Greater Manchester Combined Authority

Integrated Assessment of the Places for Everyone Plan

GMSF Integrated Assessment Scoping Report

Issue | 9 July 2021

Job number   238244-04

ARUP

4 March 2022

Integrated Assessment of the Places for Everyone Plan: GMSF Integrated Assessment Scoping Report (Accessible)

Erratum

Page	Error message	Correction
Page 39	A summary table of housing and employment land commitments is shown in **Error! Reference source not found..**	A summary table of housing and employment land commitments is shown in **Table 5**
Page 175	**Error! Reference source not found.**Table 46: Green Belt designation area by GM local authority	Table 46: Green Belt designation area by GM local authority
Page 213	Under the Government SEA guidance**Error! Bookmark not defined**	Under the Government SEA guidance **(A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (ODPM September 2005))**

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Appendices

Appendix A

Review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies

Appendix B

Comparison of the GM Local Authority SA Objectives and the GMSF IA Objectives

Document revisions

Version	Date	Purpose / changes
For consultation	July 2015	Version for formal scoping and consultation.
Updated IA framework	October 2015	Updated IA framework based on comments received from consultees.
Updated Report	July 2016	Updated report based on all comments received.
Updated Report	January 2019	Updated report from 2016 based on all comments received.
Updated Report	July 2020	Updated report, based on updates to the evidence base and comments received from consultees.
Updated Report	July 2021	Commentary for Places for Everyone added. No material change to the report.

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Glossary of terms

AGMA	Association of Greater Manchester Authorities
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government
DMC	Decision Making Criteria
DPD	Development Plan Document
EA	Environment Agency
EqIA	Equality Impact Assessment
GI	Green Infrastructure
GM	Greater Manchester
GM CAP	Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan
GMCA	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
GMSF	Greater Manchester Spatial Framework
GVA	Gross Value Added
HCA	Homes and Communities Area
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
GMEU	Greater Manchester Ecology Unit
IA	Integrated Assessment
IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
LDD	Local Development Document
LEP	Local Economic Partnership
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPW	National Planning Policy Framework
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
ONS	Office of National Statistics
RAMSAR site	Wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SEA	Strategic Environment Assessment

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SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SOA	Super Output Area
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
TfGM	Transport for Greater Manchester
UU	United Utilities
WFD	Water Framework Directive

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1 Introduction

This scoping report was originally produced for the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF). Section 1.2 details the purpose of the scoping report.

Whilst the GMSF is now being taken forward as Places for Everyone (PfE), it is considered that the scoping report remains valid. The changes to the plan as a result of its evolution to PfE has not materially changed the scope or baseline. Therefore, when the content of the scoping report refers to GMSF, this now applies to PfE.

A full update has not been undertaken to this report due to it only being refreshed in 2020. However, given the importance of peat within Greater Manchester, the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) has asked us to give consideration to the England Peat Action Plan (Defra, 2021) as an exception. Additionally, since this scoping report was last updated in summer 2020, Government is now requiring certain core cities—including Manchester City—to apply a 35% uplift to their Local Housing Need. The 2021 draft PfE has therefore taken this uplift into account. However, it is considered that the 18 IA objectives (as part of the IA Framework presented in Section 6 of this report) are still robust and appropriate for the 2021 PfE IA; therefore, the IA Framework has not been amended.

1.1 Background to the Plan

This section explains the evolution of the GMSF through to PfE.

In November 2014, the AGMA Executive Board recommended to the 10 Greater Manchester local authorities that they agree to prepare a joint Development Plan Document ("Joint DPD"), called the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework ("GMSF") and that AGMA be appointed by the 10 authorities to prepare the GMSF on their behalf.

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The first draft of the GMSF DPD was published for consultation on 31st October 2016, ending on 16th January 2017. Following substantial re-drafting, a further consultation on the Revised Draft GMSF took place between January and March 2019.

On the 30 October 2020 the AGMA Executive Board unanimously agreed to recommend GMSF 2020 to the 10 Greater Manchester Councils for approval for consultation at their Executives/Cabinets, and approval for submission to the Secretary of State following the period for representations at their Council meetings.

At its Council meeting on 3 December Stockport Council resolved not to submit the GMSF 2020 following the consultation period and at its Cabinet meeting on 4 December, it resolved not to publish the GMSF 2020 for consultation.

As a joint DPD of the 10 Greater Manchester authorities, the GMSF 2020 required the approval of all 10 local authorities to proceed. The decisions of Stockport Council/Cabinet therefore signalled the end of the GMSF as a joint plan of the 10.

Notwithstanding the decision of Stockport Council, the nine remaining districts considered that the rationale for the preparation of a Joint DPD remained. Consequently, at its meeting on the 11th December 2020, Members of the AGMA Executive Committee agreed in principle to producing a joint DPD of the nine remaining Greater Manchester (GM) districts. Subsequent to this meeting, each district formally approved the establishment of a Joint Committee for the preparation of a joint Development Plan Document of the nine districts.

Section 28 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and Regulation 32 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 enable a joint plan to continue to progress in the event of one of the local authorities withdrawing, provided that the plan has 'substantially the same effect' on the remaining authorities as the

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original joint plan. The joint plan of the nine GM districts has been prepared on this basis. Consequently, the Plan is proceeding directly to Publication stage under Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) England Regulations 2012.

Its content has changed over time through the iterative process of plan making, but its purpose has not. In view of this, the environmental assessments carried out at previous stages remain valid (including their scope). To assess the impact of the changes between GMSF 2020 and PfE 2021 against the IA framework, a number of addendum reports have been prepared which form part of the overall IA/SEA and should be read in conjunction with the GMSF 2020 IA documentation. This includes:

- PfE IA Addendum Report

- Growth and Spatial Options IA Addendum Report

- PfE IA Non-Technical Summary

- This Scoping Report

While Stockport has withdrawn from the Plan, the majority of statistics within this report have been broken down to borough level where they were available. In any event, most statistics were provided for GM-level. The Scoping Report therefore has not changed.

1.2   Purpose of this scoping report

This report describes the scope of the Integrated Assessment (IA) that is being carried out to inform the development of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF). The Scoping Report has previously been used to facilitate consultation with a range of consultees in 2016 and 2019.

The purpose of the IA is to promote sustainable development, health and equality issues through better integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of the GMSF.

The IA will consider the requirements and scope of:

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- Sustainability Appraisal (SA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA);

- Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA);

- Health Impact Assessment (HIA).

In addition to meeting the requirements of the above assessments in one IA, a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) is being prepared separately by the Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU).

This Scoping Report comprises the following:

- Identification and review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies;

- Description of the baseline, namely the current and likely future social, economic and environmental characteristics (if current trends continue) of Greater Manchester (GM);

- Summary of the key issues for the GMSF;

- Presentation of the assessment framework;

- Outline of the next steps.

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1.3 The role of the GMSF

The GMSF is being prepared by the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) and will provide a coherent strategic planning context for district local plans. The GMSF will provide some of the evidence required by the ten GM authorities to demonstrate that they have complied with the "duty to co-operate" as they prepare their local plans. The Localism Act (2011) and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) (as amended) makes it a legal requirement that local planning authorities, county councils and public bodies engage on an on-going basis on strategic cross boundary local planning matters (such as housing numbers and area of employment land).It is noted that the GMSF is being prepared as a joint Development Plan Document (DPD), not a Spatial Development Strategy (SDS).

The GMSF will be a statutory planning document and will include strategic policies for the Greater Manchester area over the next 20 years. The GMSF will provide GM with an overarching plan which the ten local authorities will use to make land available to address strategic challenges and priorities.

The plan will address GM's housing, employment land, strategic infrastructure, main town centre hierarchies and associated issues. To achieve targets for housing and employment land provision, the GMSF will be supported by a number of focussed studies, including:

- Local Housing Need (LHN): as required by the National Planning Policy Framework, this will be prepared in line with best practice methods. The main aim of the LHN will be guide housing requirements for each district in Greater Manchester; and

- Economic Development Needs Assessment (EDNA): analyses the evidence available to identify the required level of employment floorspace across GM.

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These studies will guide the housing and employment requirements of the GMSF, and are independent of the IA. In addition, other assessment works are being carried to inform the GMSF:

- Allocation Topic Papers;

- Air Quality Screening Assessment;

- Archaeological Screening Assessments;

- Biodiversity Net Gain Study;

- Carbon and Fracking Study;

- Carbon and Energy Policy Implementation Study;

- Economic Forecasts;

- GM Infrastructure Plan;

- GM Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment;

- GM Strategic Housing Market Assessment;

- GM Strategic Viability Assessment;

- GM Transport Study;

- Green Belt Assessment and GI Opportunities within the Green Belt;

- Green Infrastructure Study;

- Habitat Regulations Assessment;

- Historic Environment Screening Assessment;

- Historic Environment Topic Paper; and

- Site Selection Topic Paper.

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The IA will consider the findings of these assessments when they become available.

1.4   Why undertake an Integrated Assessment?

There are a number of reasons for undertaking an IA during the development of local planning documents. SA is mandatory under section 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. SEA is mandatory under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, which transpose the European Directive 2001/42/EC into English law. An EqIA is required to be undertaken for plans, policies and strategies by the Equality Act 2010.

Although there is no statutory requirement to undertake HIA, its requirements have been considered to add value and depth to the assessment process. The IA will aid in development of the GMSF by:

- Supporting plan preparation by challenging and testing iterations of the GMSF, so that a more robust final document is produced.

- Identifying the potentially negative and positive effects of the GMSF policies and providing an opportunity to mitigate potentially adverse effects and enhance positive effects to achieve economic, social and environmental benefits.

- Helping the 10 GM districts develop plans that can support sustainable development and the creation of sustainable communities.

- Helping stakeholder engagement by providing consultees with a detailed understanding of the alternative policy options that have been considered during the development of the GMSF, and the reasons for selecting the preferred options. In doing this, the IA process makes the decisions that are taken during the development of the GMSF more transparent. It also allows stakeholders to make more informed comments and responses to the GMSF during consultation, because the IA gives a full picture of the likely significant effects.

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1.5   Consultation on the Integrated Assessment

The Scoping Report and draft GMSF IA has undergone a series of consultations as set out below:

Consultation timeline to 2019:

Year	Month	Scoping Report	Integrated Assessment
2015	July	Version for formal scoping and consultation	IA not available yet
2015	October	No change to Scoping Report	Updated IA framework based on comments received from consultees
2016	June/ July	Scoping Report was updated, based on all comments received	No change to IA at this stage
2016	October	No change to Scoping Report at this stage	Draft GMSF and IA published for consultation
2019	January	Scoping Report (updated post consultation 2016) included as a supporting document in the draft GMSF Consultation	IA of draft GMSF published for consultation. Document takes on board the Consultation Responses from draft GMSF (2016) IA

The report has been updated to the present version in order to consider comments from consultees and to incorporate new evidence base documents and guidance, following from the second consultation on the IA as part of the GMSF consultation in 2019. This is outlined in further detail in the following sections.

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1.5.1 Consultation on the scope of the Integrated Assessment

As part of the process described above, opinions on this Scoping Report were sought during a formal scoping consultation started in July 2015. This initial consultation on the IA Scoping Report was undertaken to obtain opinions regarding the scope of the topics and methodology to be used in the IA of the GMSF.

GMCA sought feedback from the statutory consultees (Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England) and any other interested parties. Specific comments were sought with respect to the following key questions:

- Have we identified all of the key sustainability issues?

- Does the range of IA objectives and assessment criteria provide a robust framework from which we can assess the likely significant effects of the GMSF?

- Are there any new or additional sources of baseline evidence that should be included in the IA?

- Are there any additional relevant plans or programmes that the IA should take into account?

Responses were received from a range of consultees on many of the topics contained within the scoping report, including the methodology and the assessment framework. As a result of the consultation process, a number of amendments were made to content of the Scoping Report. In addition, the consultation directly influenced the next stages of the IA.

The Scoping Report went out to consultation again in Summer 2016 incorporating the comments from the 2015 consultation.

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The updated 2016 Scoping Report went out to consultation in conjunction with the updated draft GMSF and IA being issued for consultation in January 2019.

A full report on the consultation comments, responses and amendments will be produced as an Appendix to the final IA.

1.5.2 Consultation on the Integrated Assessment of the 2019 Draft GMSF

The Integrated Assessment of the 2019 Draft GMSF was published in January 2019 as part of the consultation on the 2019 Draft GMSF. This informed the wider consultation for the Draft GMSF held in January to March 2019. The comments received that are specific to the IA, as identified by the GMCA, are being reviewed during the 2020 update of this Scoping Report. Comments received during the 2019 consultation included: proposing alternative scoring for thematic and site allocation policies, reviewing the IA objectives and the GMSF strategic objectives and the connection with the Habitats Regulations Assessment. The 2020 IA process will take into consideration the received comments in the light of the emerging evidence in the main IA report and Appendices. The wider comments arising from the draft GMSF consultation will be reported separately by the GMCA in accordance with the SEA regulations.

Following the IA Scoping Report baseline evidence update in 2020, no changes to the IA objectives or criteria are recommended. It is noted that the declaration of climate emergencies by GMCA and the 10 local authorities, is the most significant shift since the previous update to the Scoping Report. The IA objectives and criteria particularly related to climate emergency have been carefully considered to establish whether there has been a material change requiring an amendment. As a result of the update, it is concluded that no additions or changes are required at this stage, but any emerging evidence will be considered as part of the updated IA assessment.

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This 2020 IA Scoping Report update was undertaken during the Covid-19 pandemic. Due to the fast-evolving nature of the pandemic and the limited understanding of the long-term consequences at the current time, the impact of Covid-19 has not yet been quantified in economic terms and therefore no detail has been available to inform this update to the IA Scoping Report. However, it is surmised that Covid-19 is likely to impact on delivery in the short term rather than the growth options.

1.6   Structure of the Scoping Report

This Scoping Report is structured as follows:

- Chapter 2 describes the methodology that will be used to undertake the IA;

- Chapter 3 identifies plans, programmes and strategies relevant to the GMSF and IA;

- Chapter 4 describes the baseline situation in GM;

- Chapter 5 summarises the key issues for the GMSF and IA resulting from the review of plans, programmes and strategies and the review of baseline data;

- Chapter 6 outlines the IA Framework including objectives and assessment criteria;

- Chapter 7 provides a brief summary and refers to next steps.

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2 Integrated Assessment methodology

2.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the approach to the IA and how the approach will incorporate the scopes required by different types of assessment.

2.1.1 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

SEA is a process which ensures environmental impact is considered at formation of plans stage (i.e. the strategic level). SA does the same, but it takes in a broader scope of impacts, looking at the economy and local communities/wider society as well as the environment (i.e. the assessment headings looked at under the banner of sustainability).

SA in the UK is mandatory under section 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which requires a local planning authority to carry out a sustainability appraisal of each of the proposals in a Local Plan during its preparation.

SEA is mandatory under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 ("the SEA Regulations"). Regulation 12(3) and Schedule 2 of these regulations describes "information for environmental reports". Schedule 2 is set out in full in

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Figure 1a.

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Figure 1a: Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, information for inclusion in environmental (SEA) reports.

Schedule 2, Regulation 12(3)

Information for Enviromental Reports

1. An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.

2. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.

3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.

4. Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds(10) and the Habitats Directive.

5. The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.

6. The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as—

(a) biodiversity;

(b) population;

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(c) human health;

(d) fauna;

(e) flora;

(f) soil;

(g) water;

(h) air;

(i) climatic factors;

(j) material assets;

(k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage;

(l) landscape; and

(m) the inter-relationship between the issues referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (l).

7. The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.

8. An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.

9. A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17.

10. A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 9.

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The above list of required information will be used throughout the preparation of the IA Report, to ensure, as a minimum, compliance with the SEA Regulations. However, given the incorporation of SA, EqIA and HIA, the scope of the GMSF IA is wider.

2.1.2   Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

EqIA is designed to ensure that discrimination does not occur in the drawing up of plans and policies, and that such plans or policies meet the requirements of equality legislation in the UK, most notably the Equality Act 2010. It is being used as part of the IA to add value and depth to the assessment process.

The Equality Act imposes a duty on public bodies that shape policy, deliver services and/or employ people. The duty requires public bodies to:

- have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination;
- advance equality of opportunity; and,
- foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities.

This IA therefore needs to consider in its scope, the likely effects on discriminatory practices; the potential to alter the opportunities of certain groups of people; and/or effect on relationships between different groups of people.

In order to understand which groups of people (or individuals), may suffer discrimination, the Equality Act sets out a series of "protected characteristics":

- age
- disability
- gender reassignment
- marriage and civil partnership
- pregnancy and maternity

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- race

- religion or belief

- sex

- sexual orientation.

EqIA is two-stage process:

- Stage 1: Screening - this involves the assessment of impacts of the strategy/plan against the protected characteristics outlined above. If no negative effects are identified during screening no further assessment is required. If there are effects that cannot easily be mitigated, a full EqIA should be undertaken.

- Stage 2: Full EqIA - this involves more in-depth assessment of the impacts of the strategy/plan, the recommendation of mitigation measures, definition of monitoring and evaluation measures and pubic consultation.

To ensure this IA meets the requirements of EqIA, it will consider whether there is potential for GMSF policy options to affect people differently based on the protected characteristics. This is reflected in the considerations for IA assessment, outlined in Table 3 and in the IA Framework in Chapter 6. Furthermore, consideration of equality issues within the IA will be supported by an equality screening assessment (in line with Stage 1 above) which will be presented as an Appendix to the IA Report.

2.1.3   Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

There is no statutory requirement to undertake HIA as part of the plan-making process. It is included to ensure a wider definition of potential impacts is considered. HIA has one overarching aim: to ensure that plans and policies minimise negative and maximise positive health impacts. There is a process, set out by the Department of Health (in Department of Health (2010) Health Impact Assessment of Government Policy), to follow in carrying out HIA. This is shown below in Figure 1b. It summarises Stage

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1 (screening), followed by Stage 2 if yes answered to screening questions (identifying health impacts), Stage 3 (prioritising important health impacts), if important health impacts are identified, on to Stage 4 (quantify or describe health impacts) and finally Stage 5 (recommendations to improve policy).

Figure 1b: The HIA process

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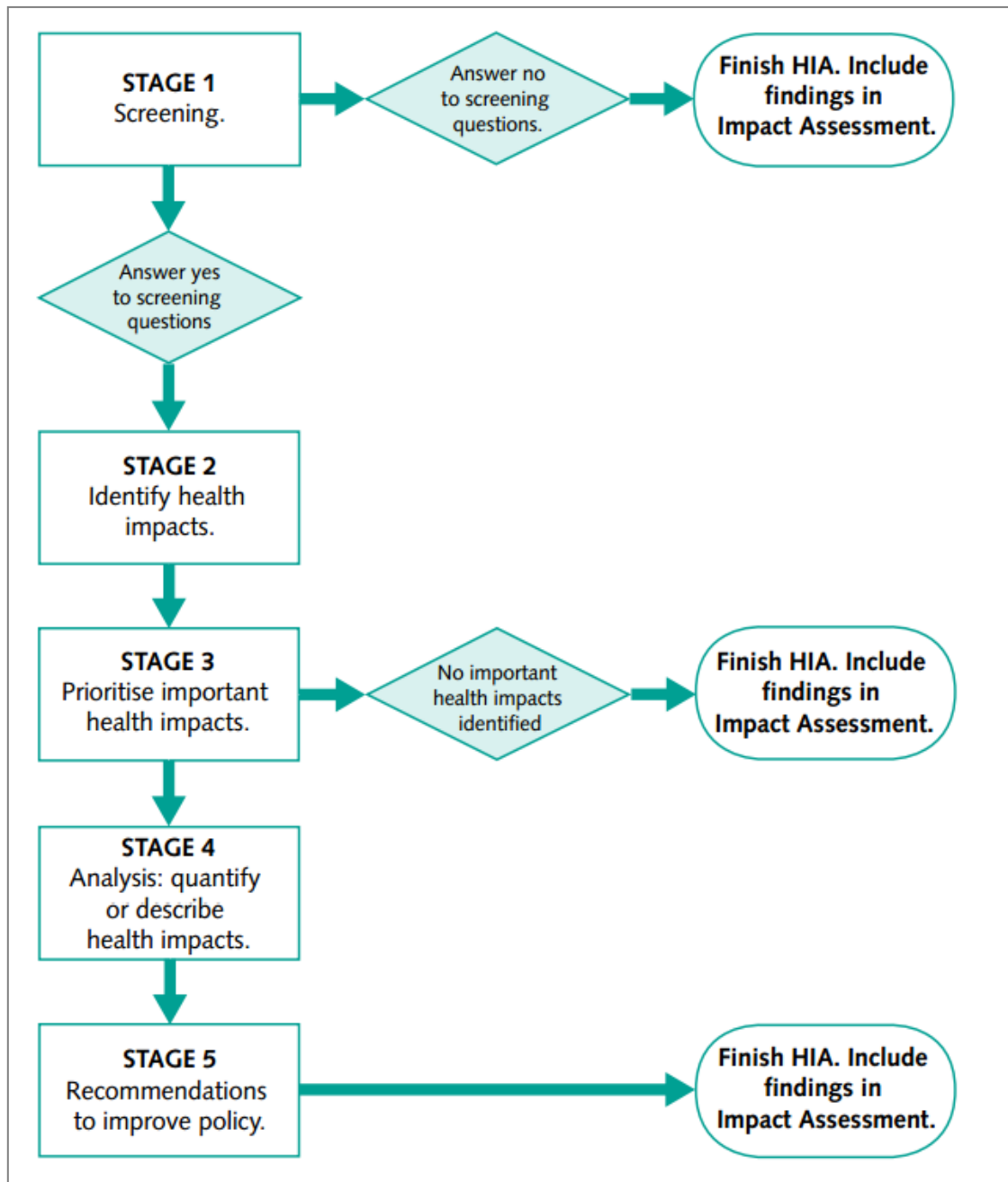
Consideration of the determinants of health and the broad requirements of the Department of Health HIA screening questions have been integrated into the IA Framework (Chapter 6). Subsequent HIA stages align with those of the IA. As such, by including consideration of health, alongside the other environmental, sustainability and equality considerations, the GMSF IA will cover the scope of a HIA.

The Department of Health (DOH) guidance states that "the determinants of health are the focus of HIA. They are the social, economic, environmental and cultural factors that indirectly influence health and wellbeing. They include what we eat and drink; where we live and work; and the social relationships and connections we have with other people and organisations". Figure 1c below summarises the relationships between these determinants. This includes Global ecosystem, natural environment, built environment, activities, local economy, community, lifestyle and people.

The assessment team used the DoH determinants of health, as set out in Figure 1c below, to help guide the framework for assessing how the GMSF may affect health (i.e. by affecting the determinants of health). This is reflected in the IA Framework outlined in Chapter 6.

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Figure 1c: The determinants of Health (taken from Department of Health (2010) Health Impact Assessment of Government Policy available on government website)

The determinants of health and well-being in our neighbourhoods

The Health Map
Barton and Grant 2006
based on a public health concept
by Whitehead and Dahlgren,
The Lancet 1991
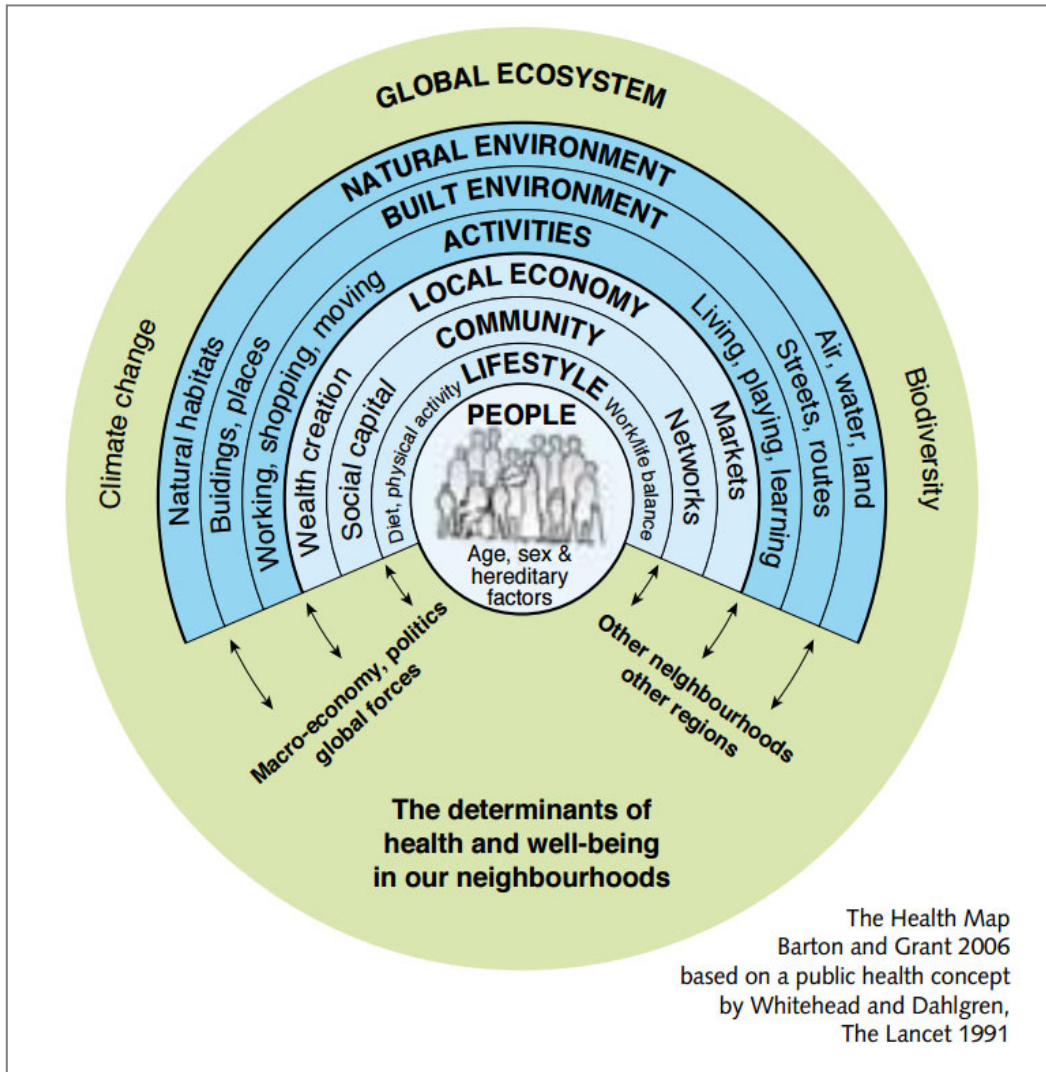
2.2   Integrated Assessment Stages

The approaches discussed in the previous sections to SA/SEA, EqIA and HIA use similar assessment steps. Broadly speaking these include: screening (i.e. deciding if the assessment is needed); setting the baseline context; identifying where there are impacts on defined relevant topics areas (e.g. flora and fauna, the determinants of health, or the impact on certain groups of people in society); understanding impacts of that which is being assessed and making recommendations for mitigation where necessary. In the case of the GMSF IA we are assessing policy options

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and looking at topics across environment, society (including health and equality) and the economy. As described in Section 2.1 the requirements of EqIA and HIA have been integrated with the SA/SEA process to create the IA.

The structure of the IA process is based upon the process contained in the government best practice guidance from 2005 on Strategic Environmental Assessment (ODPM, September 2005) and <u>Planning Practice Guidance on SEA and SA</u>, updated in 2015 (HM Government (2015) Planning Practice Guidance: Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal. This guidance can be applied to all planning documents including the GMSF. This process is outlined in Figure 1d and described in more detail below.

Figure 1d: SA (IA) Process

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects

Stage C: Preparing the SA Report

Stage D: Consulting on the SA and the draft plan

Stage E: Monitoring implementation of the plan or programme
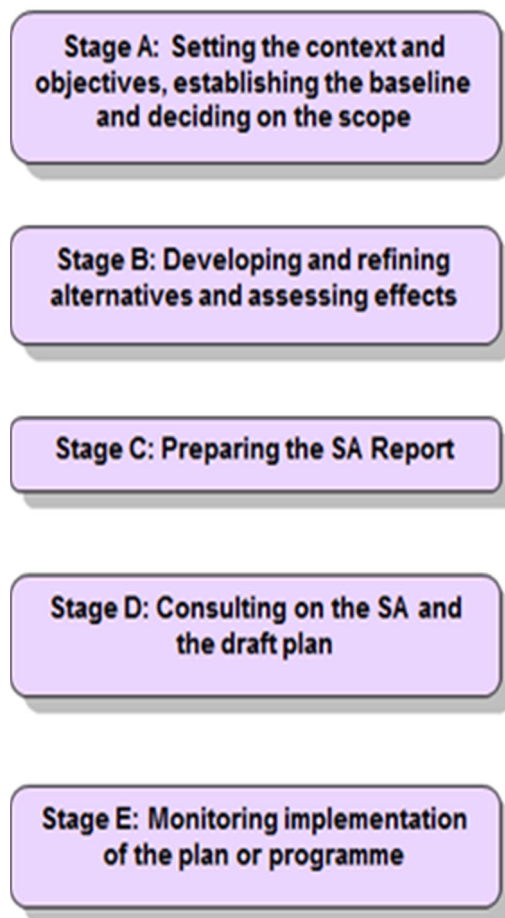
In some cases, the specific stages contain individual tasks, which are broken down in the following sections.

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To ensure the assessment takes in the scope of EqIA and HIA, equality and health issues/characteristics will be considered at the appropriate points in the assessment, alongside other sustainable development objectives, impacts and considerations.

2.2.1   Stage A: Scoping

This Scoping Report illustrates the approach to, and the outcomes of Stage A. Stage A (Table 1) consists of a number of key tasks:

- Task A1: Identifying and reviewing other relevant plans, policies and programmes
- Task A2: Collecting baseline information and identifying key issues
- Task A3: Identifying objectives
- Task A4: Developing an IA Framework, and
- Task A5: Consulting on the scope of the IA.

Table 1: Scoping Stage Tasks

Task	Description
A1. Review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies.	Consideration of international, national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies, drawing out relevant issues for both the development of GMSF and the IA. To make this review more streamlined the review only refers to legislation where the GMSF and/or the IA could be affected, or where there could be a need for the GMSF to comply. This is to avoid unnecessary repetition of legislation. The relevant plans, programmes and strategies are listed in Appendix A of this Scoping Report.
A2. Collecting, analysing and summarising current and future baseline data.	Creation of a comprehensive description of the current (and future, over the lifetime of the GMSF) situation for the GM area, where available. Sources are given throughout. In HIA, the baseline is referred to as the 'community profile'. This information is presented in Chapter 4 of this Scoping Report.
A3. Identifying key sustainability	Draws on the information collated in tasks A1 and A2 and identifies issues that are of relevance to the development of the

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Task	Description
issues for the GMSF and IA	GMSF and IA. Key issues are presented in Chapter **5** of this Scoping Report.
A4. Refine and finalise IA appraisal objectives	Using the list of key sustainability issues, a suite of IA appraisal objectives has been developed to form an assessment framework. These are presented in Chapter 6 of this Scoping Report.
A5. Prepare the scoping report and consult	The final task is the preparation of this IA Scoping Report. Given that the GMSF will form part of the evidence base for all of the GM districts and will be part of the statutory development plan, a review of each of the 10 local authorities' latest Core Strategy / Local Plan SA objectives compared with those developed for the GMSF has been undertaken. This Scoping Report will be subject to statutory and public consultation.

2.2.2   Stage B: Assessment

Stage B of the IA process involves the consideration of the proposed policy options, and the assessment of their effects, using the framework developed during the scoping and consultation process in Stage A. The theoretical approach to the specific activities is set out in Table 2 below. In this instance, the IA of the Draft GMSF has been an iterative process, as identified in Section 1.4 of this report, and two drafts have been issued and consulted upon. The IA has supported the draft GMSF in the 2016 and 2019 consultations.

Table 2: Assessment Stage Tasks undertaken for each draft of the IA

Task	Description
Assess GMSF objectives	The aim of this task is to identify whether any of the GMSF objectives could potentially conflict with the IA objectives. The output is an appraisal of where the objectives are complementary, may conflict or where there might be uncertainty.

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Task	Description
	By undertaking this task first, the IA process can highlight early on, where objectives are misaligned. If potential areas of conflict are identified, potential mitigation measures can be implemented so that the potential area of conflict can be avoided during the development of alternatives. As part of the 2020 GMSF update, there will be an appraisal of the revised draft GMSF objectives immediately following the completion of this Scoping Report update.
Assess reasonable alternatives	The SEA Directive requires that '…the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographic scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated' (Article 5.1). Planning Practice Guidance (Paragraph: 018 Reference ID: 11-018-20140306) defines reasonable alternatives as the different realistic options considered by the plan-maker in developing the policies in its plan. They must be sufficiently distinct to highlight the different sustainability implications of each so that meaningful comparisons can be made. The alternatives must be realistic and deliverable. The alternative options are assessed so that their relative performance can be compared against the IA objectives. This is set out in an assessment matrix, along with a description of the effects. In addition, a level of significance is assigned with a reasoning. The effect is assigned as being direct, indirect, cumulative, permanent or temporary,

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Task	Description
	and whether it would occur in the short, medium or long term. A separate Growth and Spatial Options Report has been prepared by GMCA and assessed against the GMSF objectives. The growth and spatial options will be independently appraised against the IA objectives following the completion of this Scoping Report update.
Identify mitigation measures	Where the assessment identifies significant adverse effects, a series of measures are identified that could be implemented to avoid or reduce their magnitude. The proposed mitigation will be integrated into the GMSF, where appropriate, so that this information is taken into account by GMCA during their selection of preferred options. Note that in HIA, if potential adverse effects are identified, these are termed 'recommendations'. These are equivalent to 'mitigation measures' highlighted in SA/SEA.
Describe reasons for selecting the preferred options and not taking forward the alternatives	Once the preferred options have been selected by GMCA, following consultation on options and the Publication Draft GMSF, the reasons provided for taking forward the preferred options and the reasons for rejecting the alternatives will be detailed by GMCA and documented in the IA Report.
Propose monitoring measures	Measures will be proposed to enable the monitoring of the effects of the implementation the GMSF against the IA Objectives. These will be included within the IA Report.

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During the assessment a number of factors will have to be taken into account to determine whether a predicted effect has the potential to be significant. These factors are listed in Table 3.

