a regional, national and international scale. The implications of this are still not fully understood; trading arrangements are likely to shift, and issues with access to migrant labour are likely to prevail, especially for roles including, healthcare professionals, seasonal farm workers and hospitality staff.
- 2.4.2 Covid-19 will also have implications for the structure and output of the economy at the regional, national and international scale. In the short term, there is likely to be a dramatic decline in economic output which will directly affect GDP/GVA, employment and investment. The pandemic is also likely to have secondary implications for wellbeing (mental as well as physical health) as well as for the speed at which the delivery of projects will be realised as a result of delays. There is also likely to be shifts in terms of the urban landscape, with initial expectations of a reduced use of public transport, increased personal mobility (active travel as well as motor vehicle use); a balance between an increase in traffic alongside higher rates of walking and cycling could result in no significant overall changes to congestion levels.
- 2.4.3 Manchester sits within the Greater Manchester Business Board Local Economic Partnership (LEP). This brings together the private and public sectors to support business growth, develop local skills and innovation, direct invest, and reform public services. However, from April 2024, the UK Government's sponsorship and funding on LEPs will cease – LEPs can choose to continue operating if they wish to do so.
- 2.4.4 The UK Government is committed to building more homes, empowering communities, restoring local pride and regenerating towns and cities. The Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill (LURB) seeks to put foundations in place to deliver a plan-led system with a stronger voice for communities – ensuring greater provision for community infrastructure and encouraging high quality design that reflects the needs of the community as well as the surrounding environment.
- 2.4.5 The [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#), the latest version of which was published on 5th September 2023, sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It is the key document that must be considered when preparing development plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions.
- 2.4.6 The NPPF is supported by [Planning Practice Guidance \(PPG\)](#), which is a suite of policy papers covering a broad range of topics. This includes the [National](#)

[Model Design Code](#), published in July 2021, sets out clear design parameters to help local authorities and communities decide what good quality design looks like in their area. It also includes the [National Design Guide](#) (published in 2021), which sets out the characteristics of well-designed places, and demonstrates what good design means in practice, and how beautiful, healthy, greener, enduring and successful places can be achieved.

- 2.4.7 The [UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2022](#) is the third five-year assessment of the risks climate change poses to the UK, as required by the Climate Change Act (2008). It identifies 61 climate risks that will impact upon multiple areas of society, and identifies eight priority risk areas for action. These include (but are not limited to) risks to soil health, risks to human health, wellbeing and productivity, and risks to the viability and diversity of habitats and species.
- 2.4.8 The [Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener](#), published in October 2021, sets out policies and proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy in order to meet the net zero by 2050 target. It outlines four key principles that will contribute to this target: working with the grain of consumer choice, ensuring the biggest polluters pay the most, protecting the most vulnerable, and deliver deep cost reductions in low carbon technology.
- 2.4.9 [Decarbonising Transport: A Better, Greener Britain](#) (published July 2021) sets out the government's commitments to decarbonise the entire transport system in the UK, and actions needed to achieve this. This includes an outline of the pathway to net zero transport in the UK, the wider benefits net zero transport can deliver, and the principles that underpin the approach to delivering net zero transport. The [Decarbonising Transport: One Year On](#) (published July 2022) summarises what has been achieved to reduce emissions from transport, and the next steps the government will take to support further decarbonisation of the sector. The [Waste Management Plan for England](#), published in January 2021, is an analysis of the current waste management situation in the country, with the aim of bringing current waste management policies together under one national plan.
- 2.4.10 The [Environment Act 2021](#) will halt the decline of species by 2030, clean up the air and protect the health of rivers in the UK, as well as reform the way in which waste is dealt with and resources are used. It also seeks to tackle deforestation overseas, and will require new development to improve or create habitats as part of the design.
- 2.4.11 The [National Infrastructure Strategy](#), published in November 2020, sets out the government's plans to deliver an improvement to the UK's infrastructure to help level up the country and support the journey to net zero emissions by 2050.
- 2.4.12 [Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On](#) was published in February 2020. The report highlights that people can expect to spend more of their lives in poor health, that improvements to life expectancy have stalled (and declined for women in the 10% most deprived areas), the health gap between healthy and deprived areas has grown, and that place does have an impact on health.
- 2.4.13 [Future of Mobility: Urban Strategy](#), published in March 2019, outlines the government's approach to urban transportation – especially for urban mobility linked to freight movements, passengers and services. It seeks to maximise

the benefits from transportation innovation in more urban areas, and sets out principles that will guide the government's response to emerging technologies and business models.

- 2.4.14 The [Clean Air Strategy 2019](#) sets out the governmental plans for dealing with all sources of air pollution to improve the health and quality of air. It also seeks the protection of nature and the boosting of the economy. The strategy sets out comprehensive actions required for the government and society to improve air quality across the country.
- 2.4.15 [A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment](#), adopted in 2018, places importance on improvements to the natural environment, such as achieving clean air and water, reducing environmental hazard risk, and encouraging sustainable resource use. This will be accomplished through a variety of actions including implementing sustainable land management, engaging in nature recovery, and connecting people to the environment.
- 2.4.16 The [Environmental Improvement Plan 2023](#) is the first revision of the 25 Year Environment Plan. It sets out a new plan on how the government will work with landowners, communities and businesses to deliver the ten goals for improving the environment, matched with interim targets to measure progress.
- 2.4.17 [Healthy High Streets: good place making in an urban setting](#), published in 2018, is a key source of evidence for the implementation of inclusive, safe and healthy high streets – especially in more deprived areas. It highlights the importance of understanding how people and places interact in order to fully realise the potential of high streets.
- 2.4.18 The [National Infrastructure Assessment](#) is published every five years (the last published in 2018), and analyses the UK's long term economic infrastructure needs – outlining a strategic vision over the next 30 years and setting out recommendations for how identified needs should be met. The first assessment includes recommendations on digital connectivity, low carbon energy, drought and flood risk management, towns and urban transport, design, and funding.
- 2.4.19 [The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017](#) translates the EEC Council Directive 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive) into UK legislation. It protects habitats and species, specifically European Protected Species (EPS).
- 2.4.20 The [Changes to the Habitats Regulations 2017 Policy Paper](#), published in 2021, explains changes that have been made to these regulations, specifically around transferring functions from the European Commission to the most appropriate authorities in England and Wales.
- 2.4.21 [The Clean Growth Strategy: Leading the way to a low carbon future](#), published in October 2017, sets out a comprehensive set of policies and proposals that aim to accelerate the pace of clean growth. It sets two guiding objectives for reducing emissions, and recognises the need to nurture low carbon technologies, processes and systems that are as low cost as possible.
- 2.4.22 The [UK plan for tackling roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations: An overview](#) was published in July 2017. It outlines the government's ambition for a better environment and cleaner air, and the actions it will take to achieve

this. This includes investment into the cycling and walking network, green buses and the national road network.

2.4.23 The [Space for people: Targeting action for woodland access](#) policy paper, published May 2017, provides analysis on access levels of people in the UK to woodland areas close to their homes. Access to woodlands provides benefits to physical and mental health and wellbeing – as such, the policy paper is a useful resource for policy makers, health professionals, and planners. The policy paper also highlights the Woodland Trust’s vision for increasing access to woodland areas.

2.4.24 Historic England champions England’s heritage. The key high-level principles for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment are as follows:

- The historic environment is a shared resource.
- Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment.
- Understanding the significance of places is vital.
- Significant places should be managed to sustain their values.
- Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent, and consistent; and
- Documenting and learning from decisions are essential.

The key strategies contributing to these principles are:

- [Heritage and Climate Change: A strategy for Historic England's response to the climate, energy and biodiversity crisis](#) (published 23rd March 2022).
- [Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12](#) (published October 2019).
- [Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management Historic England Advice Note 1 \(Second Edition\)](#) (published February 2019); and
- [The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 \(Second Edition\)](#) (published December 2017).

2.4.25 [United Utilities Water Resource Management Plan](#) sets out how United Utilities (the company responsible for managing water resources and waste water for Manchester) will achieve a secure supply of water for consumers, and will also outline how the company will protect and enhance the environment.

2.4.26 [The North West River Basin Management Plan](#) seeks to to enhance nature and the natural water assets to contribute towards everyone’s wealth, health and wellbeing, and the things people value, including culture and wildlife.

2.4.27 The [North West Flood Risk Management Plan](#) seeks to support communities to prepare for, respond to and recovery from flooding.

2.4.28 The [Greater Manchester Police and Crime Plan](#) covers the period 2022-2025, and focuses on three key priorities: keeping people safe and supporting victims, reducing harm and offending, and strengthening communities and

place. It also has two themes for action: tackling inequality and injustice for all, and delivering with victims, communities and partnership.

- 2.4.29 The [Greater Manchester Resilience Strategy](#) (2020-2030) sets out the response of Greater Manchester to resilience challenges and opportunities – working to plan and to respond to civil risks and emergencies.
- 2.4.30 The [Greater Manchester Culture Strategy](#) (2019-2024) outlines the opportunities to refine the long-term ambitions for culture, heritage and creative industries in Greater Manchester. This will benefit the local community by reflecting their diversity, and empowering them to share their stories – this will help contribute to wellbeing and business prosperity.
- 2.4.31 The [Greater Manchester Integrated Health and Justice Strategy](#) covers the period 2020-2024, and outlines the priorities of the combined authority when it comes to health and public service reform. the strategy focuses on four key vulnerable groups: children and young people, vulnerable and marginalised female victims of domestic abuse or sexual violence, people with a learning disability, autism or communication disorder, and people who are rough sleeping.
- 2.4.32 The [Greater Manchester Housing Strategy](#) (2019-2024) indicates safe, decent and affordable housing is the priority of the combined authority, and outlines the adopted approach to tackling the housing crisis.
- 2.4.33 The [Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040](#) focuses on the long term challenges the area is facing, such as global warming, a rapidly growing and ageing population, low productivity and the need to reduce poverty and social inequality. This is supported by a more holistic approach to the needs of passengers and freight, with a strong focus on integration across different modes of transport, and with wider policy areas. An update to the strategy is underway.
- 2.4.34 Greater Manchester is one of five areas selected by the UK Government to pilot the development of a Local Nature Recovery [Greater Manchester's Nature Recovery Plan](#) is the emerging local nature recovery strategy for the area. It will build upon a pilot study report, which sets out key aims for nature recovery across Greater Manchester.
- Improving the quality of current wildlife sites by better habitat management.
 - Increasing the size of current wildlife sites.
 - Enhancing connections between wildlife sites, either through physical corridors, or through 'stepping stones'.
 - Creating new wildlife sites.
 - Reduce the pressures on wildlife by improving the wider natural environment.
- 2.4.35 Additional plans and policies published by Greater Manchester combined authority can be accessed via [this link](#).
- 2.4.36 The [Manchester Climate Change Framework 2020-25](#) sets out how Manchester will contribute to limiting the impacts of climate change to create a healthy, green, and socially just city where all residents can thrive. It sets

out seven areas for action, including (but not limited to): renewable energy, food, and supporting and enabling residents and organisations to act.

2.4.37 [Manchester's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy](#) aims to ensure local flood risk is properly managed by using a full range of options in a coordinated way. This will be achieved by reducing the likelihood, severity and consequences of flooding from ordinary water sources (like groundwater and surface water runoff), and seeking opportunities to improve water quality and biodiversity through flood risk management activities.

2.4.38 [Our Rivers, Our City](#) is a strategy for revitalising Manchester's river valleys and urban waters. There is a focus on green economy, an equitable society and a response to the climate and ecological emergency. Key objectives are as follows:

- Place-making and Climate Resilience to sustain a growing population, particularly in the city centre, Victoria North and Eastlands;
- Green jobs and an up-skilled workforce to deliver sustainable water management;
- Support for small and micro-enterprises operating sustainably in river valley greenspaces;
- Promotion of the Mersey Valley as a city-regional river park;
- International recognition of Manchester as a centre of excellence in integrated water management;
- Welcoming, safer and equitable access to Manchester's river valleys;
- A model of co-design where all Manchester's communities feel they have contributed to how riverside spaces are designed and managed;
- New and enhanced waterside parks and parklets;
- Cleaner rivers for wellbeing, play and wildlife;
- Recovery of river biodiversity;
- Greener suburbs benefitting from reduced surface water flooding;
- Green Travel in our river valleys for commuting and leisure;
- Securing sustainable drainage and sewerage for the 21st century;
- Improved stewardship and ownership of riverside spaces.

2.4.39 [Manchester's Great Outdoors: A Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy for Manchester](#) covers the period 2015-2025. It outlines the importance of green infrastructure in Manchester and its important contribution to the landscape, and sets out the need for green infrastructure to continue to be an integrated part of growth in Manchester.

2.4.40 The [Manchester City Centre Transport Strategy](#) covers the period up to 2040, and provides a guide for how city centre transportation can be improved. The strategy envisions well connected, zero-carbon centre at the heart of the North, offering residents, workers and visitors a great place to live, work and play, and getting the right balance between the different ways of travelling.

3. Biodiversity (including Flora and Fauna), and Soil

3.1 Focused Scoping Updates

- 3.1.1 The Borough of Manchester sits adjacent to a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (Figure 3.1), the Rochdale Canal is partly within the Manchester Plan area and has the potential to be affected by land-use changes linked to the implementation of the Manchester Local Plan.
- 3.1.2 The SAC is designated for its floating water-plantain and range of pondweeds which may be vulnerable to changes to conditions of the water. The SAC is also designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The Cotterill Clough SSSI found in the south of the Borough, near the airport; it is recognised for its ancient woodland and diverse ground flora.
- 3.1.3 Figure 3.2 shows the range of Local Nature Reserves and Sites of Biological Interest, many of which overlap and are in areas surrounded by built-up, developed land; potentially leading to recreational pressures.
- 3.1.4 Figure 3.3 and Figure 3.4 show a spread of priority habitat around Manchester, including some areas of ancient woodland. There are particular concentrations in the north and around the River Mersey. There are notable potential expansion zones found around the River Mersey, the airport, and in the north of the Borough, around BoggartHole Clough, Lower Memorial Park and Broadhurst Park.
- 3.1.5 Figure 3.5 shows that there have been no detailed surveys undertaken in relation to agricultural land classification. This is to be expected given that the majority of the City does not contain significant soil resources.

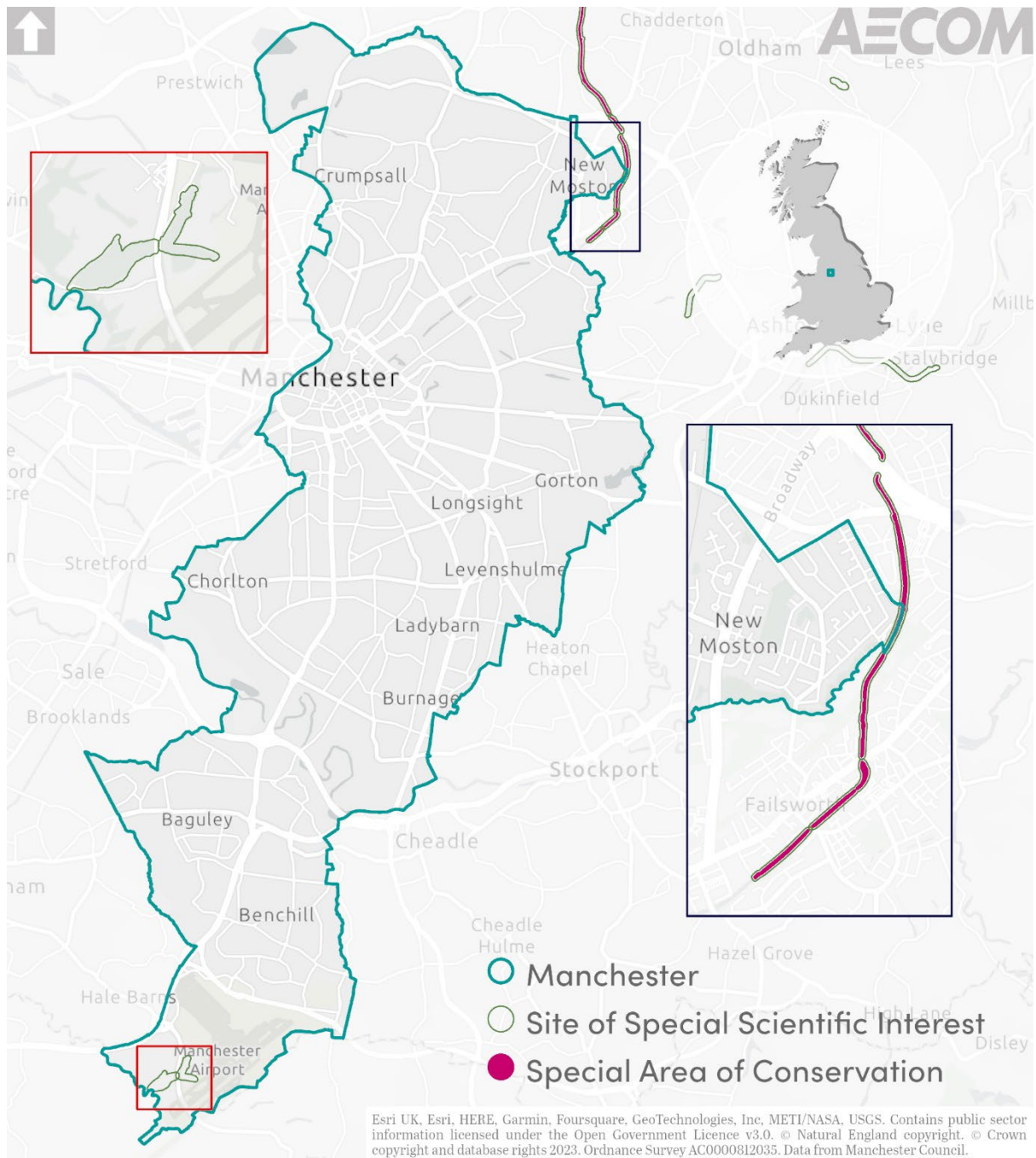


Figure 3.1: Map of international and national biodiversity designations in Manchester.

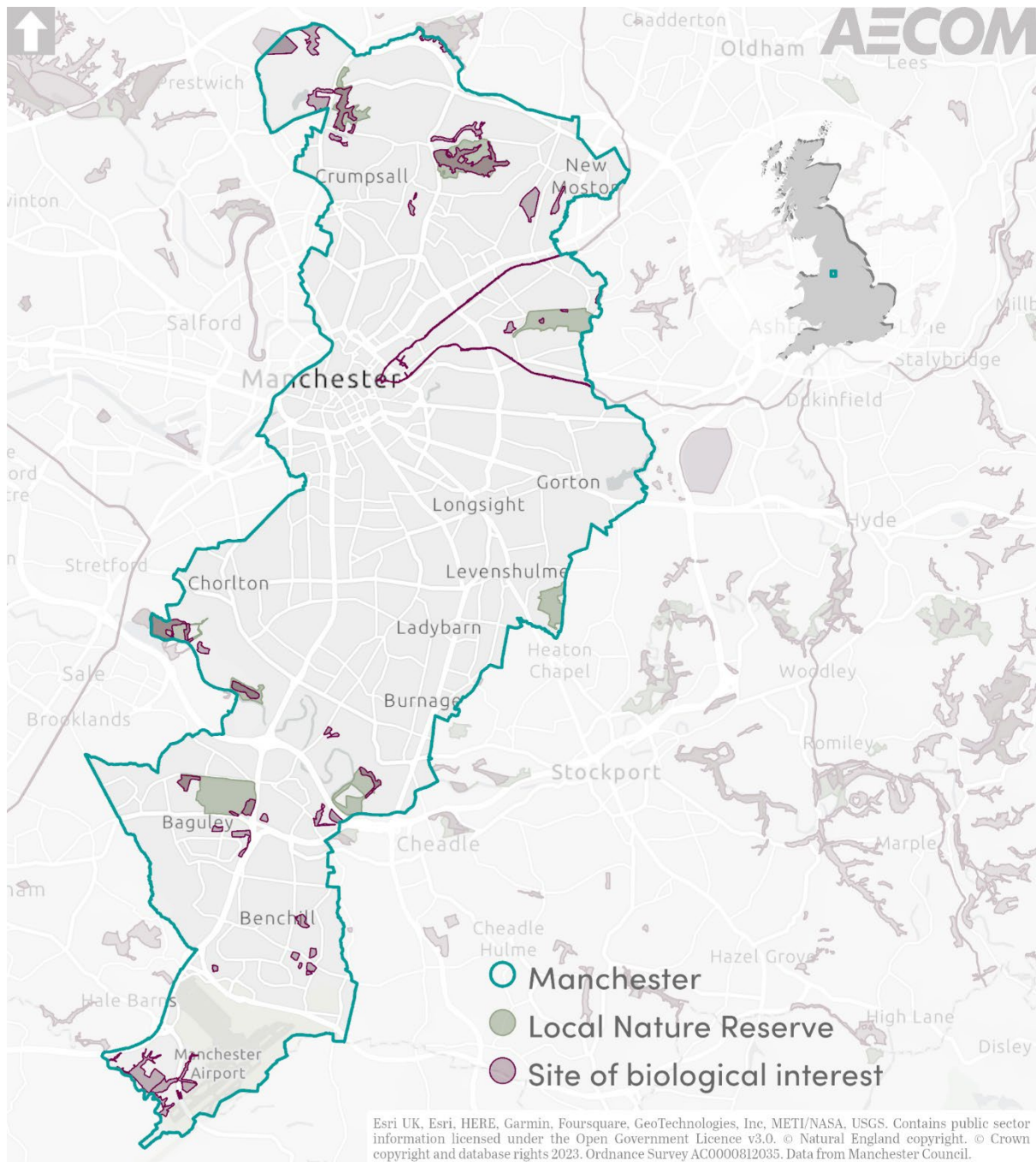


Figure 3.2: Map of local biodiversity designations in Manchester.