Table 3: Considerations to be used during the Integrated Assessment

Issues for consideration	Details
Type of Effect	Positive or negative
	Direct or indirect
	Cumulative
	Temporary or permanent
Magnitude and Spatial Extent	Where will it impact? Will it be within GMSF boundary or outside it?
	Will it cause trans-boundary issues and impact on adjacent areas or regionally, nationally or internationally?
	What is the geographical area and size of population likely to be affected?
Who it will affect, key groups or communities to be considered include:	Older and young people
	Socio economic groups (variable)
	Women and men
	Asylum seekers and refugees
	Black and ethnic minority people (including Gypsy and Traveller communities);
	Disabled people
	Faith communities
	Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people
Vulnerability of Receptor	Sensitivity of receptors
	Special natural characteristics/areas or cultural heritage

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Issues for consideration	Details
	Protected areas
	Relative importance of the site, whether it is a nationally or internationally important feature or of local significance.
Timing and Duration of the Effect	Short term – 0 – 4 years
	Medium – 5 – 9 years
	Long term -10+ years

2.2.3   Stage C: Reporting

Stage C of the process involves the preparation of the IA Report. Throughout the GMSF process, multiple versions of the IA Report have and will be produced for each version of the Draft GMSF.

The contents of the IA Report will meet the requirements of both the European SEA Directive 2001/42/EC (set out in

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Figure 1 in Section 2.1.1) and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

2.2.4 Stage D: Consultation

Stage D of the process has involved consulting with the public on each draft of the GMSF with accompanying IA Reports. For each stage of the IA Process, the following tasks have been undertaken:

- D1: Public consultation on Draft GMSF options, including on the accompanying IA Report;
- D2: Appraising any significant changes to the GMSF following the consultations; and
- D3: Updating the IA if necessary and providing information on how the IA and consultation responses were taken into account in preparing the GMSF.

After public consultation on the Publication draft GMSF and any necessary subsequent re-appraisal, the final IA Report will be made available alongside the Submission draft GMSF, once it has been completed.

2.2.5 Stage E: Post adoption

The IA report will be updating following examination of the publication draft in order that the output complies with The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, Part 4: 16 (3)c(ii) in providing supporting information to the adopted Plan.

The responsible authority shall produce a statement which sets out how the IA has been taken into account and the measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the Plan.

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3   Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies

3.1   Requirement and scope

The GMSF and the IA itself will be influenced by many different plans, programmes and strategies. This is recognised by the SEA Directive which requires a review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies to be completed in the preparation of documents such as the GMSF.

"The plan's relationship with other relevant plans and programmes' and 'the environmental protection objectives, established at international, (European) Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan…and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation".   Directive 2001/42/EC - SEA Annex 1 (a), (e)

The first stage of completing the IA is therefore to review relevant plans, programmes and strategies. This review seeks to:

- Ensure the GMSF and the IA framework is in line with the requirements of relevant plans, programmes and strategies. Identify inconsistencies or constraints to be dealt with; and

- Identify objectives and key assessment criteria that should be reflected in the IA.

3.2   Document review

A comprehensive review of plans, programmes and strategies has been undertaken for this IA. This list is summarised in Table 4. The identification of relevant plans, programmes and strategies is an on-going process and

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will be updated as necessary in subsequent IA Reports. A more detailed
review of plans, programmes and strategies is listed in Appendix A.

Table 4: Plans, programmes and strategies

International / European
• The Ramsar Convention 1971 (formally, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat) • The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe 1985 (Granada Convention) • The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage 1992 (Valetta Convention) • Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992 • EC Habitats Directive as amended 1997 • UNECE Gothenburg Protocol on National Emissions Reduction Targets 1999 • EU Water Framework Directive 2000 • The European Landscape Convention 2004 • Mining Waste Directive 2006 • European Flood Risk Directive 2007 • International Carbon Action Partnership (ICAP) 2007 • Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive 2008 • The Air Quality Framework Directive 1996, and subsequent Air Quality Directive 2008 • Waste Framework Directive 2008 (and daughter directives such as Landfill Directive) • European Sustainable Development Strategy 2009 • European Biodiversity Strategy 2011 • EU Energy Efficiency Plan 2011 • The Paris Agreement 2015 • National Emissions Ceiling (NEC) Directive 2016 • Biennial General Conference of UNESCO

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National
• Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
• Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
• Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
• Clean Air Act 1993
• Part IV of the Environment Act 1995
• The Hedgerows Regulations 1997
• Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future 2003
• National Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003
• The Housing Act 2004
• Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006
• Climate Change Act 2008
• Play Strategy for England 2008
• Planning and Energy Act 2008
• Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network, 2009 (Lawton Review)
• The Flood Risk Regulations 2009
• The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010
• Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate 2010
• Confident Brighter Communities 2010
• UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework 2010
• Floods & Water Management Act 2010
• Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's Wildlife and ecosystem services 2011
• Healthy Lives, Healthy People White Paper 2011
• Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England 2011
• Waste Regulations 2011

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- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (the Habitats Regulations) as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012
- Health and Social Care Act 2012
- National Waste Management Plan 2013
- The Northern Powerhouse: One Agenda, One Economy, One North (The Northern Transport Strategy) 2015
- Air Quality Plan for Nitrogen Dioxide in the UK 2017
- UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017
- Clean Growth Strategy 2017
- The National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting 2018
- The Road to Zero 2018
- The National Emission Ceilings Regulations 2018
- 25-Year Environment Plan 2018
- National Waste and Resource Strategy 2018
- National Planning Policy Framework 2019
- National Design Guide 2019
- Clean Air Strategy 2019
- BEIS UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2020
- Planning for the Future White Paper 2020
- Environment Bill 2020

Greater Manchester

- An Ecological Framework for Greater Manchester 2008
- Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester 2008
- Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2008
- Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan 2009
- Greater Manchester Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan (Quarries) 2011
- Greater Manchester Growth Plan 2011

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- Greater Manchester Third Local Transport Plan 2011

- Greater Manchester Rail Policy 2012

- Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan 2012

- Greater Manchester Surface Water Management Plan, 2012

- Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation, 2012

- Greater Manchester Minerals Plan 2013

- Greater Manchester's Climate Change Implementation Plan 2013

- Greater Manchester Growth and Reform Plan 2014

- Greater Manchester Growth Deal 2014

- Greater Manchester Devolution Deal 2014

- North West River Basin Management Plan 2015

- Greater Manchester Low-Emission Strategy 2016

- Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan 2016-2021, 2016

- Greater Manchester Climate Change and Low Emissions Implementation Plan 2016-2020, 2016

- Greater Manchester 2040 Transport Strategy 2017

- The Greater Manchester Strategy 2017

- Greater Manchester Population Health Plan 2017

- Greater Manchester Housing Package 2018

- United Utilities Drought Plan 2018

- Guidance for Greater Manchester – Embedding Green Infrastructure Principles 2019

- United Utilities Water Resources Management Plan 2019

- Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Management Framework Level 1 2019 (not published at time of writing. Aim to go to consultation late 2020)

- Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy 2019

- Five-Year Environment Plan for Greater Manchester 2019-2024, 2019

- Greater Manchester Infrastructure Framework 2019

- Greater Manchester Cultural Strategy 2019

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- Transport for the North Strategic Transport Plan 2019

- Greater Manchester Natural Capital Plan 2019

- Greater Manchester Natural Capital Accounts 2019

- 5 Year Environment Plan for Greater Manchester 2019

- Greater Manchester Digital Strategy 2020

- Greater Manchester Walking and Cycling Investment Plan 2020

In addition to the above, a review of the current development plan positions by each district across Greater Manchester was undertaken for context. This draws on adopted plans and not draft or emerging plans. The full review, which is shown in Appendix A5 examines:

- what stage the plan is up to;

- core principles;

- housing targets;

- employment land targets.

Further to this, a review of how each plan relates to NPPF i.e. which carries most weight, is shown in Appendix A6. The plans were at various points in their adaptation/implementation, with some targets being guided by Unitary Development Plan (UDP) policies from 1997.

A summary table of housing and employment land commitments is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**.

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Table 5: Summary table showing local authority housing and employment land policies and targets (full detailed review shown in Appendix A5)

Housing targets:

	Housing no. per annum (quantity)	**Housing no. per annum (applicable dates)**
Bolton	694 per annum 12,492 additional dwellings	2008-2026
Bury (from the 1997 UDP as Core Strategy was withdrawn)	480 per annum Based on target of 7,200 between 1986 – 2001	1986-2001
Manchester	3,333 per annum 60,000 total required	2009-2027
Oldham	289 per annum	To 2026
Rochdale	460 per annum	2012-2028
Salford	The UDP (Unitary development plan) housing requirement policy was not saved beyond June 2009 because it conflicted with the RSS (regional spatial strategy). The subsequent revocation of the RSS has left Salford without a housing requirement in its development plan.	

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	Housing no. per annum (quantity)	Housing no. per annum (applicable dates)
Stockport	450 per annum 2011-2013 495 per annum 2013-23 450 per annum 2023-2026 Total of 7,200	The dates have been provided in previous column
Tameside	370 set out in UDP Policy H1 is time expired and had been superseded by the NW RSS until that document was revoked. As a result there is no currently no Local Plan housing target	Time expired.
Trafford	1,400 total (2008/09 to 2010/11) 3,970 total (2011/12 to 2015/16) 3,800 total (2016/17 to 2020/21) 3,040 total (2021/22 to 2025/26) This is an average of 678 dwellings per annum	The dates have been provided in previous column
Wigan	At least 1,000 per annum	To 2026

Employment targets:

	Employment land per annum (quantity)	Employment land per annum (applicable dates)
Bolton	145-165 ha in total	To 2026

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	Employment land per annum (quantity)	Employment land per annum (applicable dates)
Bury	No target available - from the 1997 UDP as Core Strategy was withdrawn	n/a
Manchester	200ha in total	2010-2027
Oldham	82ha in total	2008-2026
Rochdale	210ha in total	2012-2028
Salford	225.1ha total	2004-2016
Stockport	110,000sqm office space (average of 7,333 sqm per annum). No figure was set for industrial/warehousing land or floorspace.	2011-2026
Tameside	There is no employment land target/number set in the UDP.	n/a
Trafford	59ha (up to 2015/16) 68ha (20162016/7 to 2021/2) 63ha (2021/2 to 2025/6) This is a total of 190ha at average of 10.5ha per annum	
Wigan	200 hectares (gross) total	To 2026

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4 Baseline Situation

The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 require a discussion of the 'relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme' (Annex 1 (b)). In this case the IA the baseline must also consider social and economic aspects in addition to the environmental issues specified in the SEA Directive. The baseline review provides the basis for assessing the effects of GMSF policy options.

Therefore, the relevant social, economic and environmental baseline evidence are summarised within sections 4.1 and 4.2. The implications of the baseline evidence are then considered in relation to the IA in section 5 with the IA objectives and criteria then explored in Chapter 6, building from the baseline evidence.

The baseline is intended to provide a snapshot across a range of issues. A number of the issues covered are similar to those that will eventually be covered by the GMSF itself; specifically, the baseline presents data on housing and employment land. This presentation of historic data is given for context and used to guide the key issues (and subsequently the IA objectives). This data is not intended to take the place of targeted studies such as the Objectively Assessed Housing Need (OAHN) study, or the Economic Development Needs Assessment (EDNA) which are commissioned to support development of the GMSF.

At the end of each section, there is an overview of the links with other topic areas of the IA baseline to highlight some of the key interrelationships between them. Chapter 5 details the key issues that have been identified as a result of the review of plans, programmes and strategies and the review of the baseline situation. The identified issues have informed the definition of the IA Framework in Chapter 6.

A practical approach has been taken to gathering baseline data. Every effort has been made to provide an accurate baseline review. Production

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of the baseline has been effective at providing an understanding of current issues, and there is generally enough information available to enable an informed and detailed appraisal.

The baseline situation for GM will change over time and so it is important that it is monitored and revised as the IA progresses. The following section has been updated in May 2020.

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4.1 Socio-economic baseline

Introduction

This section describes the current and, where possible, future baseline and trends that would occur without the GMSF, specifically focussing on the socio-economic characteristics of GM. This section specifically covers:

- Population and demographics;

- Housing;

- Economy;

- Employment;

- Health;

- Social infrastructure;

- Deprivation;

- Transport;

- Utilities.

4.1.1 Population and demographics

Population and demographics across Greater Manchester

Current population and trends

The population of GM increased by 12.7% (319,590) between 2001 and 2019 (ONS (2020) Population Estimates for England and Wales Mid-2019); by comparison the North West's population increased by 8.4% and the population of England increased by 13.8%. Table 6 shows the population changes for GM and each district between 2001 and 2019; Manchester is the largest district and has experienced the highest level of population increase (30.7%).

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Table 6: Population Change 2001 – 2019 (Source: ONS 2020 Population
Estimates for England Mid-2019)

	Population 2001	Population 2019	Population Change (Number)	Population Change (Percentage)
England	49,449,700	56,286,961	6,837,261	13.8%
North West	6,772,985	7,341,196	568,211	8.4%
Greater Manchester	2,516,096	2,835,686	319,590	12.7%
Bolton	261,302	287,550	26,248	10.0%
Bury	180,655	190,990	10,335	5.7%
Manchester	422,915	552,858	129,943	30.7%
Oldham	218,537	237,110	18,573	8.5%
Rochdale	206,440	222,412	15,972	7.7%
Salford	216,978	258,834	41,856	19.3%
Stockport	284,557	293,423	8,866	3.1%
Tameside	213,087	226,493	13,406	6.3%
Trafford	210,172	237,354	27,182	12.9%
Wigan	301,453	328,662	27,209	9.0%

Population forecasts from the ONS from 2018 to 2043 are shown in Table
7. It is estimated that the population for England will increase to over 60
million by 2043 from 56 million in 2016. This is based on 2018 mid-year
population estimates and a set of underlying demographic assumptions
regarding fertility, mortality and migration based on local trends. The ONS
(2019) Population Projections are available on the ONS website.

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The population of the North West is due to rise to over 7.9 million from 7.2 million in 2018 (Source: ONS (2020) Subnational population projections for England: 2018-based). The population of GM is forecast to increase to over 3 million over this period. The district with the highest population change is Salford (19.4%) followed by Rochdale (14%) and Oldham (11.7%). The local authority with the lowest population change is Bolton (4.8%) which is below the national and regional average.

Table 7: Population Projections for England 2018-2043 Local Authorities (Souce: ONS (2020) Subnational population projections for England: 2018-based)

	Population 2018	Population 2043	Population Number	Population Percentage
England	55,977,178	61,744,098	5,766,920	10.3%
North West	7,292,093	7,912,57	620,494	8.5%
Greater Manchester	2,812,569	3,097,333	284,764	10.1%
Bolton	285,372	299,338	13,966	4.8%
Bury	190,108	207,091	16,983	8.9%
Manchester	547,627	598,149	50,522	9.2%
Oldham	235,623	263,240	27,617	11.7%
Rochdale	220,001	250,883	30,882	14%
Salford	254,408	303,889	49,481	19.4%
Stockport	291,775	315,966	25,414	8.7%
Tameside	225,197	248,100	22,903	10.2%
Trafford	236,370	260,208	23,838	10.1%
Wigan	326,088	349,247	23,159	7.1%

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Households

Table 8 shows the numbers of households across GM, with a series of larger scale geographic comparator areas also shown. Manchester experienced the highest level of household growth (11.5%) compared to other GM local authority areas, followed by Salford (11.3%). Stockport experienced the lowest amount of household growth (6.4%) in comparison with other local authority areas.

Table 8: Change in quantity of households across a number of comparator areas (Source: ONS (2019) Household projections for England and ONS (2019) Families and Households)

	Households 2006	Households 2018	Household Change Number	Household Percentage
UK	25,379,000	27,824,000	2,445,0000	9.6
Bolton	111,667	121,762	10,095	9.0
Bury	76,118	81,773	5,655	7.4
Manchester	192,093	214,252	22,159	11.5
Oldham	88,158	94,036	5,878	6.7
Rochdale	85,083	91,675	6,592	7.7
Salford	97,386	108,434	11,048	11.3
Stockport	120,107	127,827	7,720	6.4
Tameside	91,706	99,426	7,720	8.4
Trafford	91,807	98,944	7,137	7.8
Wigan	130,235	142,719	12,484	9.6

Projections for household change show an increase in households at each level in Table 9; the district with the highest increase in households from 2018 to 2037 is Trafford (21.1%). Salford also has a high percentage increase in households (19%), as does Manchester (18.1%). The district

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with the lowest percentage of household change is Rochdale (8.7%) which correlates with its forecast low population increase over the same period. Based on this ONS data, there is predicted to be an increase of 161,071 households in Greater Manchester by 2037. It should be noted that the forthcoming GMSF housing requirement will be guided by an Objectively Assessed Housing Need assessment, and other data / studies, as required by NPPF. The ONS data above is present for context, for further information on local authority housing targets, this should be read alongside the review of local plans, described in Section 3.2 of this report.

Table 9: Household Forecast 2019 – 2037 (Source: ONS (2016) Live tables on household projections).

	Households 2019	Households 2037	Household Change (Number)	Household Change (Percentage)
England	23,926,540	27,649,596	3,723,056	15.6%
Greater Manchester	1,209,252	1,369,323	161,071	13.2%
Bolton	121,916	134,221	14,647	10.1%
Bury	82,160	91,027	8,867	10.1%
Manchester	228,380	269,610	41,230	18.1%
Oldham	95,245	106,209	10,964	11.5%
Rochdale	91,303	99,285	7,982	8.7%
Salford	115,390	137,329	21,939	19.0%
Stockport	128,715	143,975	15,260	11.9%
Tameside	99,393	109,480	10,087	10.1%
Trafford	102,471	120,434	21,009	21.1%
Wigan	144,279	157,753	16,609	11.8%

The increase in the number of households forecast is linked to forecast changes in household size. In 2014, the average household size in GM was 2.33 people. This compares to an average in England of 2.35. By

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2024, the GM figure is forecast to reduce to 2.27 and in 2039 it is predicted to be 2.19 (source: DCLG (2016) Live tables on household projections 2014). Table 10 highlights these forecasts by GM district for the period 2014 to 2039. Six of the Greater Manchester districts are predicated to have a reduction of 6%, with Bury household size forecast to reduce by the lowest level (4%).

Table 10: Household Size Forecasts 2012 – 2037 (Source: DCLG (2016) Live tables on household projections 2014)

	Household Size 2012	Household Size 2037	Change (Percentage reduction)
England	2.32	2.19	5.6%
Greater Manchester	2.34	2.23	4.7%
Bolton	2.37	2.23	5.9%
Bury	2.34	2.18	6.8%
Manchester	2.35	2.28	3.0%
Oldham	2.48	2.24	9.7%
Rochdale	2.39	2.09	12.6%
Salford	2.20	2.16	1.8%
Stockport	2.30	2.14	7.0%
Tameside	2.28	2.22	2.6%
Trafford	2.38	2.21	7.1%
Wigan	2.31	2.19	5.2%

Demographics

Table 11 shows the relative proportions of different age groups in 2019 from a national to a local level.

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Table 11: Population Demographics for mid-2019 (Source: ONS (2020) Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland).

	Population aged between 0-15	Population aged between 16-64	Population aged 65-90
England	10,816,679	35,116,566	10,353,716
GM	581,722	1,803,177	476,701
Bolton	61,687	176,041	52,654
Bury	38,888	117,077	35,025
Manchester	111,771	389,646	55,015
Oldham	53,343	145,455	38,312
Rochdale	48,179	137,618	36,615
Salford	52,420	169,685	36,729
Stockport	57,239	177,458	58,726
Tameside	45,761	140,706	40,026
Trafford	50,672	145,499	41,183
Wigan	61,762	203,992	62,908

Table 12 shows the current and projected populations for 2019 and 2037 from a national to a local level.

Table 12: Current and Projected populations for 2037 (Source: ONS (2020) Population projections for Local Authorities).

	Population 2019	Population Prediction 2037
England	56,286,961	60,571,681
GM	2,835,686	3,032,331
Bolton	287,550	295,232
Bury	190,990	202,568

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	Population 2019	**Population Prediction 2037**
Manchester	552,858	588,714
Oldham	237,110	256,537
Rochdale	222,412	244,058
Salford	258,834	294,599
Stockport	293,423	310,575
Tameside	226,493	242,410
Trafford	237,354	254,122
Wigan	328,662	343,516

Life expectancy

Table 13 shows female life expectancy for each district from 2009/2011 to 2016/2018, and Table 14 shows the same data for males. Life expectancy has increased from 2009 to 2019 with female life expectancy increasing by 1.1 years and male life expectancy increasing by 1.5 years on a national level. Female life expectancy has increased by 0.5 years and male life expectancy has increased 1.3 years within the sub-region of GM.

The highest increase in life expectancy for female occurred in Trafford (0.8 years) and is followed by Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Salford and Stockport (0.6 years). Rochdale has the lowest increase in female life expectancy (0 years). The authorities with the highest female life expectancy are Trafford (83.9 years) which is above the national, regional and sub-regional averages. The local authorities with the lowest life female expectancy are Manchester (79.8 years) and Tameside (80.7 years).

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Table 13: Female life expectancy from 2009 – 2019 (Source: ONS (2020) Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 years by local areas, UK)

	Female life expectancy at birth (2009-2011)	Female life expectancy at birth (2016-2018)	Change in life expectancy (number of years)
England	82.7	83.2	1.1
North West	81.4	81.9	0.5
Greater Manchester	81.0	81.5	0.5
Bolton	80.9	81.5	0.6
Bury	81.1	81.7	0.6
Manchester	79.2	79.8	0.6
Oldham	80.8	81.2	0.4
Rochdale	81.0	81.0	0
Salford	80.3	80.9	0.6
Stockport	82.7	83.3	0.6
Tameside	80.4	80.7	0.3
Trafford	83.1	83.9	0.8
Wigan	80.8	81.2	0.4

The highest increase in male life expectancy was in Manchester (2.1 years), which is above national, regional and sub-regional averages, and is followed by Tameside (1.8 years) and Salford (1.7 years). Trafford has the lowest increase in male life expectancy (0.7 years). The districts with the lowest male life expectancy are Manchester (76.1 years), Rochdale (77.1 years) and Salford (77.2 years) which are below the national, regional and sub-regional averages. The local authorities with the highest male life expectancy are Stockport and Trafford (both 80.1 years).

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Table 14: Male life expectancy 2009 – 2019 (Source: ONS (2020) Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 years by local areas, UK)

	Male life expectancy at birth (2009-2011)	Male life expectancy at birth (2016-2018)	Change in life expectancy (number of years)
England	78.8	79.6	0.8
North West	77.3	78.3	1
Greater Manchester	76.7	78.0	1.3
Bolton	77.1	78.0	0.9
Bury	77.8	78.7	0.9
Manchester	74.0	76.1	2.1
Oldham	76.2	77.4	1.2
Rochdale	76.2	77.1	0.9
Salford	75.5	77.2	1.7
Stockport	79.1	80.1	1
Tameside	75.8	77.6	1.8
Trafford	79.4	80.1	0.7
Wigan	77.0	77.9	0.9

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Local Authority District name (2019)	Male life expectancy at birth 2016-18	Female Life expectancy 2016-2018	IMD - Rank of average rank (2019)
Bolton	78	81.5	47
Bury	78.7	81.7	110
Manchester	76.1	79.8	2
Oldham	77.4	81.2	29
Rochdale	77.1	81	17
Salford	77.2	80.9	20
Stockport	80.1	83.3	154
Tameside	77.6	80.7	23
Trafford	80.1	83.9	209
Wigan	77.9	81.2	97

Ethnicity

ONS Census data show that there is significant variation in ethnic groups across GM's districts (Table 15). The majority of the GM population is white, although compared to England and Wales as a whole this

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percentage is slightly lower. The proportion of people classified as Asian in GM is higher than the national average whilst there are fewer people classified as Black than in England and Wales as a whole.

Table 15: Ethnic groups across GM (in percentages) (Source: ONS (2011) Census data by local authority: ethnic groups UK)

	England and Wales	Greater	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Stockport	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan
White	85.9%	83.7%	81.8%	89.1%	66.5%	77.5%	81.6%	90.1%	92.1%	90.9%	85.5%	97.2%
Gypsy/ Traveller	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups	2.2%	2.3%	1.8%	1.8%	4.6%	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%	1.8%	1.4%	2.7%	0.9%
Asian / Asian British\ Indian	2.5%	2.0%	7.8%	0.7%	2.3%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	1.0%	1.7%	2.8%	0.3%
Asian / Asian British\ Pakistani	2.0%	4.8%	4.3%	4.9%	8.5%	10.1%	10.5%	0.8%	2.4%	2.2%	3.1%	0.2%
Asian British\ Bangladeshi	0.8%	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%	1.3%	7.3%	2.1%	0.3%	0.2%	2.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Asian / Asian British\ Chinese	0.7%	1.0%	0.5%	0.6%	2.7%	0.3%	0.4%	1.1%	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%	0.3%
Asian / Asian British\ Other Asian	1.5%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	2.3%	0.8%	1.4%	0.8%	0.7%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	3.3%	2.8%	1.7%	1.0%	8.6%	1.2%	1.3%	2.8%	0.7%	0.8%	2.9%	0.5%

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	England and Wales	Greater	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Stockport	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan
Other ethnic group	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	3.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	1.0%	0.2%

Religious belief

ONS Census data show that there is significant variation in religion and beliefs across GM's districts (Table 16). The majority of the GM population is Christian, with a slightly higher proportion than England and Wales as a whole. The proportion of Muslim and Jewish People in GM is considerably higher than the national average whilst there are fewer people in GM reporting no belief than the national average.

Table 16: religion or belief across GM (Source: <u>ONS (2011) Census data by local authority: religion or belief</u>)

	England and Wales	Greater	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Stockport	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan
Christian	59.3%	61.8%	62.7%	62.7%	48.7%	59.7%	60.6%	64.2%	63.2%	64.0%	63.4%	77.8%
Buddhist	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Hindu	1.5%	0.9%	2.2%	0.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.5%	1.0%	0.2%
Jewish	0.5%	0.9%	0.1%	5.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	3.3%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
Muslim	4.8%	8.7%	11.7%	6.1%	15.8%	17.7%	13.9%	2.6%	3.3%	4.4%	5.7%	0.7%

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	England and Wales	Greater	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Stockport	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan
Sikh	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Other religion	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
No religion	25.1%	20.8%	17.2%	18.6%	25.3%	16.1%	18.9%	22.3%	25.1%	23.6%	21.2%	15.3%
Not stated	7.2%	6.1%	5.7%	6.0%	6.9%	5.6%	5.8%	6.2%	6.5%	5.9%	6.3%	5.5%

4.1.1.1 Links across the Integrated Assessment

Key trends such as increasing population, household numbers and a changing age structure are related to a number of other agendas. The relationship between population, the economy and employment is complex. A growing population is likely to increase demand for employment and conversely, increased growth and economic development is likely to drive an increase in people moving to the area to take up employment. A changing population drives demand for housing, health service provision, education, social infrastructure, transport infrastructure and utilities infrastructure and is closely linked to the consumption of resources and greenhouse gas emissions. An ageing population is also more susceptible to certain impacts associated with Climate Change, particularly when taken alongside the likely instances of poor health and life limiting illnesses which affect GM residents (compared to national average). This also links to a range of other topics, including the provision of social and other (including green) infrastructure.

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4.1.2   Housing

Housing across Greater Manchester

Housing stock: tenure

GM has over one million households. The majority of these households are owner occupied (61.9%), and 16.68% are privately rented. Some areas of GM have higher proportions of privately rented accommodation including Manchester (27.58%) and Salford (20.20%) (Table 17).

Table 17: Property by Tenure 2018

(Source: <u>ONS (2019) Property by Tenure Type</u>; <u>ONS (2020) Estimate number of households in the local and unitary authorities of England and Wales; Council areas of Scotland and local government districts of Northern Ireland, 2012 to 2018</u>; and <u>ONS (2020) Number of households by household size and age of household reference person</u>)

Area	% Owned outright or with mortgage	Private Rented* (%)	All households
England	63.2	19.89	23,182,900
North West	66.45	15.96	3,066,200
GM	61.90	16.68	1,172,100
Bolton	67.03	12.39	115,500
Bury	70.51	14.32	79,900
Manchester	42.37	27.58	227,500
Oldham	62.65	15.48	94,100
Rochdale	64.32	13.19	85,900
Salford	52.90	20.20	107,500
Stockport	74.85	11.64	124,400
Tameside	63.05	15.21	100,100
Trafford	72.35	11.92	95,900
Wigan	69.74	12.53	141,300

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Housing stock: size and type

Figure 2 shows the proportion of different housing types across Greater Manchester, the North West and England and Wales. Greater Manchester has comparatively lower proportions of detached housing, but higher proportions of semi-detached housing, and terraces than England and Wales.

Figure 2: Graph showing proportions of certain housing types across Greater Manchester, the North West and England & Wales (Source: ONS (2018) Accommodation type by household composition)
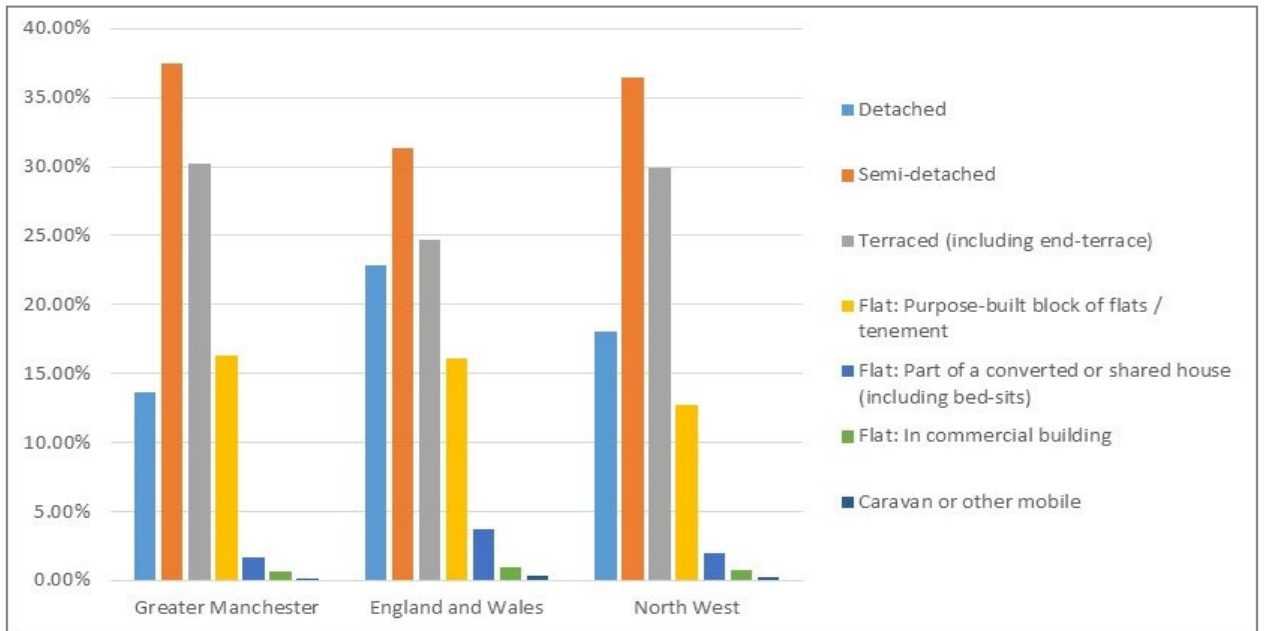
House price and sales

Table 18 shows the average house price for three comparator areas; England, the North West and Greater Manchester. These figures have continually increased from 2009, explored below in more detail, with similar spatial patterns and trends across the city region.

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Table 18: Average House Prices for August 2009 and August 2019
(Source: HM Land Registry (2019) House Price Statistics).

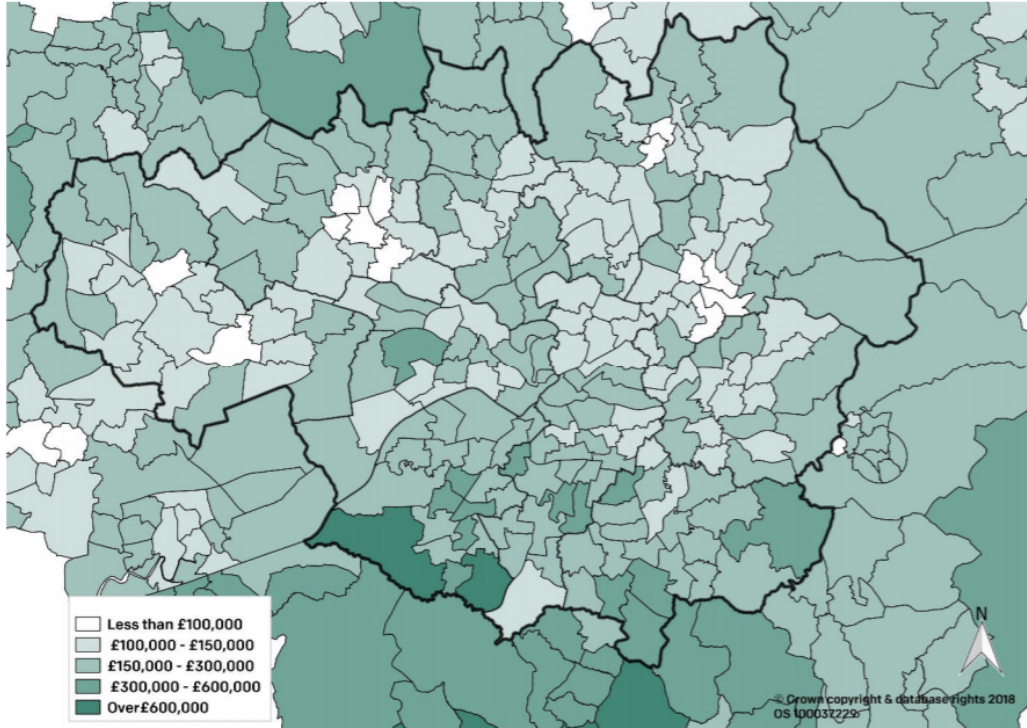| Area	2020 Average House Price	2010 Average House Price
England	£249,560	£174,458
North West	£165,024	£131,060
Greater Manchester	£176,296	£127,030

In January 2010, the average house price in Greater Manchester was approximately £127,000, compared to approximately £131,000 across the North West and £174,000 across England. Greater Manchester average house prices have risen by over 38% in the previous decade, the 25% increase in the North West during the same timeframe now means that homes in Greater Manchester now cost more on average. This is still approx. £75,000 lower than national average house prices, which saw an increase of 43% in the previous decade.