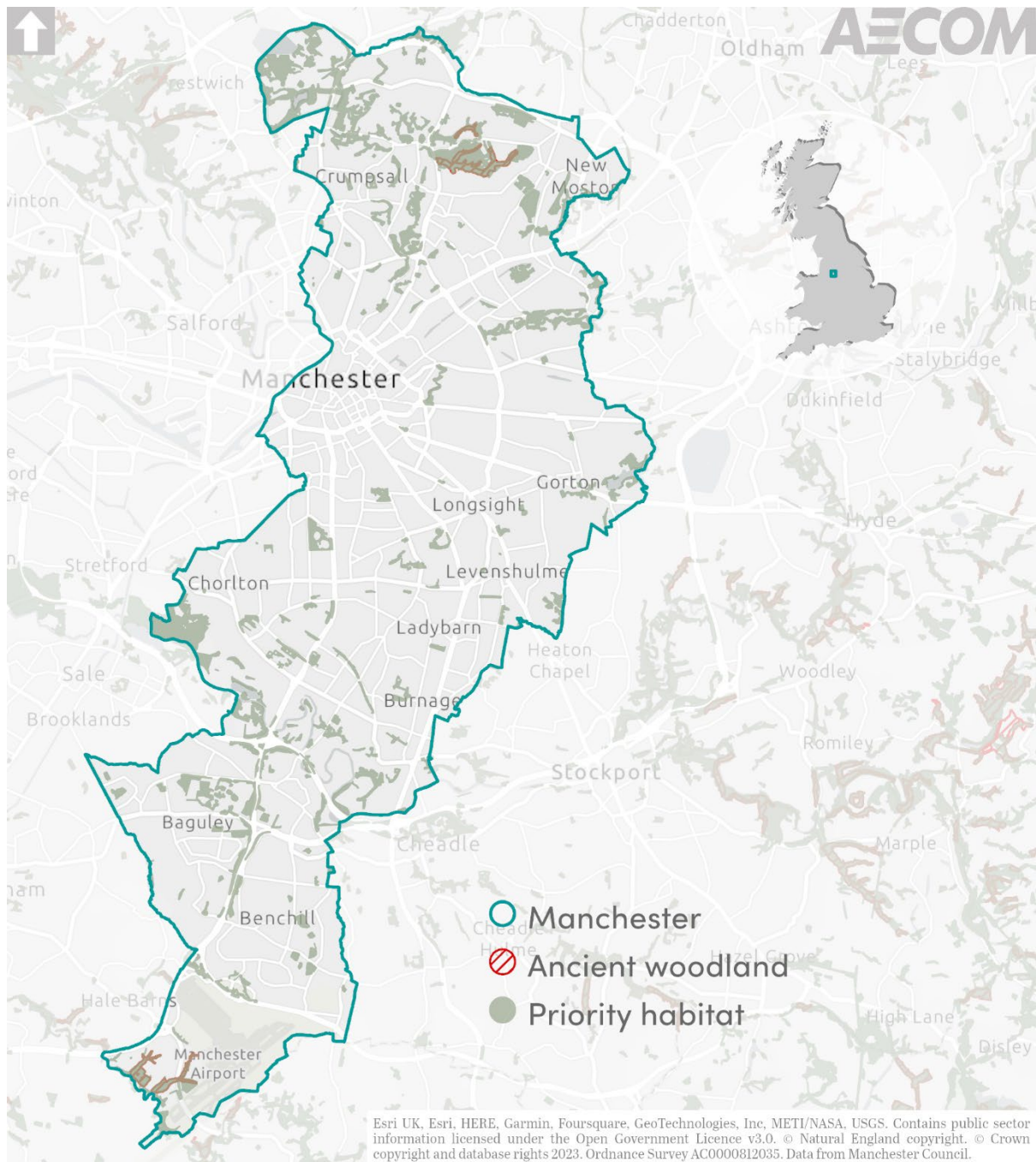


Figure 3.3: Map of priority habitat and ancient woodland in Manchester.

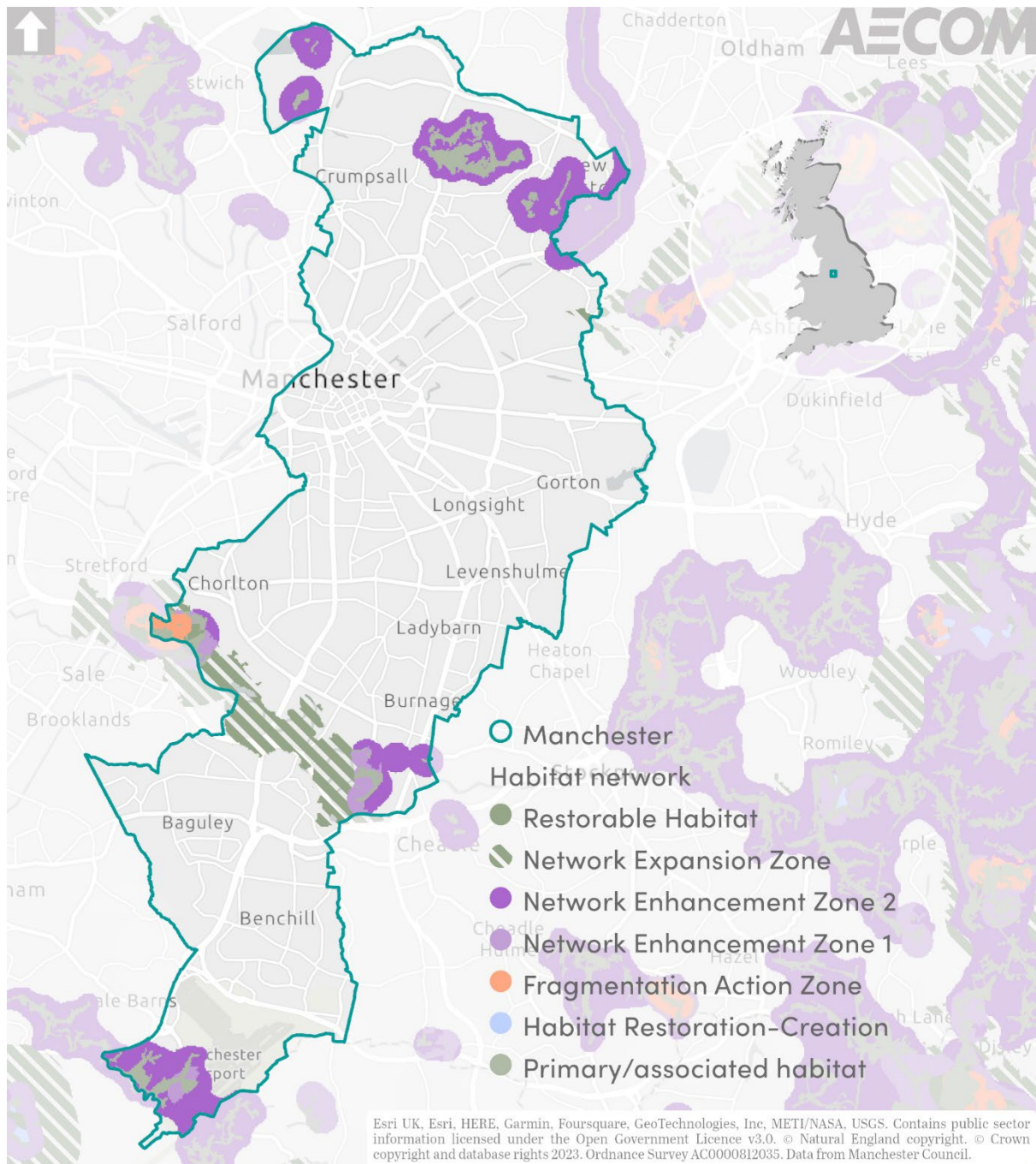


Figure 3.4: Map of habitat networks in Manchester.

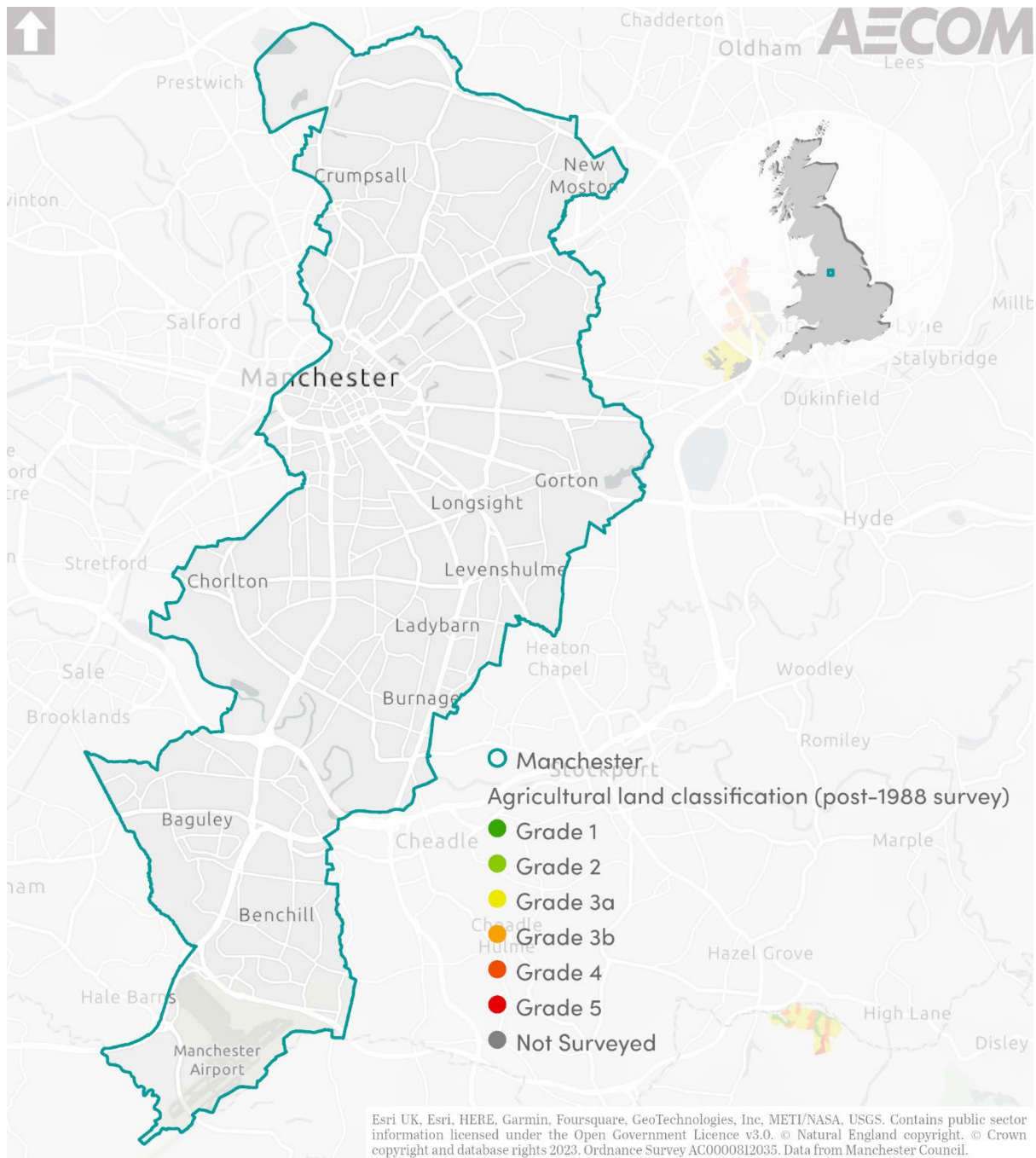


Figure 3.5: Map of agricultural land classifications (post-1988 survey) in Manchester.

3.2 Key Issues

3.2.1 Following the updated scoping exercise, the key issues relating to biodiversity remain relevant. The issues identified in the scoping report are listed below and remain unchanged.

- The Local Plan will promote and guide future development within Manchester and will consequently have some impacts upon the natural environment (biodiversity and soil) including through construction, land use change, infrastructure provision, and associated impacts. Some of these impacts could be negative, but there could also be opportunities for habitat creation or improvement to support biodiversity.
- Care also needs to be taken either to avoid the disturbance of contaminated land and soils which may lead to increased pollution of runoff or the contamination of groundwater, or to secure the remediation of contaminated land, thus improving soil and water quality through the reduction in polluted run-off.
- Development may be a means of remediating contaminated land and by reusing previously developed land, greenfield sites can continue to contribute to the city's biodiversity. Development should avoid polluting watercourses and will also need to consider flood risk impacts.

3.2.2 An additional key issue has been added to reflect the updates and consultation comments.

- There is a need to achieve biodiversity net gain for new developments.
- Important features such as water environments, veteran and ancient trees and urban biodiversity need to be protected and enhanced.

4. Population, Housing and Employment

4.1 Focused Scoping Updates

- 4.1.1 The table below demonstrates the population of Manchester makes up approximately 19.2% of the Greater Manchester population. Of the ten councils forming the Greater Manchester City region, Manchester is the most populous. For comparison, Wigan is the second most populous area – with 329,300 residents making up approximately 11.5% of the Greater Manchester population. Approximately 50.3% of the population of Manchester are female, and 49.7% are male. The sex split in Manchester reflects the trend in Greater Manchester, the North West region, and England – with females making up a slightly higher percentage of the population. However, in Manchester, the percentage of females is lower than figures for Greater Manchester (50.7%), the North West region (50.9%), and England (51%).

Table 4.1: Population of Manchester in comparison to Greater Manchester, the North West region, and England

	Manchester	Greater Manchester	North West	England
Population	551900	2867800	7417400	56490000

Figure 4.1: Age profile of Manchester versus Greater Manchester and England

Age Group	Manchester (%)	Greater Manchester (%)	England (%)
Aged 85 and over	1.1	1.9	2.4
Aged 80 to 84	1.2	2.1	2.5
Aged 75 to 79	1.7	2.3	3.6
Aged 70 to 74	2.5	4.4	5.0
Aged 65 to 69	3.0	4.4	4.9
Aged 60 to 64	3.9	5.3	5.8
Aged 55 to 59	4.8	6.3	6.7
Aged 50 to 54	5.5	6.7	6.9
Aged 45 to 49	5.6	6.1	6.3
Aged 40 to 44	6.5	6.4	6.3

Age Group	Manchester (%)	Greater Manchester (%)	England (%)
Aged 35 to 39	7.6	7.1	6.7
Aged 30 to 34	8.7	7.4	7.0
Aged 25 to 29	9.5	7.1	6.6
Aged 20 to 24	11.2	6.6	7.2
Aged 15 to 19	7.7	6.1	5.7
Aged 10 to 14	6.6	6.0	6.1
Aged 5 to 9	6.6	6.2	6.0
Aged 0 to 4	6.2	6.0	5.4

- 4.1.2 Figure 4.1 demonstrates Manchester has a greater average of younger people living within the city when compared to Greater Manchester and England figures. This indicates Manchester is an attractive city for young adults and younger families. In particular 11.4% of Manchester's population are within the 20-24 age group; for Greater Manchester 6.6% of the population sit within this age group, and for England it is 6%.
- 4.1.3 The popularity of Manchester for younger people is reflected in the 2022 annual monitoring report, which indicates net housing units totalled 3,959 units between 2021 and 2022. A mix of housing (reflecting tenure, type, size and value) were provided to improve choices – with the majority of new structures being flats (3,518 units – approximately 89% of the net housing units). It is possible the fast construction rates and available housing types are attracting younger adults into Manchester, thus influencing population change in the area.
- 4.1.4 The emerging Places for Everyone document indicates a minimum of 175,185 net additional dwellings will be delivered across Manchester between 2022-2039. Manchester is expected to take responsibility for a large proportion of these houses – 60,061 across the plan time-period, averaging 3,533 net additional dwellings a year. It is expected that the delivery of affordable homes will be maximised and feed into local plans through the setting of local targets.
- 4.1.5 In 2017 it was estimated that 4,751 people were sleeping rough in England on any one night in autumn (an increase from 4,134 in 2016). In Manchester, the number of rough sleepers and those using temporary accommodation has increased, whilst affordable housing and available social housing has decreased.

Table 4.2: Gender identity of residents in Manchester in comparison to the North West region and England

	Manchester	North West	England
Gender identity the same as sex registered at birth	91.7%	94.2%	93.5%
Gender identity different from sex registered at birth but no specific identity given	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Trans woman	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Trans man	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
All other gender identities	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%

Table 4.3: Sexual orientation of residents in Manchester in comparison to the North West region and England

	Manchester	North West	England
Straight or Heterosexual	84.6%	90.1%	89.4%
Gay or Lesbian	3.3%	1.7%	1.5%
Bisexual	2.7%	1.2%	1.3%
All other sexual orientations	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Not answered	8.7%	6.7%	7.5%

4.1.6 Table 4.2 and Table 4.3 presents the gender identity and sexual orientation of residents in Manchester in comparison to the North West region and England. It demonstrates there is more diversity in the gender and sexual orientation of the population of Manchester in comparison to regional and country trends. There are a greater percentage of residents that identify as a different gender, or are transgender, in Manchester – and a greater percentage of gay and lesbian, bisexual, and other sexual orientations.

Figure 4.2: Legal partnership status in Manchester in comparison to Greater Manchester, the North West region, and England

Marital Status (Population Aged 16+)	Manchester (%)	Greater Manchester (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
Never married and never registered a civil partnership	55.5	42.0	39.5	38.0
Married or in a registered civil partnership	31.0	41.0	42.5	44.5
Separated, but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5
Divorced or civil partnership dissolved	6.5	8.0	8.5	8.5
Widowed or surviving civil partnership partner	3.5	5.5	6.0	5.5

4.1.7 Figure 4.2 presents the legal partnership status of Manchester residents, as well as the averages for Greater Manchester, the North West region, and England. A greater percentage of people in Manchester have never been married or registered in a civil partnership (over half of the population), and a

lower proportion of the population are divorced or had their civil partnership dissolved in comparison to Greater Manchester and regional and country trends.

- 4.1.8 Figure 4.10 and Figure 4.11 show higher concentrations of people identifying as a different gender from birth and people not identifying as straight or heterosexual in the centre of the city and in areas to the south of the centre. These areas also show a higher proportion of people who have never married or registered a civil partnership (Figure 4.12).

Figure 4.3: Ethnicity in Manchester in comparison to Greater Manchester, the North West region, and England

Ethnic Group	Manchester (%)	Greater Manchester (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	20	13	8	9
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	12	4	2	3
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	5	3	2	2
White	57	76	85	80
Other ethnic group	5	2	1	2

- 4.1.9 Figure 4.3 presents the ethnic diversity of Manchester when compared to the Greater Manchester area, the North West region, and England. It shows that Manchester has a higher proportion of all ethnicities (excluding White) when compared to Greater Manchester, and regional and country trends. It also indicates the North West region has lower ethnic diversity than the average for England.

Figure 4.4: Religion in Manchester in comparison to Greater Manchester, the North West region, and England

Religion	Manchester (%)	Greater Manchester (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
No religion	32	31	32	36
Christian	36	47	52	46
Buddhist	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Hindu	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.5
Jewish	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.5

Religion	Manchester (%)	Greater Manchester (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
Muslim	22	13	7	6.5
Sikh	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
Other religion	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Not answered	5.8	5.0	4.5	5.5

4.1.10 Figure 4.4 demonstrates the religions of residents in Manchester, Greater Manchester, the North West region, and England. It shows that a lower percentage of residents in Manchester are Christian (36.2% in comparison to 47% in Greater Manchester, 52.5% for the North West region, and 46.3% for England). It also shows that a greater percentage of Manchester's population are Buddhist (0.6%) in comparison to Greater Manchester (0.3%), the North West region (0.3%) and for England (0.5%). The graph also indicates there is a greater Muslim community in Manchester – 22.3% of residents are Muslim in Manchester, in comparison to 13% for Greater Manchester, 7.6% for the North West region, and 6.7% in England.

4.1.11 Both Figure 4.3 and 4.4 show that Manchester has a diverse ethnic and religious population. As such, it is possible the area is seen to be more attractive by different ethnic and religious populations and could inspire migration into Manchester.

4.1.12 In terms of ethnic minority groups, there are particular concentrations in areas to the north, south and south east of the city centre (Figure 4.13). Concentrations of minority religious groups (including those who identify with no religion) (Figure 4.14) are more prevalent in similar geographies to ethnic minority groups, but across a wider geographical area. Focusing on people who are categorised as disabled under the Equalities Act (2010) (Figure 4.15), the spatial distribution shows some lower rates in the city centre, but outside of this area there is not a spatial trend which is clearly evident.

Figure 4.5: Disability in Manchester, Greater Manchester, the North West region and England

Disability Status	Manchester (%)	Greater Manchester (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
Disabled under the Equality Act	17.0	17.5	19.0	16.5
Not disabled under the Equality Act	82.0	81.0	80.0	82.0

4.1.13 Figure 4.5 shows the percentage of the population that are disabled under the Equality Act. 17.5% of the population of Manchester are disabled – this is lower than the figure for Greater Manchester (18.3%), and the North West region (19.4%), but is higher than the average for England (17.3%).

Figure 4.6: Hours worked in Manchester in comparison to Greater Manchester, the North West region, and England

Hours Worked (People Aged 16+ in Employment)	Manchester (%)	Greater Manchester (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
Part-time: 15 hours or less worked	11	9	9	10
Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked	21	20	20	19
Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked	60	61	60	58
Full-time: 49 or more hours worked	7	8	9	10

4.1.14 Figure 4.6 shows the average hours worked by residents aged 16 and over and in employment. It demonstrates that Manchester has a higher percentage of part-time workers when compared to Greater Manchester, the North West region, and England. It also indicates Manchester has a slightly greater percentage of residents working between 31-48 hours than the average for England (60.8% versus 59.1%).

Figure 4.7: Economic inactivity in Manchester in comparison to Greater Manchester, the North West region, and England

Economic Activity (Population Aged 16+)	Manchester (%)	Greater Manchester (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
Economically active: In employment	53	56	55	57
Economically active: Unemployed	5	4	3	3
Economically inactive	40	40	41	39

4.1.15 Figure 4.7 demonstrates a lower percentage of residents aged 16 and above are employed in Manchester (53.5%) in comparison to Greater Manchester (56.1%), the North West region (55.5%) and England (57.4%). Reasons for economic inactivity in Manchester are as follows:

- Retired (26.1% of economically inactive people aged 16 and above).
- Student (32% of economically inactive people aged 16 and above).
- Looking after home or family (16.2% of economically inactive people aged 16 and above).
- Long-term sick or disabled (14.4% of economically inactive people aged 16 and above); and
- Other (11.3% of economically inactive people aged 16 and above).