Figure 3 shows the general pattern of higher property prices in the south of GM. Across the areas shown, there are spatial differences in house prices. For example, Bowdon and Hale Barns in Trafford have some of the highest house prices in the country of over £500,000 (Source: Land Registry (2017) UK House Price Index) whereas wards in Bolton and Oldham have some of the lowest (under £70,000). The Manchester Monitor showed an increase in house prices of 4.1% from January 2014 to January 2015 (Source: New Economy (2015) Manchester Monitor – March 2015). However, it is difficult to predict long-term trends for house prices in GM due to the volatility of the housing market.

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Figure 3: Property prices in Greater Manchester in 2017 (Source: HM Land Registry House Price Paid Data 2019). Image from Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

Map 5.1: Mean residential prices paid, 2017 (average of 12 months)

Less than £100,000
£100,000 - £150,000
£150,000 - £300,000
£300,000 - £600,000
Over £600,000

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Source: H M Land Registry House Price Paid Data

In terms of sales, several areas show consistently higher sales than other areas which suggests there are some localised housing markets which remain strong. These housing markets appear to be located on the periphery of GM especially to the south. Figure 4 shows the areas with the highest house prices and generally there is a correlation between these areas and those with the highest level of sales.

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Figure 4: Number of residential sales in Greater Manchester 2017
(Source: HM Land Registry Price Paid Data 2017). Image from Greater
Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

Map 5.2: Residential sales, Greater Manchester and neighbouring wards, 2017

Less than 100
100 - 200
200 - 400
400 - 600
Over 600
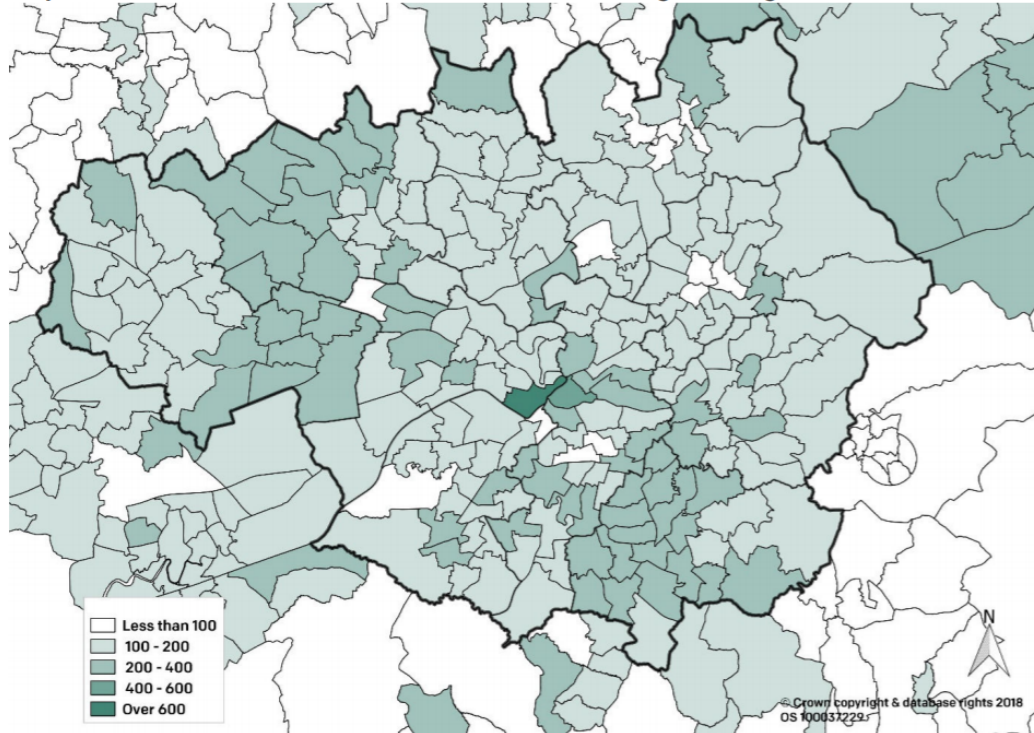
Source: H M Land Registry Price Paid Data, 2017

Figure 5 shows the pattern of house sales across England and Wales,
North Wales and Greater Manchester from 2007 to 2017. Sales over the
time-period show a sharp decline in 2007 following the global economic
downturn, where sales were at their lowest across all comparator areas.
This was followed by a period of fluctuation for several years and then a
sharp spike due to stamp duty tax changes in 2016. The graph shows that
sales have not yet returned to pre-2008 volumes, however the data shows
that sales are generally on the increase across all the comparator areas
shown. This is likely to be as a result of the recovery across the economy,
since the downturn.

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Figure 5: Volume of residential property sales in Greater Manchester 2007 – 2017 (Source: ONS/ HM Land Registry House Price Paid Data). Image from Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment.
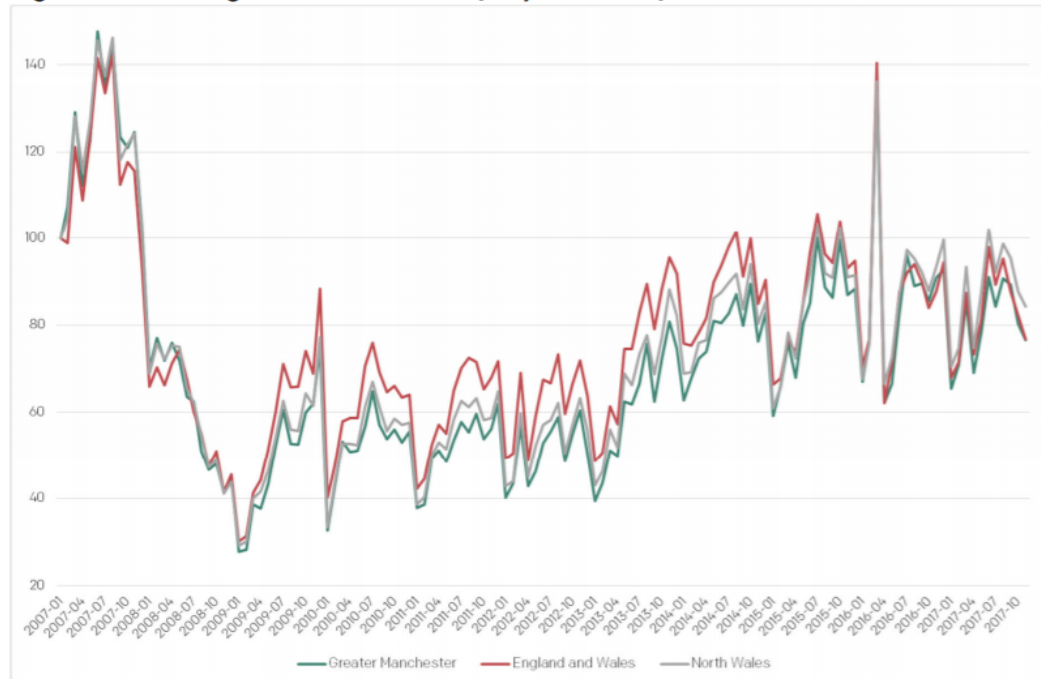
Source: ONS/H M Land Registry House Price Paid Data

Affordable homes

Greater Manchester is becoming a less affordable place to live with first time buyers, people in unstable employment, older home occupiers and those who need access to social rent (see GMCA (2019) Housing Topic Paper). This has resulted in 85,000 households currently on GM local authority housing registers, with 30,000 households being considered in priority need (see GMCA (2019) Housing Topic Paper). It is currently estimated that ~38% of households are unable to buy or rent a home within lower quartile prices (see GMCA (2019) Housing Topic Paper). Information on this is included in the GMCA (2019) Housing Topic Paper. Therefore, this is a priority within the city region. This has been building over the past decade with Figure 6 and commentary below showing housing affordability across wards in GM in 2013 (Source: This is data from the Land Registry. Analysis in the Integrated Greater Manchester Assessment using average income data. It should be noted that a further,

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PPG compliant assessment of affordability will be undertaken as part of the Objectively Assessment Housing Need Study).

The estimated average ward house prices in 2013 have been mapped against the average GM income. There are 48 wards of the 215 wards where a resident on an average GM income could afford to buy an average priced house (dark areas on the map). The lighter areas would require five times the average GM income and the white areas, which are the most widespread, require six times or more of the average GM income. Trafford was the least affordable, followed by Stockport and Tameside. There was significant variation within wards. However, this data provided some indication of how affordability is spatially distributed.

Figure 6: Affordability of housing in Greater Manchester 2017 (Source: VOA Private Rental Market Statistics 2018). Image from Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

Figure 5.18: Ratio of median private rents to median income
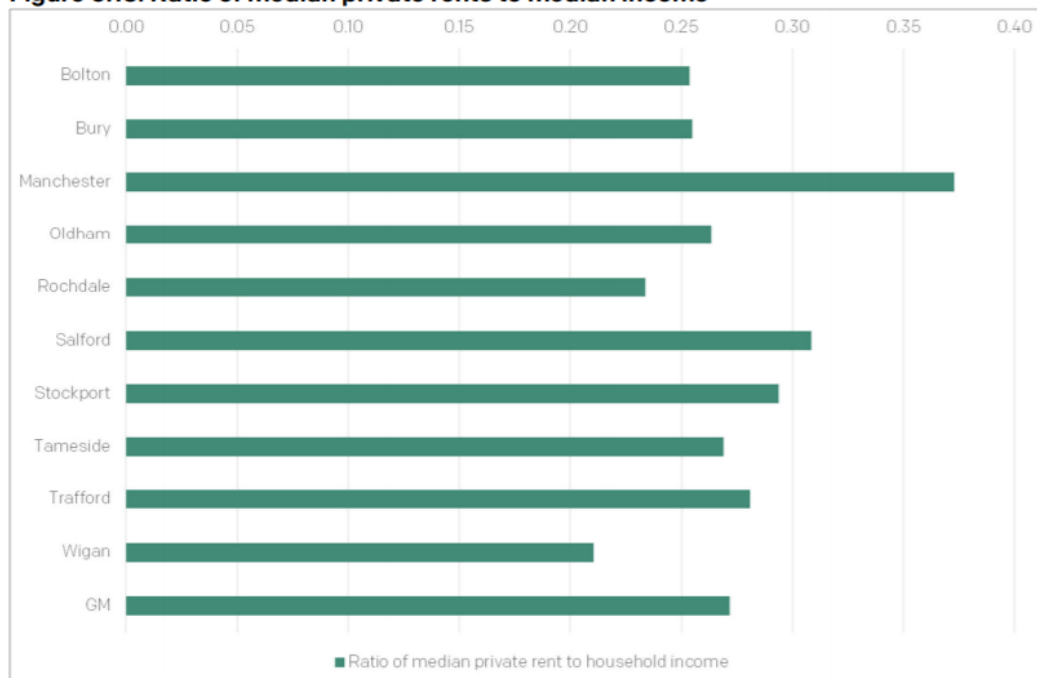
Sources: Valuation Office Agency Private Rental Market Statistics 2018, CACI Paycheck 2017

Table 19 shows the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) (2019) "barriers to housing and services" domain. The lower the number, the more deprived the local authority is, in relation to housing and services. The results in the

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table show that Trafford is the least deprived and Manchester is the most deprived.

Table 19: Indices of Deprivation 2019 (Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2019)

Local Authority	Indices of Deprivation 2019 Barriers to housing and services domain, Local Authority District Rank of Average Rank (Rank1= most deprived)
Tameside	23
Stockport	154
Rochdale	17
Trafford	209
Bury	110
Oldham	29
Wigan	97
Bolton	47
Salford	20
Manchester	2

Empty homes

Table 20 shows the number and percentages of empty homes in GM in 2019. The North West had 3.2% of its dwellings empty during 2019, Bury, Oldham, Rochdale and Wigan had the highest proportion of over 3%. The North West and GM also has a portion of empty homes becoming considered long term empty homes, defined as being vacant for 6 months. 37.4% of empty homes are long term empty across the North West, with Bolton, Stockport and Tameside having the highest amount of long-term empty dwellings across GM.

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Table 20: Empty homes in 2019 (Source: <u>MHCLG (2020) Live tables on dwelling stock</u>)

	Total Dwellings	Number of Empty Homes	% of Empty Homes	Long Term Empty Homes	% Long Term Empty Homes of all dwellings	% of Empty Homes that are Long term empty
England	24,413,501	648,114	2.7%	225,845	0.9%	34.8%
North West	3,300,000	104,738	3.2%	39,195	1.2%	37.4%
Bolton	124,444	3,625	2.9%	1,457	1.2%	40.2%
Bury	84,093	2,531	3.0%	966	1.1%	38.2%
Manchester	226,995	3,762	1.7%	1,218	0.5%	32.4%
Oldham	95,505	2,972	3.1%	1,164	1.2%	39.2%
Rochdale	93,703	2,805	3.0%	847	0.9%	30.2%
Salford	119,389	3,444	2.9%	1,238	1.0%	35.9%
Stockport	129,638	3,647	2.8%	1,518	1.2%	41.6%
Tameside	102,993	2,402	2.3%	962	0.9%	40.0%
Trafford	100,070	2,645	2.6%	841	0.8%	31.7%
Wigan	146,977	4,402	3.0%	870	0.6%	19.7%

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Accelerating housing delivery

Increasing the housing supply is important to meet the demands of a growing population and households. The household forecasts used in Section 4.1.1 show an increase of 16.2% across Greater Manchester.

The number of completed dwellings across GM have varied significantly since 2007, as shown in Table 21. Housing completions peaked over this period in 2007 and reached a low in 2013.

Table 21: Permanent dwelling completions in Greater Manchester 2007-2018

Year	Number of dwellings completed
2007-08	9,950
2008-09	7,070
2009-10	4,090
2010-11	4,160
2011-12	3,900
2012-13	4,590
2013-14	2,920
2014-15	4,120
2015-16	3,980
2016-17	4,100
2017-18	4,860
Total 2007-2018	53,740
Average per annum	4,885

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Housing Need

A <u>Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2019</u> has been competed for the GMCA in order to develop a robust understanding of housing market dynamics. This will enable an assessment of future needs for all types of housing and the housing needs of different groups.

The SHMA highlights that the number of homes needed for families with dependent children will increase by almost 10% by 2035, most of which will be families with only one child. In Greater Manchester, there is also a significantly higher proportion of people with a long-term health problem or disability which limits day to day activities living in the social rented sector than in either owner occupation or private renting.

The GMCA has committed to deliver over 200,000 homes between 2018 and 2037 as the local housing need (LHN). This will result in delivery rates being accelerated to an annual average across Greater Manchester of 10,578 dwellings per annum. In addition, in Greater Manchester, there are five higher education institutes with a collective student body of approximately 100,000m and 13,000 student households living in mainstream housing stock in Salford, Bolton and Manchester.

4.1.2.1 Links across the Integrated Assessment

Housing is fundamentally linked to many areas of the IA baseline. Growth in population and employment and changing demographics drive a need for more and different types of housing to meet peoples' needs. Furthermore, housing is of great importance to the delivery of the GMSF and the associated targets for economic growth.

Further linkages exist with demand for services and infrastructure (including green infrastructure); housing growth must occur in parallel with improvements in the provision of supporting community, transport, social and utilities infrastructure to ensure communities are appropriately served.

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The availability of housing of different types (including sheltered and affordable) can contribute to reductions in poverty and deprivation.

The provision of housing (both new and existing) must also account for equal opportunities of access across difference sections of society.

Housing is linked to several key environmental impacts including greenhouse gas emissions as a result of energy consumption. Improving the energy efficiency of the housing stock is a key element in reducing fuel poverty. The spatial distribution and density of housing developments is also an important factor in how residents will choose to travel. Locating housing in areas at low risk of flooding will help to ensure communities are resilient to future impacts of climate change. Certain locations should also consider other impacts associated with climate change, including increased incidence of extreme weather events such as increased temperatures and the urban heat island effect, which is likely to worsen some of the effects of air pollution.

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4.1.3   Economy

The economy of Greater Manchester

The ten districts of GM demonstrate a functional economic geography with a single labour market and interdependent businesses, towns and cities. There is high connectivity between each of the districts. Specific opportunities for GM come from increasing growth and investment and increasing private and public-sector productivity.

In recent years, GM has experienced a large-scale expansion of the service sector, specifically the financial and professional services. Further to this, GM's creative and digital industry sector is expected to increase over the next ten years. Education, including GM's universities, colleges and providers mean education is another key service area.

GM is committed to securing the transition to a low carbon economy; this is expected through the demand for core low carbon goods and a shift towards a low carbon approach to all economic activity (see GMCA (2019) Carbon and Energy Topic Paper). GM has a target to achieve carbon neutrality by 2038 (Source: Greater Manchester 5-year Environment Plan for Greater Manchester 2019-2024).

Strategic economic sites

GM includes a number of key strategic sites which are drivers of economic growth. The key strategic area is the *regional centre* which extends from the city centre of Manchester into Salford; into the adjacent development of Salford Quays/Trafford Wharfside including MediaCityUK; along Oxford Road, where the Corridor Manchester comprises Europe's largest concentration of knowledge assets, including Universities, hospitals and Manchester Science Park, and into east Manchester. The regional centre remains the focus for economic growth and employment in GM. There are other key strategic sites across GM which will generate significant employment and economic growth in the future, together with further large

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sites which will deliver more locally significant economic restructuring and growth.

Greater Manchester businesses

GM has a slightly lower proportion of businesses with 0-9 employees (88.9%) than England (89.6%) (Source: <u>NOMIS (2019) Greater Manchester, North West and England's Labour Profiles</u>). In other size bands, GM has a higher proportion of firms when compared against England, but not against the North West. Table 22 shows the business size by employee number in GM, the North West and UK.

Table 22: Business Size by number of employees 2019 (Source: <u>NOMIS (2019) Greater Manchester, North West and England's Labour Profiles</u>)

Area	0-9	10-49	50-249	250+	Total (numbers)
Greater Manchester	88.9%	9.0%	1.6%	0.4%	104,110
North West	88.8%	9.1%	1.7%	0.4%	266,810
England	89.6%	8.5%	1.5%	0.4%	2,360,780

Trends in business births and deaths across GM and the North West are shown in Table 23. There has been a general increase in businesses during 2015 to 2018, both across the North West and GM, but with a sharp increase in business deaths from 2016 to 2017.

Table 23: Business Birth and Death Rates 2015 – 2018 (Source: <u>ONS (2019) Business Demography, UK</u>)

	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Births	**Deaths**	**Births**	**Deaths**	**Births**	**Deaths**	**Births**	**Deaths**
England	344065	249995	373580	248655	339345	325660	340045	297895
North West	36500	29380	42035	28495	47465	36630	42975	40725
GM	15925	12550	20535	12290	23590	16495	21535	20065

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	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Births	**Deaths**	**Births**	**Deaths**	**Births**	**Deaths**	**Births**	**Deaths**
Bolton	1425	1210	1605	1155	1840	1380	2160	1370
Bury	1090	890	2210	950	2850	1605	1795	2005
Manchester	4190	2995	6445	3155	8460	4175	7385	6360
Oldham	940	780	1500	725	1060	955	910	1305
Rochdale	955	725	1140	680	2035	890	965	1695
Salford	1470	1180	1675	1075	2040	1550	3035	2155
Stockport	1675	1375	1850	1325	1430	1635	1500	1470
Tameside	925	655	885	650	855	835	860	750
Trafford	1915	1790	1905	1,620	1765	2215	1800	1955
Wigan	1340	950	1320	955	1255	1255	1125	1000
Total	412,415	304,475	456685	301,730	433,990	395,280	426,090	378,750

Gross Value Added (GVA) across Greater Manchester

GVA for GM in 2017 was approximately £65 million; this has increased from £31 million in 1997 (Source: ONS (2018) Regional gross value added income approach). GVA for GM is measured by NUTS3 area and is divided into two main areas:

1. Greater Manchester North, which includes Wigan, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale and Oldham, and

2. Greater Manchester South, which includes Salford, Trafford, Manchester, Stockport and Tameside.

In terms of GVA per capita alone, Greater Manchester South consistently performs much better than Greater Manchester North, and North West and UK averages (Source: ONS (2016) Business Demography: Enterprise Births, Deaths and Survivals), whereas GM as a whole outperforms the

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NW but does not outperform the UK. Taken as a whole, forecasts produced by Oxford Economics estimate that GM would lead economic recovery in the region over the next decade and by 2034, GM GVA would be £89 billion.

Table 24 shows the percentage point change of GVA in 2004 to 2014. In general, there has been an increase in GVA for the service sector, where GM had a 3.26% increase in GVA from this sector compared to the North West increase of 3.02%, and a national level increase of 2.93%. There is a general decline in the Energy and Water sector in addition to the Manufacturing sector.

Forecast change in Gross Value Added

Table 25 shows the forecast percentage change in GVA from 2014–2034. The picture is varied across sectors and geographic areas. There is forecast to be a slight (-0.02 to -0.09) general decline in GVA across all primary service sectors (defined as the agricultural and mining sectors). The only exception being Bury, for which this sector's GVA is forecast to grow. This trend is also observed, with the same exception in Bury, across the manufacturing (ranging from -0.9 to -2.94 percentage points) and the Public Admin, Education and Health sectors, where the downward trends are much more pronounced.

At a national and regional level there is forecast to be an increase in GVA for the *service* sector but GM is forecast to experience a decline of 0.58%. The majority of the local authority areas are forecast to see growth in this area but declines in service sector outputs are forecast in Oldham (-0.25%), Stockport (-2.89%) and Bury (-5.94%).

GVA in the information and communication sector is forecast to increase across all areas, as is the financial and other business services sector (expect in Bury). The sectors which have increasing GVA also have increasing levels of job creation, which is discussed further in the

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employment section of this report (this analysis also illustrates the relative significance of industries across Greater Manchester).

Please note that in tables below, 'Services' is the total of Wholesale and Retail, Including Motor Trades, Transport Storage, Accommodation And Food Services, Information And Communication, Financial And Other Business Services, Public Admin, Education And Health and Other Services combined.

Table 24: GVA percentage point change 2004-2014 by sector (Source: Oxford Economics (2014))

	Primary Services (Agriculture And Mining)	Energy And Water	Manufacturing	(Construction	Services	Wholesale And Retail, Including Motor Trades	Transport Storage	Accommodation And Food Services	Information And Communication	Financial And Other Business Services	Public Admin, Education And Health	Other services
UK	0.07	- 0.48	- 0.79	- 1.73	2.93	- 1.08	- 1.16	- 0.23	0.48	0.26	- 2.06	4.37
North-West	0.01	- 0.43	- 0.52	- 2.09	3.02	- 0.76	- 1.26	- 0.19	- 0.27	0.20	- 2.33	5.86
GM	0.05	- 0.11	- 0.67	- 2.53	3.26	- 0.47	- 1.65	0.22	- 0.26	0.28	- 2.26	4.83
Bolton	0.02	- 0.83	- 0.84	- 2.27	3.91	- 0.46	0.54	- 0.21	0.65	0.23	- 3.98	5.10

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	Primary Services (Agriculture And Mining)	Energy And Water	Manufacturing	(Construction	Services	Wholesale And Retail, Including Motor Trades	Transport Storage	Accommodation And Food Services	Information And Communication	Financial And Other Business Services	Public Admin, Education And Health	Other services
Bury	0.25	- 0.51	- 0.28	- 0.16	1.70	- 1.00	- 0.15	0.35	- 0.21	0.08	- 4.86	7.73
Manchester	0.01	- 0.19	- 0.05	- 1.29	1.53	- 0.59	- 2.83	0.50	- 0.51	0.24	- 1.99	4.52
Oldham	0.04	- 0.23	- 4.60	- 1.78	6.56	- 3.16	- 0.94	- 0.07	1.01	0.28	0.35	6.54
Rochdale	0.08	- 0.25	2.74	- 3.28	0.70	- 1.50	- 1.61	- 0.54	1.17	- 0.16	- 1.26	6.01
Salford	- 0.06	- 0.55	- 1.71	- 1.81	4.13	- 0.08	- 1.91	0.37	4.07	0.39	- 6.93	4.67
Stockport	0.08	- 0.06	- 0.55	- 1.29	1.82	- 0.02	- 1.45	0.16	0.17	0.12	- 1.93	3.71
Tameside	0.18	- 0.15	- 1.36	- 8.60	9.93	2.88	0.00	0.34	- 0.05	0.32	- 2.46	6.06
Trafford	0.04	- 0.21	0.13	- 1.42	1.46	0.98	- 2.31	0.22	- 4.74	0.57	- 0.86	2.50

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	Primary Services (Agriculture And Mining)	Energy And Water	Manufacturing	(Construction	Services	Wholesale And Retail, Including Motor Trades	Transport Storage	Accommodation And Food Services	Information And Communication	Financial And Other Business Services	Public Admin, Education And Health	Other services
Wigan	0.17	- 0.27	- 0.01	- 4.86	4.97	- 1.19	- 1.22	0.09	- 0.86	0.19	0.12	6.17

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Table 25: GVA forecast percentage point change 2014 - 2034 by sector (Source: Oxford Economics (2014)) Note that colours supplement this and indicate the scale of change only.

	Primary Services (Agriculture And ...)	Energy And Water	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Wholesale And Retail, Including Motor Trades[47]	Transport Storage	Accommodation And Food Services	Information And Communication	Financial And Other Business Services	Public Admin, Education And Health	Other services
UK	-0.26	-0.12	-1.47	-0.01	1.86	0.19	-0.12	0.04	2.43	0.72	-2.98	-4.95
North-West	-0.12	-0.25	-1.73	0.33	1.76	0.64	0.12	0.12	1.73	0.79	-2.82	-5.95
Greater Manchester	-0.01	0.6	-0.9	0.9	-0.58	1.84	0.51	0.39	2.44	1.33	-4.37	-4.74
Bolton	-0.03	-2.61	-2.19	0.66	4.18	1.05	0.13	-0.18	1.2	0.98	-2.6	-5.23
Bury	0.08	0.34	2.93	2.59	-5.94	6.61	1.32	0.9	3.57	-1.55	5.21	-8.03
Manchester	-0.01	-0.54	-1.31	-0.11	1.97	-0.33	-0.32	0	1.56	0.96	-3.76	-4.8
Oldham	-0.02	0.73	-1.44	0.98	-0.25	-0.01	0.17	0.08	1.43	0.74	-1.84	-7.44
Rochdale	-0.01	-1.69	-1.33	0.49	2.53	1.15	0.11	0.13	1.43	0.7	-2.09	-5.18
Salford	-0.04	0.1	-2.94	0.69	2.19	0.6	-0.12	-0.01	2.39	0.75	-3.09	-5.11
Stockport	-0.05	5.54	-2.61	0.01	-2.89	-0.63	-0.28	0.02	1.88	0.55	-3.3	-6.03
Tameside	-0.03	1.51	-1.94	0.39	0.07	1.59	-0.04	0.13	1.07	0.54	-2.25	-5.86
Trafford	-0.02	1.04	-1.89	0.11	0.76	-0.25	-0.14	-0.09	1.34	0.46	-2.14	-2.57
Wigan	-0.05	0.06	-2.06	0.26	1.79	1	0.3	0.12	1.08	0.75	-2.51	-5.71

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4.1.3.1 Links across the Integrated Assessment

Economics, and the economy of GM, is linked to most aspects set out in this IA scoping document. Studying economic indicators is also a way of understanding (in broad terms) how well the conurbation is functioning for its businesses and consequently, in many respects, for its population. How the economy is made-up, how it works and how it is invested in can affect:

- the environmental performance of an area, through the types of business which are located within the area, their local (e.g. air quality, water effects on biodiversity) and global environmental impacts)

- the health of the population (e.g. through environmental impact, or the types of employment on offer)

- equal opportunities for given populations (e.g. through access to employment and a regular wage)

- the wellbeing and deprivation of a given population (e.g. by determining access to housing, public services, and healthy environments)

- the transport and utilities networks (e.g. through evidence based strategic investment).

Achieving sufficient levels of local economic growth is dependent on a number of enabling factors. Favourable national economic conditions will be required to allow businesses to grow. At the local level, growth also requires the appropriate provision of employment land and housing to accommodate a growing labour force, as well as delivery of social and physical supporting infrastructure.

4.1.4   Employment

Employment across Greater Manchester

Economic activity and employment trends

At a national level, the number of economically active residents increased by 3.5% from 2010 to 2019 (Source: NOMIS (2019) England Labour Market Profile) and this is reflected in the increase in the North West. GM has seen an increase of 3.1%. The local authority areas which have seen the highest increases are Bolton (9.7%), Salford (8.3) and Oldham (6.1%). Table 26 shows the changes in numbers and percentages for economically active residents.

Table 26: Number and percentage changes in economically active residents (2010-2019) (Source: NOMIS (2019) Labour Market Profiles).

	Number of economically active people		Percentage of economically active population (aged 16-64)		
	2010	2019	2010	2019	Percentage point change
England	26,713,600	29,285,000	76.9	80.4	3.5
North-West	3,475,600	3,707,000	75.2	77.7	2.5
Greater Manchester	1,300,700	1,404,500	73.5	76.6	3.1
Bolton	117,800	136,500	64.8	74.5	9.7
Bury	92,600	91,300	76.7	77.5	0.8
Manchester	235,500	279,600	67.6	71.3	3.7
Oldham	98,000	108,800	67.1	73.2	6.1
Rochdale	98,000	102,200	70.9	75.0	4.1

Salford	112,700	136,300	72.5	80.8	8.3
Stockport	143,300	148,900	79.7	80.6	0.9
Tameside	105,700	112,200	73.6	78.2	4.6
Trafford	113,800	123,700	77.7	82.4	4.7
Wigan	160,800	165,100	76.6	79.5	2.9

Employment by occupation

GM's breakdown of occupations is largely commensurate with national and regional statistics (Source: NOMIS (2019) National and regional profiles: Employment by Occupation). However, on a local authority level there are notable variations. Stockport, Manchester and Trafford have high levels of professional occupations in comparison with other local authority areas, where there are lower percentages of process, plant and machine operatives. In general, the local authorities are comparable to the national, regional and GM statistics.

From 2004 to 2019, as a general trend, there was a slight increase in managers, directors and senior officials and a more significant increase in professional occupations. Trafford saw an increase in professional occupations, rising from 22.6% of the population in 2004 to 30.2% by 2019. Stockport experienced an increase from 17.3% to 27.5% and Manchester saw an increase from 18.6% to 28.5%. Across GM, the percentage of the workforce in professional occupations increased from 15.4% to 21.9% during this timeframe. Administrative and secretarial jobs experienced a decline at all levels and districts, process, plant and machine operatives, skilled trade occupations and elementary occupations experienced a similar decline.

Figure 7 shows employment by occupation for 2004 and Figure 8 shows the percentage point change from 2004 to 2014 for each type of occupation. It should be noted that these data are residence-based (i.e. location where employees live rather than where occupations are located).

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Table 27 shows the employment by industry across the local authority areas. In general, there is a similar pattern to the types of industry at each geographic level. Each area's employment base has a small reliance on primary services and energy and water and a stronger reliance on manufacturing and construction (Source: NOMIS (2017) Labour Market Profiles.

The dominant sector is the services sector which includes wholesale and retail, motor trades, transport storage, accommodation and food services, information and communication, financial and other business services, public admin, education and health and other services. GM has a slightly higher percentage of people employed in services industry than the North West and England. This is particular high in Manchester (93.4%) compared to the other local authority areas. Tameside and Rochdale have a lower percentage of people employed in the services sector however have the highest percentage of people employed in the manufacturing sector. It should be noted that these data are based on the location of the workplace which is different from the residence-based nature of the occupation data described above.

Projected employment growth

Estimated growth in employment by sector is presented in Table 28 using data from the 2014 Greater Manchester forecasting model. The data for 2008-2028 showed growth across some sectors, whilst others were projected to fall.

Figure 7: Employment by Occupation 2008[56]

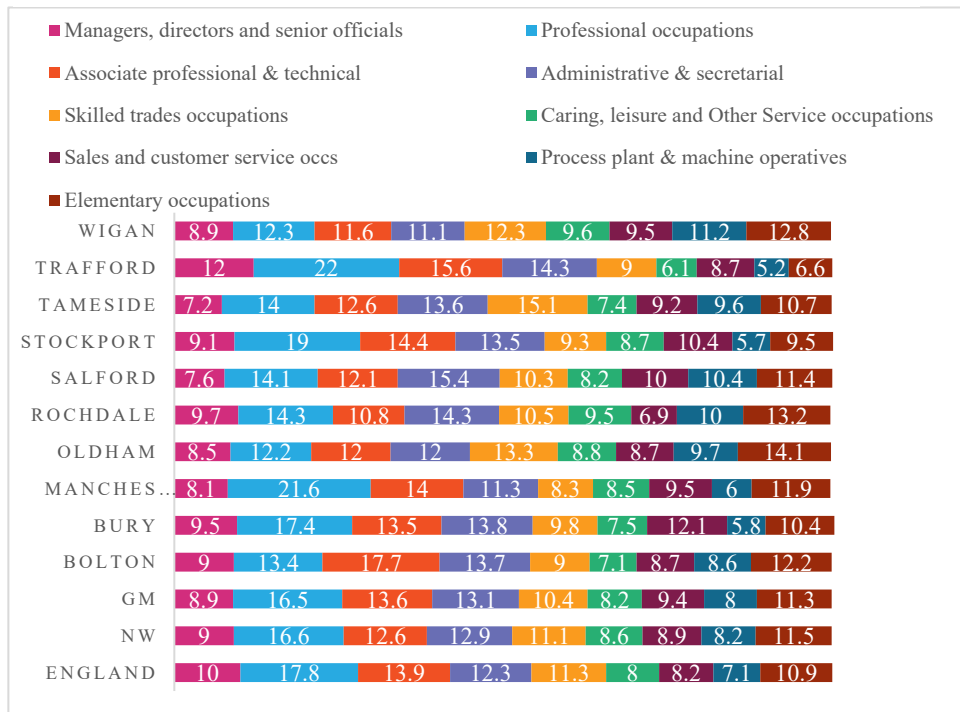## Figure 8: Employment by Occupation 2028[56]

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Table 27: Employment by Occupation percentage point change from 2007-2017

	Manager, Director And Senior Official	Professional Occupation	Associate Professional & Technical	Administrative & Secretarial	Skilled Trades Occupation	Caring, Leisure And Other Service Occupation	Sales And Customer Service Occupation	Process Plant & Machine Operative	Elementary Occupation
England	1.2	2.5	0.7	-2	-1.1	1		-0.9	-0.5
North-West	1.1	2.1	1.9	-2.1	-1	1.2	-0.5	-1.4	0
GM	-0.3	2.2	0.3	-2.1	-0.7	2.1	-0.3	-1.3	0.3
Bolton	-0.3	5.2	-4.5	-4.4	3	3	0.3	-0.2	-2.2
Bury	-0.7	3.9	0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-1.1	-1.8	-0.5	0.5
Manchester	-1.6	-2	-0.3	-1.9	0.7	3.8	0	-0.8	2.5
Oldham	0.7	0.2	2.8	-2.8	-4.2	2.6	-0.3	-1	2.0
Rochdale	-0.8	0.2	-0.1	-3.2	-0.6	2.2	3.9	-0.7	-0.6
Salford	0	3.9	1.3	-2.6	-1.3	1.5	1.4	3.1	1.6
Stockport	2.3	2.9	-0.1	-2.2	0.3	1.0	-1.4	-0.6	-2.5
Tameside	0.1	0.7	1.8	-1.2	-3.5	1.0	1.9	-1.1	0.5

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	Manager, Director And Senior Official	Professional Occupation	Associate Professional & Technical	Administrative & Secretarial	Skilled Trades Occupation	Caring, Leisure And Other Service Occupation	Sales And Customer Service Occupation	Process Plant & Machine Operative	Elementary Occupation
Trafford	0.3	5.9	2.9	-2.9	-1.9	1.6	-2.7	-3.2	-0.2
Wigan	-1.1	2.4	-0.4	1.3	-1	2.3	-1.2	-2.4	-0.5

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Table 28: Percentage of employment by industry 2018 (Table 1 of 2)

%	Mining and quarry	Manufacturing	Energy and Water	Construction	Transport, vehicles and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	IT services	Financial and insurance activities
Great Britain	0.2	8.1	1.20	4.7	20	7.6	4.2	3.5
NW	0.1	9.6	1.10	4.7	22.4	7.1	2.7	2.7
GM	0.0	7.8	1.40	4.4	23	6.5	3.5	3.1
Bolton	0.1	12.5	1.50	5.4	25.9	4.5	1.8	2.7
Bury	0	9.9	0.80	5.6	26.7	6.3	1.8	1.3
Manchester	0	2.8	0.30	2	20.6	9.2	4.3	4.6
Oldham	0	13.4	0.90	5.5	26.8	4.9	1.8	0.6
Rochdale	0	13.9	0.50	5.7	31.7	4.4	2.2	0.6
Salford	0.1	5.3	1.50	5.3	19.1	6.9	7.6	5.3
Stockport	0.1	8.1	6.40	3.7	21.5	5.2	4.4	3.7
Tameside	0	15.9	2.10	4.3	23.6	5.8	1.3	0.7
Trafford	0	6.5	1.40	5.2	24.2	4.6	3.3	3.3
Wigan	0	11.5	0.60	7.7	24.1	5.8	1.4	0.9

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Percentage of employment by industry 2018 (Table 2 of 2)
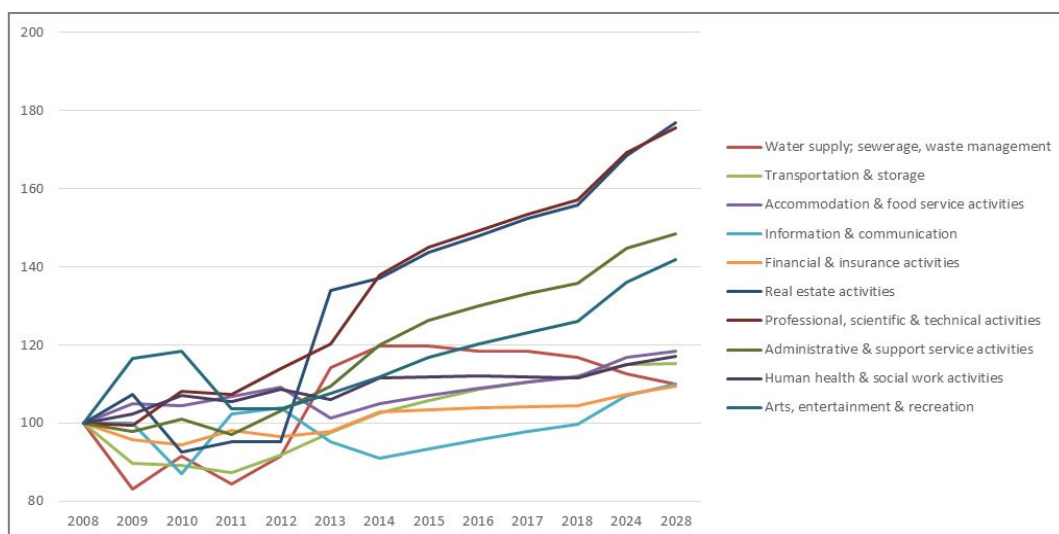
%	Real estate	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Admin and support service activities	Public admin and defence; compulsory social security	Education, Health and Social work	Recreation	Other services
Great Britain	1.7	8.7	9.1	4.3	21.1	2.5	2.0
NW	1.5	8.3	9.0	4.5	21.9	2.4	1.9
GM	1.7	9.1	10.7	4.2	20.5	2.2	1.8
Bolton	2.2	7.1	8	3.6	21.4	2	2
Bury	1.8	7	7	3.2	25.4	1.8	1.8
Manchester	2	12.2	12.7	4.3	21.1	1.8	2
Oldham	2.1	4.3	8.5	4.3	24.4	1.8	1.8
Rochdale	11.3	3.8	11.4	2.8	20.2	1.6	1.6
Salford	1.5	6.9	9.9	6.9	20.6	1.7	1.3
Stockport	1.5	8.9	9.6	3.7	19.3	1.7	2.2
Tameside	1.2	4.3	5.1	4.3	26.1	2.2	1.8
Trafford	1.6	15	15	2.6	11.1	4.6	1.5
Wigan	1	4.8	9.6	5.8	23.1	3.4	1.9

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Sectors which are predicted to consistently deliver a large proportion
(defined here as being 5% or more of total employees) of total
employment over the time period, include:

- Construction (average 6%)

- Wholesale and retail trade (average 16%)

- Transportation and storage (average of 6%)

- Accommodation and food service activities (average 5%)

- Professional, scientific and technical activities (average 10%)

- Education (average 8%)

- Human health and social work activities (average 13%).

High growth sectors, defined here as those which deliver an increase of
10% or more employees by 2028, over this time period are shown on
Figure 9Figure 9: Employment change in high growth areas (index, 2008 =
100) (below (upper), without electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning
plotted, below (lower) with electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning
plotted)

. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning shows the most significant
growth increasing nearly six-fold over the time period. Real estate

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activities and professional, scientific & technical activities are the next highest growth sectors.

Figure 9: Employment change in high growth areas (index, 2008 = 100) (below (upper), without electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning plotted, below (lower) with electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning plotted)
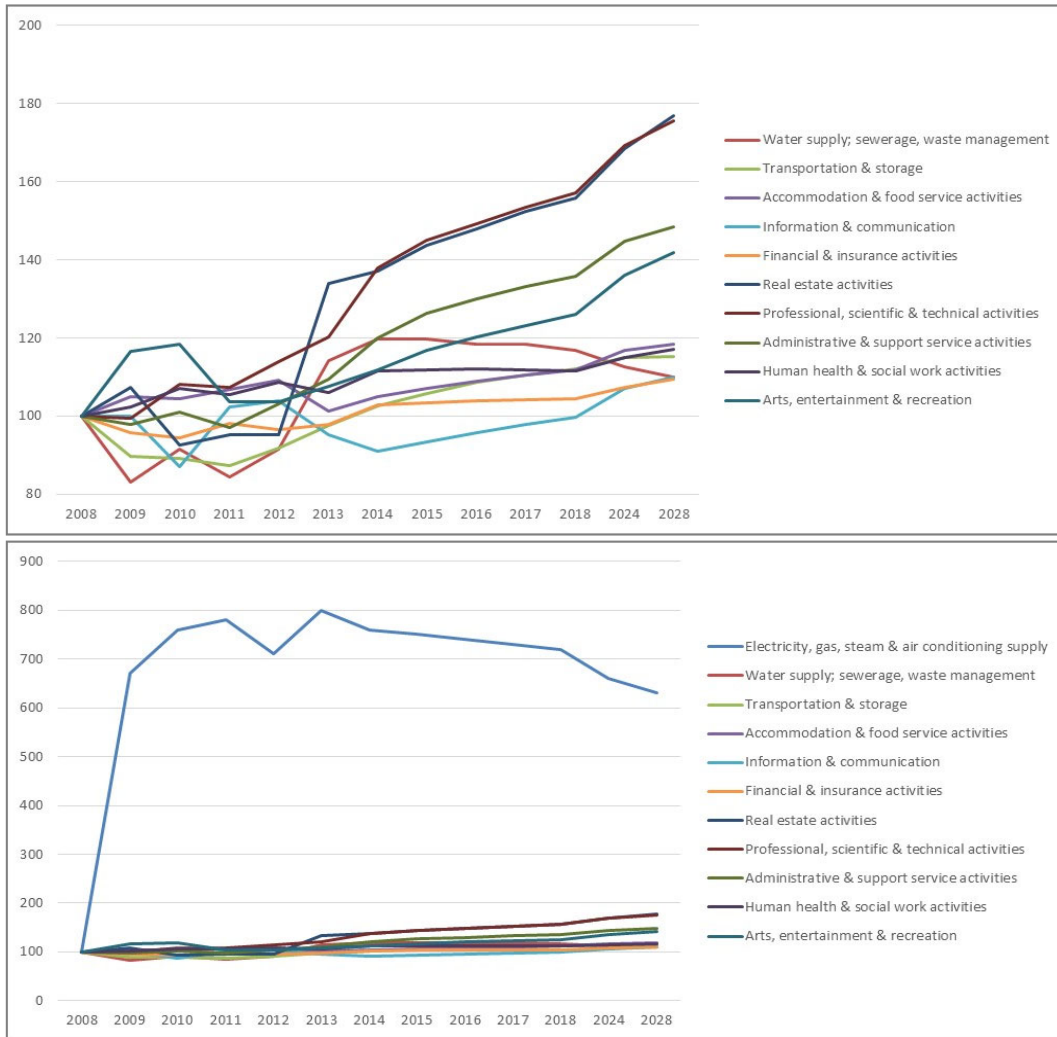
Economic inactivity

Economic inactivity is defined as people who are not in employment or unemployed. This may include those who are studying, looking after family or long-term sick. When they are inactive, they do not constitute the supply. However, they may be considered a labour resource in the future. Please note that this is the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic inactivity.

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Table 29 shows the levels of economic inactivity for the national (England), regional, GM and local authority areas. Over a period of ten years there has been a percentage point decrease, and an absolute level increase in economic inactivity at a national and GM levels. This percentage point change is reflected in Wigan (6.3% decline), Salford (5.8% decline), Trafford (4.3% decline) and Tameside (4.3% decline). The local authority areas where percentage economic inactivity has increased include Oldham (0.7% rise) and Bolton (0.6% rise).

Table 29: Economic inactivity across different geographic comparator areas (Source: NOMIS (2007 and 2019) National and regional profiles: Economic Inactivity and NOMIS (2007 and 2019) Local authority profiles: Economic Inactivity)

	Number of economically inactive 2007	Number of economically inactive 2019	Percentage of economically inactive 2007	Percentage of economically inactive 2019	Percentage point change
England	7,738,100	7,244,700	21.4	20.8	-0.6
North-West	1,127,500	1,001,000	25.3	22.3	-3.0
GM	434,900	417,500	25.6	23.4	-2.2
Bolton	43,400	45,200	24.9	25.5	0.6
Bury	26,800	25,700	22.7	22.5	-0.2
Manchester	101,400	111,600	31.0	28.7	-2.3
Oldham	36,200	38,500	26.1	26.8	0.7

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	Number of economically inactive 2007	Number of economically inactive 2019	Percentage of economically inactive 2007	Percentage of economically inactive 2019	Percentage point change
Rochdale	36,500	33,300	27.5	25.0	-2.5
Salford	36,300	31,400	25.0	19.2	-5.8
Stockport	35,100	34,000	19.6	19.4	-0.2
Tameside	34,200	30,500	24.4	21.8	-2.6
Trafford	30,700	25,700	21.9	17.6	-4.3
Wigan	54,300	41,600	26.8	20.5	-6.3

Unemployment

Table 30 shows the change in quantity and percentage of unemployed residents from 2007 to 2019 for the national (England), regional, GM and local authority areas. From 2007 to 2019 there was a decrease in unemployment at a national, regional and combined authority level. Nationally, there has been an -18.5% change in the number of people classed as unemployed. In the North West this figure is -25%, and -11.4% within Greater Manchester (Source: NOMIS (2019) National and regional

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<u>profiles: Labour Supply</u>). Compared to other local authorities, Manchester and Bolton have the highest percentage of unemployment in 2019.

Table 30: Unemployed from 2007-2019

	Number of employed 2007	**Number of employed 2019**	**Percentage of unemployed 2007**	**Percentage of unemployed 2019**	**Percentage point change**
England	1,430,400	1,165,000	5.4	4.0	-1.4
North-West	197,400	148,000	5.8	4.0	-1.8
Greater Manchester	79,200	70,200	6.2	5.0	-1.2
Bolton	7,700	7,700	5.8	5.8	0
Bury	4,300	4,000	4.6	4.4	-0.2
Manchester	18,300	16,100	8.1	5.8	-2.3
Oldham	7,300	4,900	7.3	4.5	-2.8
Rochdale	6,300	5,600	6.5	5.6	-0.9
Salford	6,400	6,300	5.7	4.6	-1.1

	Number of employed 2007	Number of employed 2019	Percentage of unemployed 2007	Percentage of unemployed 2019	Percentage point change
Stockport	5,900	5,400	4.0	3.7	-0.3
Tameside	6,400	4,600	5.9	4.1	-1.8
Trafford	4,600	4,500	4.1	3.7	-0.4
Wigan	9,400	6,000	6.3	3.6	-2.7

Table 31 shows the quantity and percentage change of JSA claimants. From 2007 to 2019, there was an increase in the number of people claiming JSA (Source: NOMIS (2017) National and regional profiles: Out of Work Claimants). At a national level there was a 3.1% increase in claimants and a 0.9% increase in the North West. At a GM level, there was a 4.2% increase in claimants. The local authority areas that have experienced the most significant increases in claimants are Oldham, Bolton, Rochdale and Tameside.

Table 31: JSA Claimants 2007-2019

	Number of JSA Claimants 2007	Number of JSA Claimants 2019	Percentage of JSA Claimants 2007	Percentage of JSA Claimants 2019	Percentage Change
England	723,100	1,750,517	2.6	5.7	3.1
NW	110,092	148,000	3.1	4.0	0.9
GM	42,955	120,730	2.5	6.7	4.2
Bolton	4,318	12,900	2.3	7.4	5.1
Bury	2,250	7,430	1.9	6.4	4.5
Manchester	11,183	28,645	3.4	7.4	4
Oldham	4,026	11,675	2.9	8.1	5.2
Rochdale	3,820	10,325	2.9	7.6	4.7
Salford	4,051	11,850	2.7	7.1	4.4
Stockport	2,930	8,775	1.6	5.0	3.4
Tameside	3,293	9,635	2.3	6.9	4.6

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	Number of JSA Claimants 2007	Number of JSA Claimants 2019	Percentage of JSA Claimants 2007	Percentage of JSA Claimants 2019	Percentage Change
Trafford	2,330	6,605	1.7	4.6	2.9
Wigan	4,754	12,895	2.3	6.4%	4.1

NEETs

A NEET is defined as a young person who is Not in Education, Employment, or Training. Table 32 shows the number and percentage of 16-17 year olds that are NEETs across the comparator areas.

Table 32: Number of NEETs in 2019 (number of people and percentage) (Source: NEET and participation: local authority figures 2019)

Area	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA	Total Number of NEETs (including not known) 2019	Percentage of 16/17 year olds classed as NEETs (%)
England	1,119,100	61,830	5.5
North West	153,090	9,670	6.3
Bolton	7,080	440	6.2
Bury	4,360	170	4.0
Manchester	10,950	840	7.6
Oldham	6,040	350	5.8
Rochdale	4,900	300	6.1

Area	Number of 16/17 year olds known to LA	Total Number of NEETs (including not known) 2019	Percentage of 16/17 year olds classed as NEETs (%)
Salford	4,750	340	7.3
Stockport	6,010	200	3.4
Tameside	4,790	230	4.8
Trafford	5,210	280	5.3
Wigan	6,930	580	8.3

Qualifications

NOMIS data provide information on qualifications across GM. NVQ levels are defined as follows:

- NVQ 1 equivalent: e.g. fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A-C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1, intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent

- NVQ 2 equivalent: e.g. 5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent

- NVQ 3 equivalent: e.g. 2 or more A levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent

- NVQ 4 equivalent and above: e.g. HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent

Compared to England, the North-West and GM have a lower proportion of the population with an NVQ4 and above (Source: Number and Proportion of 16 and 17 year olds NEET (Source: Department for Education 2016).

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Local authority areas including Manchester, Stockport and Trafford have a higher proportion of people at this level, compared with the national average. In terms of an NVQ3 qualification there is a higher percentage of people in the North-West and GM than at a national level. This pattern is reflected in relation to NVQ2 qualifications and NVQ 1 qualifications.

Apprenticeships

The proportion of people undertaking apprenticeships in GM is lower than the regional and national average (Source: **Skills Funding Agency and Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (2014) FE data library: apprenticeships**).

Table 33 shows the quantity and percentage of apprenticeships undertaken by 16-18 year olds in GM, and Table 34 shows the same data for those aged 19+. There has been an increase in the uptake of apprenticeships by 16-18 year olds from 5,910 in 2008/9 to 7,250 in 2012/13. This represents a 22.9% increase in the number of 16-18 year olds undertaking apprenticeships. As a proportion of all those in apprentices however, 16-18 year olds has been falling steadily over the same period, from 47% in 200/09 to 26% in 2012/13. The proportion of people aged 19+ undertaking apprenticeships in GM has increased from 53% in 2008/9 to 74% in 2012/13 Table 35.

Table 33: Number and percentage of apprenticeships undertaken by 16-18 year olds in Greater Manchester

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Quantity	5,310	9,060	8,540
% of all apprenticeships	20%	30%	28%

Table 34: Number and percentage of apprenticeships undertaken by 19+ year olds in Greater Manchester

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Quantity	14,990	21,940	21,870
% of all apprenticeships	56%	73%	72%

Data on the types of apprenticeships available and their intake in 2012/13 is shown below in Table 35, starting with the highest intake. The majority of apprenticeships in GM in 2012/13 were at an advanced level. Health and Social Care and Management had the highest intakes.

Table 35:Apprenticeship starts by Sector Subject Area 2018/19

Apprenticeship	Intermediate Apprenticeship	Advanced Apprenticeship	Higher Apprenticeship	Total
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	249	163	-	412
Arts, Media and Publishing	5	96	-	101
Business, Administration and Law	3,765	5,871	-	14,238
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	1,577	768	334	2,679

Apprenticeship	Intermediate Apprenticeship	Advanced Apprenticeship	Higher Apprenticeship	Total
Education and Training	180	621	15	816
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	2,898	4,285	266	7,449
Health, Public Services and Care	3,578	5,879	1,632	11,089
Information and Communication Technology	208	1,243	969	2,420
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	272	514	-	786
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	3,010	1,544	151	4,705
Science and Mathematics	7	13	18	38

4.1.4.1 Links across the Integrated Assessment

Employment is fundamentally linked to the economy of an area. If the population is not able to work, they are not paid a wage and therefore cannot spend money on the goods and services which drive economies. This is a key issue for sustainability and addressing deprivation.

Employment can also bring with it the option/opportunity to own a home (or for younger people to leave the home), the option to consume certain products, save money or take holidays, which may contribute to an

individual's wellbeing. There may also be health benefits associated with working, particularly relating to stress related issues and mental health, which may improve (or be avoided) through increased social interactions, having a regular income and being financially sound and being able to support one's family.

Employees, or potential employees, need access to employment through good transport links. Similarly, new employers in an area may select sites for investment based on the transport links for employees.

Other changes in policy at the national level will affect the employment resource. One specific change will be any planned changes to the state pension age, such as a requirement for people to work for longer. This has implications for the number of jobs required, as well as the types of jobs required.

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4.1.5   Health

Health across Greater Manchester

Table 36 shows the IMD 2019 ranks for health and disability. The lower the number (out of 326), the more deprived the area. The health and disability domain measures premature death and impairment of quality of life by poor health. Indicators that are used to calculate this domain include:

- years of potential life lost;

- comparative illness and disability ratio; and

- measures of acute morbidity and proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood and anxiety disorders.

Manchester has a rank of 5 which indicates it is the fifth most deprived area in relation to health and disability compared to all other local authorities in England. Trafford is the least deprived in GM with a rank of 149 however it is still deprived in comparison to other local authorities in England.

Table 36: IMD 2019 Health and disability domain (Source: MHLCG (2019) English Indices of Multiple Deprivation)

Local Authority	Rank
Bolton	51
Bury	88
Manchester	5
Oldham	42
Rochdale	18
Salford	12
Stockport	86

Local Authority	Rank
Tameside	16
Trafford	149
Wigan	47

Table 37 shows the IMD 2019 ranks for living environment, the lower the number (out of 326) the more deprived the area. This domain measures individuals' immediate surroundings within and outside of the home. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment, which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures relating to air quality and road traffic accidents. Manchester is the most deprived in terms of living environment and Wigan is the least deprived. However, compared to other local authorities in England the local authorities in GM are relatively deprived.

Table 37: IMD 2019 Living Environment (Source: MHLCG (2019) English Indices of Multiple Deprivation)

Local Authority	Rank
Bolton	80
Bury	124
Manchester	40
Oldham	56
Rochdale	145
Salford	83
Stockport	143
Tameside	81
Trafford	121
Wigan	254

GM has seen the overall health of residents improve for several decades including an increase in life expectancy (as described in Section 4.1), a decline in infant mortality and overall mortality rates (Source: Skills Funding Agency (2016/17)). Despite these trends, GM has significant health inequalities and is still below the UK average which indicates the need for continuing improvement in the overall health of residents. Life expectancy in GM is below the national average and there are poorer levels of healthy life expectancy. Men in GM's most deprived areas can expect to die 12.6 years younger than those in least deprived areas; whilst women can expect to die 7 years earlier in most deprived areas. Improving the health of the population requires focus on risk factors such as alcohol consumption, smoking, drug misuse and obesity. Additionally, there is a requirement to focus on protecting the population from disease through immunisation where GM's performance is better than the national performance. Early identification of disease is important and GM has seen an increase in screening and detection of blood borne diseases.

A further area of improvement is ensuring children have the best start in terms of health which involves tackling issues such as poverty, nutrition, environment and education. Early child development is one of the most important foundations for building caring, productive and healthy families and communities. In 2016, one in three children in GM (over 12,700 children) did not achieve a good level of development by the end of Reception. Investing in early education is vital to addressing the social gradient in children's positive early experiences. Therefore, there is a need to address early development and deliver more effective services to support health in the early years.

 In order to achieve a healthy start, it is important the health of the mother, father and supportive networks are established. Therefore, there is a need to address early development and deliver more effective services to support health in the early years. To ensure a good start in life, young people need to be resilient in order to benefit from education, opportunities and healthy lifestyle choices, emotional wellbeing and sexual health.

Health risk factors

There are a number of risk factors that can decrease healthy life expectancy and increase premature deaths which include smoking, alcohol misuse, poor diet, low levels of physical activity and poor mental health. There are additional factors which include low income, fuel poverty, unemployment and social isolation.

The rates for smoking related mortality and smoking prevalence were shown to be higher in GM than the national average. Since 2000 there has been a steady decline in the overall national number of smokers (Source: ONS (2019) Adult Smoking Habitats in England). Smoking prevalence in 50% of GM local authorities is significantly higher than the England average of 16.9%. For example, smoking prevalence in GM in 2015 ranged from 15.1% in Stockport to 22.7% in Manchester with smoking prevalence in routine and manual occupations higher than across the general population.

From 2006 there have been declining obesity rates in men however obesity in women has been increasing and is above the national trend. The 2013 Health Survey for England (Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre (2014) Health Survey for England – 2013) reported 60% of men are obese which is declining compared to 50% of women which is increasing. According to the GM Health and Social Care Partnership around two-thirds of adults in Greater Manchester are overweight or obese. The proportion of adults who are physically active varies from 45% in Oldham to 57,7% in Stockport, compared with the England average of 57%. Alcohol and drug misuse continues to be an issue in GM resulting in increasing rates of hospital admissions, including alcohol related harm, which are some of the highest in England (Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre (2013) Statistics on Alcohol – England.

The GM Public Health Network is engaged in specific research in mental health across the conurbation. In general, there are higher rates of

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dementia, depression and mental health-related hospital admission than the national average. It is predicted that by 2025 there will be 6% more cases of dementia (Department of Health (2010) Dementia – projections) which represents a key challenge in addressing future mental health needs. There is a higher rate of premature mortality from cancer in GM than the regional average of the North West and the national average in England (Source: Public Health England website. Longer Lives).

The Greater Manchester Authorities published 'The Plan: Taking charge of our Health and Social scare in Greater Manchester' to address the outlined issues across the city region. This plan is based on successful campaigns across the districts including a locality plan for children's services and end of life care in Rochdale, 22 workshops focused on improving mental health in Manchester and in Bolton the CCG launched a 'Let's make it' campaign with 120 events to encourage healthier lifestyles (Source: NHS in Greater Manchester and the GMCA (2015)).

Environmental factors

It should also be noted that environmental factors have a significant influence on health. The Lancet Commission has been clear that infectious diseases are just one of the many public health threats from climate change and environmental degradation. Other environmental factors such as flooding also have significant impacts on health and wellbeing. Public Health England has identified short- and long-term health impacts from flooding with the risk of mental health issues approximately six times higher in people impacted by flooding compared to those unaffected by flooding.

GM has a large Air Quality Management Area and it is recognised that poor air quality can have a significant detrimental effect on health (Source: Great Air Manchester (2016) GM Air Quality Action Plan). Across the UK, up to 4,000 deaths are attributable to air pollution. The GM Health and Social Care Partnership cites 1,200 deaths from air pollution in GM. A further factor is increased temperatures predicted as a result of climate

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change (with particularly acute effects in urban areas due to the urban heat island effect), heat waves are likely to present an increased threat to the health of young and old people in future years (Source: Public Health England (2015). A heatwave plan for England).

It is well documented that living environments can play a large part in health determinants. In conjunction with other Greater Manchester Strategies such as the 2040 Transport Strategy, 5 Year Environment Plan and Housing Strategy, Greater Manchester can affect these secondary determinants of health such as access to green space, better quality housing stock and a more active lifestyle.

4.1.5.1   Links across the Integrated Assessment

Health influences a significant number of the different topics outlined in this assessment. The determinants of health include social, economic, environmental and cultural factors that indirectly influence health and wellbeing. They also include what we eat and drink, where we live and work, and the social relationships and connections we have with other people and organisations.

Health is closely linked to life expectancy and general wellbeing. There is also a relationship between deprivation and health risk factors, such as alcohol misuse and drug abuse, many of which are problematic across Greater Manchester.

Unemployment can lead to declining physical and mental health and social isolation and in the future. One of the key challenges for Greater Manchester is how to deal with an ageing population as described in 4.1.1.

Environmental factors and impacts can cause/exacerbate health problems. These can be direct and immediate, such as increased incidence of heatstroke during heat waves, longer term such as the stresses associated with the financial impact of a major flood event. Effects can also occur over the course of a lifetime, such as those associated with air

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pollution. Such impacts are often related to the impacts of climate change, specifically flooding and increased incidence of extreme weather and high temperatures.

4.1.6   Social infrastructure

Social infrastructure across Greater Manchester

Education infrastructure

As population growth in GM is expected to continue, there is a need to ensure a supply of high-quality primary and secondary school places to meet future demand.

Table 38 shows the capacity for state-funded primary schools in 2018/19. The capacity funding data for 2019/20 has been delayed due to the increased demand to measure the impacts of Covid-19. Bolton had the smallest percentage of unfilled places whilst Stockport had the highest.

Table 39 shows capacity forecasts for state-funded primary schools to 2017/18. These forecasts show that all authorities except Wigan are predicted to require more school places than were available in 2012/13 over this period. It should be noted that these forecasts are based on an assessment at a given point in time and that districts will work to address shortfalls.

Table 38: Greater Manchester state-funded primary school capacity 2018-2019 (Source: Department for Education (2018) School capacity: academic year 2016-2017)

	Number of schools	Number of school places	Number of pupils	Number of schools with one or more unfilled places	Number of unfilled places	Number of unfilled places as a percentage of total places
England	16,769	4,896,469	4,439,571	13,428	482,335	9.9
North West	2,450	657,928	610,036	1,814	52,728	8.0
Bolton	97	28,590	27,866	57	910	3.2
Bury	63	17,148	16,743	36	712	4.2
Manchester	135	52,911	48,887	105	4,178	7.9
Oldham	86	25,510	24,424	57	1,245	4.9
Rochdale	69	22,263	21,244	56	1,080	4.9
Salford	76	23,397	21,608	64	1,888	8.1
Stockport	85	27,030	24,453	64	2,679	9.9
Tameside	76	22,582	20,999	53	1,708	7.6
Trafford	65	21,587	21,083	32	932	4.3
Wigan	101	27,346	26,520	72	1,279	4.7

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Table 39: Greater Manchester state-funded primary school forecasts for number of pupils 2017/18-2021/22 (Source: Department of Education (2017)

	2017/18	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**
Greater Manchester	255,623	259,843	262,261	264,117	239,739
Bolton	28,092	28,547	28,828	29,004	29,122
Bury	16,705	16,644	16,489	16,274	16,138
Manchester	50,254	51,981	53,617	55,045	56,368
Oldham	24,869	25,341	25,617	25,947	26,154
Rochdale	21,375	21,740	21,961	22,105	22,244
Salford	21,707	22,056	22,150	22,172	22,274
Stockport	24,257	24,588	24,655	24,634	24,590
Tameside	21,093	21,347	21,323	21,360	21,216
Trafford	20,847	21,052	21,228	21,475	21,633
Wigan	26,424	26,547	26,393	26,101	25,770

Table 40 shows the capacity for state-funded secondary schools in 2018/19. The capacity funding data for 2019/20 has been delayed due to the increased demand to measure the impacts of Covid-19. Bury had the smallest percentage of unfilled places whilst Stockport had the highest.

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Forecasts shown in Table 41 estimate that Manchester will have to provide the majority of Greater Manchester's secondary school capacity to 2025/26, while an authority such as Bury will have a relatively low increase in predicted pupil numbers.

Table 40: Greater Manchester state-funded secondary school capacity 2018/19 (Source: Department for Education (2018) School capacity: academic year 2016-2017)

	Number of schools	Number of school places	Number of pupils	Number of schools with one or more unfilled places	Number of unfilled places	Number of unfilled places as a percentage of total places
England	3,389	3,897,512	3,301,023	2,826	621,308	15.9
North West	462	500,775	427,031	382	76,384	15.3
Bolton	19	21667	19418	12	2406	11.1
Bury	13	11758	11163	7	780	6.6
Manchester	30	36147	29973	26	6366	17.6
Oldham	13	18326	16590	10	1923	10.5
Rochdale	12	14130	12884	11	1258	8.9
Salford	15	12960	11523	11	1587	12.2
Stockport	14	17791	14654	13	3224	18.1
Tameside	16	15139	13412	12	1798	11.9
Trafford	19	19950	18035	14	2151	10.8
Wigan	20	21542	18261	19	3301	15.3

Table 41: Greater Manchester state-funded Secondary school forecasts for number of pupils (Source: Department of Education (2020) School Capacity)

	Actual 2018/19	Forecast 2019/20	Forecast 2020/21	Forecast 2021/22	Forecast 2022/23	Forecast 2023/24	Forecast 2024/25	Forecast 2025/26
ENGLAND	3,231,327	3,351,769	3,455,679	3,553,294	3,646,972	3,723,321	3,761,930	3,780,968
NORTH WEST	424,539	440,092	452,712	463,959	473,495	481,226	483,725	483,955
Greater Manchester	164,872	172,891	178,808	184,388	188,984	192,893	194,611	195,064
Bolton	19,087	20,012	20,744	21,456	22,062	22,670	22,891	23,100
Bury	11,177	11,397	11,561	11,649	11,773	11,866	11,865	11,719
Manchester	29,121	30,707	32,407	34,026	35,171	36,201	37,011	37,357
Oldham	16,544	17,772	18,338	18,829	19,262	19,488	19,664	19,751
Rochdale	12,882	13,481	14,009	14,485	15,022	15,444	15,791	15,987
Salford	11,563	11,655	11,897	12,159	12,483	12,740	12,955	13,151
Stockport	14,706	15,333	15,674	15,935	16,178	16,309	16,322	16,368
Tameside	13,414	14,131	14,557	15,179	15,581	15,961	16,080	16,039
Trafford	18,075	19,222	19,778	20,294	20,598	20,987	21,031	20,916
Wigan	18,303	19,181	19,843	20,376	20,854	21,227	21,001	20,676

A future challenge for GM is to ensure skills remain relevant to employer needs and the economy is able to grow due to the appropriate skill level of residents. To address this challenge there is a need to develop high quality learning facilities and skills provider base, to provide effective careers advice for young people and integrate skills and employment policy and funding. Industry-standard learning facilities are important to enable the supply of labour to meet the needs of the labour market and employers.

The GM LEP's Skills and Employment Partnership (SEP) has produced a Skills Investment Capital Plan which provides a strategy to address these skills challenges by focusing investment on relevant sectors and geographies. Particular emphasis is on developing skills for the high growth and high employment sector and increasing access to skills for those furthest away from the labour market in terms of skills in terms of attainment.

GM aims to provide a balanced sectoral and geographic spread across the conurbation which includes the majority of further education colleges to focus on priority sectors and local need in terms of skills requirements. Strong alignments with growth sectors and including strategic developments such as HS2, Airport City, MediaCity and Logistics North Bolton will help skills meet employment demand. New or expanded town and city centre facilities would ensure good access to learning and support the wider regeneration agenda.

Health infrastructure

Health and social care in GM is provided by the NHS, local authorities and private providers. Health infrastructure can be defined as comprising all physical infrastructure relating to delivering healthcare, including GP surgeries, dentists, hospitals, hospital beds and community care facilities, as well as the human capital needed to deliver healthcare, the doctors, paramedics and trained staff that support these facilities. GM needs to

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respond to demographic trends affecting demand to ensure positive health outcomes for residents.

Despite improving health trends in recent years, GM is still below the UK average which indicates the need for continuing improvement in the overall health of residents. As shown in Table 36 in Section 4.1.5, this point is emphasised by the IMD 2019 Health and Disability domain which highlights that GM authorities are deprived in comparison to other local authorities in England.