4.1.16 As highlighted above, retirement and education are the two main reasons for economic inactivity in Manchester.

Figure 4.8: Occupation groups in Manchester in comparison to Greater Manchester, the North West region, and England

Occupation (Population Aged 16+ in Employment)	Manchester (%)	Greater Manchester (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	8.5	10.5	11.0	12.5
2. Professional occupations	23.5	20.0	19.0	20.0
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	13.0	12.8	12.2	12.8
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	7.8	9.4	9.5	9.0
5. Skilled trades occupations	6.5	9.0	9.8	10.0
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	9.8	9.5	9.7	9.0
7. Sales and customer service occupations	9.0	8.7	8.0	7.2
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	6.2	7.0	7.2	6.5
9. Elementary occupations	13.2	10.8	10.6	10.2

4.1.17 Figure 4.8 shows the split of the working population across the nine occupational groups for Manchester, Greater Manchester, the North West region, and England. It demonstrates there are a greater number of people in professional occupations and elementary occupations within Manchester in comparison to the other examined areas, but a much lower percentage of the working population employed in skilled trade occupations in Manchester.

Figure 4.9: The highest level of qualification in Manchester in comparison to Greater Manchester, the North West region, and England

Qualification Level (Population Aged 16+)	Manchester (%)	Greater Manchester (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
No qualifications	19.5	19.8	19.2	17.8
Level 1, 2 or 3 qualifications	36.0	39.8	40.5	39.5
Apprenticeship	3.2	5.3	5.6	5.0
Level 4 qualifications and above	37.0	31.5	30.8	33.5
Other qualifications	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.4

4.1.18 Figure 4.9 demonstrates there is a greater percentage of people with Level 4 qualifications and above living in Manchester when compared to regional and country averages. However, there are less people with Level 1, 2 or 3 qualifications in Manchester (36.5%) when compared to Greater Manchester (39.9%), the North West region (19.5%) and England (39.9%). Additionally, there are less people engaged in an apprenticeship in Manchester (3.5%) when compared to Greater Manchester (5.6%), the North West region (5.9%) and England (5.3%). Further to this, Manchester has a greater percentage of residents with no qualifications when compared to the North West region and England.

4.1.19 Manchester is a deprived Borough, with large areas of the Plan area within the top 20% of deprived areas nationally (Figure 4.16, Figure 4.17, Figure 4.18, Figure 4.19, Figure 4.20 and Figure 4.21), the exceptions to this can be seen in the city centre, as well as along a band of areas which sit to the north of the River Mersey and around New Moston. The different domains of deprivation reveal that the Borough is especially deprived in areas relating to crime and income, with education, skills and training showing some large spatial variations.

4.1.20 Figure 4.22 shows the distribution of educational facilities across the Borough, with a well distributed range of primary and secondary schools as well as a significant offering of facilities for further and higher educational offerings. Oxford Road offers a hub for university and higher education.

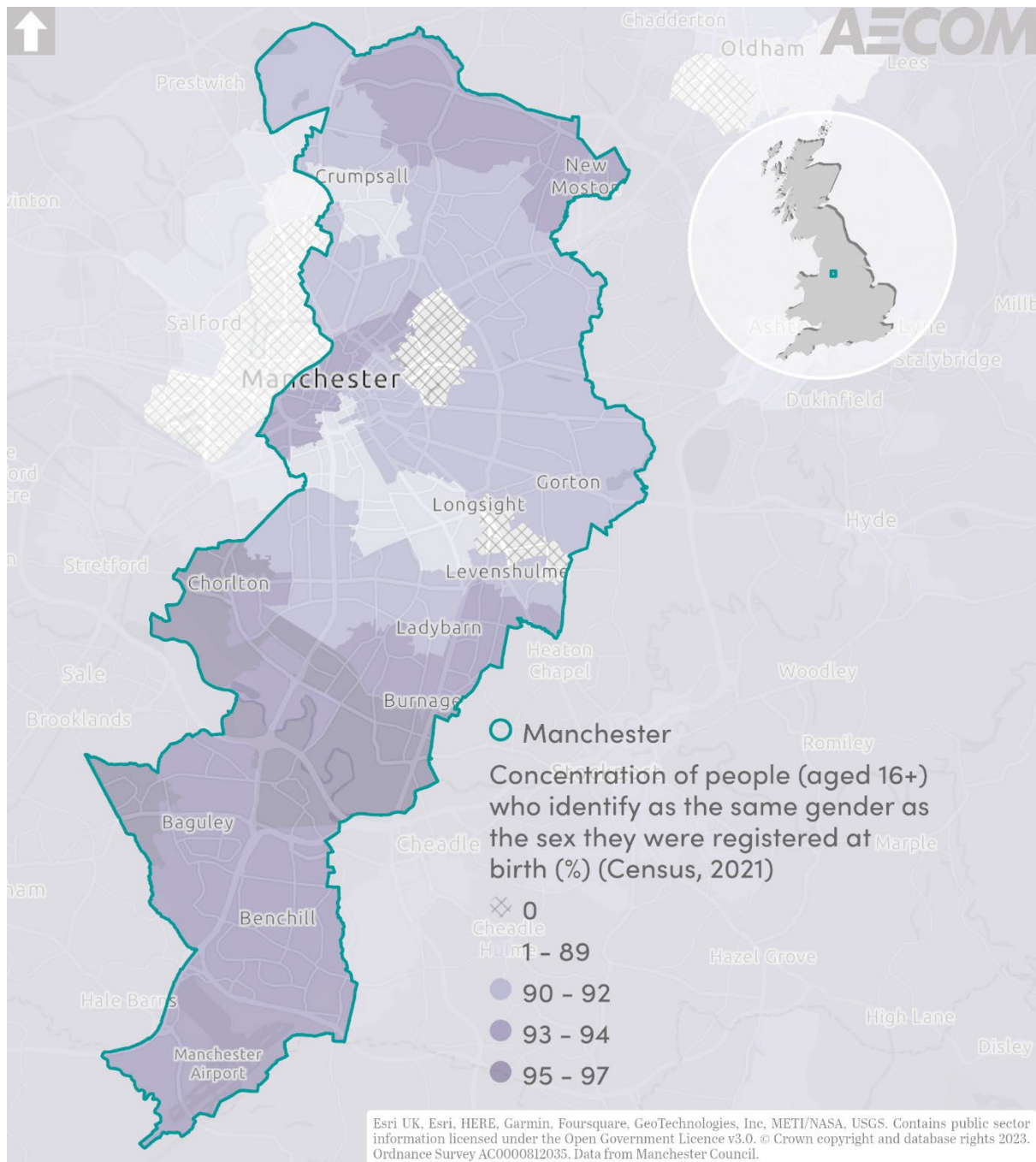


Figure 4.10: Map showing gender identity in Manchester.

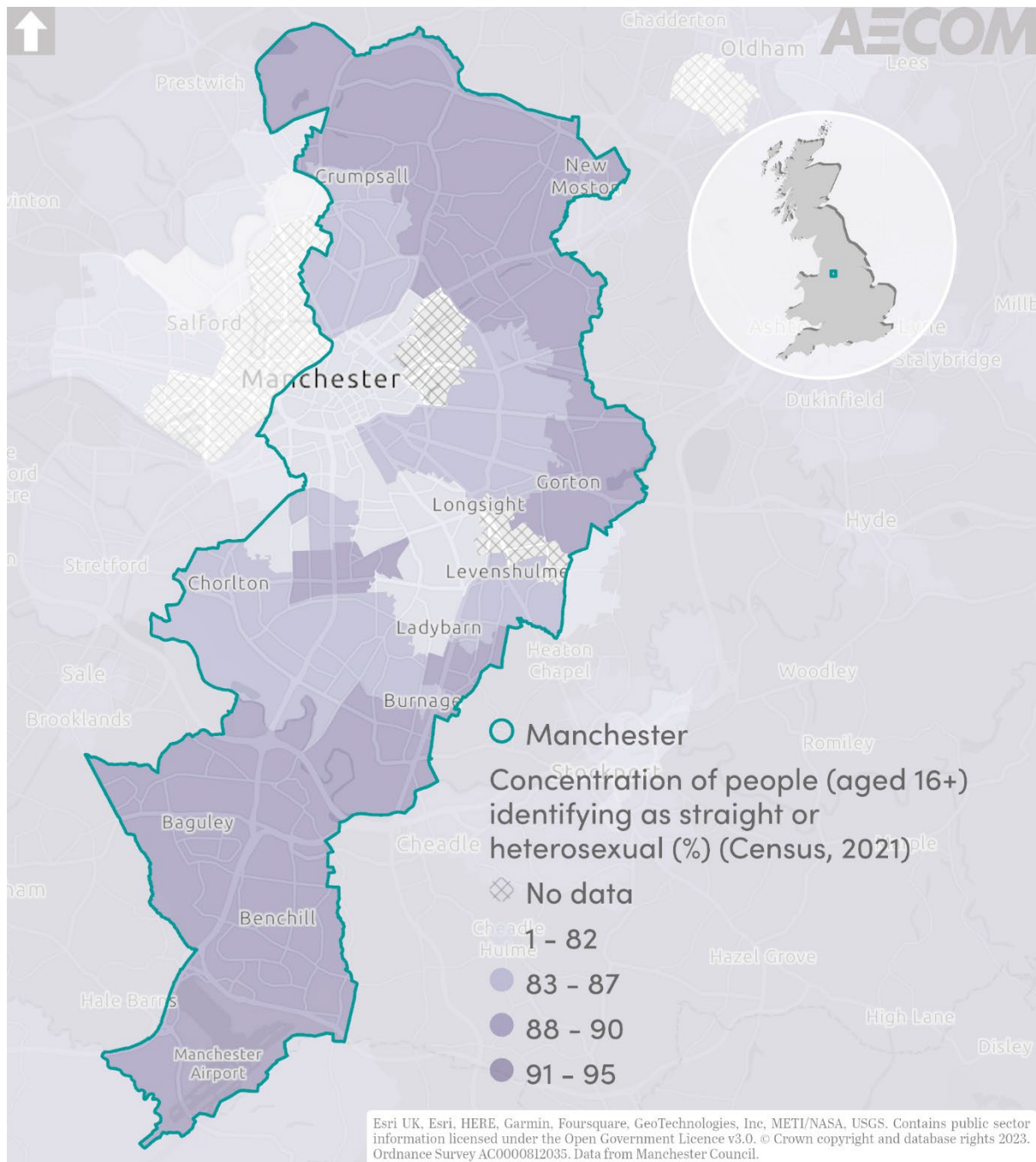


Figure 4.11: Map showing sexual orientation in Manchester.

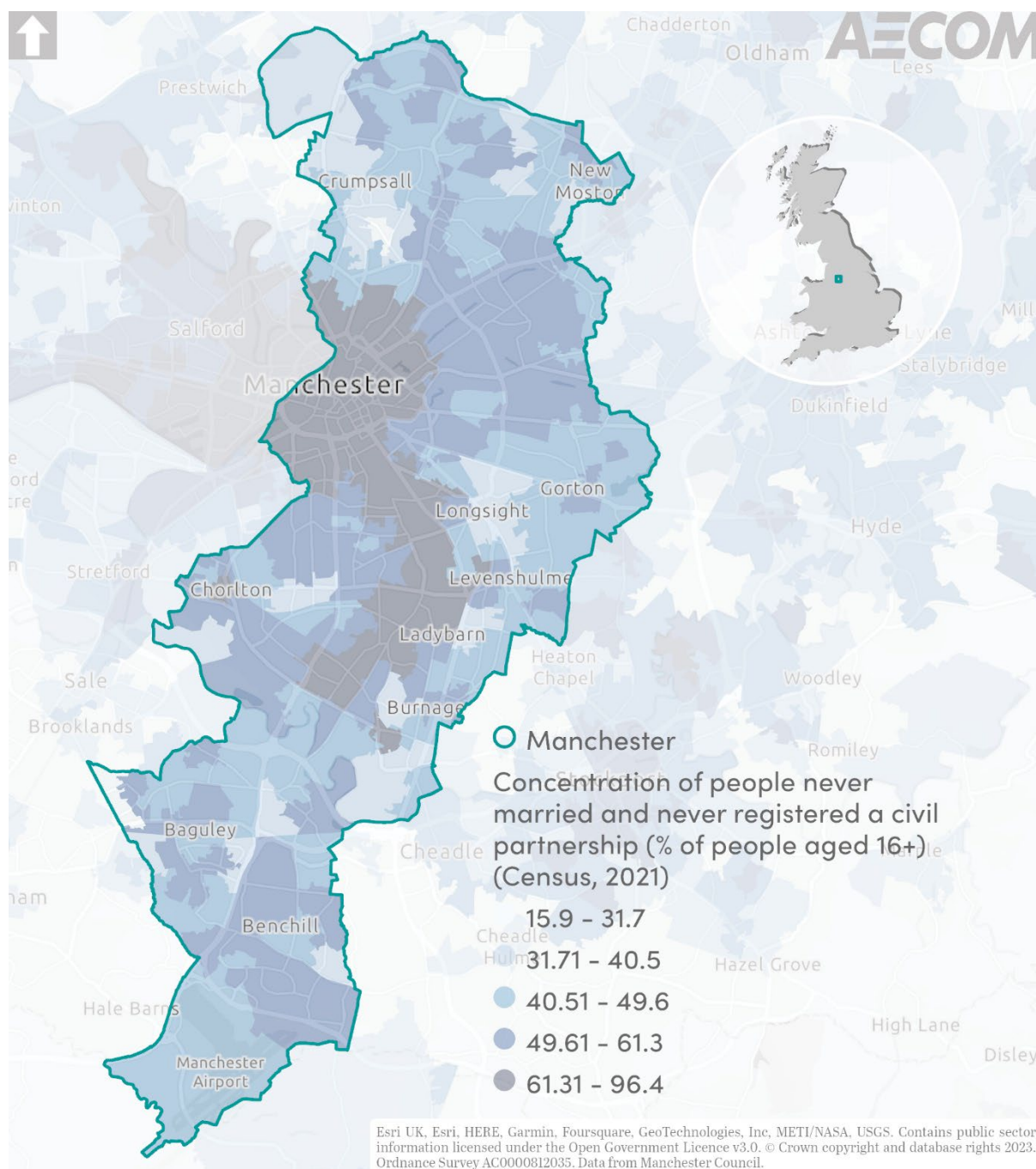


Figure 4.12: Map showing data relating to legal partnerships in Manchester.

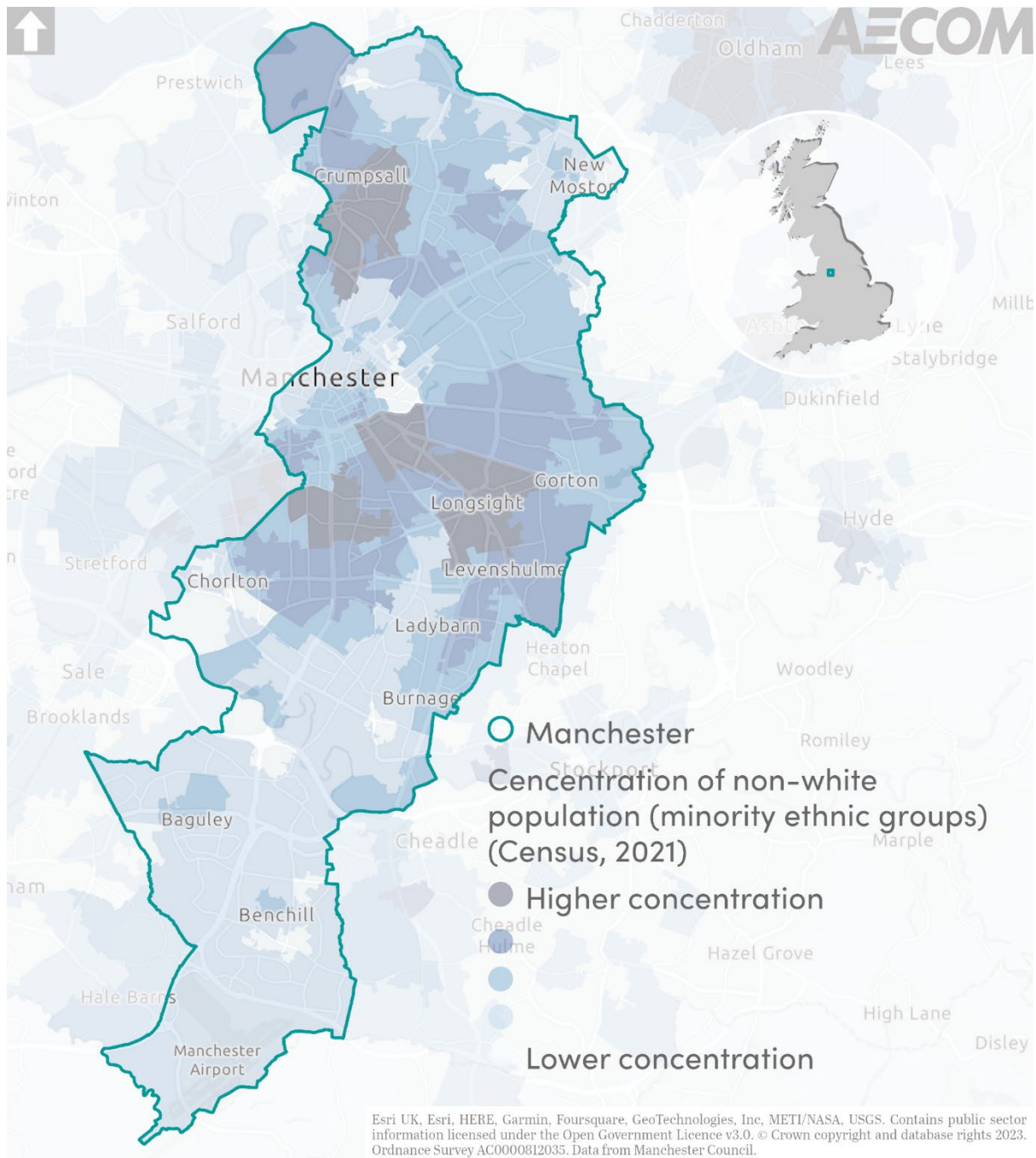


Figure 4.13: Map showing data relating to ethnic minorities in Manchester.

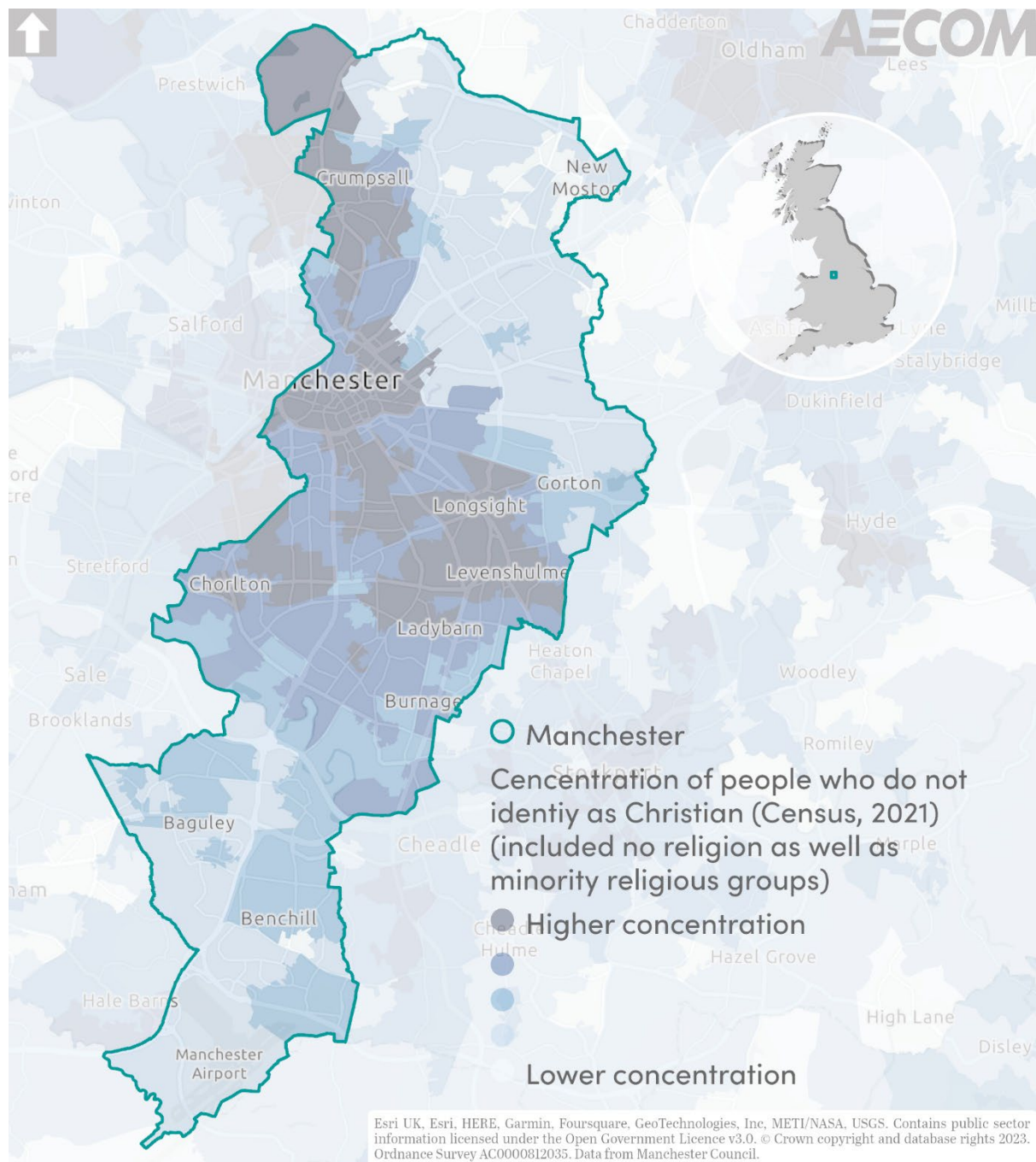


Figure 4.14: Map showing data relating to religious identities in Manchester.