The most recent GMHSCP 5-year prospectus highlighted the group's objectives related to health infrastructure. These include:

- Making sure that 100% of Greater Manchester's residents can get routine or pre-booked appointments with their general practice seven days a week (up from 47% in 2016);

- Improving the proportion of care home beds and domiciliary care agencies rated good or outstanding by CQC: this rose from 47% and 63% in 2016 to 66% and 85% in 2018 respectively.

The prospectus notes successes in that since health devolution in Greater Manchester, A&E attendance has fallen to below the national average, and while patient time is below the English national average, the 2017/18 performance against the 18-week target was 90.4%, remaining below the national standard.

The GM Growth and Reform Plan (GMGRP) (Source: GMCA (2014). Greater Manchester Growth and Reform Plan) – although developed as a bidding document – is underpinned by population and demographic projections as is used in this baseline. This states that health and social care services account for one third of public services in GM. It also highlights a £1.1 billion financial gap facing health and social care in GM. Currently the health and social care economy faces a financial challenge of over one billion for up to 2017-18.

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In order to address the health challenges in GM and the financial challenges of service delivery, there is a need to invest in integrated out of hospital, primary and community care models which address the needs of individuals and families. According to the GMGRP, this would make a significant contribution to closing the financial gap.

The implications of the financial gap have been recognised by the Greater Manchester Combined Authority, NHS England Local Area Team and the Associations of Greater Manchester Clinical Commissioning Groups. This emphasises the need for health infrastructure to respond to GM's demographic trends to ensure health needs are met in future. It is crucial that Public Health England are consulted to inform the upcoming Health Impact Assessment.

Emergency services infrastructure

Emergency services in GM are provided by Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service, Greater Manchester Police and the North West Ambulance Service. These services will have to respond to the predicted population growth and demographic change along with health trends that would be likely to place additional to place them under additional pressure.

Cultural and community social infrastructure

Cultural infrastructure (libraries, theatres, galleries etc.) and community-level social infrastructure across GM (including playgrounds, public sports facilities, community buildings and land) play a significant role in peoples' wellbeing and the creation of sustainable communities. As with other types of social infrastructure, trends of population growth and changing demographics may place pressure on their capacity. It will be important that sufficient availability and access is maintained for all residents.

4.1.6.1   Links across the Integrated Assessment

Education, health and other forms of social infrastructure are vital elements of a functioning society. Social infrastructure and amenities are

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crucial to creating sustainable communities and ensuring the education, health and wellbeing of citizens as well as contributing to reducing depravation. As a topic it is therefore intrinsically linked to others covered in the GMSF baseline and in particular to health outcomes and education.

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4.1.7   Deprivation

Deprivation across Greater Manchester

Deprivation is defined as the damaging lack of material benefits considered to be basic necessities in a society. There are many contributory elements to deprivation (including income, employment, health and education) and it often correlates with levels of crime and disorder (Source: ONS (2009). Understanding Patters of Deprivation). It is measured in both relative and absolute terms. The Indices of Multiple Deprivation are a widely-used benchmark of relative deprivation across England. Examples of absolute measures of deprivation include statistics on child poverty and fuel poverty. Table 42 shows the average rank for GM local authorities in the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019. Out of the 326 local authorities in England covered by the IMD Manchester has the second highest amount of deprivation, followed in GM by Rochdale (17th), Salford (20th) and Oldham (29th).

Table 42: IMD 2019 Local Authority District Rank of Average Rank

Local Authority	Local Authority District Rank of Average Rank
Bolton	47
Bury	110
Manchester	2
Oldham	29
Rochdale	17
Salford	20
Stockport	154
Tameside	23
Trafford	209
Wigan	97

Fuel poverty, defined as spending over 10% of household income to maintain a satisfactory level of heating, is highest in the North West, when compared with other regions at 12.1% of the population being fuel poor with the English average being 10.3% (National Statistics (2020) Fuel Poverty detailed tables). There is however large variation between levels of fuel poverty across GM districts. Table 43 shows this variation, ranging from 9.8% of households in Stockport to 15.5% of households in Manchester.

Table 43: Fuel Poverty across Greater Manchester in 2018 (Source: National Statistics (2020) Sub-regional fuel poverty data)

Local Authority	Number of Households	Proportion of Households in Fuel Poverty
Bolton	121,762	11.9%
Bury	81,773	10.6%
Manchester	214,252	15.5%
Oldham	94,036	11.7%
Rochdale	91,675	12.2%
Salford	108,434	11.2%
Stockport	127,827	9.8%
Tameside	99,426	10.7%
Trafford	98,944	10.4%
Wigan	142,719	10.8%

4.1.7.1   Links across the Integrated Assessment

Levels of poverty and deprivation are determined by a number of factors including income, employment, education, health, access to social infrastructure, adequate housing and environmental quality (including pressures from climate change which have the potential to affect deprived

/ low-income areas more severely e.g. through reduced financial resilience after flood event or increased incidence of cardiovascular disease, the symptoms of which can be exacerbated during heat waves). Deprivation is therefore a cross-cutting issue which relates directly to many of the topic areas covered in the IA baseline.

Addressing issues such as fuel poverty, unemployment and improving access to education and health infrastructure in the areas that most need it will contribute to reductions in deprivation.

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4.1.8   Transport

Transport across Greater Manchester

Population and commuter flows

Since the early 1990s, GM has seen a general trend of economic and population growth which have influenced a resurgence in the demand for travel into and across the conurbation. Section 4.1.1 outlines the population trends seen in GM in recent years.

Appropriate transport systems are vital to the functioning of the city to support its economic growth and the quality of environment. The Transport Strategy for Greater Manchester sets out a vision "for Greater Manchester to have 'world class connections that support long-term, sustainable economic growth and access opportunity for all'" through protecting the environment, improving the quality of life for residents, supporting sustainable economic growth and developing GM into an innovative city region (Source: TfGM (2017) Greater Manchester Transport Strategy). The strategy predicts there will be an additional 600,000 trips on the GM transport network everyday by 2035 while needing to reduce carbon emissions 80% by 2050 (Source: TfGM (2017) Greater Manchester Transport Strategy). The city centre transport strategy is currently being updated with a consultation planned for Autumn 2020.

The car is the dominant mode of transport, with 76% of all km travelled being made by car, of all journeys taken across GM with walking accounting for 26% of journeys (source: GMCA (2019) Transport Topic Paper). These journeys usually staying within the origin local authority (73%) with 20% of journeys moving between local authorities and 7% of journeys going outside of GM (GMCA (2019) Transport Topic Paper). In addition, there has been a noticeable change of working patterns over the past two decades. Between the 1991 and the 2011 census, the proportion of people working from home increased from 38,547 to 98,518. In 2011,

this accounted for 8.1% of the working population of GM (ONS (2012) 2011 Census, Key Statistics for Local Authorities in England and Wales).

For commuting, the car is the dominant transport mode with 70% of journeys being made for journeys over 2km being taken by the car. Similarly, journeys between 1 – 2km are also mostly favoured by taking the car with 62% of journeys being completed this transport mode (GMCA (2019) Transport Topic Paper).

There has been a significant increase in the proportion and number of peak-time commuting trips into Manchester city centre over the past decade. The latest data available showed each weekday morning in 2010 there were approximately:

- 1 million commuting trips made within GM;

- 140,000 trips coming into the conurbation from neighbouring areas; and

- 100,000 trips departing GM for neighbouring areas (Source: TfGM (2010) Greater Manchester's third Local Transport Plan 2011/12 - 2015/16).

The most recent Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040 estimates that there will be around 68,000 additional commuter trips in the morning peak period by 2040.

Commuting by rail has recently overtaken the car during peak morning hours into the city centre. Similarly, walking and taking the Metrolink has also increased. However, while car journeys have decreased, it is still a highly favoured travel mode for commuting into the city centre (Figure 10).

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Figure 10: Trips into Manchester City Centre during the two-hour morning

Car and Non-Car Trips into Manchester Key Centre 07:30-09:30
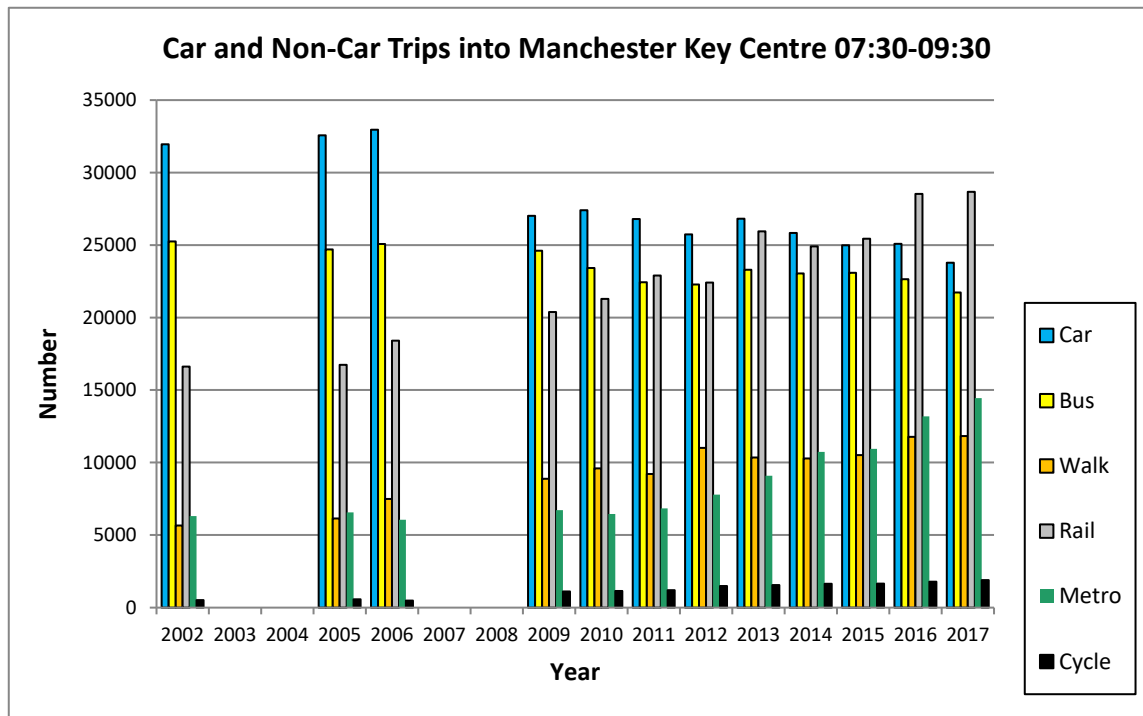
Car travel

As well as population increase in GM, there is also a trend of increased car ownership over the last decade - rising from 409 per 1000 of the population in 2001 to 452 in 2013 with a predicted rise to 483 by 2033. These trends have led to an overall increase in road travel in GM, which has particular negative sustainability impacts on air quality and greenhouse gas emissions (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Inbound Vehicle Counts for Manchester City Centre 2005-2017
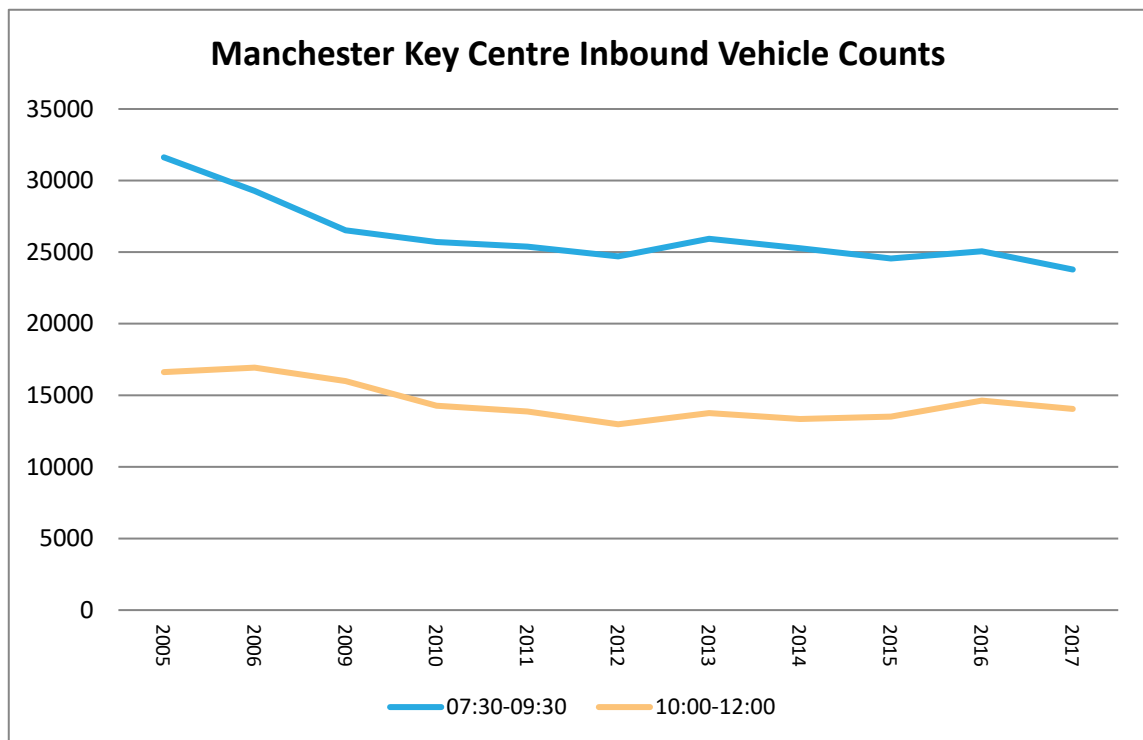
In 2014, 77% of cars entering the City Centre during the two-hour morning peak only had the driver on board. As detailed in the November 2010 Transport Strategy for Manchester City Centre, Manchester City Council (MCC) aims to increase the average car occupancy rate as part of a strategy to allow the number of people travelling to the centre to grow to approximately 30,000, while keeping the actual number of cars constant at around 22,000. Other target areas to achieve this aim include improving the quality and capacity of public transport, increasing Park and Ride options and promoting Smarter Travel Choices (Source: GMCA (2019) Transport Topic Paper).

Public Transport

GM benefits from an extensive public transport network with 2.1 billion journeys made per year across Greater Manchester (GMCA (2019) Transport Topic Paper). Figure 12 shows the areas from which people are considered to have a good access the public transport network (including bus, rail, Metrolink and the Local Link).

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Figure 12: Public Transport Accessibility (Source: GMCA (2019) Transport Topic Paper)
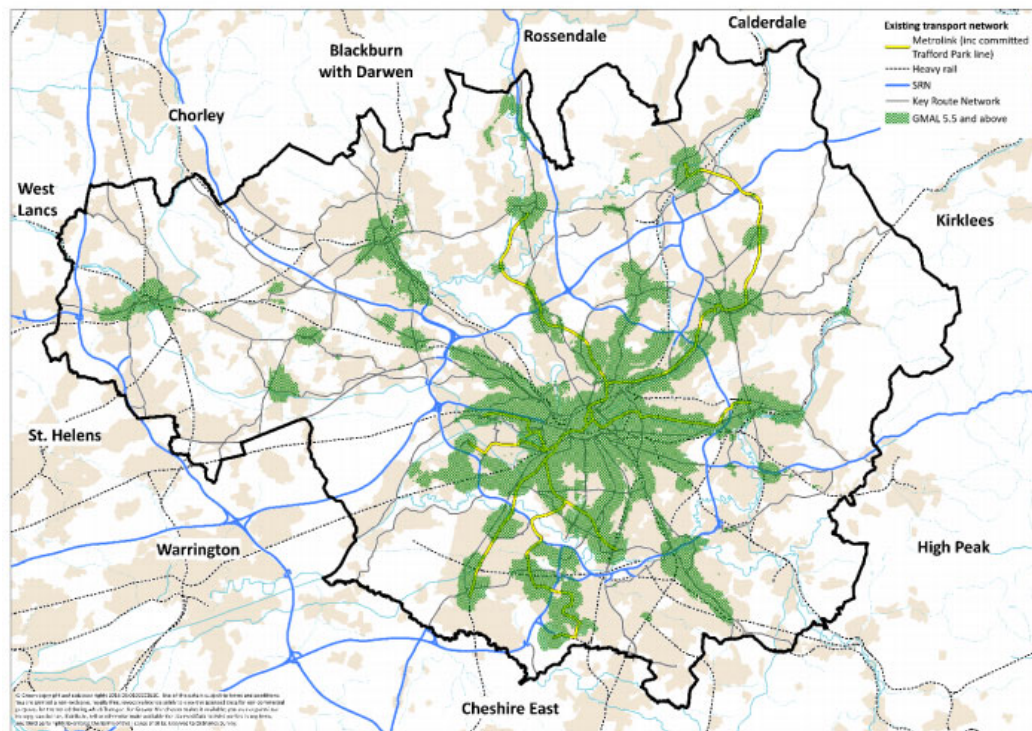
There are still areas with limited connectivity to key locations. These are where bus links are not commercially viable and public-sector budgets are insufficient to provide subsidised services. The GM Third Local Transport Plan (GM3LTP) (Source: TfGM (2010) Greater Manchester's third Local Transport Plan 2011/12 - 2015/16) identifies a number of persistent spatial development issues with regards to the provision of public transport services. These include:

- a lack of access to key locations from rural areas, particularly the Pennine fringe on the east of the conurbation

- cross-boundary accesses - e.g. to Warrington and St Helens from parts of Wigan

- employment areas where the pattern of demand (both in terms of where people live and the location of the employment) is dispersed - e.g. Trafford Park;

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- A lack of orbital links providing a direct service (i.e. no changes) to employment opportunities or healthcare - e.g. north-south links to MediacityUK or Salford Quays.

Bus

Following a steady decline in local bus travel from 1986 continuing through the 1990s, the overall number of bus passenger journeys in GM is on a downward trend. This is shown in Figure 13. There has been a slight resurgence in bus journeys in 2013/14, but since then annual passenger journeys have dropped by 25 million, approximately -12.5% to 2018/19. In 2010, 25,000 passengers arrived in the City Centre by bus during the AM peak.

Figure 13: Passenger Journeys on Buses (Source: Local Bus Passenger Journeys)
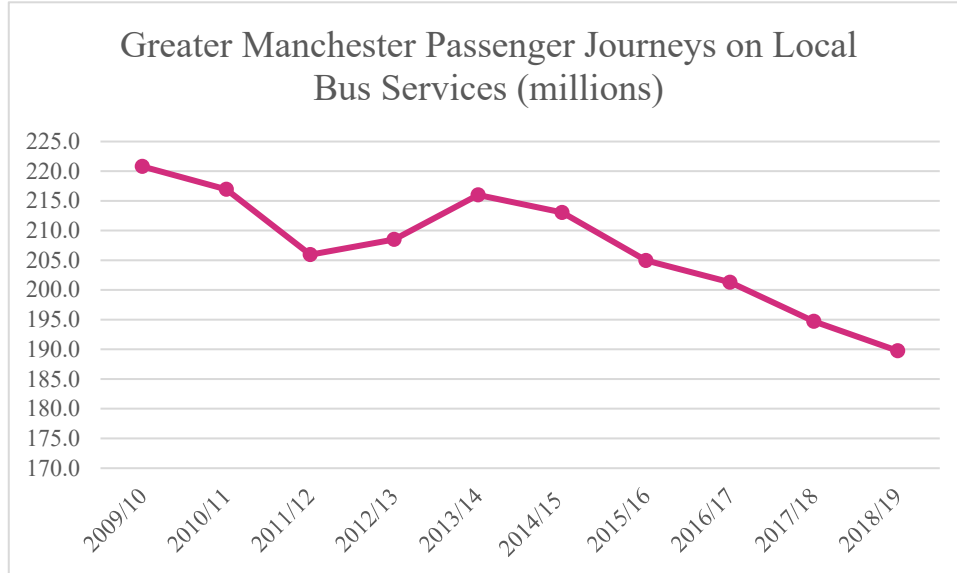
A core system of bus routes has been established covering the city region, however there are still areas with limited access (Source: GMCA (2010) Local Transport Plan), shown in Figure 14. The Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040 outlines policies to improve buses, as well as wider public transport, with the movement of buses prioritised in town

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centres with appropriate interventions including additional bus lanes and adjustment to traffic signals to reduce delays to the services (TfGM (2017) Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040). The strategy also highlights the importance of providing adequate facilities for passengers waiting at bus stops and the accessibility of the services for those with mobility impairments (Source: TfGM (2017) Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040).

Figure 14: Core Bus Routes (Source: GMCA (2010) Local Transport Plan)
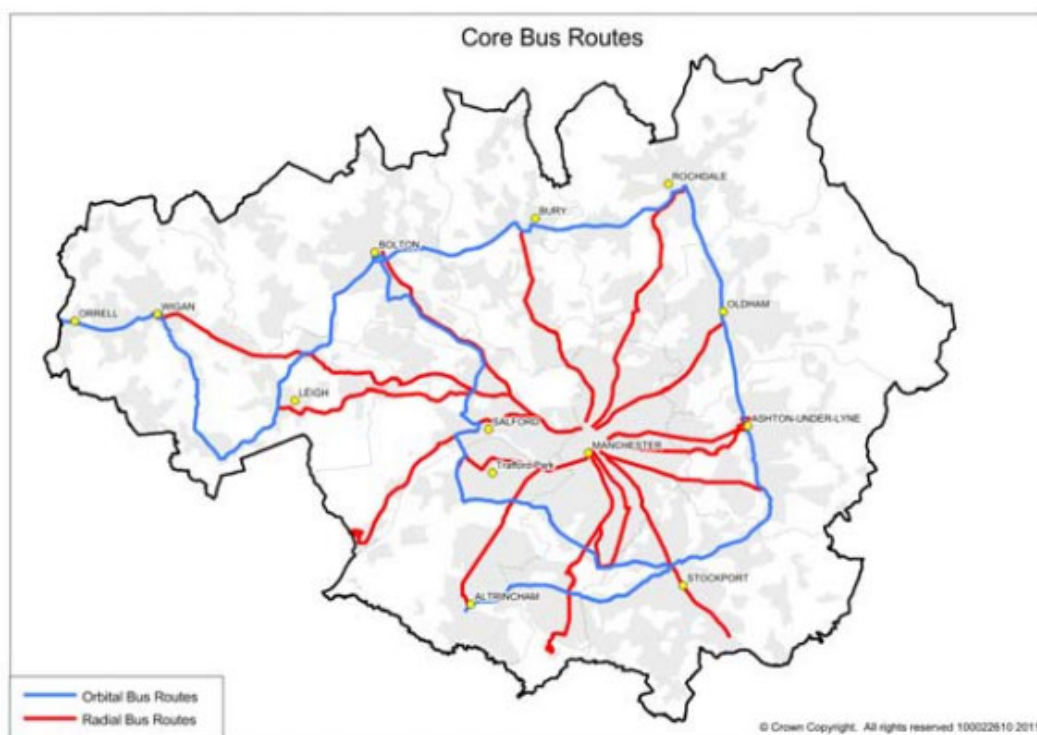
Metrolink

Metrolink travel increased from 18.3 million journeys in 2001/02 to 20 million journeys in 2008/09. Although this fell to 18.7 million while the system was closed for upgrades during 2009, it recovered quickly and had returned to 19.1 million journeys by the summer of 2010. This is shown in Figure 15.

In 2010, 6,000 passengers travelled into the City Centre by Metrolink during the AM peak hour. In 2019, there were a total of 43.7 million journeys, increasing from 41.2 million in 2018. The Metrolink is now the

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most popular light railway system outside London and has also been recently expanded for the new Trafford Park line, completed in 2020 (Source: TfGM (2019).

Figure 15: Passenger Journeys on the Metrolink (Source: GMCA (2010) Local Transport Plan)
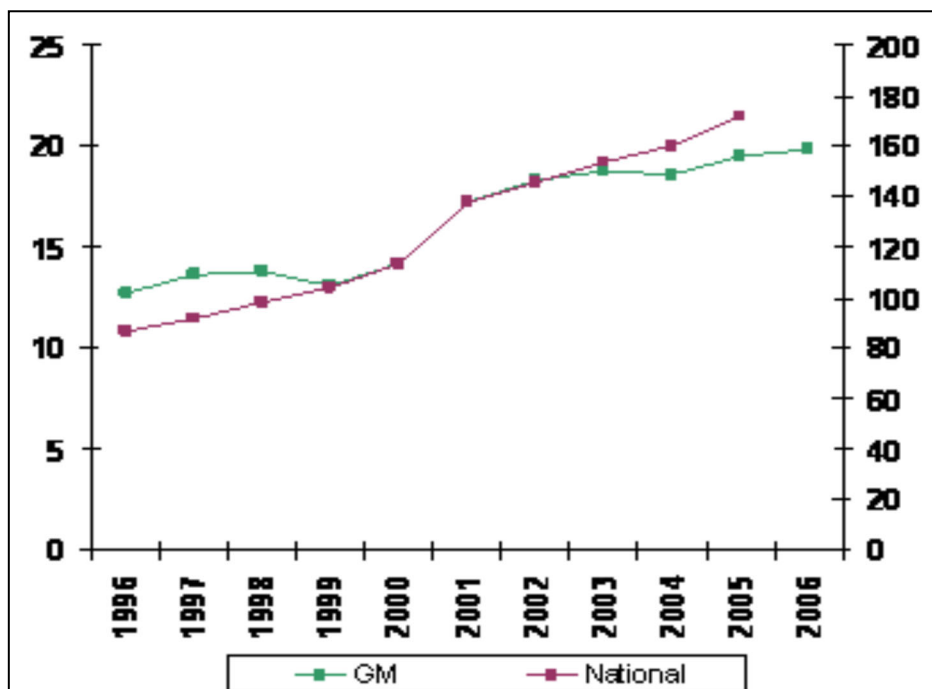
Rail

Local rail travel plays an important role in reducing car trips, especially into the City Centre, thereby allowing the economy to grow without additional congestion and improving environmental quality. Using the existing rail and road networks effectively is highlighted as a key challenge in the Transport Strategy 2040.

There has been a doubling of capacity with increased passengers on the city region's rail network over the past decade with electrification programmes and delivery of the Northern Hub (Source: TfGM (2017) Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040). This growth trend is the result of the number of commuters using rail as the main mode for their journey to work. The Strategy continues to outline future improvements

planned to the rail, bus and tram networks to cater for predicted future demand.

The National Passenger Survey identified rail overcrowding as a significant issue and Figure 16 shows a forecast of overcrowded trains if no further capacity is implemented (2009-2022). The capacity of the local rail system is limited and expansion is heavily dependent on provision of additional carriages and additional train services passing through the central Manchester stations. This includes the Ordsall Chord project along with proposals to increase the capacity of both Piccadilly and Oxford Road stations (Source: TfGM Transport for Greater Manchester- Manchester Key Centre Inbound Vehicle Counts (2017). HS2 may also provide opportunities for local capacity improvement. The Transport Strategy 2040 also highlights that the lack of spare capacity and alternative routes on the network result in incidents causing more disruption to passengers, with future plans to identify areas to provide alternative routes across the city region.

Figure 16: Number of trains entering Manchester in a 3 hour morning peak that will be overcrowded if no further capacity is implemented (Source: GMCA (2010) Local Transport Plan)

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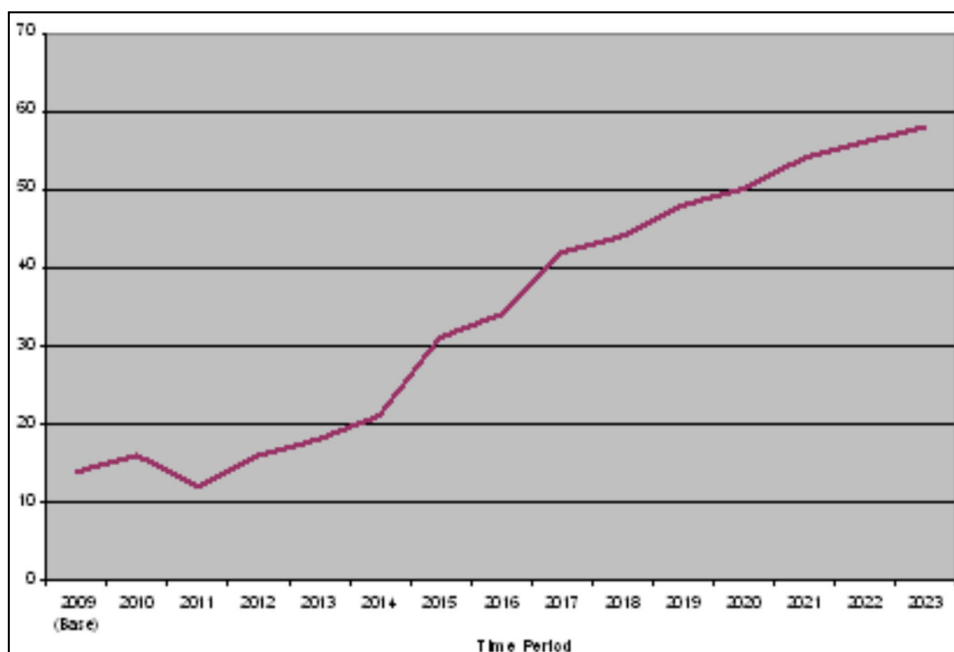
Walking and cycling

There has been significant investment in cycling infrastructure in GM in the past decade. In 2018, Chris Boardman was appointed as the city's first Cycling and Walking commissioner to focus on improving walking and cycling across the 10 districts. In addition, 'Made to Move' was published in 2017 with targets to improve walking and cycling rates, in addition to air quality and public health (source: GMCA (2017) Made to Move). Following the report, the Beelines proposal was published to create a fully joined up network for cycling and walking covering 1,800 miles across the city region (Source: TfGM (no date) Bee Network).

There is a strong trend of increased walking trips into the City Centre. During the two-hour morning peak this increased by 82%, from 5653 in 2002 to 10277 in 2014. According to GM3LTP, surveys have also recorded higher levels of people walking into other key regional centres during the morning peak, showing the trend seen in the City Centre is found throughout GM. Data from TfGM's Transport Statistics shows that average daily cycle trips into the City Centre during the two-hour morning peak have increased by 220%, from 509 trips in 2002 to 1638 in 2014.

Figure 17 shows how many kilometres were cycled on A and B roads from 2001-2013, illustrating a growth in the total quantity of distance travelled by pedal cycle.

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Figure 17: A and B Road Pedal Cycle Kilometres (Source: TfGM 2014)
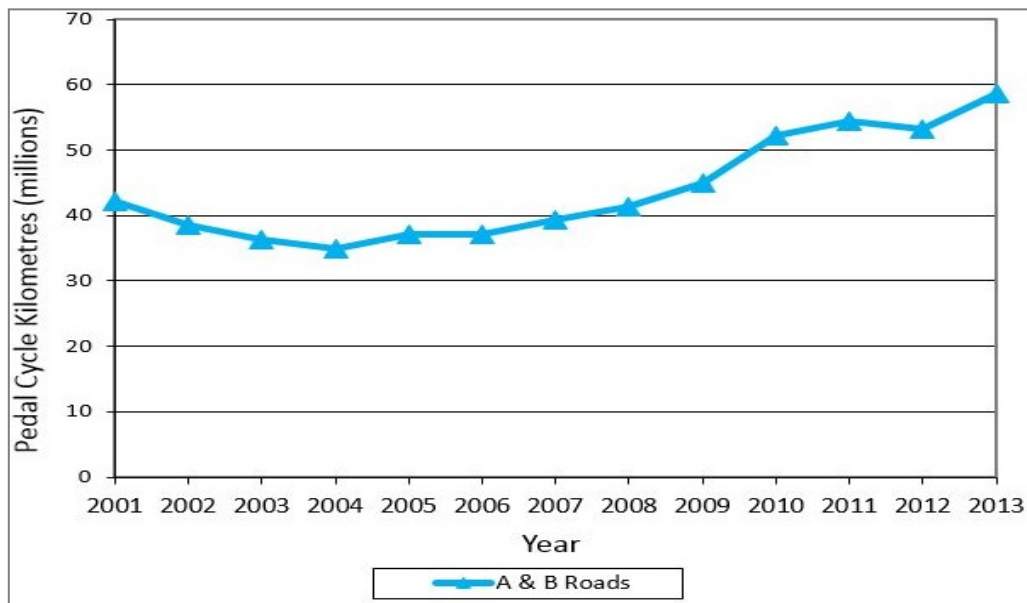
Figures for GM indicate that 78% of trips are less than 5km; this distance could feasibly be cycled in most circumstance, yet 56% of trips are by car and only 1% by bike. The GM3LTP outlining walking and cycling as a future target area.

The Strategic Highway Network

The capacity of the highway network is limited by the number of vehicles that can be accommodated on the strategic routes to key centres. To support economic growth and minimise air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, congestion at key growth locations and across the network needs to be minimised to allow continuous movement along highway routes, especially at morning and evening peak times. Figure 18 shows the routes experiencing the greatest delay in during morning peak time.

Figure 18: Average Delay at Weekday Morning Peak Time (Source: TfGM 2010)
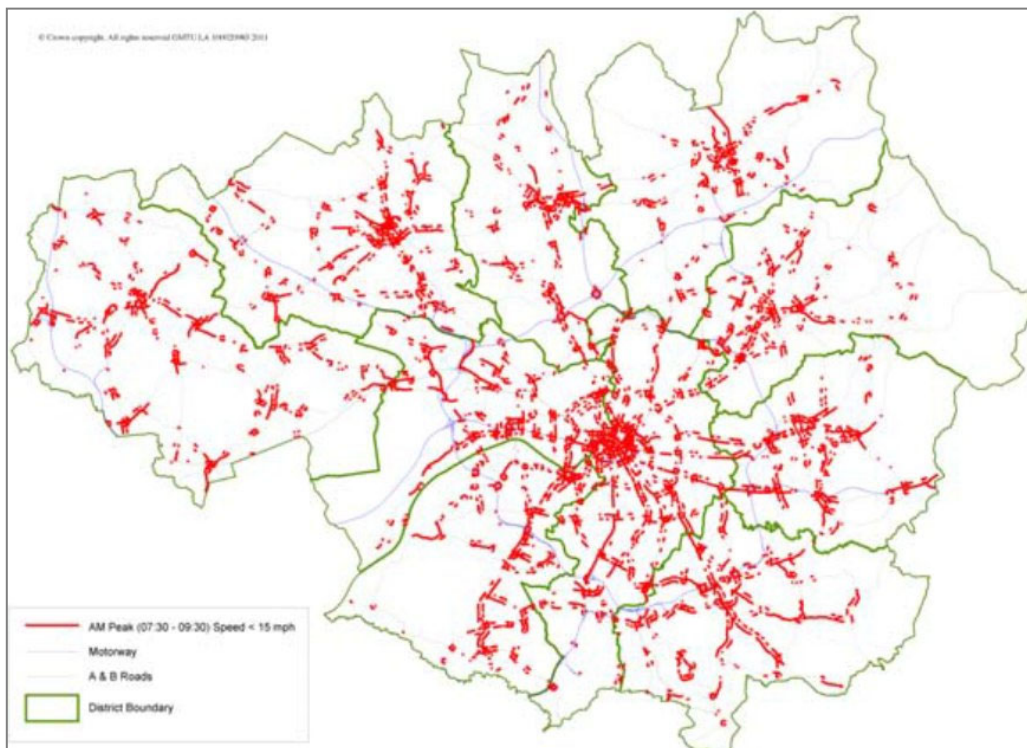
Private car users, public transport bus users and freight transport are all affected by congestion and delays on strategic highway network routes. Increased car use and a greater number of freight vehicles associated with economic growth in GM, are likely to increase journey times on motorways and radials into the City Centre. Congestion reduces the reliability of the network and has the potential to restrict the labour market. The GM Transport Strategy 2040 highlights short term priorities up until 2021 focusing on the key routes network of highways and the wider city motorway network and reducing congestion within regional and town centres (Source: TfGM (2017) Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040).