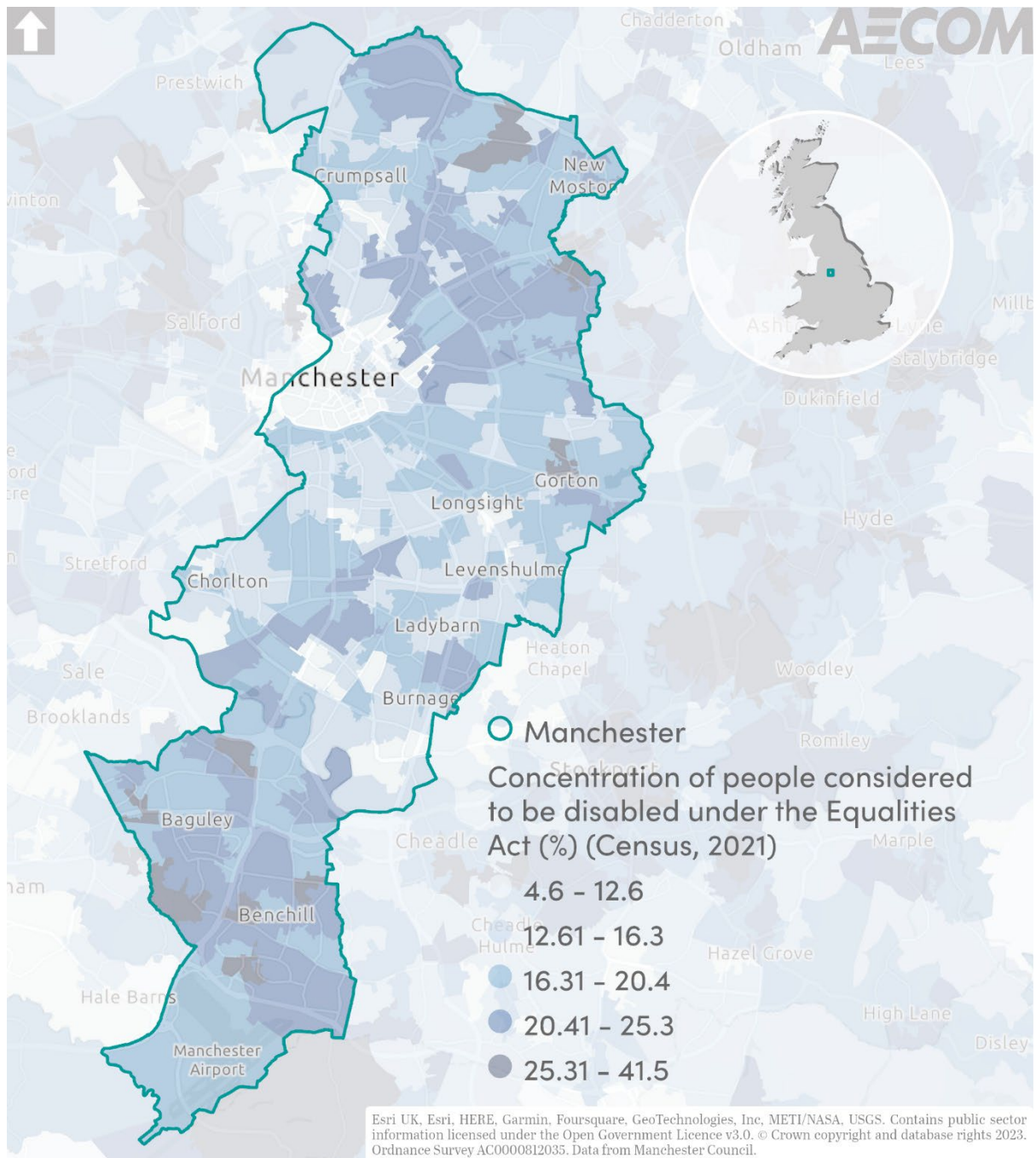


Figure 4.15: Map showing data relating to disabilities in Manchester.

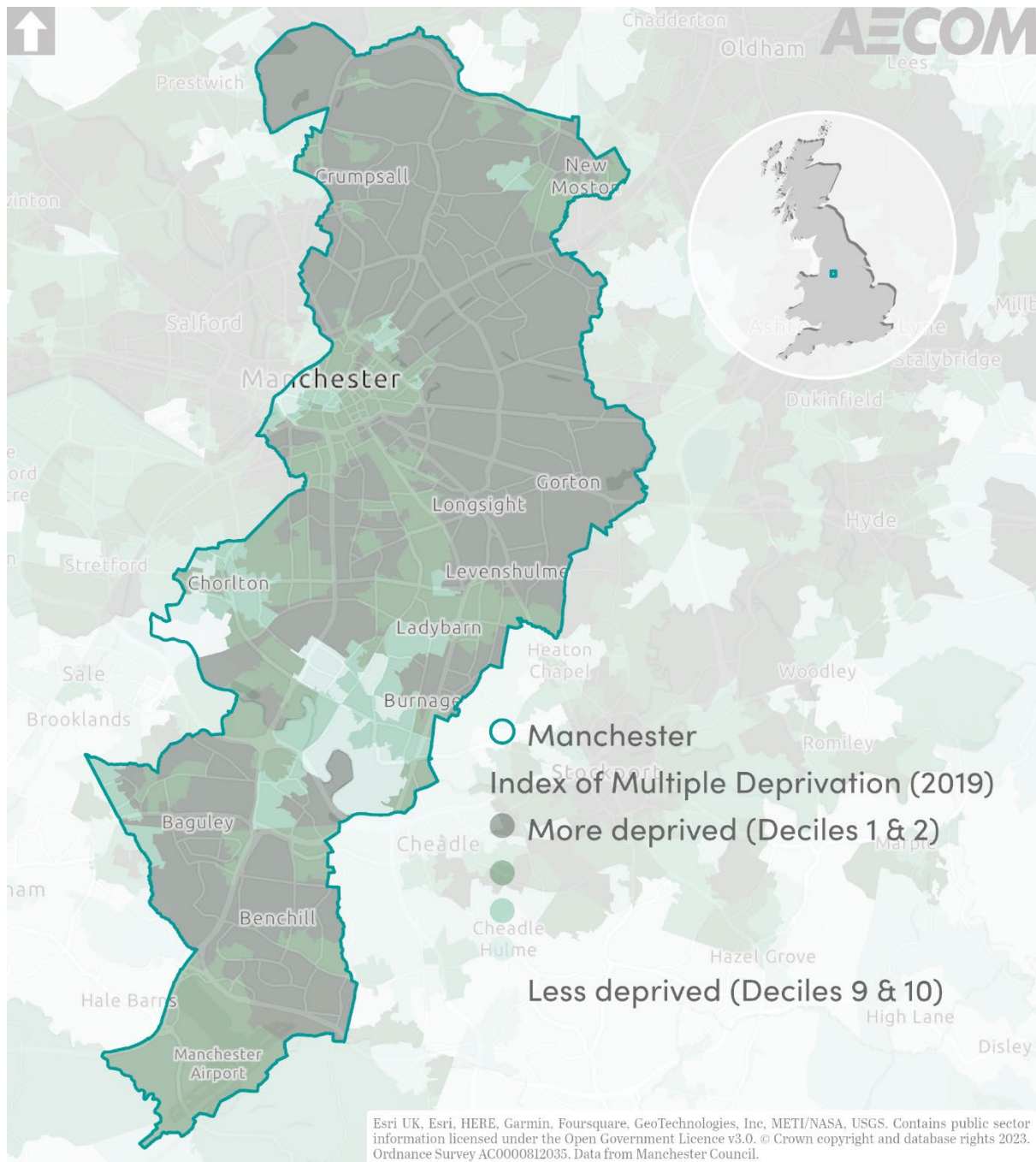


Figure 4.16: Map showing the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), 2019 in Manchester.

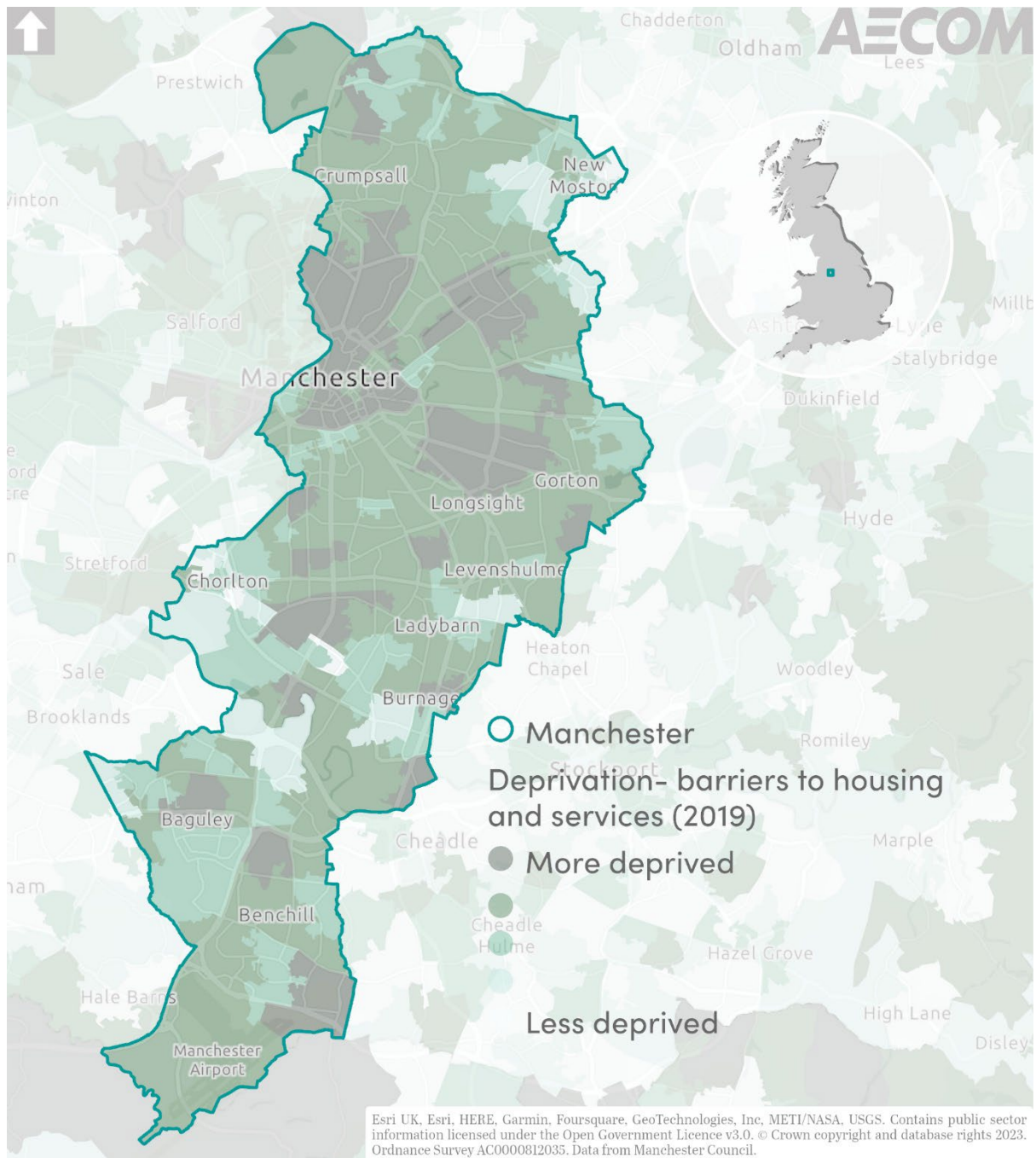


Figure 4.17: Map showing IMD, barriers to housing and services domain.

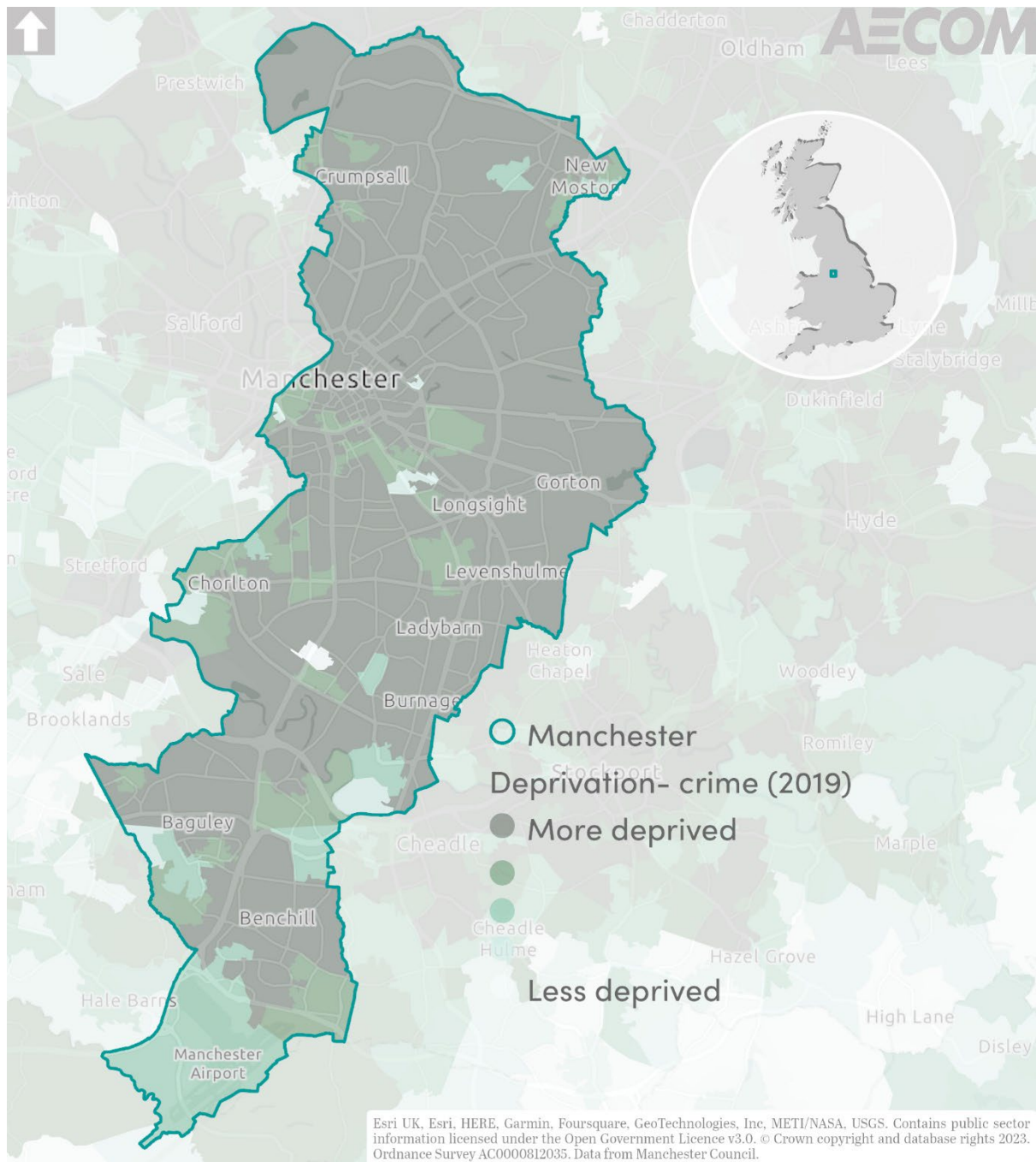


Figure 4.18: Map showing IMD, crime domain.

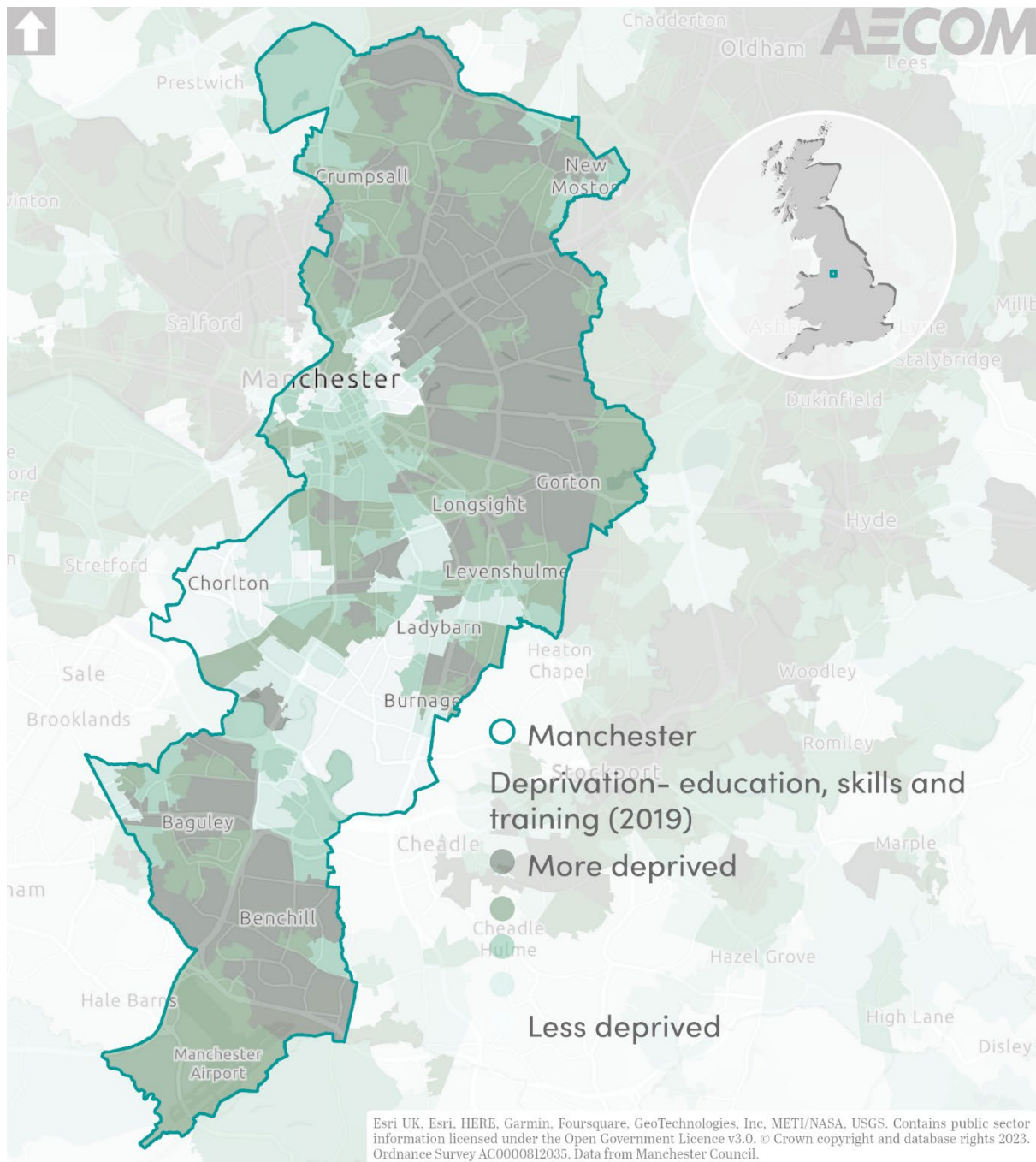


Figure 4.19: Map showing IMD, education, skills and training domain.

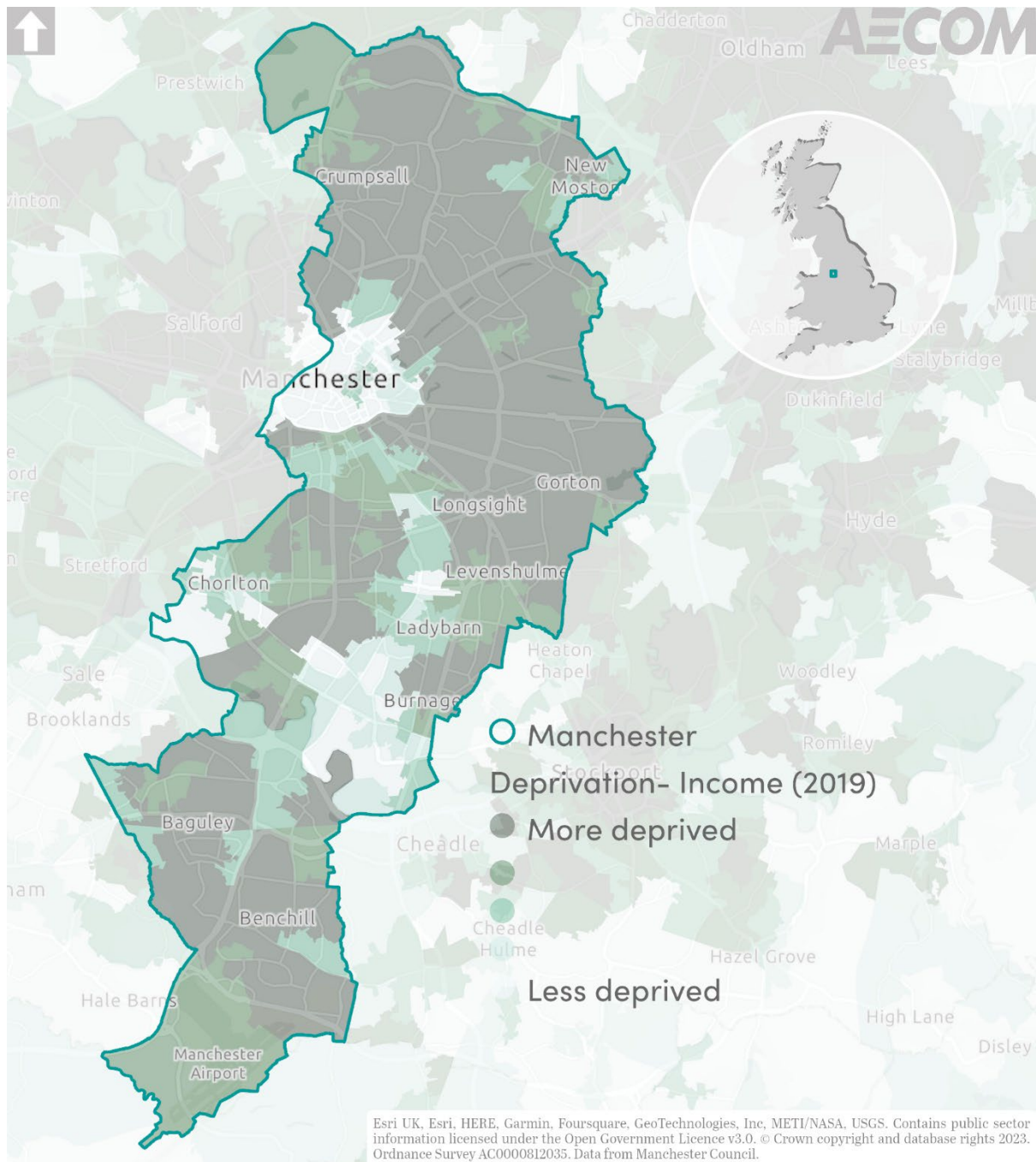


Figure 4.20: Map showing IMD, income domain.

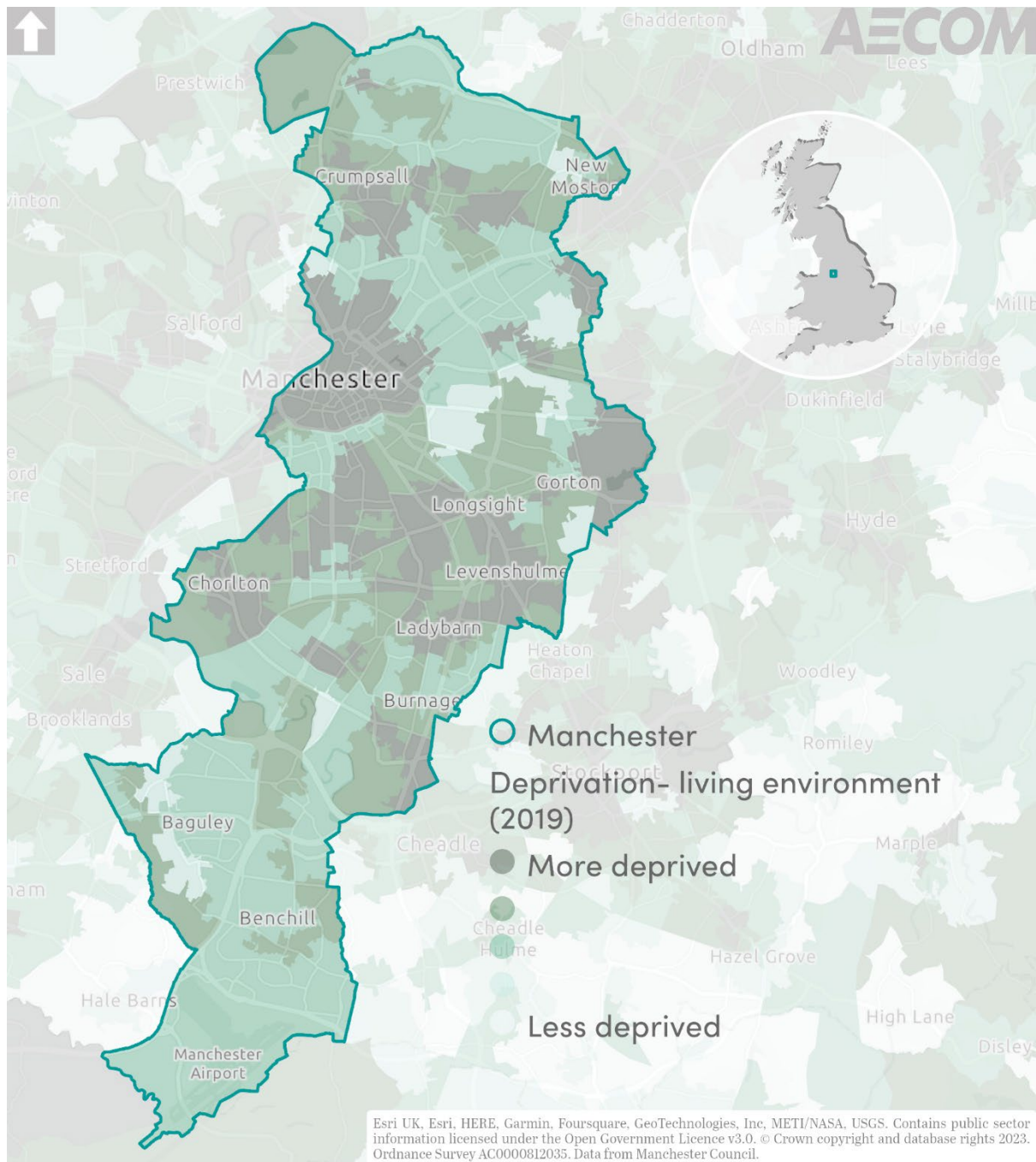


Figure 4.21: Map showing IMD, living environment domain.

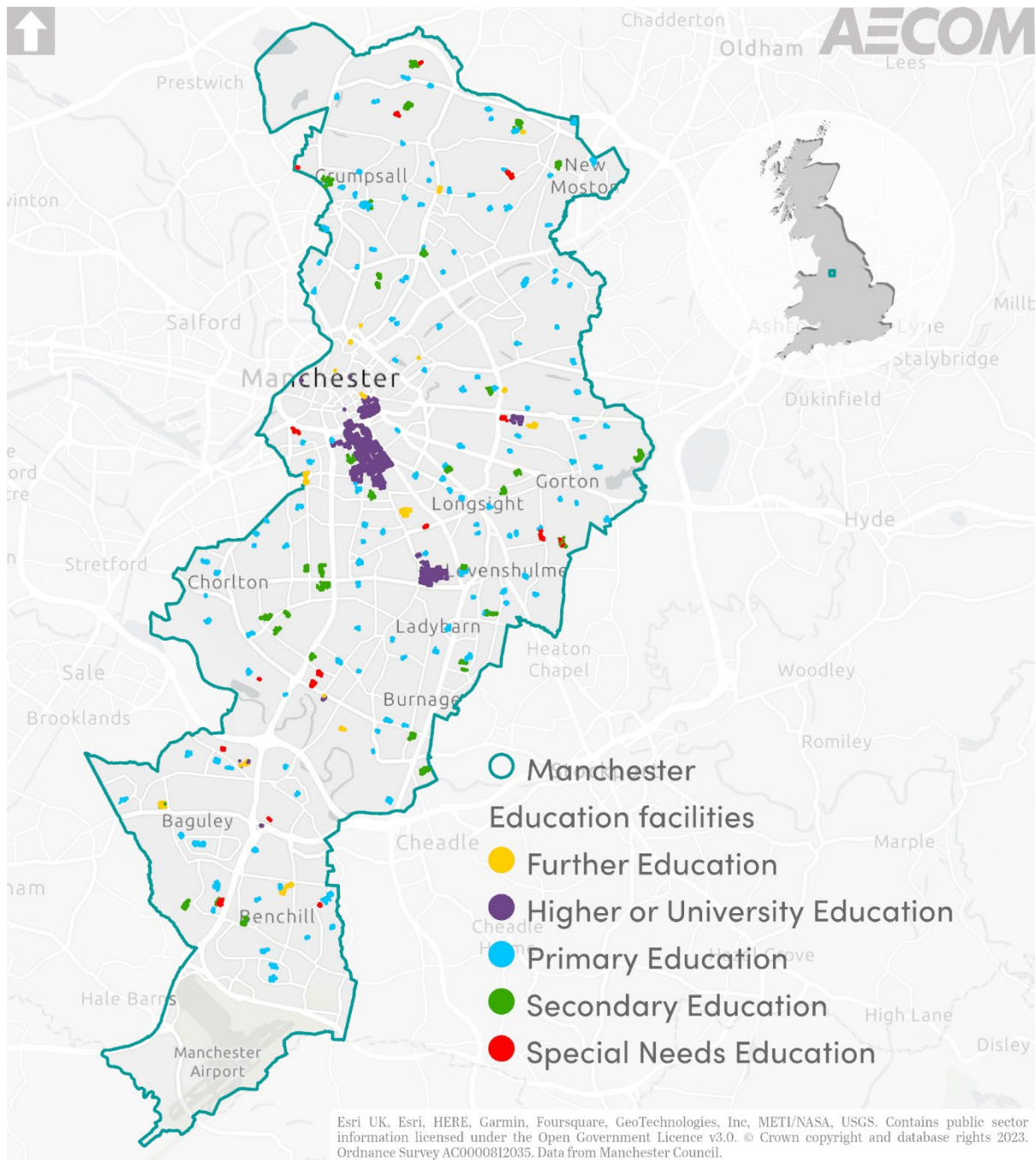


Figure 4.22: Map showing educational facilities in Manchester.

4.2 Key Issues

4.2.1 Following the updated scoping exercise, the key issues relating to population, housing and employment remain relevant. The issues identified in the scoping report are listed below and remain unchanged.

- An adequate supply of good-quality housing of appropriate sizes, types and tenures is needed to support sustainable growth and to reduce social and economic exclusion and stress. Ensuring that residents are well educated and have access to appropriate training opportunities so that they can access employment is important in reducing unemployment and worklessness, alongside a transport system that connects homes, jobs, service centres and other amenities. For the economy to keep growing further opportunities will need to be provided for both commercial enterprises and leisure and tourism. The provision of appropriate utilities and other infrastructure will also be important.

4.2.2 Two additional key issues have been added to reflect the updates and consultation comments.

- Manchester has a diverse population with regards to gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity and religion. Spatially, Manchester city centre and areas surrounding it appear to have higher levels of diversity (e.g. non-white and non-Christian populations). New development linked to the Manchester Local Plan should focus on maintaining and enhancing diversity in the Borough to help contribute to greater levels of equality.
- Deprivation across the Borough is generally high, with different parts of the Borough experiencing varying levels of deprivation (e.g., Manchester city centre experiencing high levels of deprivation linked to barriers to housing and services). New development through the Manchester Local Plan should therefore seek to reduce deprivation inequalities across the area through bringing forward new community infrastructure. This will help to further promote equality in the area.

5. Human Health

5.1 Focused Scoping Updates

5.1.1 Using the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities – Local Authorities Health Profiles data, the following broad statements can be made for the health of residents in Manchester (though it is important to acknowledge that there are differences spatially across the Borough):

- Life expectancy in Manchester is lower than the average for the North West region and for England. Life expectancy at birth for males (1 year range) is 74.8 in Manchester, compared to 77.2 for the North West region, and 78.7 for England. Life expectancy at birth for females (1 year range) is 79.2 in Manchester, compared to 81.3 for the North West region, and 82.8 for England. Infant mortality rate is higher in Manchester (6.7) in comparison to regional (4.4) and country (3.9) trends.
- Healthy life expectancy for males and females has increased in Manchester, whilst remaining stable for England.

Healthy life expectancy at birth (Male) for Manchester:

Period	Manchester (Years)	England (Years)
2009–11	55.3	63.0
2010–12	56.6	63.1
2011–13	58.4	63.1
2012–14	56.1	63.3
2013–15	55.6	63.3
2014–16	54.3	63.2
2015–17	56.6	63.3
2016–18	57.9	63.3
2017–19	58.5	63.1
2018–20	61.2	63.1

Healthy life expectancy at birth (Female) for Manchester:

Period	Manchester (Years)	England (Years)
2009–11	55.5	64.0
2010–12	55.5	64.0

Period	Manchester (Years)	England (Years)
2011–13	55.6	63.8
2012–14	54.1	63.8
2013–15	55.5	64.0
2014–16	54.7	63.8
2015–17	56.2	63.8
2016–18	57.4	63.9
2017–19	58.6	63.5
2018–20	59.7	63.8

- The under 75 mortality rate from all causes is higher in Manchester (560.8) when compared to the North West region (431.4) and England (363.4). However, the suicide rate in Manchester is lower than the suicide rate for the North West region (10.8 in comparison to 11.4), though this is still higher than the suicide rate for England (10.4). It also has a lower number of emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm in comparison to regional and country trends.
- The estimated diabetes diagnosis rate is lower in Manchester (77.2%) in comparison to the North West (81.1%) and England (78%). The estimated dementia diagnosis rate in people aged 65 and older is higher in Manchester (70%) in comparison to the North West region (66.9%) and England (63%).
- Manchester has a lower percentage of physically active adults in comparison to regional and country figures, but has a lower percentage of people aged 18 and above classified as overweight or obese (59.9% in Manchester in comparison to 66.7% in the North West region, and 63.8% in England). However, Manchester also has a higher prevalence of obesity and severe obesity in Year 6 children (28.3%) when compared to regional (24.4%) and country (23.4%) trends.
- Smoking is more prevalent in Manchester, and admissions for alcohol related conditions are higher than country trends.
- Manchester has a higher proportion of care homes and nursing home places per 100 people compared to the regional and national averages.
- There is a higher estimated prevalence of residents with common mental health disorders compared to the regional and national averages. For example, 22.2% of residents over 16 years of age in Manchester, compared to 16.9% for the national average.

Figure 5.1: General health in Manchester in comparison to Greater Manchester, the North West region, and England

General Health (Population)	Manchester (%)	Greater Manchester (%)	North West England (%)	England (%)
Very good health	50.5	48.5	47.5	48.0
Good health	31.0	32.0	32.5	33.5
Fair health	11.5	12.5	13.0	12.5
Bad health	4.0	4.3	4.2	3.8
Very bad health	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8

- 5.1.2 Figure 5.1 shows the general health of the population of Manchester when compared to the Greater Manchester area, the North West region, and the England average. It shows that approximately half of the Manchester population (50.8%) reports very good health – higher than in Greater Manchester, and regional and country trends. However, more people also report very bad health in Manchester (1.5%) when compared to the Greater Manchester area (1.45), regional (1.4%) and country (1.2%) averages.
- 5.1.3 Figure 5.2 shows some mixed rates of poor health outcomes across the Borough, though there are some notable clustered areas with better health outcomes, including the city centre and partially along the Oxford / Wilmslow Road corridor. Figure 5.3 and Figure 5.4 show that healthcare facilities are well distributed across the Borough (capacity of facilities is a separate issue)..
- 5.1.4 Figure 5.5 shows that in areas outside the city centre, air quality issues prevail along key transport routes, though there is a broadly well distributed spread of blue and green infrastructure which can help to mitigate the exposure to air quality as well as provide spaces where populations can have access to cleaner air. The city centre has high levels of air pollution as well as a lack of sufficient blue and green infrastructure.

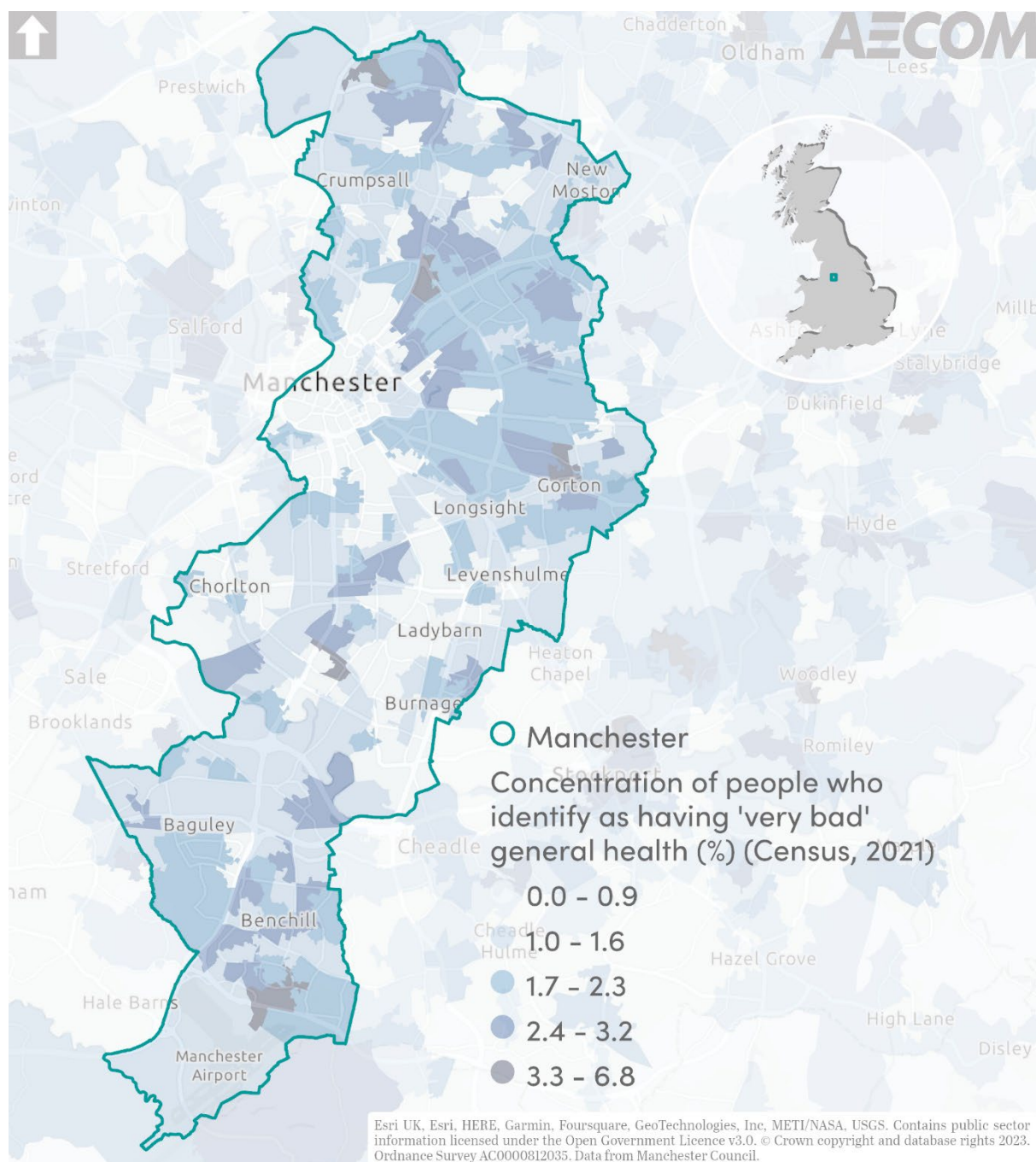


Figure 5.2: Map of general health in Manchester.

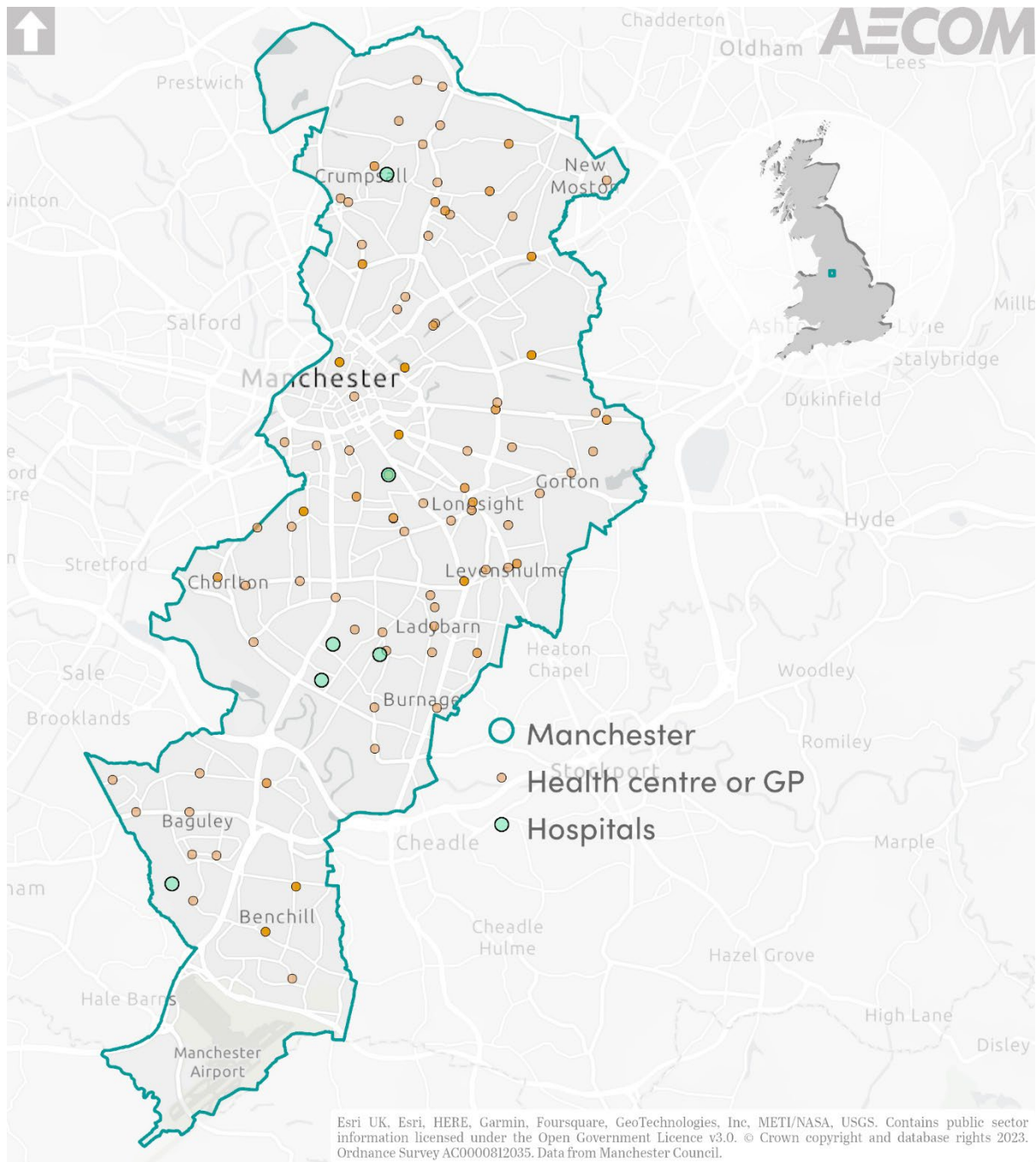


Figure 5.3: Map of health facilities in Manchester.