Air Travel

Manchester Airport is the 3rd busiest airport in the UK, with over 200 destinations provided by 70 airlines, creating 22,200 jobs for people with onsite employment and a further 45,000 jobs in the wider Manchester

region. An estimated 22 million people live within 2 hours of the
Manchester Airport with continually increasing visitor numbers (Table 44)
(Source: Manchester Airport Master Plan (2016). There have been
continual increases in passenger numbers since 2010 however it is
anticipated that air travel will be reduced during 2020 and for some time
going forward due to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Table 44: Air passenger numbers through Manchester Airport 2000-2017
(Source: Manchester Airport)

Year	Passenger numbers	Year	Passenger numbers
2000	17,467,000	2010	17,408,000
2001	17,958,000	2011	18,674,000
2002	18,342,000	2012	19,737,000
2003	18,643,000	2013	20,843,977
2004	20,129,000	2014	22,055,258
2005	20,624,000	2015	23,207,650
2006	21,824,000	2016	25,614,035
2007	21,581,000	2017	27,901,708
2008	20,729,000	2018	28,267,410
2009	18,308,000	2019	27,408001

Note – 2019 data set above is missing data relating to December 2019.

Freight

The freight and logistics industry forms 7% of the GM economy, in addition
to provide over 60,000 job opportunities. With the exception of Trafford
Park, most major freight generating developments are located outside the
inner core of the conurbation (bounded by the M60). There are 134 key
logistics sites in GM, with 86 industrial sites and business parks with 41

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retail centres and 7 waste disposal sites (Source: TfGM (no date) Greater Manchester Freight and Logistics Transport Strategy).

Throughout the last decade the amount of freight moved by rail in the UK has increased steadily and this trend is forecast to continue. Within the North West, Trafford Park freight terminal acts as a regional hub for containerised traffic and a large percentage of the rail freight movements are to/from this location. Current developments at Port Salford are proposed to be connected to the rail network and this is likely to increase rail freight in GM. Port Salford which will play a critical part in the movement of freight to and from the Seaforth terminal (Mersey) by short sea shipping, removing freight from local road and rail networks. The Port will also be a major logistics hub with specialist warehousing facilities, new road infrastructure and loading crane.

Despite transporting freight by rail increasing, road is the major means of freight movement in the UK and HGVs are significant contributors to carbon emissions. However, there are short and long-term goals to reduce emissions, changing attitudes and behaviours about transport through the Freight and Logistics Transport Strategy and the GM Transport Strategy to 2040.

4.1.8.1 Links across the Integrated Assessment

Transport is vital to connect people to jobs and services and increasing population and employment will mean more journeys are made. Transport is linked to several other social, economic and environmental factors, including health outcomes and air quality. An increase in people choosing public and active travel modes will:

- help tackle public health issues, such as obesity and heart disease, creating a healthier more productive workforce;

- result in increased patronage of public transport as the catchment area of stations and stops is widened;

- reduce congestion of the strategic and local highway network;

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- support the economy by providing people with a low-cost option for getting to work; and

- support environmental improvements including reduction of carbon emissions, improved local air quality (where Metrolink, electric rail, walk and cycle trips replace trips made by road vehicles) and lower levels of noise pollution.

Ensuring that GM is adequately served (including services to rural area and deprived areas) by an effective integrated transport system, and connects to national and international networks is essential to future prosperity. In this sense, transport is inherently linked to economic growth, as well as access to jobs.

It is also important to note that transport is now the largest sector emitting greenhouse gas emissions, with little change from 1990 and 2018, accounting for 28% of UK emissions, stated by BEIS in 2018. Ensuring that low carbon and low emission transport modes provide genuine and attractive choices for residents will contribute to meeting air quality and climate change objectives, with additional benefits for health, well-being and local environments. This is particularly true of active travel choices provided via green infrastructure, which can have additional benefits associated with climate change mitigation/adaptation.

4.1.9 Utilities

Utilities across Greater Manchester

Utilities infrastructure is vital to the functioning of cities and has to respond to the increasing pressures of economic and population growth. All ten GM districts have produced infrastructure delivery plans or studies to support the delivery of their development plans.

Energy

Primary energy consumption in GM consists of gas and electricity for households and businesses and petroleum for transport. The electricity mix in GM reflects that of the UK and is 3% of the total UK energy use. Of the energy use, 42% accounts for heating. Efforts to produce renewable energy across the conurbation could further increase the percentage of renewable energy used in GM (Figure 19) (Source: Catapult (2016) Greater Manchester Spatial Energy Plan: Evidence Base Study).

Figure 19:   Proportion of GM Energy Consumption by Sector
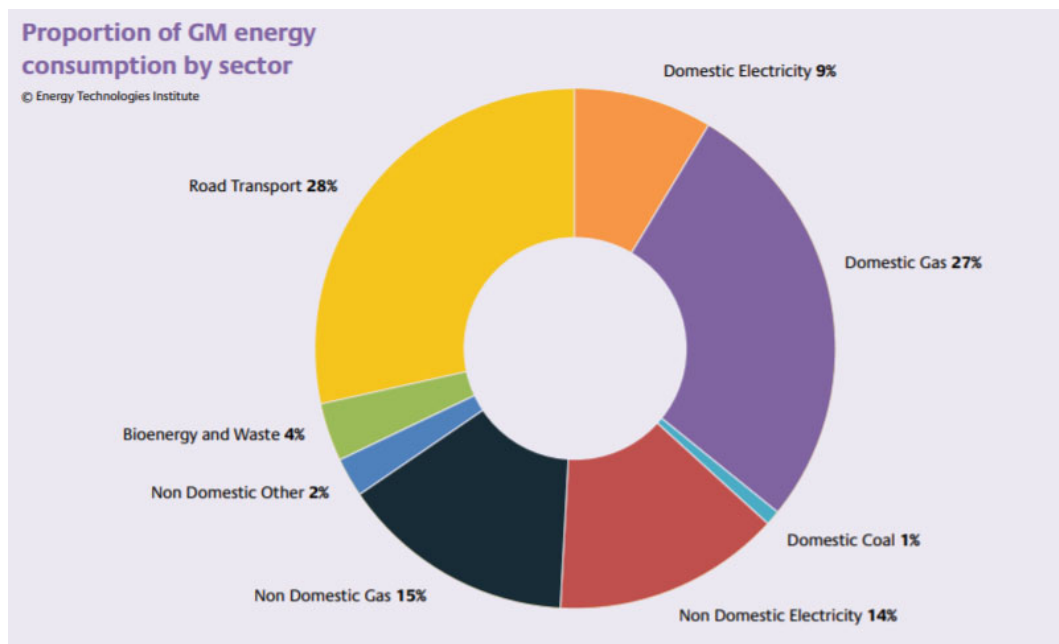
GM has potential to increase its renewable energy sources, with an already diverse range of existing renewable energy sources (Figure 20)

with opportunities identified for district heat networks, heat pumps, solar thermal and bioenergy (Catapult (2016) Greater Manchester Spatial Energy Plan: Evidence Base Study).

Figure 20:   Greater Manchester Renewable Energy Generation split by source
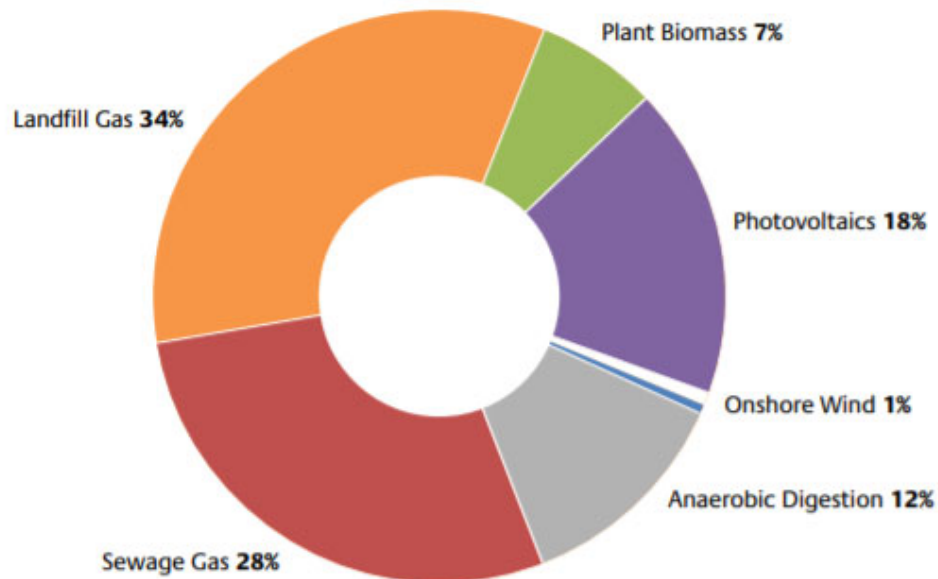
With increasing population, aging energy infrastructure and climate change commitments there is a key challenge of how GM meets its future energy needs. As highlighted in the GM Climate Strategy (Source: The Greater Manchester Climate Strategy 2011-2020), focus in the city region should be placed on local generation, reducing energy use, smart grids and district heat networks. This is to enable the energy sector to make a meaningful contribution to GM's commitment on 48% carbon reduction by 2020.

The GMCS is supported by the Climate Change Implementation Plan for 2013-2015 and the 5 Year Environment Plan (source: AGMA (2013) Greater Manchester's Climate Change Implementation Plan – a summary), which highlights the need to develop specific proposals for heat networks, energy from renewables and building-scale renewable heat models, which, by 2020, would result in the local / locally owned low

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carbon generation of 3 Terawatt hours (TWh) of heat and 1TWh of electricity per annum.

Water and wastewater

Water, including potable water, is supplied by United Utilities in GM. Water supplies are managed in an integrated manner through a single resources zone (Strategic Resources Zone) which serves GM South Cumbria, Lancashire, Merseyside, a large part of Cheshire and a small part of Derbyshire. Their Water Resources Management Plan outlines that the water supplies can meet the project demand from 2020 to 2040, taking into account future economic and population growth in addition to Climate Change (Source: United Utilities (2019) Water Resources Management Plan). United Utilities also provide waste water treatment services to domestic and commercial customers across GM. Waste water infrastructure includes networks of sewers, pumping stations and treatment works.

Communications

Digital infrastructure is important to economic growth and the GM Broadband and Digital Programme, run by AGMA and managed by Transport for Greater Manchester (TfGM), aims to maximise the availability of superfast broadband, with plans to delivery high speed digital connectivity through 4G and 5G module access and full fire across the GM region by 2025 (Source: GMCA (2020) Extending our world-class digital infrastructure).

4.1.9.1   Links across the Integrated Assessment

Utilities infrastructure provides the backbone supporting the growth and resilience of GM and must be considered as part of any plan. Housing and employment growth must be accompanied by secure, reliable, modern and resilient utilities to ensure that vital services are provided to enable the functioning of the GM economy.

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Utilities have a vital role to play in ensuring that GM achieves the necessary reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and that the services they provide are resilient to the predicted impacts of climate change.

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4.2   Environmental baseline

Introduction

This section describes the environmental characteristics of GM. It will be used to provide a benchmark against which the IA assessment can be undertaken. Section 4 gives an overview of the links between environment and other socio-economic considerations, many of which were outlined in Section 4.1. This is considered important, because of the inherent links between environment, society (including health and equality) and the economy which underpin sustainable development, and are relevant for this IA. After Section 4.1, the environmental baseline review focusses on the following environmental topics, describing the current and, where possible, future baseline and trends that would occur without the GMSF.

- Air quality;

- Biodiversity and geodiversity;

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions;

- Green infrastructure;

- Climate change impacts and flood risk;

- Land resources;

- Landscape and built heritage;

- Extractive resources;

- Water resources;

- Waste management.

Environment and socio-economics

This section gives an overview of how environment fits alongside the socio-economic considerations set out in the previous chapter. The way the environment is considered in appraisal is evolving. Recent Government drivers, coming in part from the impacts of the Environment

Bill and the 25-Year Environment Plan. This acknowledgement of links between the environment, economics and societal wellbeing should be recognised in the GMSF, and to help this, links are drawn between environments.

The Natural Capital Approach (ENCA) has been implemented in 2020. It utilises data, guidance and tools to support understanding of natural capital and how it can be accounted for. The approach aims to identify new evidence and areas of development, update guidance and tools for developers and build capacity with a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis and risk assessment and understanding to assess and value the natural environment through common guidance. The framework is illustrated in Figure 21, which shows that an asset is considered for what benefits it can bring to people, dependent on its quality, quantity and location.

Figure 21: The Natural Capital Framework (Source: Defra 2020)
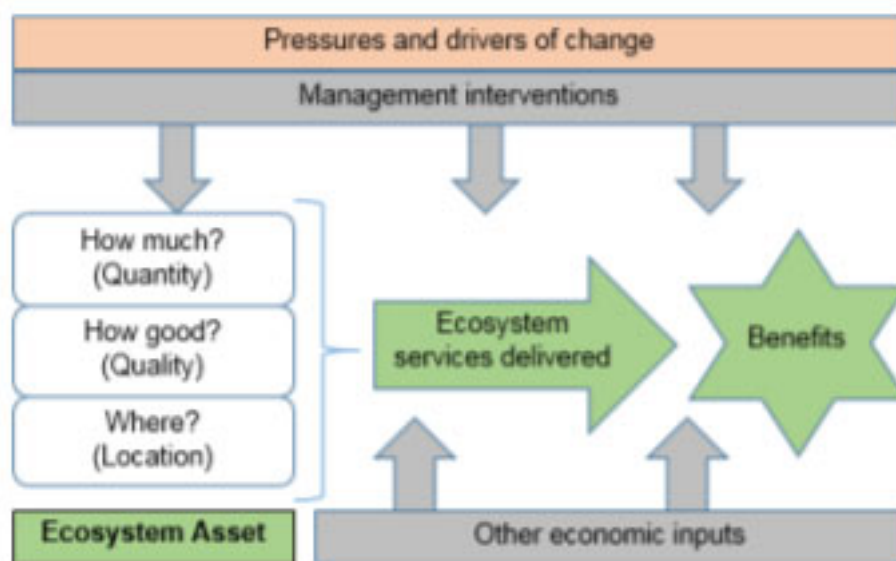
Habitats which are considered within the framework include farmland, freshwater, woodland and coastal margins. Additionally, green infrastructure (GI) in included within natural capital and considered within the framework. GI is a network of green spaces and habitats which are multifunctional and capable of delivering services and quality of life (e.g. health, economic) benefits required by communities. Specific

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considerations for green infrastructure in GM are dealt with in Section 4.2.2. The GM Natural Capital Plan and Accounts have been used as the latest baseline in this context.

Each of the following sections looks at a specific environmental area which is relevant for GM and the GMSF. Each of these will have topic-specific considerations for the UK and GM, but each will also link to other agendas which are relevant for the GMSF and sustainable development in general. As such, each topic section concludes with a section on how it links across the IA.

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4.2.1   Air quality

Air quality across Greater Manchester

A new single Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) was designated on
the 1st of May 2016, for the whole of Greater Manchester, with the level of
nitrogen dioxide emissions exceeding (the European Ambient Air Quality
Directive) targets (Source: Greater Manchester Combined Authority (2019)
2018 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR). As with other large built up
areas, the GM AQMA reflects main roads (including motorways), the
airport and built up areas such as town and city centres as shown in
Figure 22. This is due to nitrogen dioxide being produced by hydrocarbon
combustion from vehicle use and the high levels of congestion in places.

As a result of the AQMA designation, the Greater Manchester Air Quality
Action Plan 2016-2021 was developed, although it has not, for various
reasons, successfully reduced NO_2 pollution to meet the legal limits. The
Air Quality Action Plan is now integrated within the Greater Manchester
Transport Strategy 2040.

The GM Air Quality Action Plan 2016-2021 identifies Key Priority Areas.
These are generally locations near to major roads and heavily trafficked
areas in Manchester City Centre, and other major urban centres across
the other nine districts, where air quality is poor and where people live.

Long term trends shown that there has been an improvement in air quality,
but areas still remain above the air quality objective for the annual mean
nitrogen dioxide. A major cause for this being the impact of European
vehicular standards, which have not delivered the emissions reductions
expected.

The Government has thus directed GM and other areas to bring NO_2
levels on local roads within legal limits as soon as possible. Air pollution
contributes to approximately 1,200 early deaths in GM each year, harming
both health and the economy. Therefore, on behalf of the 10 Greater
Manchester Local Authorities and GMCA, Transport for Greater

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Manchester (TfGM) has commissioned the production of a Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan (GM CAP) in response to the increasing threat to local air quality within the GM area. The GM CAP Outline Business Case (OBC) has been submitted to Government and 'public conversation' has taken place on the draft plan. The plan is now being updated with stakeholder and government feedback. Additionally, the 10 districts are working together to consider a range of measures to mitigate air pollution, alongside the proposed GM CAP Clean Air Zone (CAZ) (Source: Clean Air Greater Manchester website). Further consultation is planned in Autumn 2020.

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Figure 22: Greater Manchester AQMA (Source: Greater Manchester Combined Authority Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan 2016-2021)

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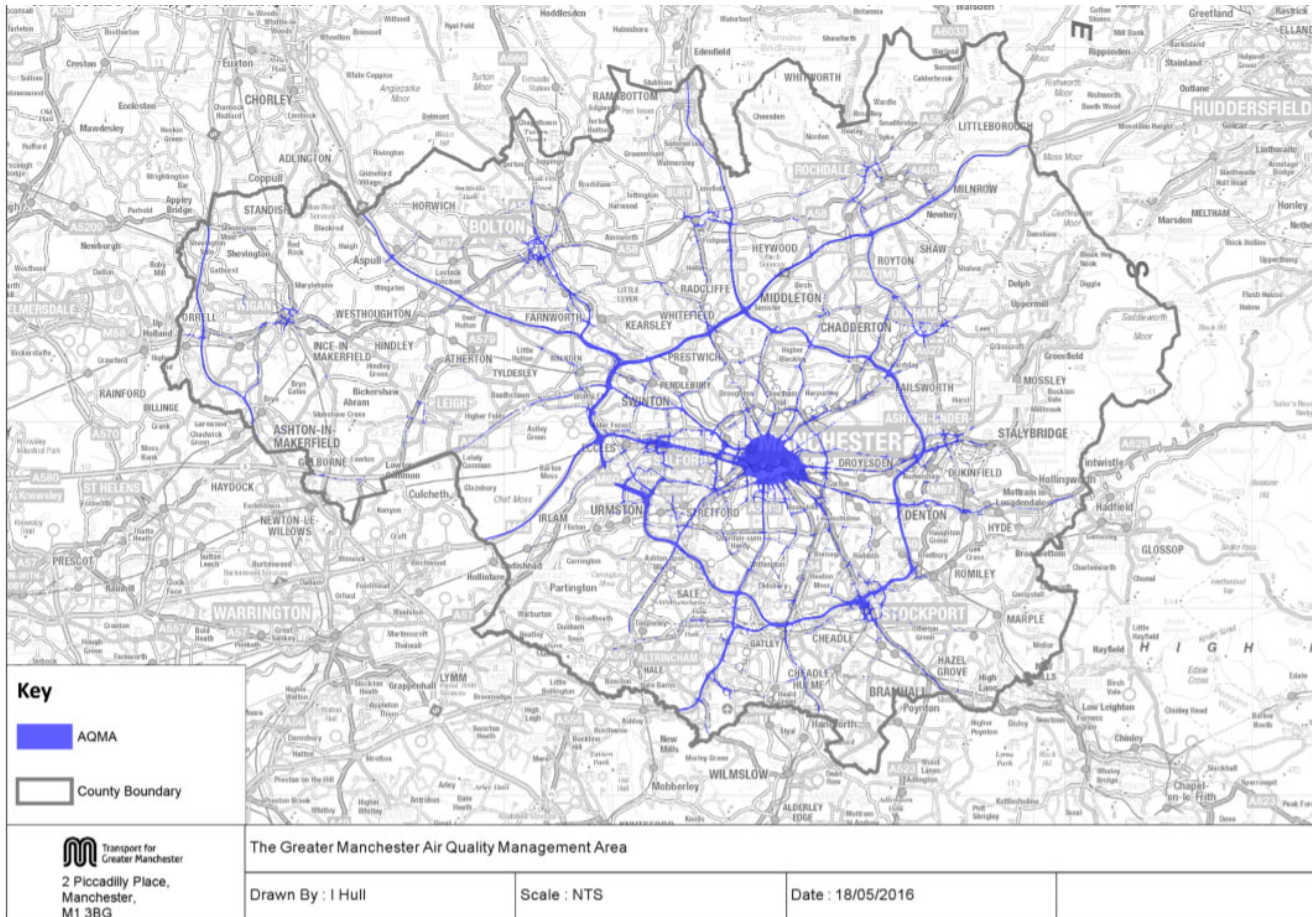
4.2.1.1 Links across the Integrated Assessment

Air quality and transport are closely linked and without significant mode shift to more sustainable transport modes, technological and infrastructure improvements, increasing transport use will worsen air pollution causing more premature deaths and hospital admissions in vulnerable groups (children, older people and those with existing health issues).

It is recognised that the majority of the AQMAs within GM are a result of air pollution from transport. TfGM states on its website: "Transport for Greater Manchester research suggests that between a third and a half of particulate pollution on major bus corridors, and at bus stations, come from buses. The current bus fleet means that particulate traps are the most cost-effective method of reducing particulate (black smoke) emissions from buses, in line with the Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan and the Department for Transport Air Quality Shared Priority".

New development can have implications for air quality in areas where travel patterns are changed. These could be positive or negative. All new development will need to be mindful of air quality issues, including cumulative impacts and potential mitigation. Air quality impacts from new development can be tackled at a strategic level by ensuring that significant new housing and employment sites be located as close as possible to the urban area and key services and facilities to minimise private vehicle use.

In terms of health, poor air quality in GM is responsible for hundreds of early deaths and thousands of extra hospital admissions each year. In certain circumstances it may have a marginal effect on productivity, and the local economy. Air quality can also have a detrimental effect on natural assets, including habitats and species.

The IMD dataset (discussed in Section 4.1.5) features a Living Environment domain, which combines four indicators to give an overall score for the level of deprivation in the quality of the local environment. The indicators used are:

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- social and private housing in poor condition
- houses without central heating
- air quality
- road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists

Whilst not an indicator of air quality itself, this index shows well, the cumulative effects of air quality along with other socio-economic indicators / datasets, to give a good understanding of certain parts of society are affected.

Finally air quality is linked to green infrastructure, which is often seen as offering a solution to air quality problems (in part, along with other measures), as GI can mitigate against poor air quality, as certain species of plant have been shown to remove particulates from the atmosphere, with performance varying under different conditions. There are also links associated with climate change risks such as urban heat island effects which exacerbate air quality problems. Green Infrastructure is discussed further in Section 4.1.4.

4.2.2   Biodiversity and geodiversity

4.2.2.1   Biodiversity across Greater Manchester

The Environment Bill, in Part 6, outlines the soon to be implemented biodiversity net gain activity which will be a condition of planning permission for future developments. In addition to general duties relating to conserving and enhancing biodiversity through local nature recovery strategies.

GM, despite being a largely urban area, has many ecological assets in the form of internationally, nationally and locally designated sites. There are varied landscapes, from the built-up towns and cities, the river corridors, ancient woodlands, moorlands of Rochdale and Oldham, part of the Peak District National Park, and the Wigan Flashes (waterbodies left after coal mining subsidence).

Other notable, internationally important biodiversity assets include the Rochdale Canal due to the presence of floating water-plantain and the "Manchester Mosses" which include Astley and Bedford Mosses which is a network of the last remaining peat bogs in the area.

Another notable area is the area known as the Great Manchester Wetlands, an area which includes the wetlands of Wigan (i.e. Wigan Flashes) and the mosslands of Chat Moss and Risley Moss to the west and southwest of Manchester. The large area is undergoing restoration and investment to improve the quality of individual sites within it, and to create new sites and create/enhance wildlife corridors.

Within the GM boundary there are three European Special Areas of Conservation (Manchester Mosses; the Rochdale Canal and the South Pennine Moors), 1 European Special Protection Area (South Pennine Moors Phase 1 and 2), 21 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), 535 Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs) , 20 Regionally Important

Geodiversity Sites (RIGS) and 57 Local Nature Reserves (Source: Natural England (2015) Designated Sites).

GM also has many small and fragmented designated nature sites and the GM Biodiversity Action Plan (GM BAP) identifies a list of habitats and species considered as priorities for nature conservation. The Environment Bill was introduced into parliament on 15th October 2019 and sets out how government plans to protect and improve the natural environment in the UK. In particular, it introduces a mandatory requirement for biodiversity net gain in the planning system, to ensure new developments enhance biodiversity and create new greenspaces (Source: Defra (2020) Environment Bill 2020 policy statement).

The 5-Year Environment Plan for Greater Manchester 2019-2024, identifies priorities for protecting, maintaining and enhancing natural assets and sets out the steps needed to achieve measurable improvements including environmental net gain.

Figure 23 overleaf shows mapping from the GM Minerals Plan (Source: AGMA (2013) Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan) mapping the principal international and nationally designated ecological sites across Greater Manchester. Note that this is a point in time map from 2013.

4.2.2.2   Geodiversity across Greater Manchester

Quarrying activity in GM stretches back several centuries. The main distribution of quarry sites throughout the GM region lies along the Pennine fringe where the millstone grit deposits are found. Quarries do not in themselves represent a habitat type. However, many old quarry sites within GM now support areas of important priority habitat and species which have arisen over time since the quarries have ceased actively operating. In addition, a relatively high number of old quarry sites have been designated as Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs) (Source: GM Biodiversity Project (2011) The GM Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan (Quarries).

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Figure 23: Distribution of ecological sites across Greater Manchester (Source: AGMA 2013) (AGMA (2013) Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan

Registered Parks and Gardens

Sites of Biological Importance

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Special Areas of Conservations

Source Protection Zones

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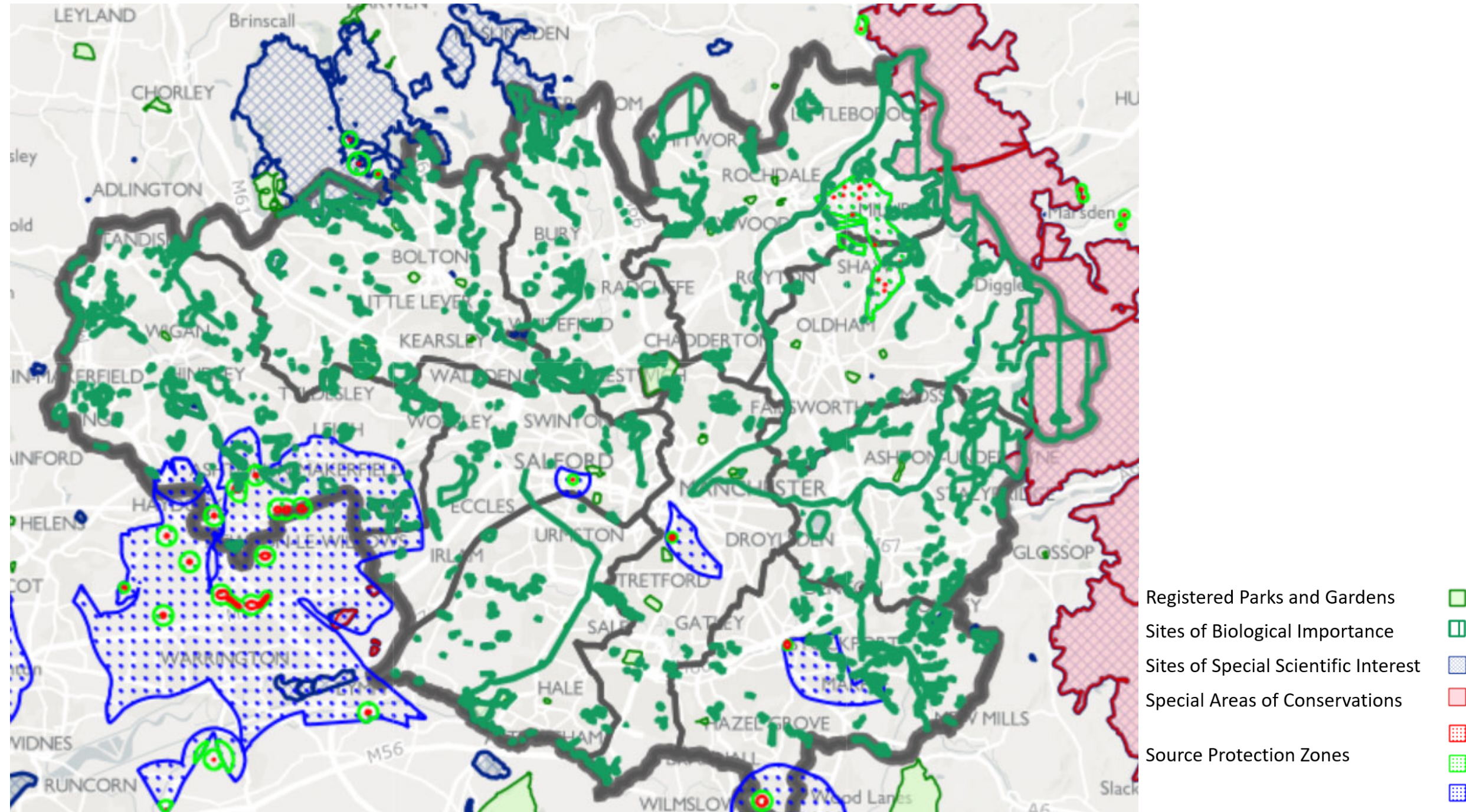
4.2.2.3   Links across the Integrated Assessment

Much of the work to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity done across the world and in the UK, is done through a recognition that flora and fauna has its own intrinsic value. This means that biodiversity has a role within the wider ecosystem, and a right to exist independently of the benefit it may offer to people and society. This argument should be recognised as the starting point of any work done to protect and enhance biodiversity.

Alongside its intrinsic value, however, it is prudent to recognise the way biodiversity, and certain habitats contribute to society and the economy, as discussed in Section 4.2.2. Some examples are set out below:

- Productivity in crops/livestock/fisheries – this can be as a result of pollination and pest/disease control. Biodiversity can also be adversely impacted upon by agricultural activates.

- Climate regulation and climate change resilience - certain types of planting can offer resilient landscapes which can contribute to improved flood risk regulation and other climate related impacts. This is discussed further in Section 4.1.6.

- Waste breakdown / soil formation – certain invertebrates, fungi and other animals are key in breaking down certain wastes and in the creation/recycling of soils and nutrients.

- Cultural / social benefits – certain species are synonymous with certain areas, and have a historic/social/spiritual association with certain areas. These types of species often offer unquantifiable benefits to populations, who may travel great distances to see them in their natural habitat. Linked to this, direct and indirect economic benefits can be generated from the effects of tourism, bird-watching and fishing (to name some examples), which may be more associated with areas such as the Peak District, and the more rural parts of GM.

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- Health – protected sites and green spaces have been shown to link to health. This can be through direct use of (for example) local parks for exercise and tranquillity, and/or the mental health benefits associated with taking exercise or experiencing the natural environment. This, in turn can have economic benefits from reduced spending on health care, and/or the avoided costs of certain drugs.

Protection of biodiversity is also linked to new developments, which have a role to play in ensuring ecological networks do not become more fragmented. This can be through the integration of green infrastructure.

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4.2.3 Greenhouse gas emissions

4.2.3.1 Greenhouse gas emissions across Greater Manchester

The GM 5-Year Environment Plan has set a target of the city region being zero carbon by 2038. Current energy consumption within GM equates to total carbon emissions of 13.5 $MtCO_2$ per year, equivalent to 5.0 tonnes CO_2 per capita (Source: GMCA and Energy Systems Catapult (2016). Greater Manchester Spatial Energy Plan: Evidence Base Study).

The ONS collects and publishes data on carbon dioxide emissions for local authority areas. Figures 24 through 27 overleaf show domestic, transport, industrial and commercial and per capita emissions for all the local authority areas for the years 2005-2012. The general trend is a moderate reduction in emissions until 2011 when an increase was observed.

According to the most recent research by the Tyndall Centre, in order for Greater Manchester to make a 'fair' contribution to the Paris Climate Agreement the region would need to immediately cut annual emissions rates by approximately 15% to meet its carbon neutral 2038 target. This would result in producing under 67 million tonnes of CO_2 in the period 2018-2038 (Source: Quantifying the implications of the Paris Agreement for Greater Manchester). Figure 28 overleaf depicts GM's carbon emissions from 2005-2014 and Figure 29 depicts the carbon emissions by district.

As seen in Figure 24, domestic emissions are highest across Manchester, Wigan, Stockport and Bolton. Bury experiences the lowest domestic emissions. Transport emissions are highest in Manchester and Salford, and lowest in Tameside and Oldham, with the remainder grouped together in the middle. Industrial and commercial emissions are significantly higher in Manchester and Trafford. However, when looking at total emissions divided by population (per capita emissions), Trafford's emissions are

highest, followed by Salford, which sits on top of the remaining local
authority areas (all of which are closely grouped) (Figure 27).