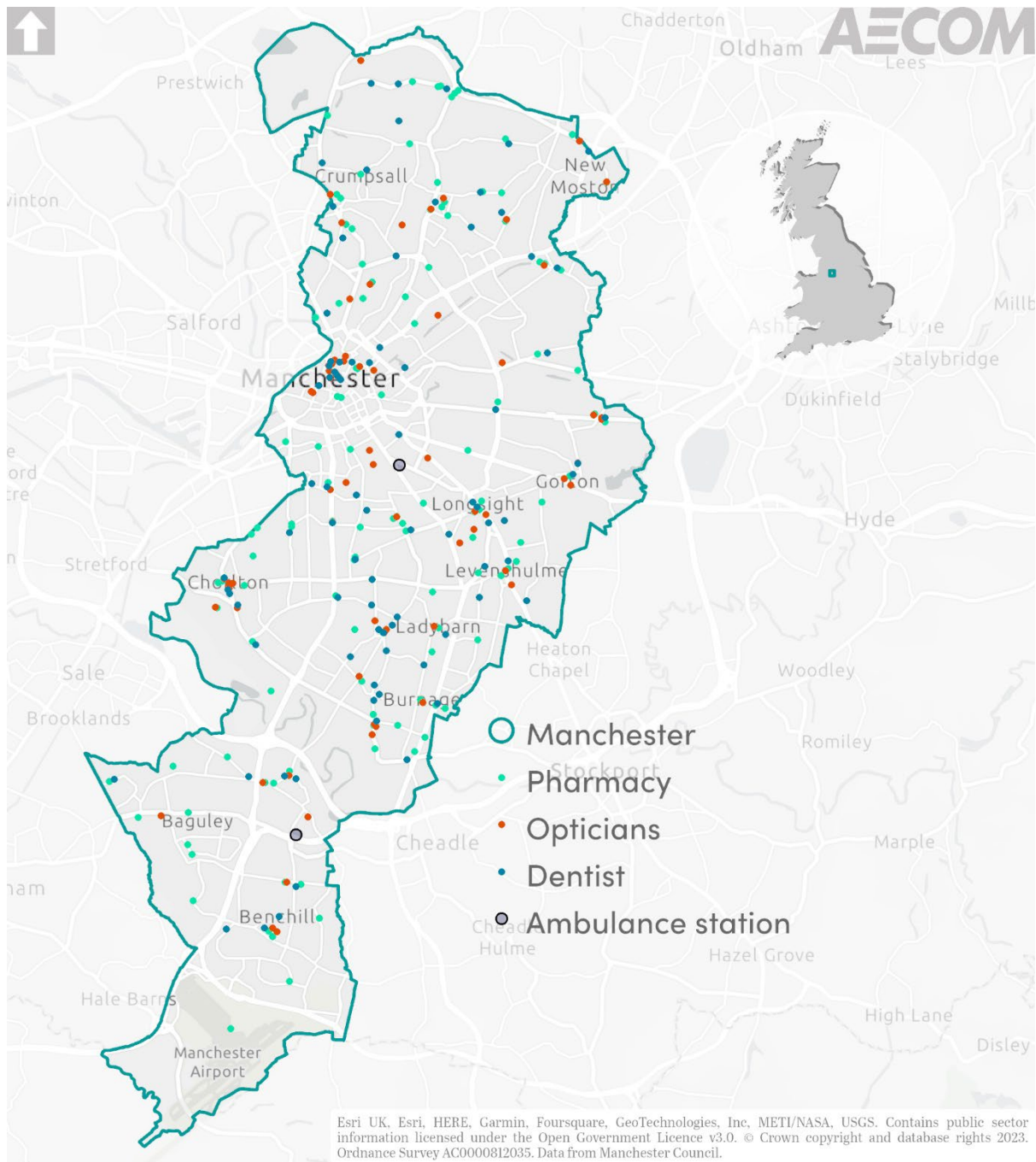


Figure 5.4: Map of other health-related facilities in Manchester.

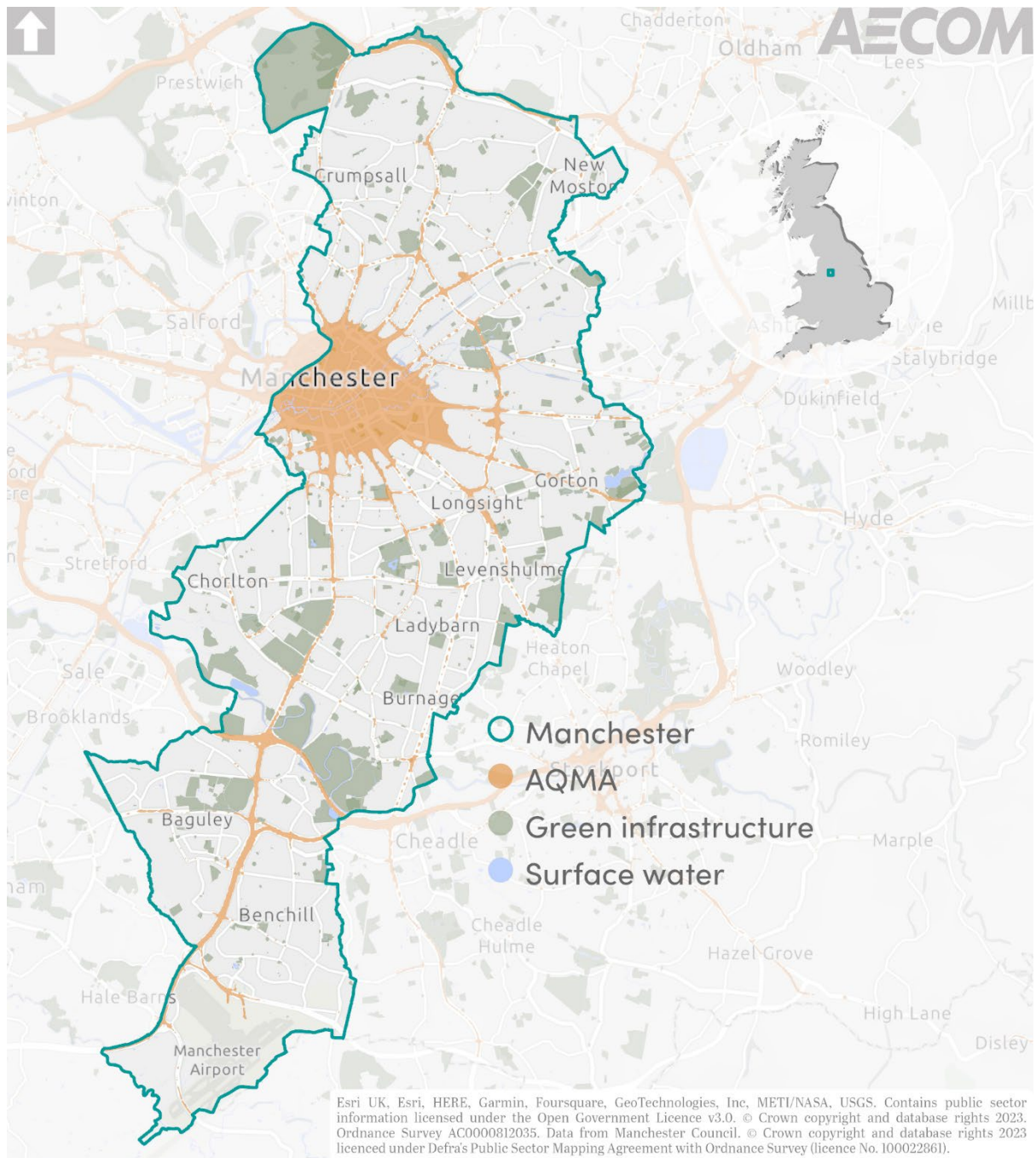


Figure 5.5: Map of air quality management areas and green and blue infrastructure.

5.2 Key Issues

5.2.1 Following the updated scoping exercise, the key issues relating to health, remain relevant. The issues identified in the scoping report are listed below and remain unchanged.

- Whilst there are myriad causes for health problems there are many opportunities to address them too. Ensuring good access to healthcare facilities will be important for a growing city; improving the natural environment, particularly reducing air pollution, whilst improving education and affording opportunities for physical exercise would all contribute to tackling these problems.
- The provision of appropriate care home facilities is likely to become increasingly important as life expectancy improves, and parts of the population grow older.

5.2.2 Additional key issues have been added to reflect the updates and consultation comments.

- Whilst there have been improvements in healthy life expectancy across the City in the last 10 years, the health of Manchester residents is still below regional and national averages for a range of indicators including for mental health, physical activity and under 75 mortality rate.
- Many residents within the City Centre are exposed to poor air quality, whilst having relatively limited access to formal open space and green infrastructure.

6. Water and Flood Risk

6.1 Focused Scoping Updates

- 6.1.1 Manchester is located within the North West River Basin District and sits within the Irwell management catchment area and within the Mersey Upper management catchment area.
- 6.1.2 Within the Irwell management catchment area, Manchester overlaps with two operational catchments: Roch Irk Medlock Operational Catchment, and Croal Irwell Operational Catchment.
- 6.1.3 Within the Mersey Upper management catchment area, Manchester sits within one operational catchment – Bollin Dean Mersey Upper Operational Catchment.
- 6.1.4 In terms of water quality, Figure 6.1 demonstrates all the watercourses within the Borough have a 'moderate' Water Framework Directive (WFD) status.
- 6.1.5 Figure 6.1 also shows areas of sensitivity with regards to water quality within the City boundary. The northern extent of the City is within a nitrate vulnerability zone (NVZ) – the River Irk (Moston Brook to River Irwell) NVZ, which is a surface water designation.
- 6.1.6 Surface water flood risk occurs extensively throughout the City according to Figure 6.2.
- 6.1.7 The Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the Greater Manchester Places for Everyone Plan identifies the following key issues for Manchester:
 - There are areas at significant risk of fluvial flooding from the River Mersey, mainly on undeveloped land; M60 and M56 motorways and other roads between Didsbury and Nothenden.
 - Existing residential areas within Flood Zone 3 include Sharston, Northern Moor, Fallowfield, Brunswick/Hulme, West Gorton.
 - Of the sites allocated for development in the 2019 version of the Plan, 33% in Manchester were within Flood Zone 3b and 67% were at a high risk of surface water flooding.

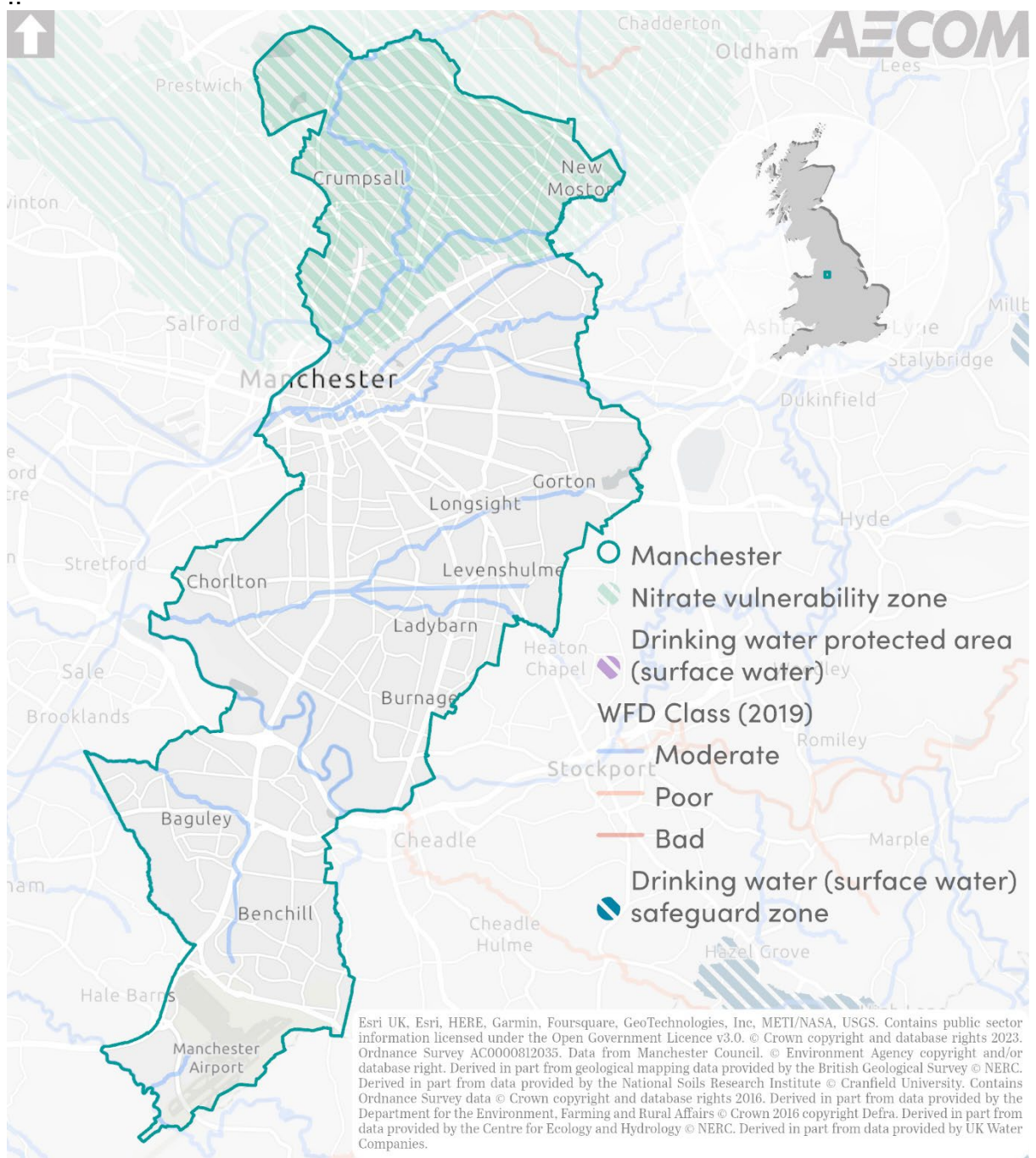


Figure 6.1: Water quality in Manchester

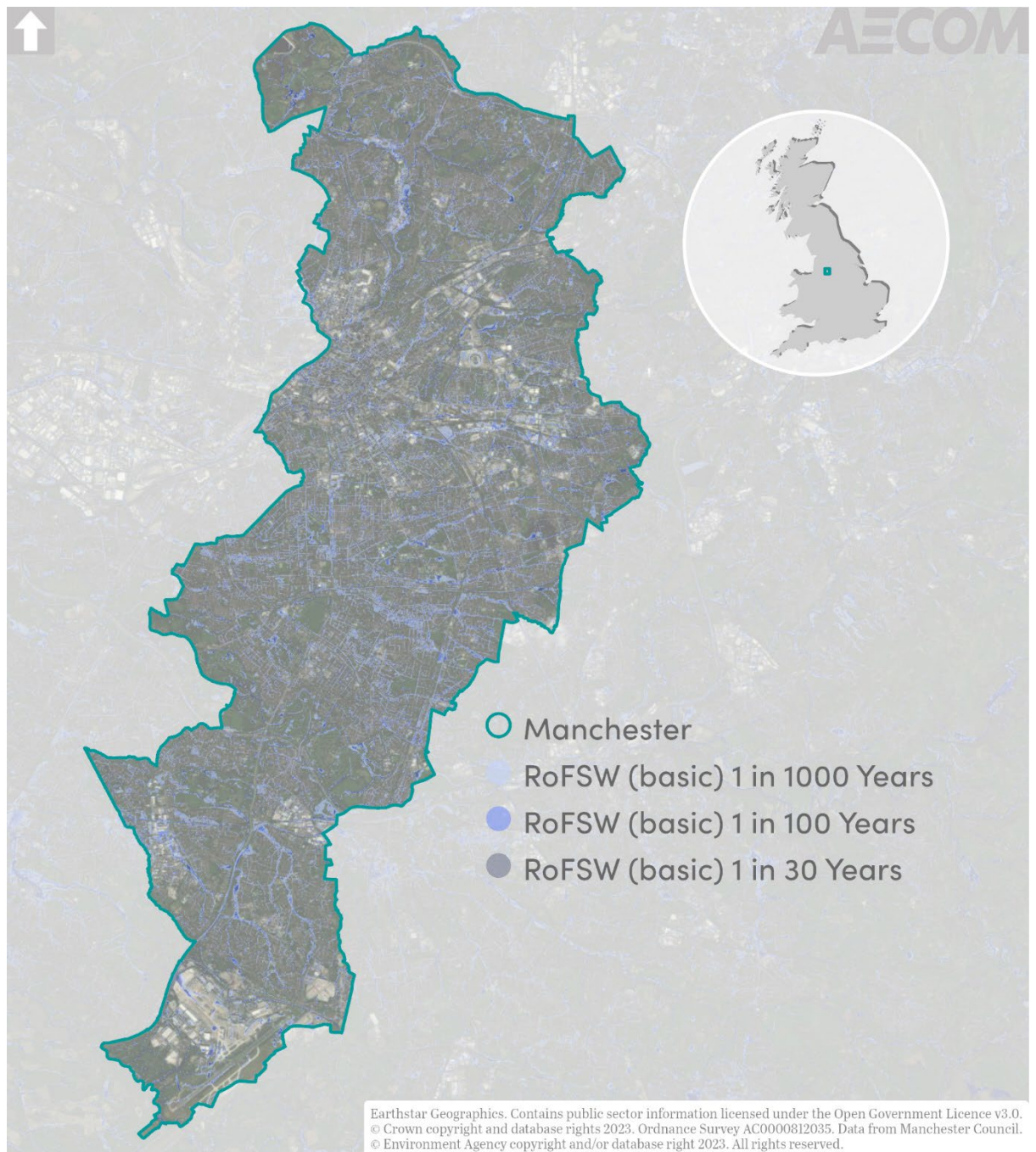


Figure 6.2: Surface water flood risk in Manchester

6.2 Key Issues

6.2.1 Following the updated scoping exercise, the key issues relating to water and flood risk remain relevant. The issues identified in the scoping report are listed below and remain unchanged.

- Flood Risk to future developments will need to be considered in the development of the Local Plan, particularly in terms of spatial land policies and the design of new developments; consideration of the impacts of future climate change is also needed.

6.2.2 Additional key issues have been added to reflect the updates and consultation comments.

- New development has the potential to impact upon water quality– for example, increased contaminants entering waterbodies through surface water run-off, flood events, increased wastewater discharge etc.
- Several site allocations within the GMPFE are within Flood Zone 3 and / or at high or medium risk of surface water flooding. There is a need to secure mitigation measures and require reductions in surface water run-off on such sites.
- Opportunity should be taken to naturalise water courses, reduce surface water run off rates, use water efficiently and implement measures to reduce flooding.
- There are aspirations to enhance water-based environments across Manchester with an emphasis spatially on creating enhanced waterside parks, greener suburbs, green travel, climate resilience, cleaner rivers and recovery of river biodiversity.

7. Air Quality

7.1 Focused Scoping Updates

- 7.1.1 Whilst air quality in the City has been improving, as demonstrated by Figure 7.1, there is still concern linked to the concentration of nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter. Despite this concern, Manchester meets all the Local Air Quality Management objectives, except for the objective for nitrogen dioxide. This is largely due to the transport system and vehicle exhaust in Manchester, as well as the use of woodburning stoves (to a lesser extent).

Figure 7.1: Annual mean concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter in Manchester

Year	Manchester Oxford Road NO ₂ (µg/m ³)	Manchester Road PM10 (µg/m ³)	Piccadilly Gardens NO ₂ (µg/m ³)	Piccadilly Gardens PM10 (µg/m ³)
2015	66	28	39	20
2016	66	27	40	20
2017	65	27	36	20
2018	62	30	35	21
2019	59	26	36	20
2020	36	18	27	15
2021	44	18	30	15

7.2 Key Issues

- 7.2.1 Following the updated scoping exercise, the key issues relating to air quality remain relevant. The issues identified in the scoping report are listed below and remain unchanged.
- It is worth noting that for the Airport and City Centre, the motorways and some radial routes, road transport emissions come from a much wider catchment than the City of Manchester; through-traffic on motorways (in particular) is functionally unrelated to Manchester, all of which limits the scope for mitigation in the Local Plan. Somewhat.
 - The impacts of the scale, type and spatial distribution of development proposed in the Local Plan on the transport system, and consequently on air quality, will need to be carefully considered, alongside potential mitigation options. Ensuring developments are, or are able to be, well served by public transport and walking and cycling routes may form part of such mitigation measures along with the increased provision of electric vehicle charging points.

8. Climatic Factors

8.1 Focused Scoping Updates

Figure 8.1: Installed renewable energy sites per capita for Manchester, the North West region, and England

Area	Installed Sites per Capita
Manchester	1.49
North West	1.37
England	1.62

Figure 8.2: Installed renewable energy generation in mega-watt hours (MWh) for Manchester, the North West, and England

Area	Installed Generation (MWh per Capita)
Manchester	13.5
North West	125.0
England	146.0

Figure 8.3: Installed renewable capacity in mega-watts (MW) for Manchester, the North West, and England

Area	Installed Capacity (MW per Capita)
Manchester	0.0065
North West	0.0480
England	0.0555

- 8.1.1 Figures 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 above show the installed renewable sites, their capacity and generation per capita in 2021 – for Manchester, the North West region, and England. It demonstrates the installed capacity and generation is lower than regional and country trends, which is to be expected given land use constraints.
- 8.1.2 However, the number of sites per capita in Manchester is higher than the number of sites per capita for the North West region – at an average of 1.49 sites per capita in Manchester, compared to 1.37 for the region.

Figure 8.4: Greenhouse gas emissions per sector in Manchester, 2005-2021

Year	Industry (kt CO ₂ e)	Commercial (kt CO ₂ e)	Public (kt CO ₂ e)	Domestic (kt CO ₂ e)	Transport (kt CO ₂ e)	LULUCF (kt CO ₂ e)	Agriculture (kt CO ₂ e)	Waste Management (kt CO ₂ e)
2005	360	800	390	1040	790	0	1	550
2006	350	890	410	1050	770	0	1	510
2007	340	820	400	1020	775	0	1	290
2008	320	850	380	1010	740	0	1	750
2009	280	720	330	920	730	0	1	730
2010	310	790	360	970	700	0	1	510
2011	270	710	320	860	695	0	1	530
2012	290	790	350	920	690	0	1	580
2013	285	760	345	880	680	0	1	490
2014	240	610	280	750	685	0	1	320
2015	230	550	270	720	695	0	1	200
2016	220	480	250	680	705	0	1	300
2017	220	380	240	650	700	0	1	240
2018	260	280	290	630	690	0	1	330
2019	245	320	280	620	700	0	1	380
2020	235	250	250	600	550	0	1	280
2021	180	220	290	630	550	0	1	180

8.1.3 Figure 8.4 shows the greenhouse gas emissions per sector originating in Manchester between 2005-2021. Over the 16 examined years, total emissions have reduced by 1898 kilotons of carbon dioxide (kt CO₂e). The largest contributing sector continues to be domestic, though this has reduced by 413.6 kt CO₂e across the 16 years.

8.1.4 The greatest reduction in greenhouse gas emissions has come from the commercial sector – reducing by 596.7 kt CO₂e.

Figure 8.5: Per capita emissions in Manchester, the North West region, and England

Year	Manchester (t CO₂e per capita)	North West (t CO₂e per capita)	England (t CO₂e per capita)
2005	8.7	10.3	10.0
2006	8.6	10.1	9.8
2007	7.7	9.8	9.5
2008	8.5	9.6	9.2
2009	7.6	8.7	8.3
2010	7.4	8.9	8.4
2011	6.7	8.2	7.7
2012	7.1	8.4	8.0
2013	6.8	8.0	7.7
2014	5.6	7.4	7.0
2015	5.1	7.1	6.7
2016	4.8	6.7	6.2
2017	4.4	6.4	6.0
2018	4.5	6.3	5.9
2019	4.4	6.1	5.6
2020	3.7	5.5	5.0
2021	3.6	5.7	5.3

8.1.5 Figure 8.5 presents the decrease in per capita emissions for Manchester in comparison to the North West region and England between 2005-2021. Across the 16 year time period, per capita emissions in Manchester (tons of CO₂) have decreased by 5 t CO₂e – from 8.8 t CO₂e to 2.8 t CO₂e. This decrease is larger than the figure for the North West region (4.5 t CO₂e) and the average for England (4.6 t CO₂e).

Figure 8.6: The change in mean air temperature (°C) for winter and summer seasons in the North West region (1980s - 2070s)

Decade	Winter Mean Air Temperature (°C)	Summer Mean Air Temperature (°C)
1980s	2.8	13.5
1990s	3.2	13.7
2000s	3.7	14.4
2010s	3.9	14.8
2020s	4.3	15.5
2030s	4.3	15.7
2040s	4.9	16.2
2050s	5.3	17.0
2060s	5.8	17.8
2070s	6.2	18.4

Figure 8.7: The change in mean precipitation rate (mm / day) for winter and summer months in the North West region (1980s - 2070s)

Decade	Winter Mean Precipitation Rate (mm/day)	Summer Mean Precipitation Rate (mm/day)
1980s	5.5	3.5
1990s	5.6	3.5
2000s	5.8	3.4
2010s	5.8	3.3
2020s	5.9	3.1
2030s	5.8	3.2
2040s	5.9	3.0
2050s	6.4	2.7
2060s	6.6	2.6
2070s	6.9	2.4

Table 8.1: Average changes in climate variables during winter and summer periods for the North West region under the ‘business as usual’ climate model

	Mean Average Air Temperature (°C)		Mean Precipitation Rate (mm/day)		Mean Relative Humidity (%)	
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
1981-2000	3.19	13.74	5.56	3.55	88.33	79.56
2021-2040	4.42	15.65	5.83	3.19	88.08	77.66
2061-2080	6.12	18.23	6.79	2.47	87.52	75.12

8.1.6 The above figures and table indicate that in a ‘business as usual’ (i.e., ‘do nothing’) scenario:

- There could be a 1.7°C increase in mean average winter air temperatures between 2021 and 2080, and an increase of 2.58°C in summer air temperatures over the same period.
- In the 2061-2080 period there could be a 0.96mm / day increase in winter precipitation compared to the 1981-2000 figures, and a 0.72mm / day decrease in summer precipitation; and
- Between 2021-2080, winter mean relative humidity could decrease by 0.56%, and summer humidity by 2.54%.

8.2 Key Issues

8.2.1 Following the updated scoping exercise, the key issues relating to climatic factors remain relevant. The issues identified in the scoping report are listed below and remain unchanged.

- Development proposals in the Local Plan will involve construction, including of resulting infrastructure which would contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. Flood risk management will make a significant contribution to how well adapted and resilient communities are to the increased risk of flooding as a result of climate change, and different approaches may make a positive or negative impact on vulnerability to heat stress, depending on the materials and approaches used. Consideration may need to be given to the nature and location of greenspaces and the provision more sustainable drainage systems to help alleviate the impacts of flooding. Vegetation in greenspaces may also help to provide shade in times of hotter weather.

8.2.2 Additional key issues have been added to reflect the updates and consultation comments.

- The Manchester Local Plan should seek to achieve reductions in greenhouse gases. Transport and domestic emissions remain the highest contributors to overall emissions and should be a focus of mitigation efforts.

9. Infrastructure and Material Assets

9.1 Focused Scoping Updates

Figure 9.1: Housing types in Manchester in comparison to Greater Manchester, the North West region, and England

Accommodation Type	Manchester (%)	Greater Manchester (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
Whole house or bungalow	61	80	84	77
Flat, maisonette or apartment	39	20	16	23
A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

- 9.1.1 Figure 9.1 shows the housing type mix within Manchester in comparison to Greater Manchester, the North West, and England. It shows a lower percentage of houses in Manchester are whole houses or bungalows in comparison to Greater Manchester, regional and country figures. There are a higher percentage of flats, maisonettes and apartments in Manchester (34.6%) in comparison to the other assessed areas. Caravans and other mobile / temporary structures in Manchester and Greater Manchester comprise 0.1% of the housing type mix for each area – this is lower than the regional figure (0.3%) and figure for England (0.4%).
- 9.1.2 Figure 9.2 shows the spatial distribution of community facilities across the Borough. It indicates there is a higher concentration of museums, libraries and art galleries in the city centre, and a fairly even distribution of places of worship across the entire area. Police stations are located in the northern half of the City, which could influence response times in the southern half.
- 9.1.3 Figure 9.3 demonstrates where brownfield sites are located within Manchester. Whilst there are brownfield sites across the City, there is a greater concentration of brownfield land within the city centre. New development through the Manchester Local Plan provides the opportunity to regenerate brownfield sites – potentially bringing forward remediation of these areas and protecting greenfield resources.

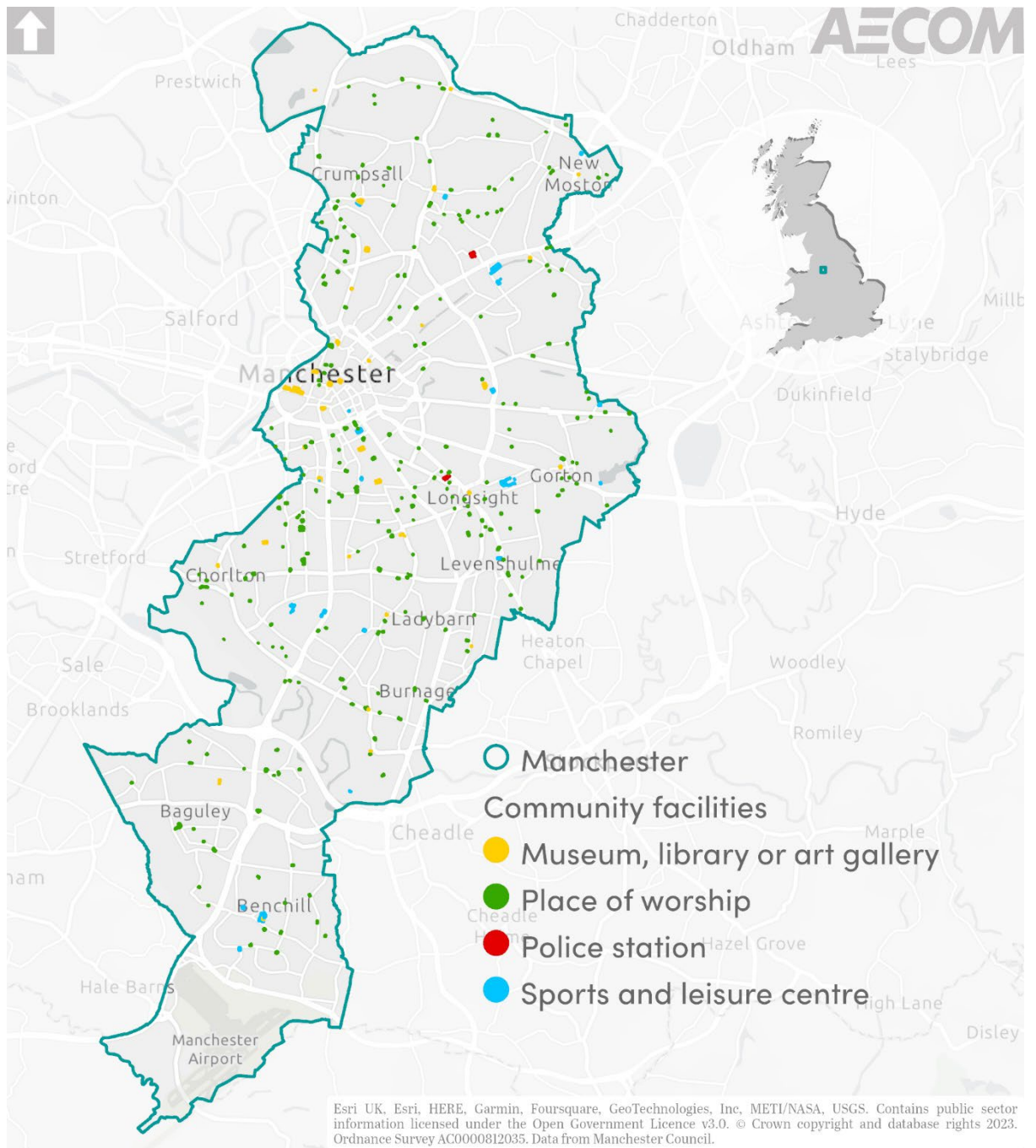


Figure 9.2: Community facilities in Manchester

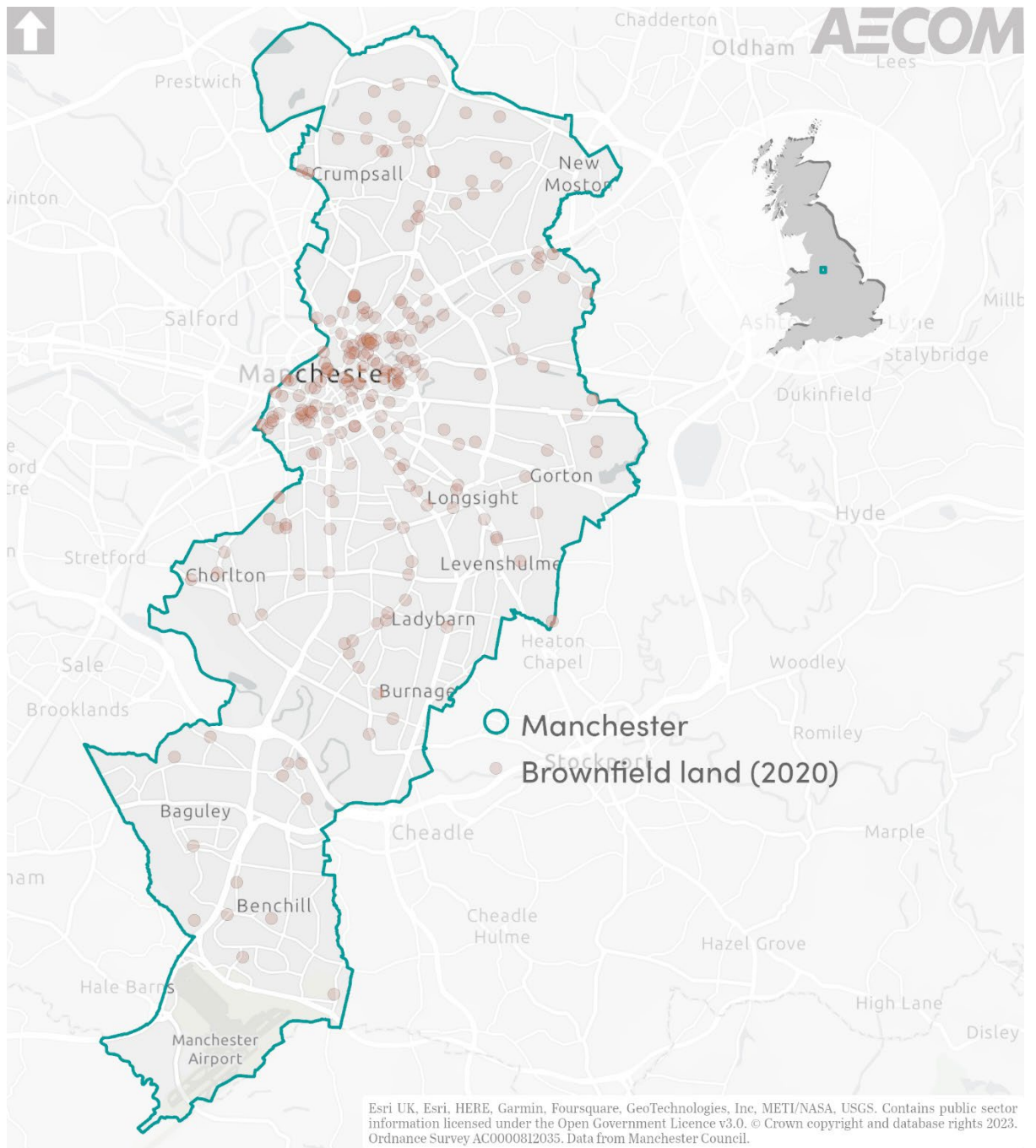
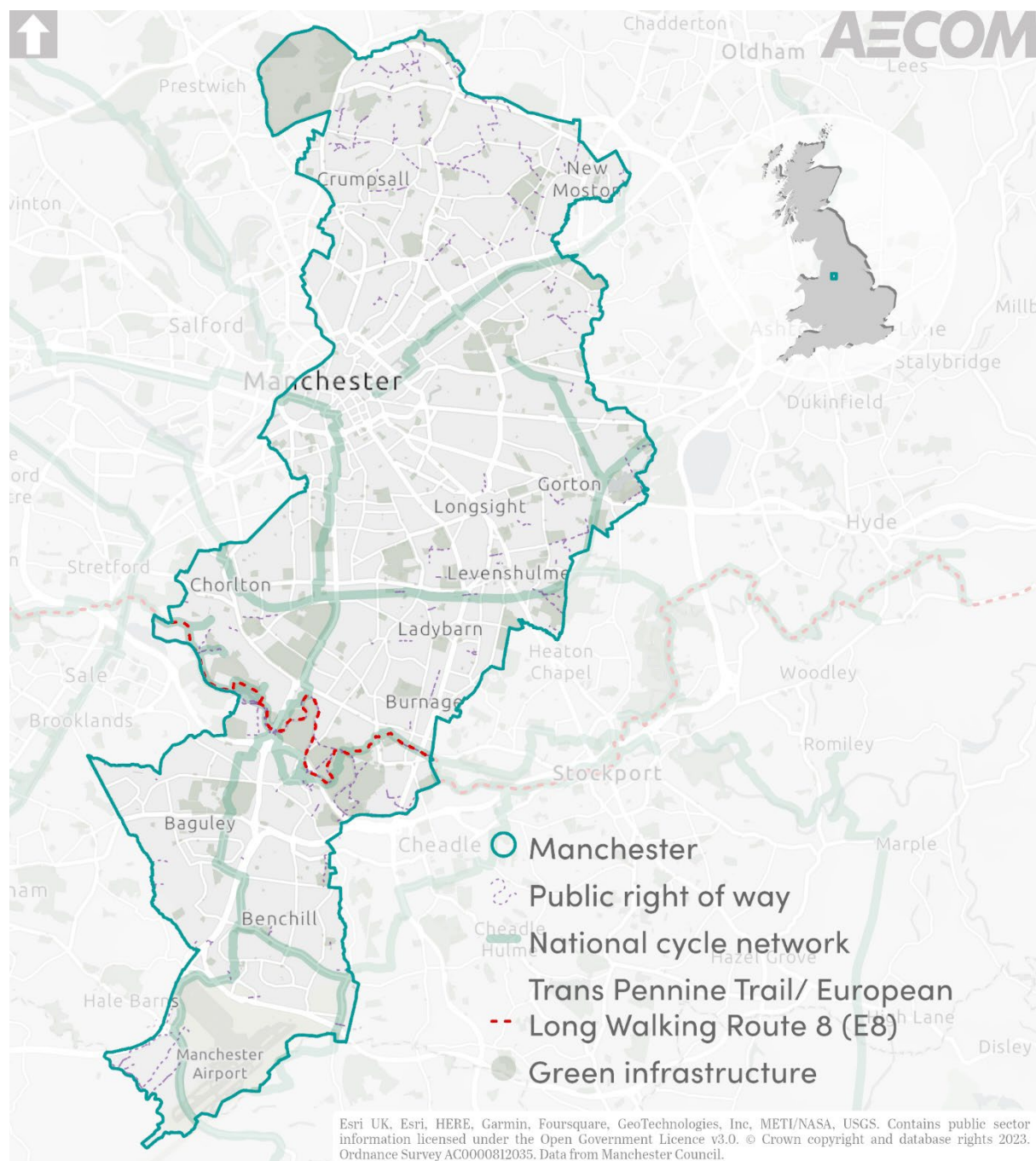


Figure 9.3: Brownfield sites in Manchester

Figure 9.4: Cycle Networks and Public Rights of Way



9.2 Key Issues

9.2.1 Following the updated scoping exercise, the key issues relating to climatic factors remain relevant. The issues identified in the scoping report are listed below and remain unchanged.

- The scale and spatial distribution of future development may have impacts upon the capacity of transport and utilities infrastructure in Manchester and it will be important for infrastructure providers to be cognisant of actual and planned-for development, relative to the capacity of their infrastructure. The spatial distribution of sites and their accessibility, particularly in relation to public transport and active travel modes will have need to be considered if the council is to reduce the reliance on motor vehicles, reduce congestion and improve air quality. Support for new and emerging cleaner vehicles, such as EVs, will also need to be taken into account and consideration given to their requirements.
- Minerals and Waste allocations should also be protected in a manner consistent with the joint Minerals and Waste Plans.
- Water supply and waste water treatment capacity are issues that are the statutory responsibility of United Utilities, including in relation to the future development of the City.
- The prudent use of land and other natural resources, alongside increasing recycling rates, will support the sustainable development of the City.

9.2.2 Additional key issues have been added to reflect the updates and consultation comments.

- Parts of the borough are well served by strategic national cycling routes and public rights of way, but others are less well served and should be a focus for infrastructure enhancement.

10. Historic Environment

10.1 Focused Scoping Updates

- 10.1.1 Manchester is heavily shaped by the important role it played in the Industrial Revolution, being a leading producer of cotton and textiles. Manchester was the first industrialised city in the world and grew dramatically as a result of the wealth created from industry and the availability of cheap coal. The industrial nature of the City can still be seen today and is an important feature of the City's character.
- 10.1.2 Throughout the 21st Century up to the present day, Manchester has continued to be a location for ground breaking discoveries and has gained a reputation as a cultural hotspot. Its rich history is reflected in the built environment and the industries and people that choose to locate in Manchester. There is a strong creative industry, reflecting decades of cultural significance.
- 10.1.3 With regards to the historic environment, there are 845 listed buildings within Manchester: 749 Grade II listed, 81 Grade II*, and 15 Grade I. As illustrated on Figure 10.2, there is a greater concentration of listed buildings within Manchester's city centre. There are also a number along routeways into the city centre across the wider urban area, especially around Longsight. There are five scheduled monuments within Manchester. There are also eight registered parks and gardens. The distribution of these features is shown in Figure 10.1.
- 10.1.4 There are currently 34 conservation areas within Manchester shown in Figure 10.1.. Key features associated with the Conservation areas are summarised in table 10.1 below, with further detail available on the Councils website regarding their history, development control, and improvement and enhancement opportunities. These factors should be taken into account when undertaking appraisals of the likely effects of the Plan.

Table 10.1: Summary of Conservation Area Key Features

Conservation Area	Key features
Albert Park	Trees make a considerable contribution to the character of the area.
Albert Square	The Town Hall and its extension are the most dominant buildings in the area, and any proposals should respect these landmark buildings.
Ancoats	A concentration of mill buildings is an important landmark in the history of the Industrial Revolution.
Ballbrook	Illustrates the townscape qualities of an Edwardian suburban housing estate. Trees make a considerable contribution character.
Blackburn Park	Trees are a major element in maintaining the quality of Blackburn Park. The area within is relatively quiet and free from the damaging effects of traffic vibration and pollution
Brooklands Road	Open space and landscaped gardens are an important feature.
Castlefield	Castlefield has always been a centre of innovation and imaginative new proposals are encouraged.
Cathedral	Retaining the essential Victorian character is important.
Chorlton Green	Has been a small, quiet backwater for many centuries. Tranquillity is an important feature.

Conservation Area	Key features
Chorltonville	Represents the Garden Village movement and is characterised by quiet spaces. Trees are an important feature.
Crab Lane	A rural village very close to the city centre which retains some ancient features. Residential development encroachment is a key threat.
Deansgate / Peter Street	The longest and straightest street in the city centre, with distant views to the north. Contains many buildings of architectural interest. Important for places of assembly, retail and commerce.
Didsbury St James	The quality of the built environment, as well as the setting of buildings, is of a very high standard. Trees are of paramount importance in establishing character
George Street	The area is best known as the location of Manchester's China Town.
Gore Brook Valley	The relationship of buildings to landscape and topography is of great importance. The setting of buildings against a back-cloth of trees is a very important characteristic.
Graver Lane	The soft landscape character of rear can be seen from the road. Together, such gardens make an important contribution to the character of the area.
Northenden	The gardens of the houses, and other land surrounding the village, contain a number of trees, and these make a significant contribution to the enjoyment of the conservation area.
Old Broadway	Trees make a significant contribution to the character of the area, both on the roundabouts and in private gardens.
Parsonage Gardens	The square in Parsonage Gardens is one of the greenest spaces in the city centre, and is a tranquil area, both crucial to its character.
Rushford Park	Trees in Rushford Park are of paramount importance in creating the character
Shudehill	On the east side of the area building heights should be much lower, and consistent with the smaller scale and narrow-fronted character of existing buildings which line the sloping streets.
Smithfield	A number of sites have been left vacant where buildings have been demolished. Many of these are used as temporary car parks, which detract from the visual appeal of the area. The urban design context is vital.
St Ann's Square	St. Ann's Square is in the commercial heart of the City, where almost every building accommodates shops on the ground floor. Many buildings are listed for their special architectural or historic interest.
St John Street	Where buildings on vacant sites would enhance the character of the area, the new structures need not be imitations of old buildings; indeed it is preferable that each one should have a vitality of its own and reflect the period in which it is built.
St Peter's Square	The main characteristic of St Peter's Square conservation area is primarily one of civic grandeur. The few remaining trees are of vital importance.
Stevenson Square	No buildings stand out as being particularly dominant, therefore proposals to develop new landmark buildings would not be consistent with the character of the area.
Upper King Street	Designers should respect the architectural character of the existing historic buildings and create proposals which harmonise with them. This does not mean producing pastiche, but each building should have a vitality of its own.
Victoria Park	The trees in Victoria Park are of paramount importance in establishing the character of the conservation area.
Whalley Range	Large houses on tree-lined avenues contribute to the character.

Conservation Area	Key features
Whitorth Street	Buildings reflect the historical importance of the textile industry in the city. Contains many of Manchester's most important buildings, and not only those related to the textile industry.
Wilbraham Road / Edge Lane	Many of the buildings that line the streets within the area are architecturally impressive. Collectively, gardens, both front and rear, provide important spatial characteristics relevant to the conservation area.
Withington	Wilmslow Road is a major route from the city centre, and the density of traffic has a damaging effect on the environment of the village shopping area

10.1.5 According to Historic England's Heritage at Risk North West Register 2022, there are 16 designated historic features at risk within Manchester – five buildings and structures, and 11 places of worship. This includes a number of larger houses, and old police and fire station, and a synagogue.