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Figure 24: Emissions across Greater Manchester: Domestic (source: ONS)
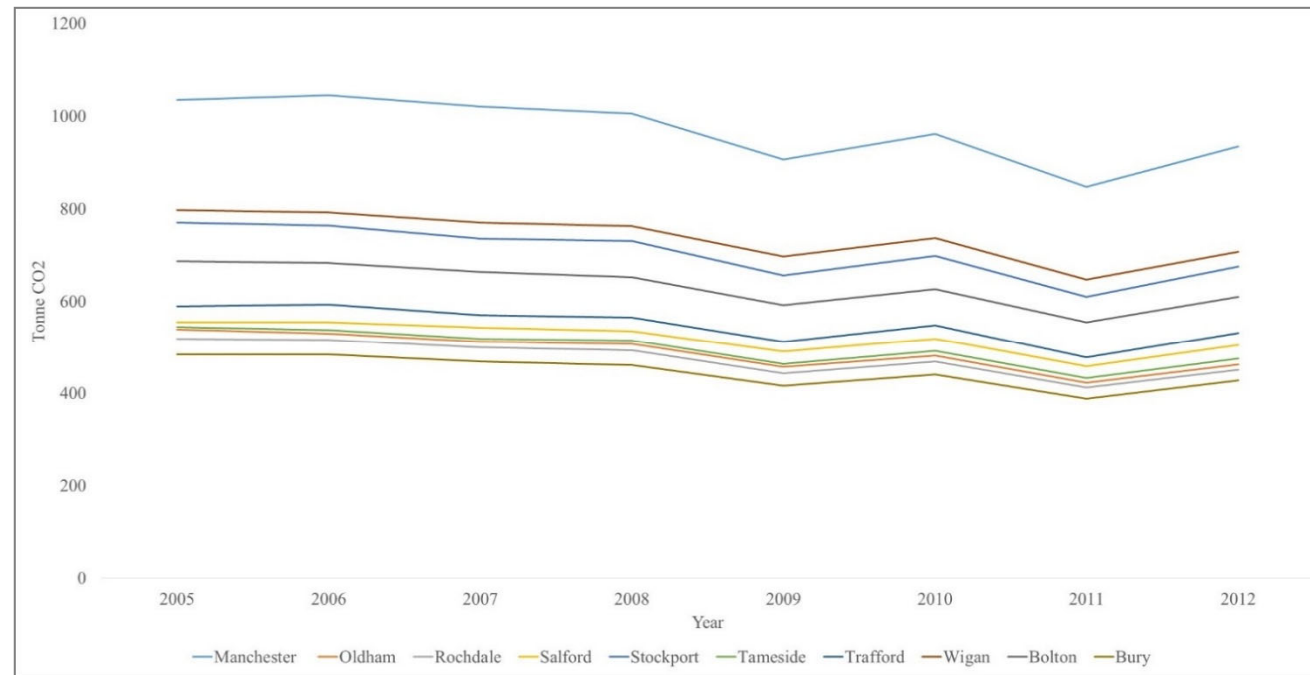
Figure 25: Emissions across Greater Manchester: industry and commercial (Source: ONS)
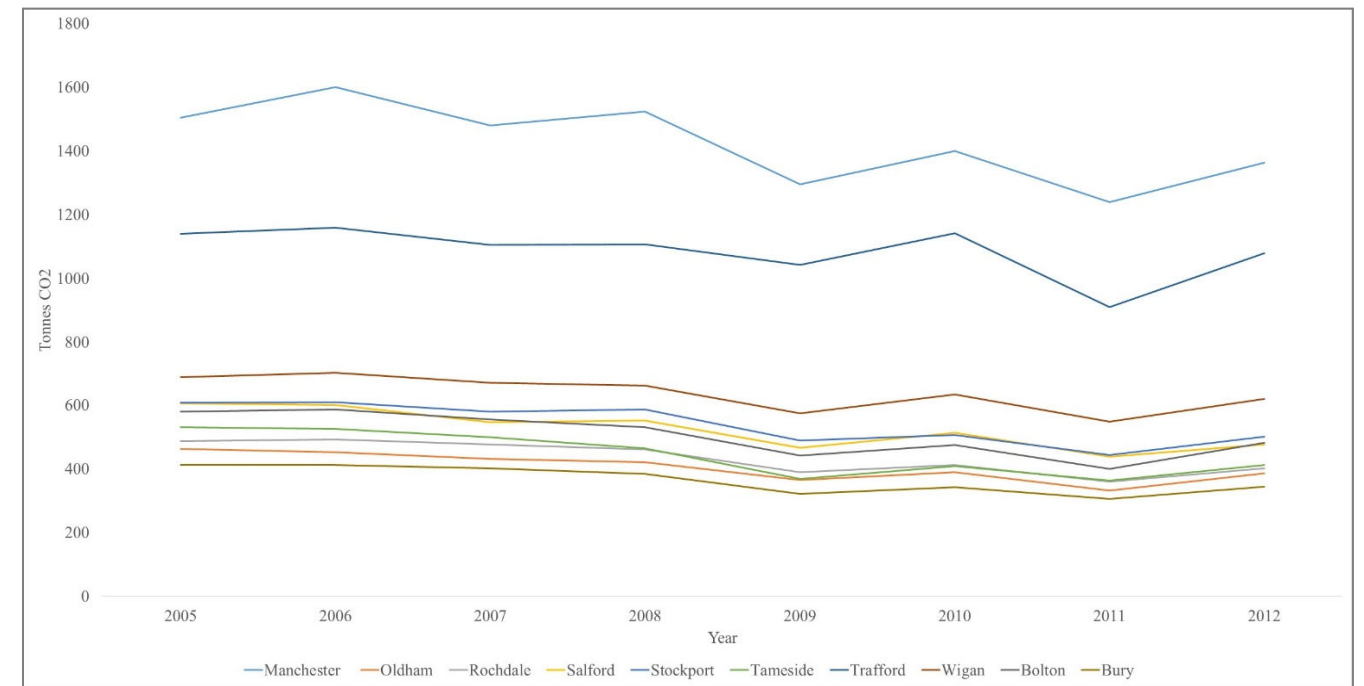
Figure 26: Emissions across Greater Manchester: Transport (source: ONS)
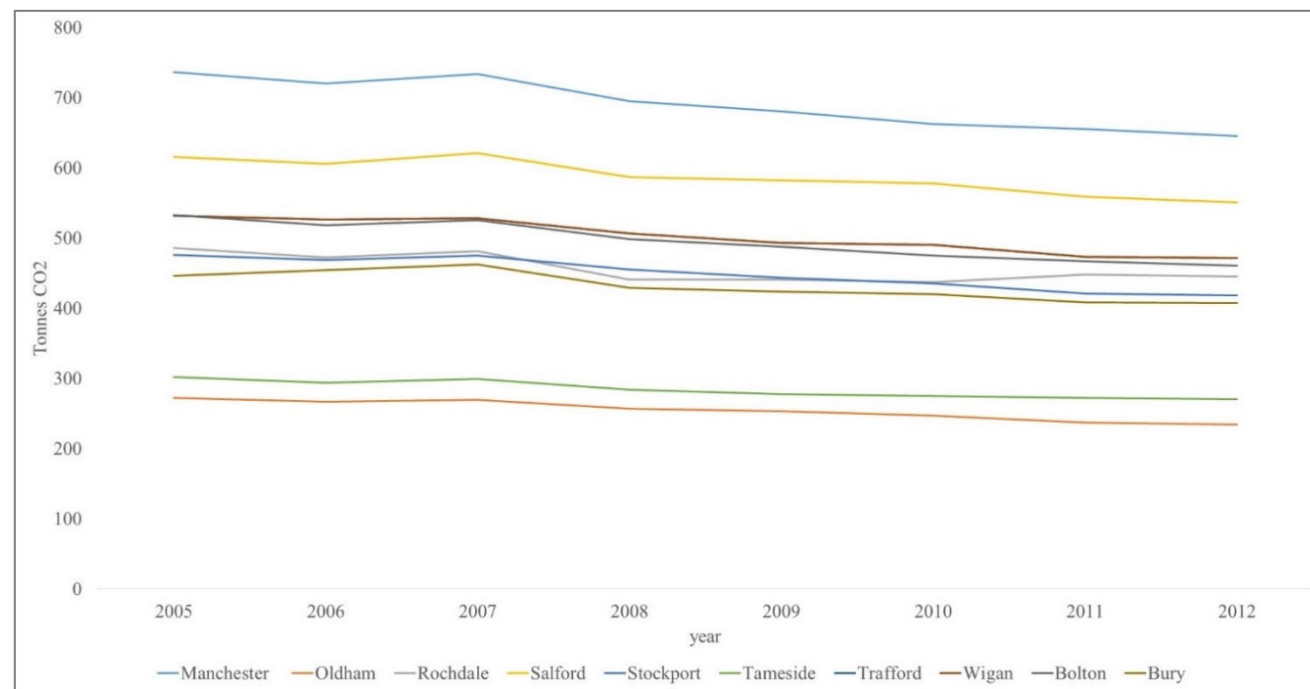
Figure 27: Emissions across Greater Manchester: per capita (Source: ONS)

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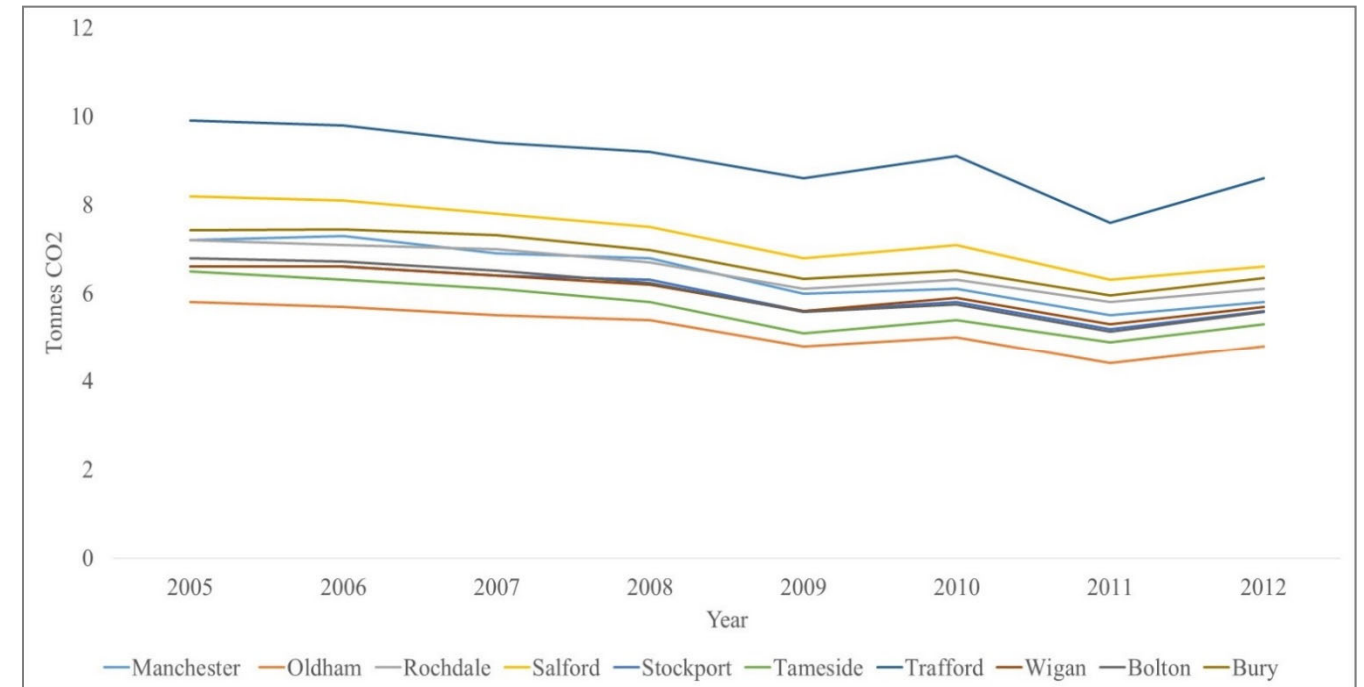
Figure 28: GM carbon emissions 2005-2014 (Source: GMCA and Energy Systems Catapult (2016). Greater Manchester Spatial Energy Plan: Evidence Base Study)
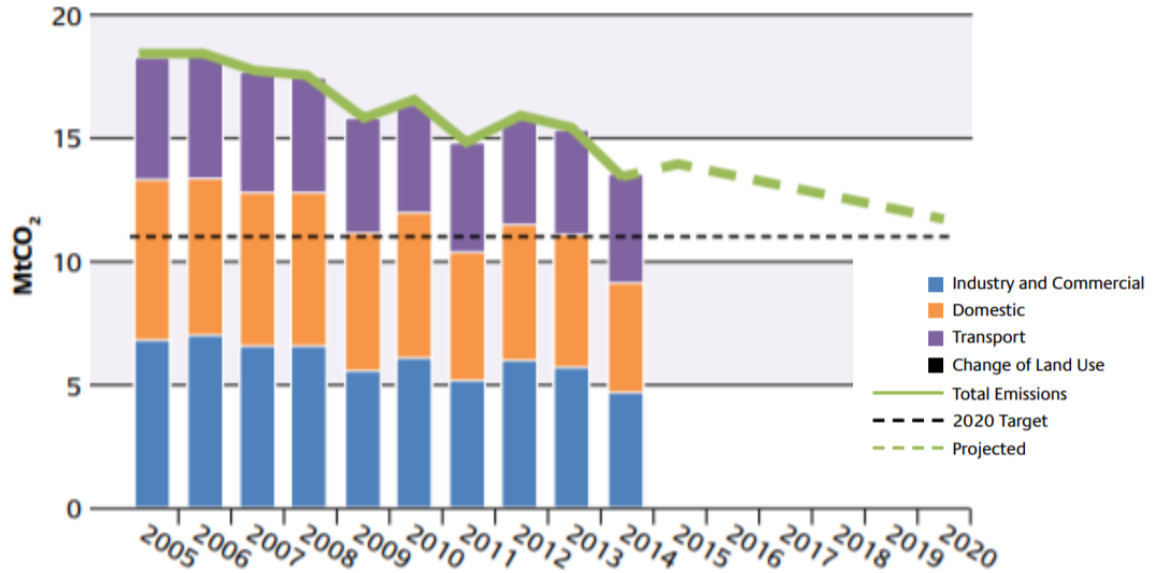
Figure 29: GM carbon emissions by district (Source: GMCA and Energy Systems Catapult (2016). Greater Manchester Spatial Energy Plan: Evidence Base Study)
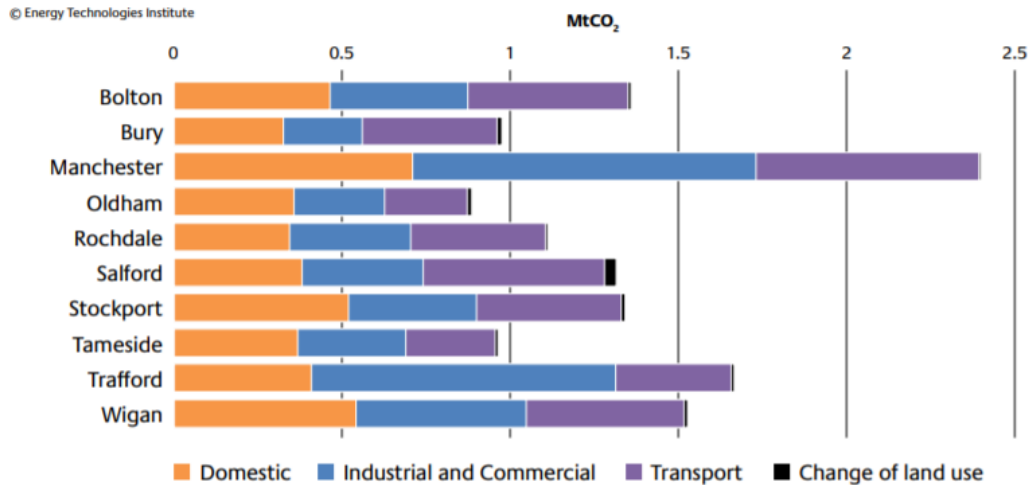
A study for AGMA by Small World Consulting in 2011 examined and estimated the carbon emissions of GM residents, including not only those resulting directly from energy use but also those resulting from the supply chains of the goods and services that we buy and use. The study also included estimates of the carbon footprints of GM industries, including their supply chains. The footprint of the average resident (average: 15.7 tonnes) is shown below.

Figure 30: Make-up of the GM resident's carbon footprint (source: Small World Consulting Ltd 2011 - The Total Carbon Footprint of Greater Manchester Estimates of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Consumption by Greater Manchester Residents and Industries)
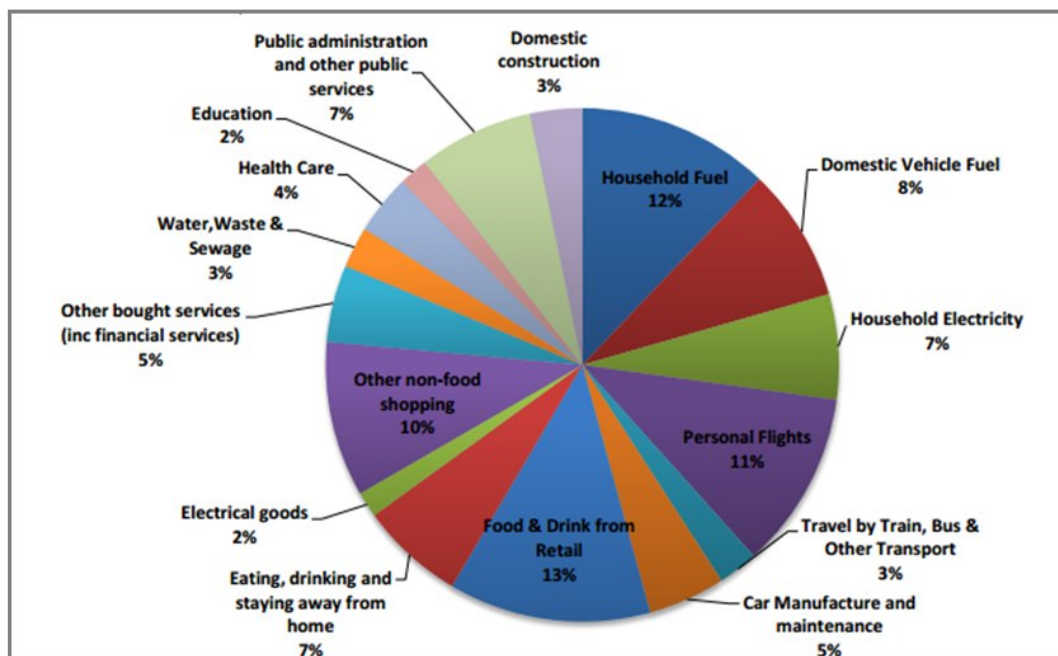
This approach is not typical as it accounts for indirect emissions, calculated by looking at consumption (i.e. supply chains). The analysis of industry took a similar approach, estimating direct emissions (scope 1), those resulting from electricity use (scope 2) and supply chain emissions (scope 3) for the industry categories shown below. The total for all the industries is 51.4 million tonnes CO_2e per year.

The study concedes that there is considerable double counting involved in the analysis, since direct emissions from one business may fall into the supply chains of others. There is also overlap between the footprints of

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industries and the consumption footprint of residents in cases where residents buy the products and services of local businesses.

Figure 31: Make-up of the GM Manchester industry footprint (Source: Small World Consulting 2011)
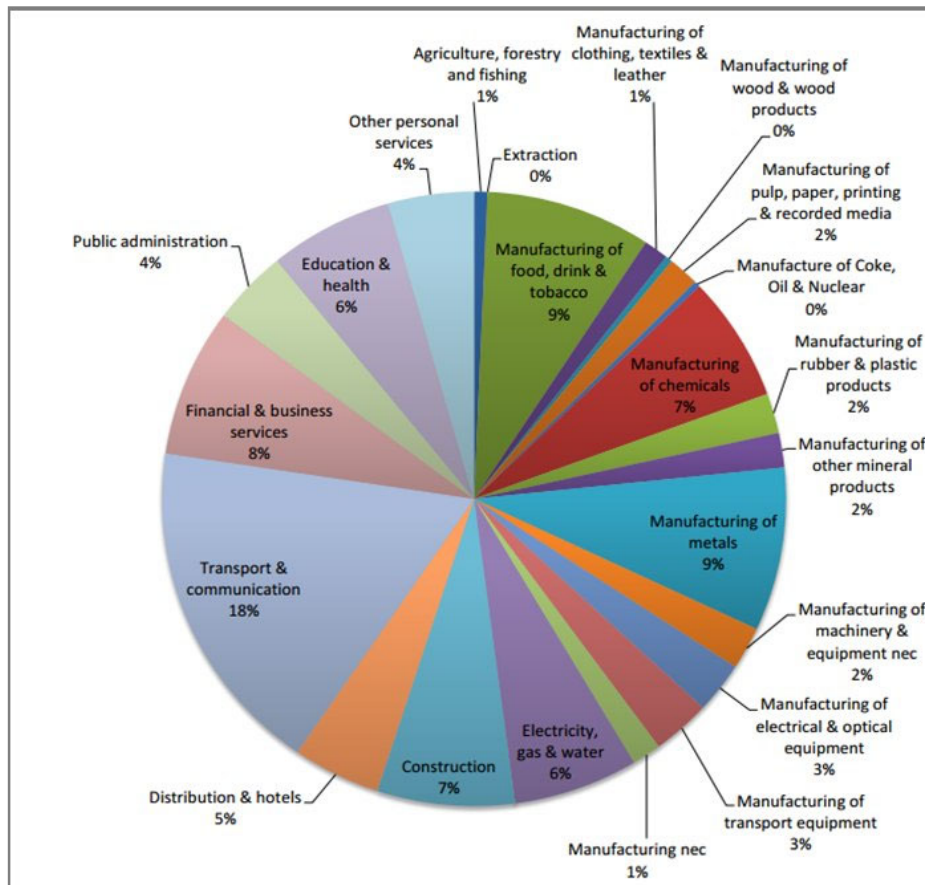
4.2.3.2   Links across the Integrated Assessment

The effect of emitting greenhouse gases is anthropocentric climate change. Section 4.2.4.2 discusses the specific impacts of climate change which GM may experience. The issue of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, links more directly to industrial activity and economic growth. One of the main considerations will be thorough consideration of what actions government will take in terms of policy and regulation, and how this might affect day-to-day (and long term) business activities.

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This issue is also linked to economic opportunities in GM associated with the low carbon goods and services sector, presenting an opportunity for employment and economic growth.

Targeting carbon reductions also creates significant co-benefits and opportunities related to reducing fuel poverty and improving health outcomes through improving energy efficiency of the housing stock. Emerging topics such as smart cities and intelligent buildings also present opportunities in this regard.

In addressing greenhouse gas emissions, there are also be synergies with air quality targets in GM. This could occur by encouraging low carbon transport such as electric buses and cycling. Management of biodiversity and green infrastructure can provide greenhouse gas mitigation in all different landscapes, from urban planting to restoration of peat bogs.

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4.2.4 Green infrastructure

4.2.4.1 Green infrastructure across Greater Manchester

Green Infrastructure is multi-functional, providing a range of different benefits, including in terms of image and sense of place. The Environment Bill was introduced into parliament on 15th October 2019. It sets out how government plans to protect and improve the natural environment in the UK. As mentioned in Section 4.2.4, it introduces a mandatory requirement for biodiversity net gain and calls for new development to create new green spaces for local communities to enjoy (Defra (2020). Environment Bill 2020 policy statement).

Additionally, the Government has published a 25-Year Environment Plan (2018). The plan contains goals and targets to achieve environmental benefits from various pressures. It seeks to improve the environment to boost our mental and physical wellbeing. Similarly, the 5-Year Environment Plan for GM was published in 2019 which included priority actions surrounding improving and enhancing the Green Infrastructure across the city region. An example of a nature-based adaptation system advocated by the plan is IGNITION which supports climate resilience and green infrastructure across GM (Source: Defra (2019). 25-Year Environment Plan and GMCA (2019) 5 Year Environment Plan).

There are links to sustainable urban drainage systems (SuDS), which the United Utilities Environment Agency encourages the use of SuDS in new developments. Planning guidance from government (Planning Practice Guidance on GI) recommends the use of Natural England guidance on GI for new developments.

GM has a wealth of GI assets and there has been extensive mapping contained within the TEP report Greater Manchester's Green Infrastructure: Next Steps towards a Green Infrastructure Framework Report to AGMA and Natural England. Figure 32 overleaf, taken from this

report, shows green infrastructure assets as mapped. The following classes of asset were mapped:

- Rivers and Canals;

- Reservoirs;

- Ancient woodlands and other woodlands;

- Most Natural Areas and buffer zones;

- Areas where gardens are the predominant biodiversity resource;

- Sites of Biological Importance, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Protection Areas and Special Areas for Conservation;

- Local Nature Reserves;

- Conservation Areas;

- UK BAP priority habitats;

- Wildlife corridors;

- Public open spaces;

- Open Access Areas;

- Undeveloped land in floodzones 2 and 3 (allowing for climate change adjustment).

All the areas shown, and the sum of them, delivers a whole series of provisioning (i.e. direct products such as agriculture or other natural resources); regulating (i.e. air quality regulation, pollination or flood risk reduction) or cultural (i.e. spiritual or tourism) benefits GM and other parts of the UK (and perhaps further afield, in the case of the Peak District National Park). Some of these benefits are set out in the next section.

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Figure 32: Green Infrastructure Assets (Source: TEP 2010)

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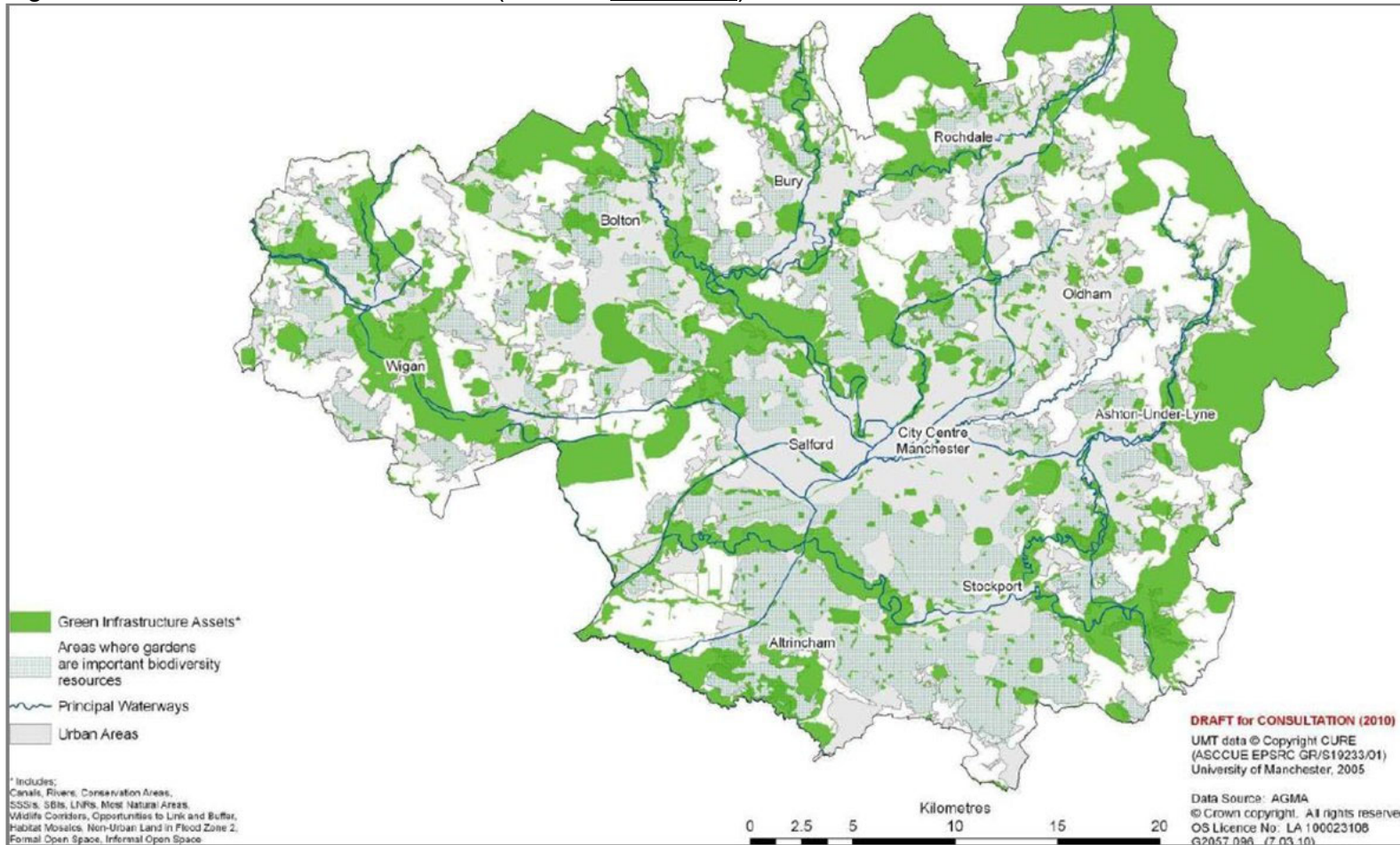
4.2.4.2   Green space provision

Natural England has published information on access to good quality natural greenspace called "Nature Nearby Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance". It describes the amount, quality and level of visitor services that may be required. Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) standards indicate that everyone, wherever they live, should have accessible natural greenspace:

- of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes' walk) from home

- at least one accessible 20-hectare site within two kilometres of home;

- one accessible 100-hectare site within five kilometres of home; and

- one accessible 500-hectare site within ten kilometres of home; plus

- a minimum of one hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population.

Furthermore, the 25-Year Environment Plan summarises a new tool developed by the University of Exeter, and funded by Defra, called the Outdoor Recreation Valuation (ORVal). ORVal quantifies recreational values provided by accessible greenspace in England. It is an online map-based application that allows users to explore the map in an intuitive way. Additionally, priority 5 of the GM 5-Year Environment Plan identifies the importance of increasing GM's engagement with the natural environment, supporting the development of a natural capital approach for use in plans and projects. By engaging with the city region's natural environment, this can improve GM's climate resilience, residents' health and wellbeing and air quality (Source: Defra (2018). 25-Year Environment Plan).

4.2.4.3 Links across the Integrated Assessment

Green infrastructure, by its definition, links across a number of other agendas of resilience, wellbeing and economics. Green infrastructure assets could feasibly link to every environmental topic outlined in this report, either directly or indirectly. They are also linked, in some ways, to many of the societal and economic considerations set out in previous sections. Specific benefits of green infrastructure include:

- Resilience to flood risk, and the associated avoided costs (economic, personal and insurance) of clean-up.

- Potential avoided costs of investment in flood defences and grey water infrastructure, where green infrastructure can be utilised instead of piped systems, tanks or other energy intensive methods.

- Biodiversity benefits from GI can be achieved through appropriate design and management, this in turn can yield other benefits (e.g. pollination, tourism);

- Local economic benefits where GI are in the form of green spaces, parks or other types of space which attract visitors (and spending). These types of benefits also link to other issues such as health and air quality.

- GI assets can help in the water cycle and can help in improving water quality.

- GI assets can sequester carbon and other air pollutants.

- Local GI assets such as parks and gardens are often used for exercise and tranquillity which can have positive health and wellbeing impacts in communities, which in turn may reduce spending on health.

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4.2.5 Climate change impacts and flood risk

4.2.5.1 Climate change and Greater Manchester

The Greater Manchester Combined Authority declared a climate emergency on the 26th of July 2019. GMCA intends to take a mission-based approach to achieving carbon neutrality by 2038. In order to align with this target date, GMCA has published a Local Industrial Strategy and a Five-Year Environment Plan (see Appendix A4).

Additionally, all 10 districts within the GMCA have also declared a climate emergency. Table 45 below indicates the dates these declarations were passed as well as the target date for carbon neutrality.

Table 45: GM councils' climate emergency declarations

Council	Type	Date passed	Target Date for Carbon Neutrality
Greater Manchester	Combined Authority	July 26, 2019	2038
Bolton	Metropolitan Borough	August 29, 2019	2030
Bury	Metropolitan Borough	July 10, 2019	2030
Manchester City Council	Metropolitan Borough	July 10, 2019	2038 or before

Council	Type	Date passed	Target Date for Carbon Neutrality
Oldham	Metropolitan Borough	September 11, 2019	2025
Rochdale	Metropolitan Borough	July 17, 2019	2038
Salford	Metropolitan Borough	July 17, 2019	2038
Stockport	Metropolitan Borough	March 28, 2019	2038
Tameside	Metropolitan Borough	February 24, 2020	2038
Trafford	Metropolitan Borough	February 24, 2020	2038
Wigan	Metropolitan Borough		

The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (Defra, 2017) endorses six priority areas in regard to managing climate change risks. These are described below:

- Flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure;

- Risks to health, well-being and productivity from high temperatures;

- Risks of shortages in the public water supply, and for agriculture, energy generation and industry, with impacts on freshwater ecology;

- Risks to natural capital, including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity;

- Risks to domestic and international food production and trade; and

- New and emerging pests and diseases, and invasive non-native species, affecting people, plants and animals.

It is stated within the assessment that more 'action' is needed on the first five priority areas, with the last one requiring more 'research'.

The UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) examines the potential impacts of climate change in the UK. The UKCIP holds data and case study reports on specific areas, as well tools and guidance on adapting to climate change impacts.

The UKCP18 projections for the UK (Source: UKCIP (2019). UKCP018 Science Overview Report) set out the anticipated impacts of climate change. In summary, the main messages are:

- The previous decade has been warmer on average than 1981 to 2010 and 1961 to 1990. It is likely that there has been a significant influence from human activity on the recent warming.

- There has been an increase in annual average rainfall over the past decade, being wetter on average by 11% when compared to 1961 to 1990.

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- Hot summers are expected to be more common due to climate change and the probability of warmer summers is now thought to be between 10 to 25%. It is also likely to have drier and colder winters in the future.

- Flood risk is expected to increase throughout the 21st Century in all emission scenarios considered. This suggests increases in the frequency and magnitude of extreme weather events along the UK's coastline.

A study in 2013 by the Centre for Urban and Regional Ecology at the University of Manchester (Source: Carter and Kazmierczak (2013). Evidencing and Spatially Prioritising Weather and Climate Change Risks in Greater Manchester; Centre for Urban and Regional Ecology, University of Manchester) examined in more depth likely extreme weather and climate change risks in GM. This was carried out to help better understand risks to the GM Strategy. The main risks to GM, as set out in this report include:

- Direct impacts of flooding on buildings and infrastructure, now and into the future.

- Secondary impacts of flooding such as flood damage to people's homes, and the psychological stress that this can cause flood victims.

- Heat waves, and GM's urban heat island.