10.1.6 SAVE Britain's Heritage is an independent body that campaigns for the protection of historic buildings. Through a recent study, the organisation has identified a number of buildings in Manchester City that it considers are 'vulnerable'. These are as follows:

- The Britons Protection
- Cox's Bar / Royal Central / Baty's Bar
- Theatre Royal, Peter Street
- 41-43 Faulkner Street
- Nos 38-45, Back Turner Street
- 51 Spear Street
- 68-70 Oldham Street
- Jackson's Row Synagogue [dem. 2023]
- Withy Grove Stores
- The Salisbury / Grand Central / Little Ireland
- Former Tatler Cinema
- Charter Street Ragged School
- The Church of All Souls, Ancoats
- Particular Baptist Chapel
- Marsden Harcombe & Co Ltd
- Mason/Marshall Street industrial building
- 20 High Street (former Metro Cafe)
- Albert Bridge House, 1 Bridge Street
- Reedham House, 29 King Street
- 51-53 Richmond Street
- Welsh Baptist Chapel, Upper Brook Street

10.1.7 An increase in the number and size of tall buildings in recent years has been of concern to some members of the public as well as attracting objections (on particular projects) from Historic England and other heritage-based organisations such as Manchester Civic Society. Ongoing development in the City has the potential for cumulative effects, which will need to be considered through the Local Plan process.

10.2 Key Issues

10.2.1 Following the updated scoping exercise, the key issues relating to climatic factors remain relevant. The issues identified in the scoping report are listed below, with amendments made where appropriate.

- The scale and spatial distribution of future development may impact upon the built aspects of cultural heritage, including their setting. It may also encourage the re-use of cultural heritage assets such as listed buildings, helping to preserve them for future generations.
- Manchester's cultural heritage helps make it a unique and stimulating place to live and work. Conserving this heritage is likely to contribute to attracting new businesses, visitors and residents, protecting community identity, and offering opportunities to engage with heritage and cultural assets.

10.2.2 Additional key issues have been added to reflect the updates and consultation comments.

- There are a range of historic / culturally important buildings identified as 'at risk' or 'vulnerable'.
- Trees and open space contribute significantly to the character of many Conservation Areas across the City.
- The cumulative effects of tall buildings on the character of the City is a significant issue that needs to be explored through the Local Plan and IA processes.

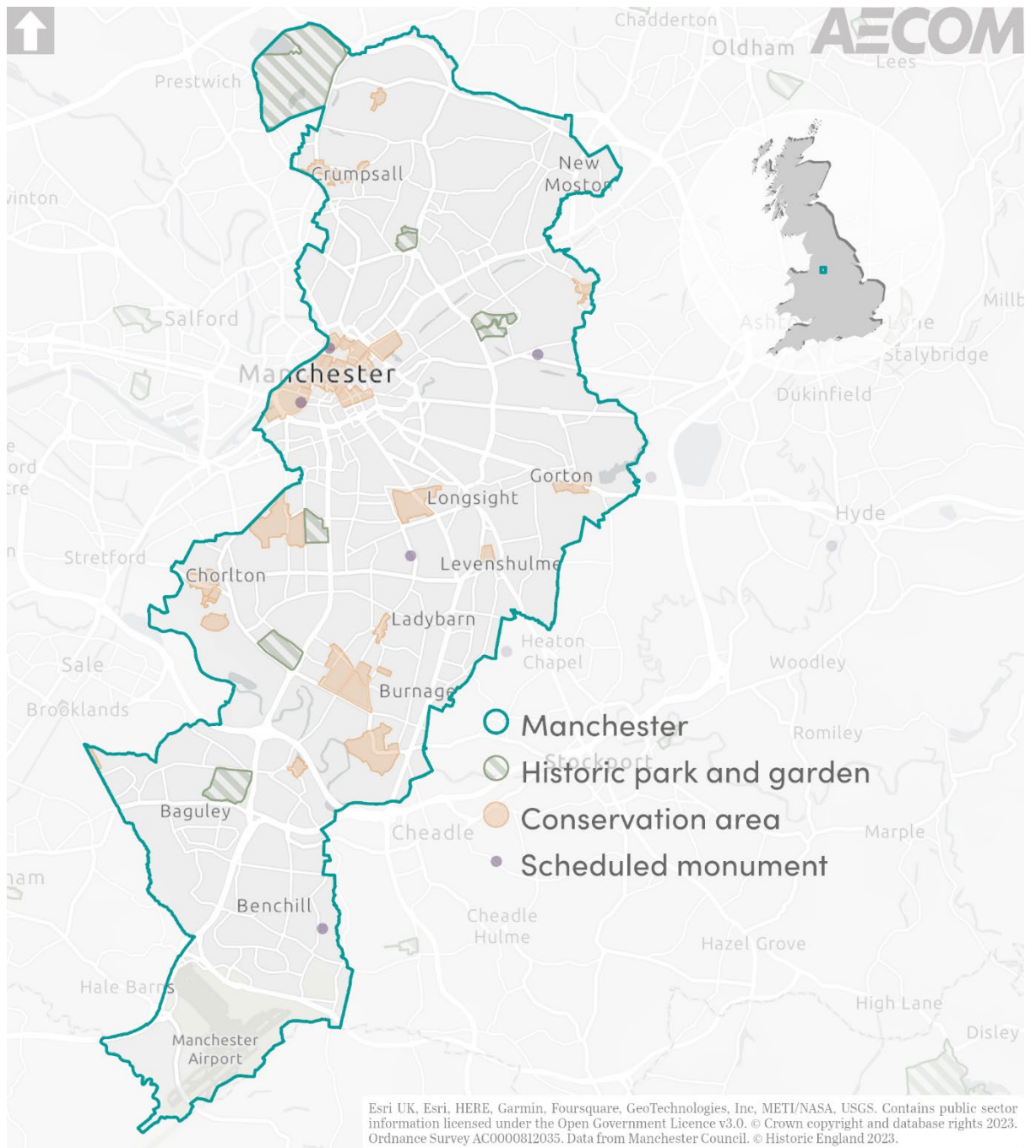


Figure 10.2: Historic designations within Manchester

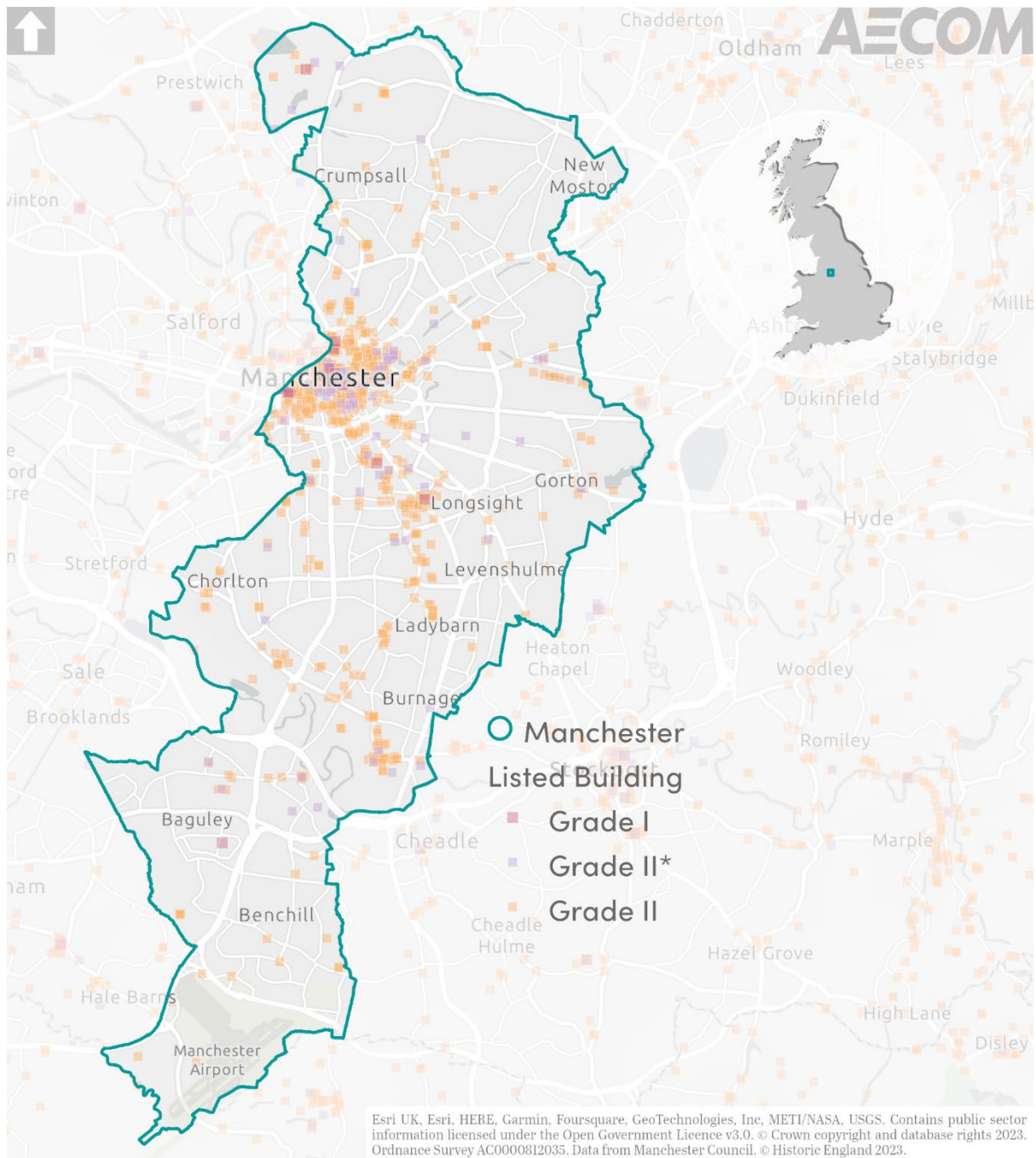


Figure 10.3: The distribution of listed buildings in Manchester

11. Landscape

11.1 Focused Scoping Updates

- 11.1.1 According to the Core Strategy of the adopted Manchester Local Plan, tall buildings are defined as buildings that are substantially taller than their neighbourhoods and / or which significantly change the skyline. Proposals for tall buildings have previously been supported where: they are of excellent design quality (complimenting existing buildings and positively contributing to the skyline and views); are appropriately located (adjacent to the city centre, away from conservation area, and in proximity to the local transport network); positively contribute to sustainability; contribute to place making; and bring forward regeneration benefits.
- 11.1.2 The Core Strategy also indicates tall buildings can impact upon the local environment and the micro-climate of the area. In preparation, it is expected impacts will be modelled so they can be address appropriately through the design and mitigation.
- 11.1.3 Figure 11.1 shows the spatial distribution of tree preservation orders (TPOs) within Manchester – used to protect trees of a high amenity value, or those which contribute to the surrounding environment. The map indicates the majority of TPOs within the Borough are located in the southern half; to the south of the city centre, in and around Burnage, Chorlton, and Longshot.

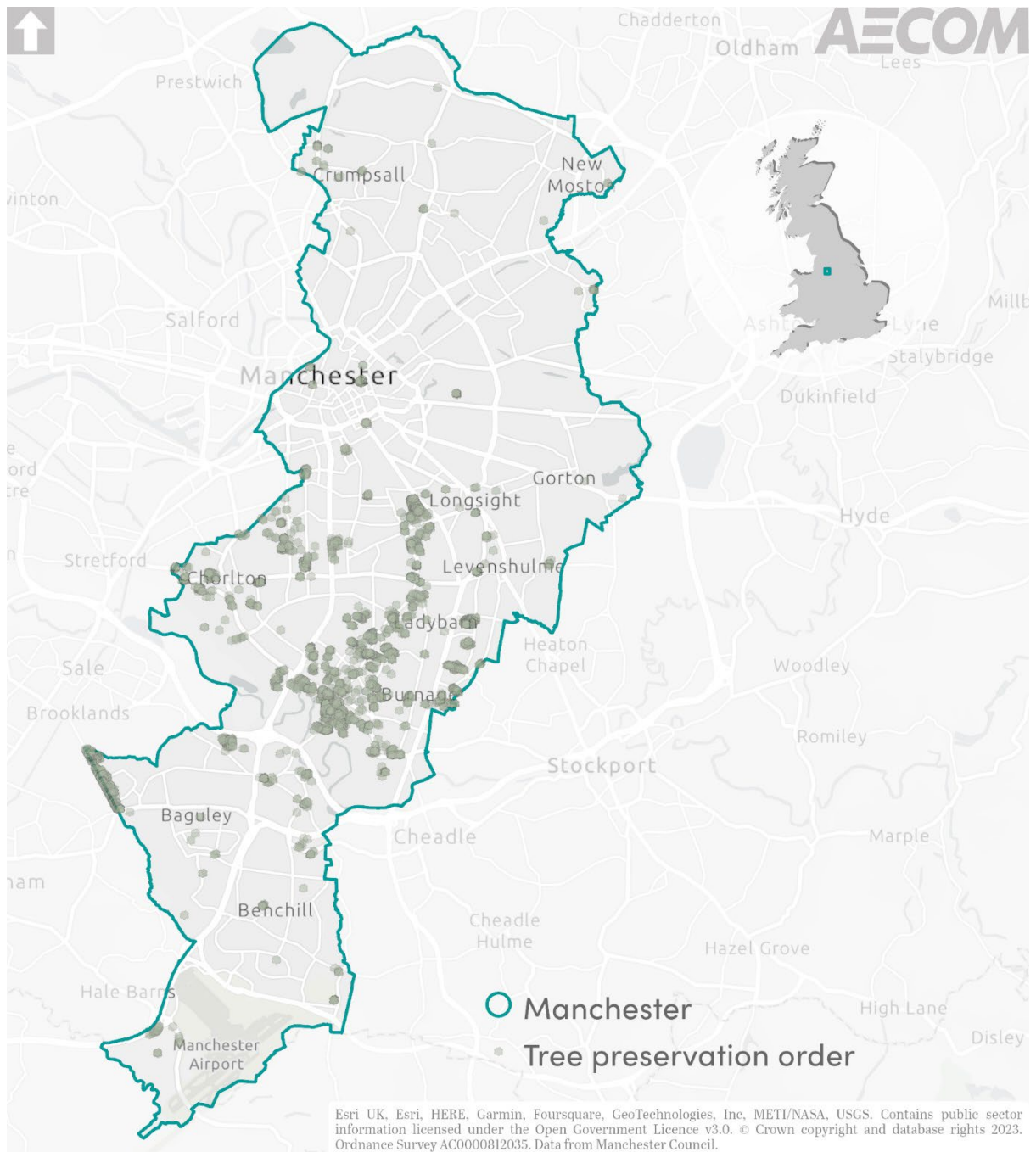


Figure 11.1: Tree preservation orders (TPOs) in Manchester

11.2 Key Issues

11.2.1 Following the updated scoping exercise, the key issues relating to landscape remain relevant. The issues identified in the scoping report are listed below and remain unchanged.

Development proposed in the Local Plan is likely to involve some changes to green infrastructure provision both in extent and quality, which may have some effects on the landscape. Such changes may of course present opportunities to create new landscape features and enhance the landscape, but in an urban area it is likely that there may also be some loss of green infrastructure.

12. IA Framework

12.1 Introduction

- 12.1.1 The key issues identified through the scoping process has led to the identification of a series of sustainability objectives and supporting appraisal criteria. Together, this forms an 'integrated appraisal framework', which forms the basis of the appraisal methodology.
- 12.1.2 A first draft IA Framework was presented in the first iteration of the Scoping Report (2021). This was subsequently consulted upon with the statutory consultees.
- 12.1.3 The IA framework has been reviewed to reflect focused updates to the scoping, with several important factors being considered:
- Comments made through consultation on the first draft of the IA Scoping Report in 2021.
 - New key issues identified through the focused scoping update exercise.
 - Suggestions made by AECOM upon reviewing the first draft IA Framework and undertaking scoping updates.

12.2 Updated IA Framework

- 12.2.1 The updated IA Framework is presented in Table 12.1. The changes are summarised below, with new/amended text presented in [blue text within the table](#):
- Strengthened integration of HIA and EqIA into the framework by including additional text relating to health/equalities for: 'Natural Environment', 'Land Resources', 'Equality', 'Health and Wellbeing', and 'Air Quality'.
 - Combined 'landscape' objective with 'heritage' to reflect the importance of landscape to settlement character, but recognising that townscapes are more likely to be affected.
 - Combined 'waste' and 'energy' objectives into one 'resource efficiency' objective to reduce duplication in appraisal.
 - Combined 'land resources' and 'contamination' into one new objective to reduce duplication in appraisal.
 - Strengthened reference to biodiversity net gain.
 - Recognise the importance of peat resources.
 - Acknowledge the benefits of encouraging / enabling public access and interaction with nature and the historic environment.

Table 12.1: The Updated IA Framework

IA Topic / objectives	Supporting criteria ... will the plan...
Natural environment To protect and enhance the natural environment, including biodiversity (habitats and species), geodiversity and soils.	Maintain and where possible enhance biodiversity and geodiversity. Provide opportunities to create and improve habitats, achieving net gains in biodiversity? Ensure that new development does not negatively impact on the condition of designated habitats and other important features such as ancient and veteran trees, urban parks and water environments? Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land / soil resources from inappropriate development? Reflect the aims of the local nature recovery strategy by seeking to increase the size of habitats, strengthening linkages between areas, reducing pressures and managing land better. Enhance public access to the natural environment to promote wellbeing, whilst managing potential impacts.
Land resources Ensure the efficient use of land resources and reduce the environmental and health impacts of contaminated land.	Support reductions in land contamination through the remediation and reuse of previously developed land? Support the development of previously developed land and other sustainable locations? Encourage the redevelopment of derelict land, properties, buildings and infrastructure, returning them to appropriate uses? Protect mineral deposits including peat?
Housing Promote the sustainable growth of the city's population.	Ensure an appropriate quantity and quality of housing land to meet the identified local need for market and affordable housing? Ensure an appropriate mix of types, tenures and sizes of properties in relation to the respective levels of local need including for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and those with protected characteristics?
Community Provide safe, attractive, inclusive neighbourhoods, which include, or are well connected to centres and other amenities.	Ensure housing land is well-connected with employment land, centres and green space or co-located where appropriate? Promote good quality building and public realm design so that they are safe, secure and welcoming, and reduce levels of crime? Ensure that land instability and other hazards are addressed in developments?
Sustainable growth	Ensure an appropriate quantity and quality of employment land to meet the identified and future

IA Topic / objectives	Supporting criteria ... will the plan...
Promote the sustainable growth of the city's economy, accommodating indigenous and inward investment.	needs in locations that are well-connected and well-served by infrastructure? Support education and training to provide a suitable labour force for future growth? Ensure that there is sufficient coverage and capacity of telecommunications and other utilities to support growth and development?
Equality Reduce poverty and social deprivation and secure economic inclusion.	Promote opportunity for all and reduce exclusion in the resident population by improving qualifications, skills and thereby employment prospects? Ensure equality of opportunity and equal access to facilities / infrastructure for all? Reduce the proportion of people living in deprivation? Ensure that the needs of different places in the borough are equally addressed? Ensure that groups with 'protected characteristics' are not disproportionately affected in a negative way? Embrace diversity and support the infrastructure needs of different communities / people?
Health and Wellbeing Improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities.	Support healthy lifestyles and support improvements in determinants of health? Prioritise policies and interventions that both reduce health inequalities by improving active travel, providing good quality open and green spaces and the energy efficiency of housing? Promote access to recreational opportunities, both formal and informal? Promote and improve social infrastructure and access to community services and facilities? Improve access to the historic and natural environment. Ensure equitable access to health facilities in terms of proximity and quality of service?
Flooding Reduce the risk of flooding to people and property.	Minimise the probability and consequences of flooding? Restrict the development of property in areas of flood risk' and ensure that development does not increase flood risk due to increased run-off rates? Ensure development is appropriately future proofed, including the design and placement of buildings, to

IA Topic / objectives	Supporting criteria ... will the plan...
	accommodate future levels of flood risk including from climate change? Support the use of sustainable drainage systems that encourage nature-based solutions.
Water quality Protect and improve the quality of, availability and sustainable access to water resources.	Maintain and where possible enhance the quality of water resources, water bodies and the wider environment? Ensure compliance with the Water Framework Directive? Promote management practices that will protect surface and groundwater from pollution? Promote measures to encourage the economical consumption of water? Promote sustainable access to water environments including the River Mersey Valley and a range of other waterside parks and parklets?
Air Quality Improve air quality and reduce the impact on human health.	Improve air quality within the district particularly in the AQMA and other areas sensitive to pollution? Promote clean efficient, transport networks and modes to support the sustainable growth of the city? Reduce people's exposure to poor air quality?
Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve resilience to climate change.	Minimise greenhouse gas emissions attributable to Manchester? Contribute to wider initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions more generally? Reduce expected impacts of climate change, including by making new developments resilient and extending green and blue infrastructure? Encourage the development of low carbon and renewable energy facilities, including as part of conventional developments?
Travel and transport Reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable and active modes of transport.	Maintain and, where needed, enhance the transport network? Ensure that the transport network can support and enable the anticipated scale and spatial distribution of development? Reduce the need to travel and promote efficient patterns of movement by linking homes with jobs and other facilities? Promote an accessible, safe, sustainable and connected public transport network that reduces reliance on private motor vehicles?

IA Topic / objectives	Supporting criteria ... will the plan...
	Support the use of sustainable and active modes of transport, including promoting cycling and walking for shorter journeys?
Use of Resources Protect natural finite resources, minimise waste and promote the efficient use of energy and materials.	Minimise waste generation and promote the sustainable management of waste? Promote re-use, and improve recycling and recovery rates? Encourage reduction in energy use and increased energy efficiency? Encourage the development of low carbon and renewable energy facilities, including as part of conventional developments? Support the move away from conventional fuel vehicles? Promote a proactive reduction in direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions emitted across GM? Preserve peat resources and recognise their value for biodiversity, water, and carbon sequestration.
Heritage Protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, reflecting Manchester's industrial, cultural and natural heritage.	Protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, including heritage assets (designated assets and locally listed assets) and their setting, and recognise the potential for (as-yet unidentified / unrecorded) assets and archaeology? Promote appropriate management of the historic environment, based on local circumstances and individual characteristics, to ensure they remain in appropriate use and are accessible to communities? Improve townscape and the built environment through the promotion of high-quality design, by the appropriate placement of buildings, and enhancements to green and blue infrastructure and the public realm? Improve the quality and character of landscapes, open spaces, and the public realm, recognising the importance of the natural environment to the historic environment?