The report states that the likelihood of weather and climate change hazards affecting different themes linked to the GMS varies considerably across GM.

Flood risk

Several documents must be developed and cited to produce a Flood Risk Baseline in Greater Manchester. These include:

- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment;
- Local Flood Risk Management Strategy;

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- Surface Water Management Plan;
- Flood Risk Management Plan;
- National Flood Risk Management Strategy.

Increased flood risk from surface water and fluvial sources is expected to be one of the main consequences of climate change, even if greenhouse gas emissions can be limited by way of international protocols and national laws. Rainfall events are predicted to become more intense over time.

Local authorities are required to prepare Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) to inform their development plan preparation, so that development is directed towards locations at least risk of flooding, and to ensure that flood risk from all sources is considered as part of a development to ensure that is safe its lifetime and doesn't worsen flood risk elsewhere. It should be noted that all 10 districts as Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) must produce Local Flood Risk Management Strategies which are required under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. The Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Greater Manchester (2019) states that surface water flood risk could be the biggest barrier to development in Greater Manchester, with 35% of sites in Greater Manchester at high risk from surface water flooding, with Rochdale, Wigan and Bury the worst areas (source: GMCA (2018). Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Management Framework).

The Environment Agency produce modelled flood risk maps which show flood risk from a range of sources including fluvial, surface water, and groundwater, which are generally the most up-to-date sources of information.

Figure 33a show the extents of Flood Zone 3 designations across Greater Manchester; this is generally from designated main rivers, although some smaller rivers also contribute.

Taken from the upcoming Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Greater Manchester 2019, 15 residential areas of Wigan are shown to

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have considerably sized residential areas within Flood Zone 3 whilst there are 7 in Manchester; 6 in Bolton; 5 in Rochdale; 4 in Stockport; 3 in Bury and Trafford; 2 in Oldham and Tameside; and 1 in Salford. The residential area at risk in Salford is large and includes much of Lower Broughton and Lower Kersal that are shown to be at risk from the River Irwell. A key location shown to be at risk is Rochdale Town Centre. The River Roch is shown to come out of bank through much of the Town Centre and also upstream in the town of Littleborough. Another key location includes that of Brunswick and Hume, just south of Manchester City Centre. The risk here all comes from Corn Brook which is concealed underground. There are likely to be considerable capacity issues within this constrained underground channel.

Figure 33a: Flood Zone 3 across GM, taken from the upcoming GM SFRA 2019)
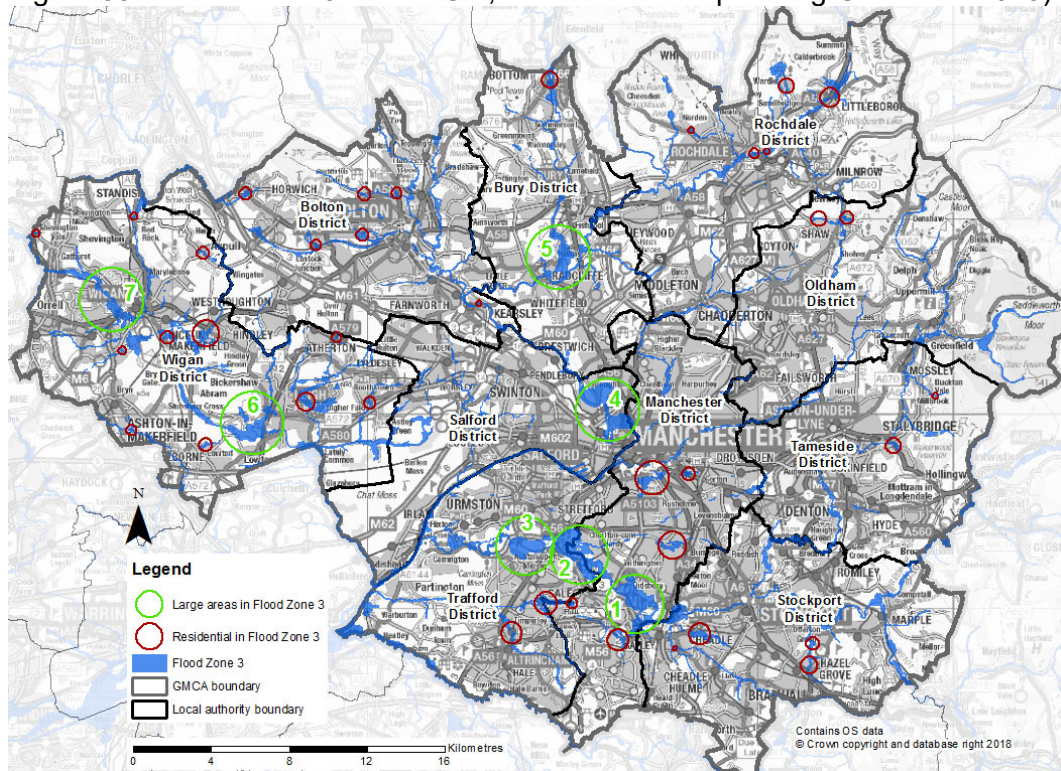
The map above is taken from the GMCA (2019) Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Greater Manchester (not published at time of writing. Aim to go to consultation late 2020).

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Figure 33b shows the risk of flooding from surface water (RoFSW). The map shows that the majority of urban GM is at risk from surface water flooding, save for some upland areas of the north and east of GM i.e. the outskirts of Bury, Rochdale, Oldham, Tameside and Stockport. Surface water flood risk is clearly therefore an issue for all of GM, according to the RoFSW.

The RoFSW is however a national broad scale dataset therefore more detailed surface water / drainage modelling may be required at the community or development level.

Figure 33b: Surface water flood risk across GM (RoFSW 1 in 100 AEP event) (taken from the upcoming GM SFRA 2019)
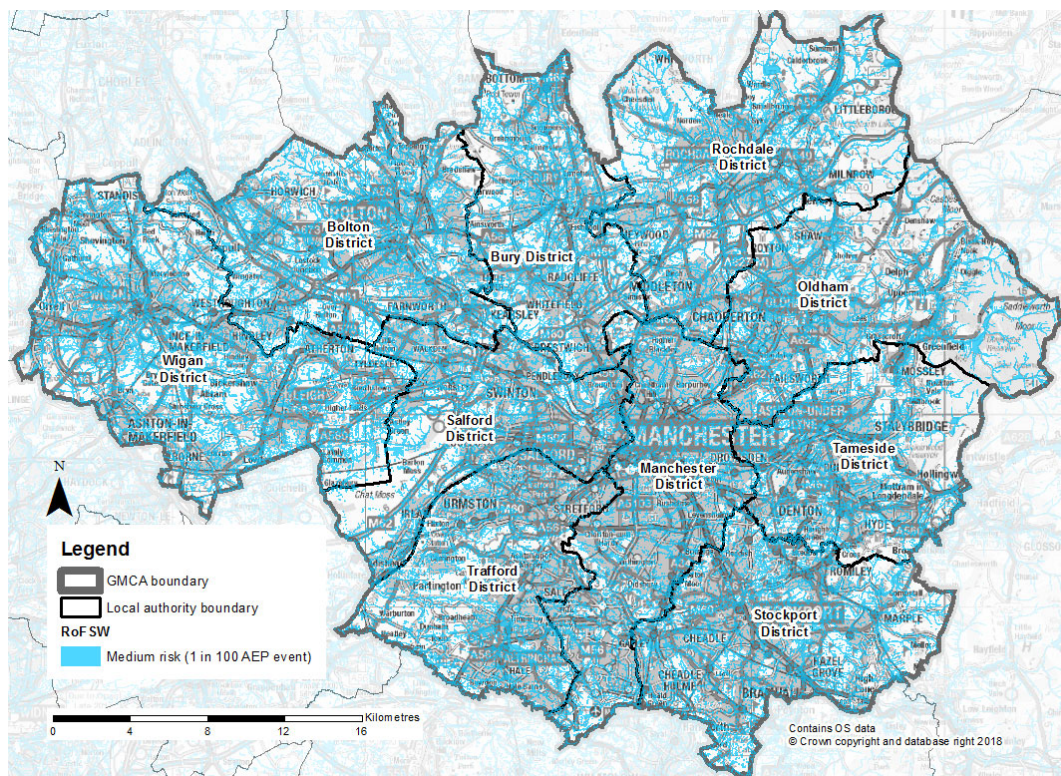
The government has introduced new planning guidance that emphasises that Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) should be used for all major developments, as a consequence of the requirements of the Flood & Water Management Act 2010. SuDS schemes reduce / slow rainwater

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from entering the conventional drainage system and consequently reduce the risk of surface water flooding.

Extreme weather

The 2013 Centre for Urban and Regional Ecology study discusses extreme weather risk from climate change in GM. It states, that although heat waves are extremely rare in GM in the present day, climate change projections indicate that they will become more common in the future. The report goes on to state that this increases the risk of negative impacts linked to high temperatures, such as negative health effects and reductions in the productivity of employees.

The Greater Manchester 5 Year Environment Plan

The 5 Year Environment Plan was launched in 2019, following the second GM Green Summit and a previous year of consultation with the GM authorities. The Plan outlines the aim to be carbon neutral by 2038 and the required actions in a mission orientated approach to achieve this goal for the next 5 years.

The report has 5 core principles underpinning the plan:

- For all of us;

- Focussed on urgent action;

- Visionary;

- Ambitious;

- To be reported on.

The plan highlights 5 challenges GM faces which need to be addressed:

- Challenge 1: Mitigating climate change;

- Challenge 2: Air quality;

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- Challenge 3: Production and consumption of resources;

- Challenge 4: Natural Environment;

- Challenge 5: Resilience and adaption to the impacts of climate change.

Each challenge has between 3 to 5 priority actions identified for the next 5 years across the city region. This is in addition to actions residents, business and organisations, landowners and farmers, local authorities and local policy can do to assist in addressing these challenges.

GMCA will report annually on the progress of the Environment Plan each year, with the first 2020 update expected later this year.

4.2.5.2 Links across the Integrated Assessment

Climate change impacts, especially flooding and other extreme weather events are linked to a number of different agendas. Specific Links across the IA topics for GM are therefore well-suited to a study in their own right. Specific linkages include:

- Air quality – air pollution and greenhouse gases often share common sources. Further to this, changes in temperature can affect the way air pollutants behave (for example increases in temperature may affect the formation of ozone, increasing the frequency and severity of summer smogs, and during the UK heat-wave of August 2003, between 420 and 770 (depending on the method of calculation) deaths brought forward were attributable to air pollution in a 15-day period (Source Defra (2010). Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate).

- Equality - when discussing heat island effects and the potential for increased heatwaves, the 2013 Centre for Urban and Regional Ecology study (Carter and Kazmierczak (2013); Evidencing and Spatially Prioritising Weather and Climate Change Risks in Greater

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Manchester; Centre for Urban and Regional Ecology, University of Manchester) states that there is an equality dimension to heat stress. It states that looking at GM's housing development types, there is greater potential exposure to heat stress in more deprived areas. In effect, groups that are vulnerable to heat stress, due to factors including poverty and poor health, show the highest potential exposure to this climate change impact.

- Economic risks – climate impacts such as extreme flooding have extensive economic impacts, from the direct impacts associated with business disturbance, or the effects of road closures etc. There are also impacts on insurers and individuals who suffer as a result of flooding to homes. Biodiversity – flooding can often affect nutrient make-up of habitats, which can have impacts on biodiversity.

- Green infrastructure, including gardens, trees, parks can help manage rainwater flows, and reduce the likelihood of conventional drainage infrastructure surcharging after a storm. Urban areas which generally contain more impermeable areas than rural areas are more susceptible to this sort of 'flash' flooding. Planting in the upper reaches of catchments can help to manage river flows through similar processes.

- Health – extreme weather, and in particular heat waves can affect vulnerable people (children, older people, those with existing health issues) in society, and often increase the incidence of deaths.

- Water resources and utilities – increased temperatures and heat waves can potentially affect the availability of freshwater.

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4.2.6   Land resources

4.2.6.1   Land resources across Greater Manchester

Land is one the most important resources across GM. There is mix of different land-uses across GM, including protected land such as Green Belt land, brownfield previously developed (sometimes contaminated) land and agricultural land. Each type brings a series of opportunities and challenges, linked to its status (protection, level of contamination), use and potential use.

Density of built up areas

GM is a mix of built up and undeveloped areas which includes cities, sub-urban areas, rural communities and National parks. Figure 34 below illustrates the density of built up areas across GM.

Figure 34: Density of built up areas across Greater Manchester (Source: AGMA (2008) An Ecological Framework for Greater Manchester)
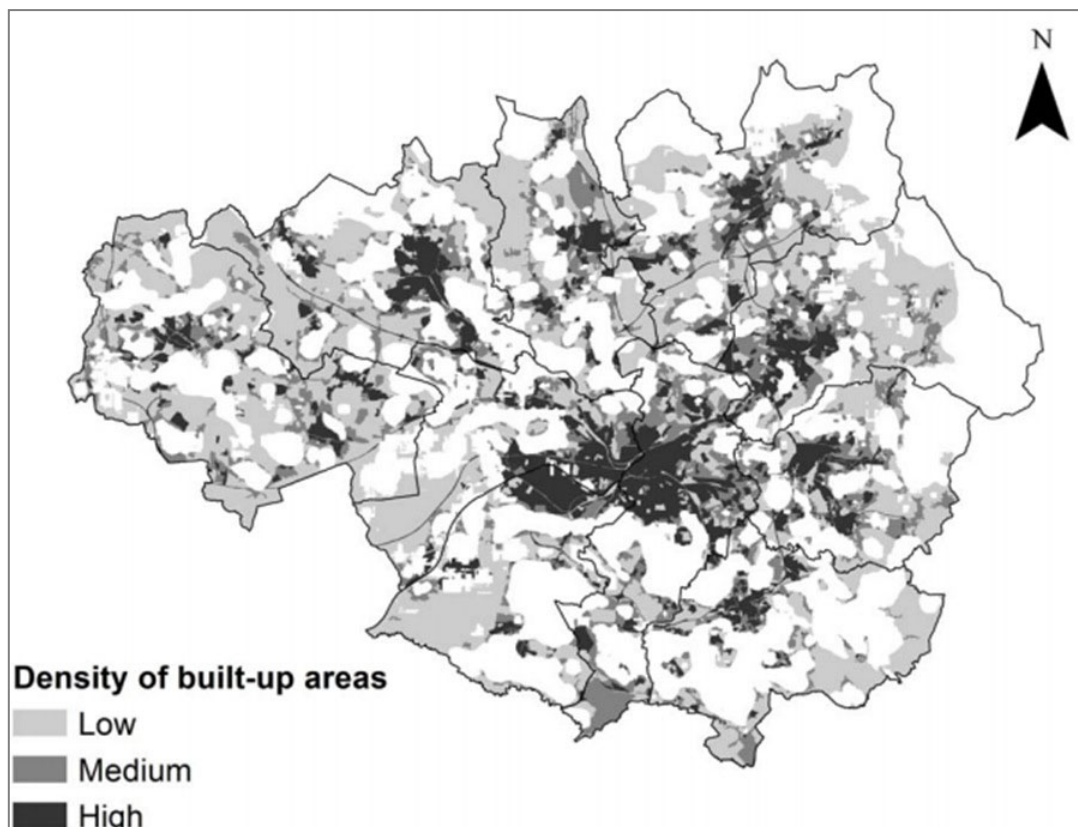
Green Belt land

As part of the GMSF, an assessment of the Greater Manchester Green Belt has been undertaken.

There are five purposes for Green Belt, which are outlined in the NPPF:

- to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;

- to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;

- to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;

- to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and

- to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

Across GM a total of 59,560 hectares of land is designated as Green Belt (Source: <u>MHCLG (2019) Area of designated Green Belt land 1 by local planning authority as at 31 March 2019</u>).

The area of Green Belt in the Manchester City Council area reduced by 25% between 2011/12 and 2012/13 to allow for the expansion of Manchester Airport as part of its growth strategy to 2030. Table 46 shows the current areas of designated Green Belt within each GM authority.

Error! Reference source not found. Table 46: Green Belt designation area by GM local authority

Local Authority area	Green Belt area (Hectares)
Bolton District	7,230
Bury District	5,920
Manchester District	1,280
Oldham District	6,250
Rochdale District	9,930

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Local Authority area	Green Belt area (Hectares)
Salford District	3,370
Stockport District	5,861
Tameside District	5,070
Trafford District	3,990
Wigan District	10,650
Total GM	**59,560**

Contamination

GM was central to the Industrial Revolution, this resulted in intense industrial activity in many places from the 19th century to the present day. Industrial activity had a significant impact on the local environment. In particular, it has left a legacy of potentially contaminated land at former industrial sites and at infilled mineral excavations. In some cases significant risks from this contamination now have to be addressed to protect the health of all those who live and work in these areas and to prevent damage to the environment.

As well as often being a significant undertaking to remediate, former industrial land provides great opportunities for certain areas in terms of being a potential underused resource which could be used to meet housing targets and produce new economically productive sites. Issues around contaminated land and industrial legacy are dealt with on a local authority level through implemented contaminated land strategies and polices within Core Strategies. These strategies often consider specific sites within local authority areas which might be particularly contaminated, or be considered a priority for remediation and development.

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Agricultural Land Classifications

Agricultural land is prevalent across parts of GM and, where it is in use it is fundamentally linked to local economies and communities. The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) classifies agricultural land according to three grades, where grade 1-3a is considered the best and most versatile. These grades are protected from development. Figure 35 shows the ALC classification across GM.

Figure 35: Agricultural Land Classification for Greater Manchester (Source: Manchester City Council; Local Flood Risk Management Strategy)
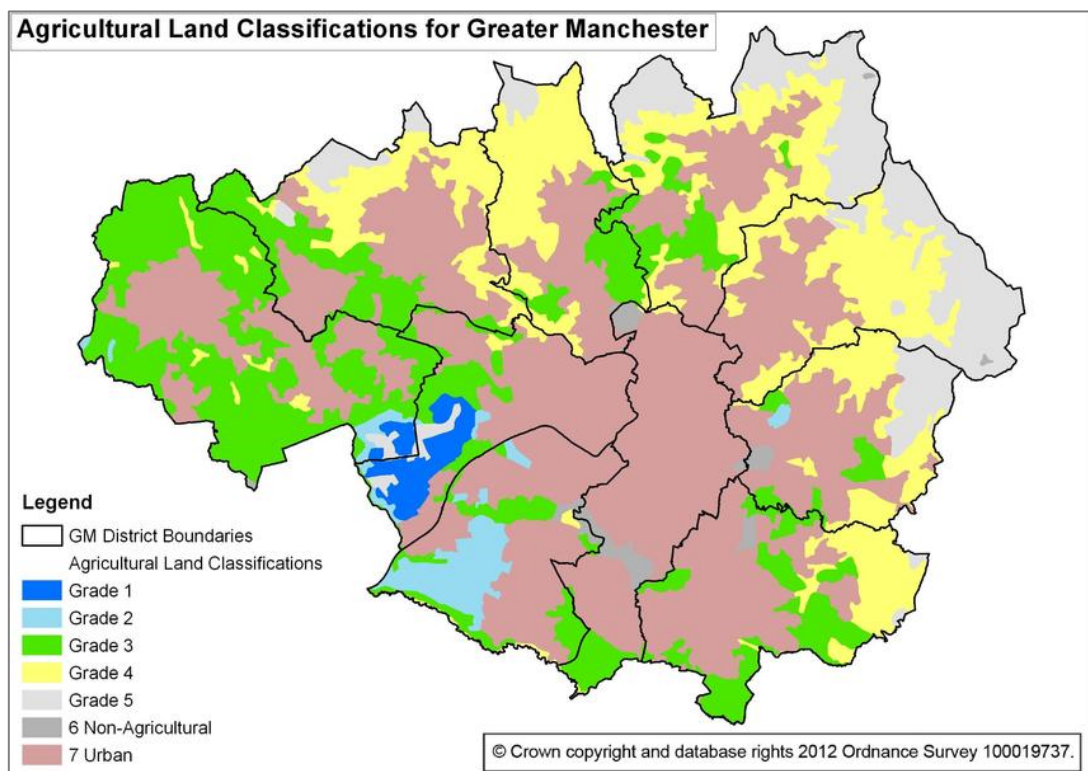
4.2.6.2   Links across the Integrated Assessment

Land resources link across a number of topics outlined in this scoping report. Most clearly, there are links with the economy and housing. Cleaning up of contaminated land can mean an increase in the resource for housing development, which can have positive economic effects

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(including employment) at construction and through operation. This can link to the expanding population and deprivation (by reducing dependence on substandard housing). New sites need to be well connected through suitable strategic transport links and other strategic infrastructure.

Land should not just be for the above purposes, as it is also required for other non-economic purposes, such as the conservation of ecological and landscape resources. Linked to this, land can also be considered productive through other uses such as green infrastructure and flood defence (linked to climate change impacts and water resources).

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4.2.7　Landscape and built heritage

4.2.7.1　Landscape and built heritage across Greater Manchester

As a major urban conurbation, GM's landscape character is dominated by the built environment. However, areas towards the north and east of GM are close to or within the Pennines. They also dominate views to the north and east. Part of the Peak District National Park is within Oldham in GM.

Parts of the urban landscape and townscape are closely linked to the historical development and cultural heritage of the conurbation, including potential archaeological assets. The majority of conurbation has been developed since these times, and whilst primarily residential in nature, includes many different housing types, together with supporting uses and infrastructure. The juxtaposition of development from different eras together with high quality public realm and building design in the Regional Centre and surrounding town centres, is a major part of the conurbation's identity and sense of place.

As noted in Section 4.2.6.1, Green Belt surrounding GM has an important role in protecting a range of landscapes and countryside from inappropriate development. Parts of the Green Belt are also covered by other development-restrictive designations. As a consequence of the Green Belt, both within GM and in surrounding areas, significant areas of land that could be developed are effectively made undevelopable for a long time. This has consequences for many aspects of the GMSF, including the scale and spatial distribution of development, and associated infrastructure.

4.2.7.2　National Character Areas

National Character Areas (NCAs) are areas that share similar landscape characteristics, and which follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries, making them a good decision-making framework for the natural environment. The NCAs that fall within Greater

Manchester are as follows (Source: Natural England and the UK Government (2014) National Character Area Profiles):

- No. 36 Southern Pennines

- No. 54 Manchester Pennine Fringe

- No. 55 Manchester Conurbation

- No. 56 Lancashire Coal Measures

- No. 60 Mersey Valley

- No. 61 Shropshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire Plain.

Each of the above is an area with a distinctive and unique landscape, demonstrating the varied nature of the landscape across Greater Manchester.

4.2.7.3   Cultural heritage

Cultural heritage assets within GM are extensive and distributed throughout the sub-region. In some areas, they sit in combination with certain historic landscapes to define an area's character. Specific examples include Scheduled Ancient Monuments which include important historic buildings, ruins and below ground remains. The distribution of Scheduled Ancient Monuments is shown in Figure 36.

Registered Parks and Gardens of special historic interest include planned open spaces that often started life as the grounds of private homes but also include important public parks and cemeteries. Figure 37 shows the distribution of GM's registered parks and gardens.

Furthermore, there are important listed buildings across each of the authorities such as houses, churches/cathedrals, memorials, governmental/public buildings, country houses and bridges. The distribution of all listed buildings (i.e. grades I, II* and II) is presented in Figure 38.

There are also many Conservation Areas across GM which afford protection to the character and appearance of areas because of their particular architectural or historic interest.

Figure 36: Scheduled Ancient Monuments across Greater Manchester (Source: Magic (2020)) (Monuments are shown in yellow boxes)

Figure 37: Registered Parks and Gardens across Greater Manchester (Source: Magic (2020)) (parks and gardens are shown in purple boxes)

Figure 38: Listed buildings across Greater Manchester (source: Historic England (2015)) (listed buildings are shown in blue boxes)

4.2.7.4　Historic waterways

GM also has a number of historic waterways which are rooted in the history of the sub-region, connect to neighbouring areas and are significant contributors to the local economy. British Waterways (now the Canal and River Trust), in their 2011 document <u>Waterways: Contributing to the vision for a Greater Manchester</u>, state that waterways are a key driver in the fortunes and success of regional, sub-regional and local economies supporting the visitor and tourism economy and in many places they continue to contribute to the regeneration of deprived areas. It is estimated that around:

- 13.7 million tourism, recreation and functional visits were made to the canals in GM in 2009.

- Some £39 million gross direct expenditure was generated in the local economy through these visits, which rises to over £50 million if indirect and induced visitor spend is taken into account.

- The canal corridors support some 1,300 leisure and tourism related jobs in GM.

- GM seems to be underperforming in terms of use of the canal network compared with other cities in England.

The above applies across the GM canal network, which includes canals owned, maintained and operated by the Canal and River Trust and Peel Holdings. Figure 39 shows the location of GM's main navigation waterways.

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Figure 39: Greater Manchester's navigation waterways (shown in blue) (Source: <u>British Waterways (2011) Waterways: contributing to the vision for a Greater Manchester</u>)
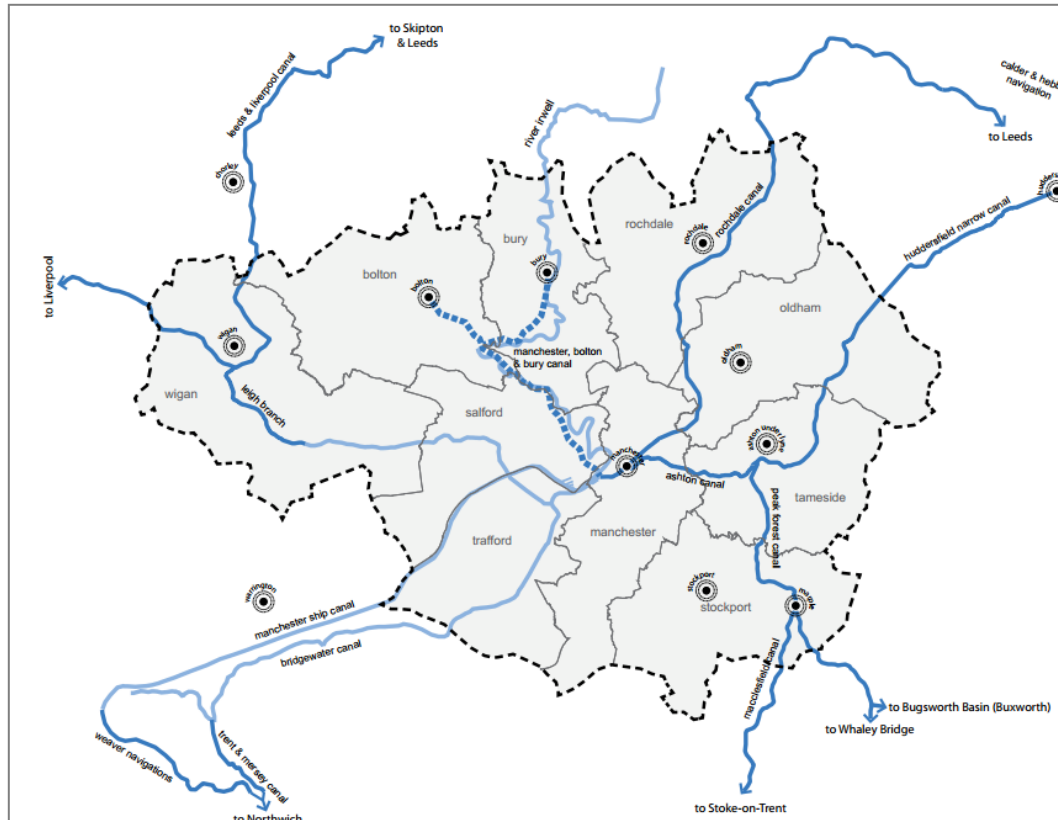
4.2.7.5   Links across the Integrated Assessment

Reconciling the demand for housing and employment sites and associated infrastructure with the protection and enhancement of the historic and natural environment is important for sustainable development.

The landscapes of GM are linked (either directly or indirectly) to the economy, and cultural identity of the area. For example, the tourist economy associated with the Peak District (and its outskirts) to the east depends heavily on the protection of that particular landscape. Similarly, the canals and important built heritage assets contribute significantly to local economies, as well as being part of the historic landscape. Rural landscapes support agricultural jobs and supply chains.

Different landscapes support different types of flora and fauna across GM, some of which may by synonymous with particular areas, contributing as

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much to the landscape as the topography, or the historic buildings/structures.

In the urban areas, parks and gardens represent an important recreation resource and there are many throughout Greater Manchester. Rivers and canals are in close proximity to inner urban neighbourhoods and centres, they themselves can be used for recreation, which in turn can have positive health and economic effects for an area. Examples of this include the Croal Irwell Regional Park Project, bringing together a number of projects and programmes within the Newlands and Newleaf programmes, and the Bolton-Bury Canal restoration programme and Salford Quays - a regenerated former docklands offering leisure, residential, cultural and business facilities.

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4.2.8   Extractive resources

4.2.8.1   Minerals planning across Greater Manchester

The <u>Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan</u> was adopted in 2013 and defines the areas where mineral extraction can take place in GM whilst safeguarding sensitive environmental features. It also aims to ensure that resources are safeguarded for future extraction and to promote aspects such as sustainable transport of minerals.

The size of the UK's domestic extractive sector is not as large as it once was, but a recent report by the Business, Innovation and Skills Committee on the Extractive Industries (Source: <u>Greater Manchester Authorities (2013) Joint Minerals Development Plan</u>) says that there is "optimism, development and investment" and government support for the sector. The same report, which focusses on oil and gas and minerals, states that that oil and gas are the largest domestic extractive sectors in the UK, and that minerals, in particular metals, are "poised to make an important contribution to the economy once again".

Figure 40 shows existing planning permissions for mineral use across GM in June 2015. This shows that there are a number of sandstone, gravel and sand quarries operating within GM. However, in terms of construction materials, the vast majority used in GM are imported, including through the rail depots shown in Figure 40.

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Figure 40: April 2013 planning permissions/ rail depots for mineral use across GM (Source: Provided directly by GMCA)

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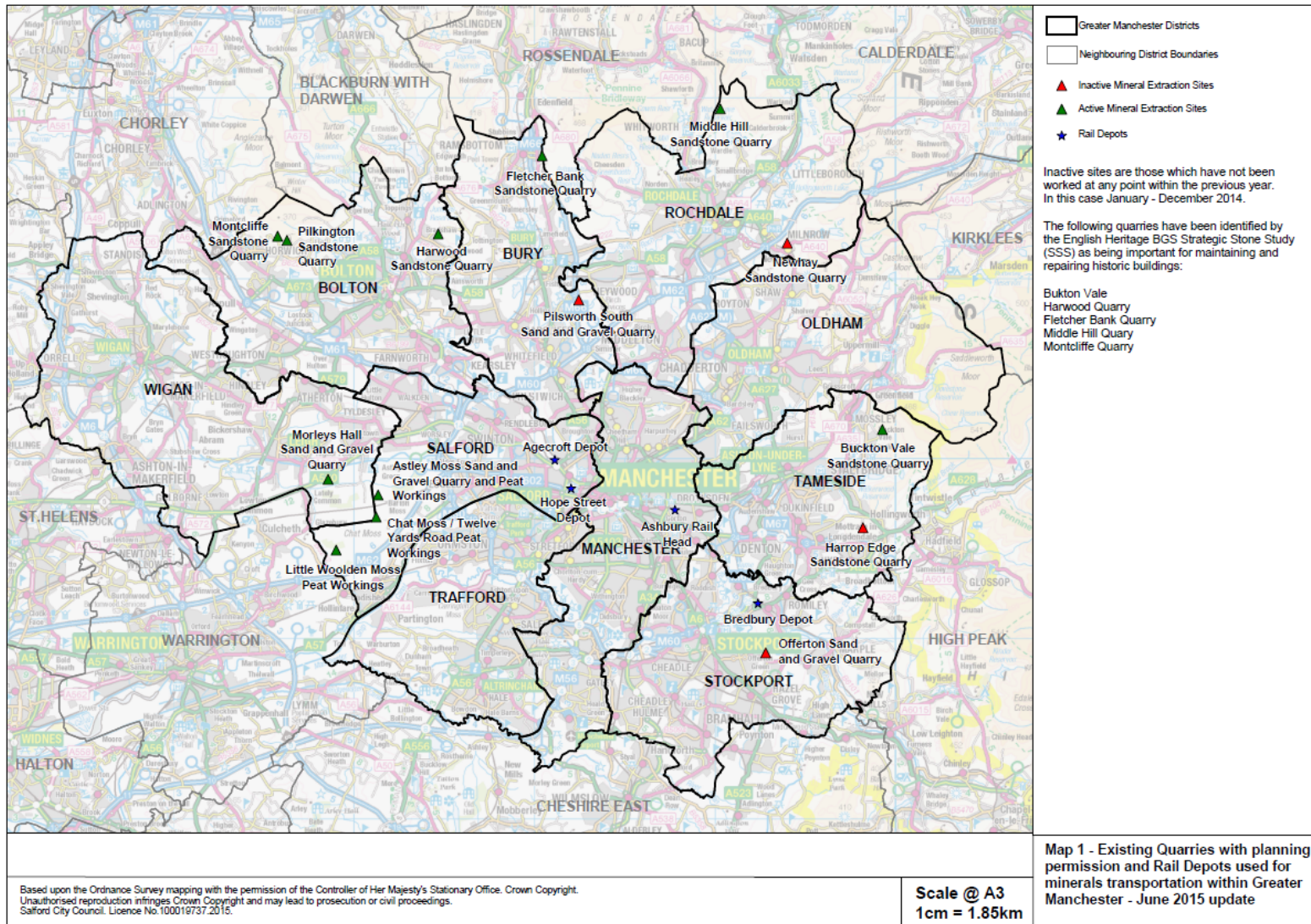
4.2.8.2 Coal and unconventional hydrocarbon resources

GM lies predominantly within the South Lancashire Coalfield. Coal seams are mainly present in the Pennine Lower and Middle Coal Measures. As a result, and in addition to coal, unconventional hydrocarbon resources, including coal bed methane, coal mine methane and shale gas could be present beneath GM. These gases can be used to generate energy and there is increasing interest in utilising these resources. The Minerals Plan identifies where Petroleum Exploration and Development Licenses (PEDLs) had been granted, however, since this time the 14th onshore licensing round has taken place, in which every area of GM not covered by an extant PEDL could be subject to a PEDL bid, although the results have not yet been announced. Figure 41a shows the coal position in June 2015 and Figure 41b shows the onshore oil and gas activity in 2020. Holding a valid PEDL is a pre-requisite for oil / gas extraction.

Figure 41a: Coal Resource (Source: Provided directly by GMCA)

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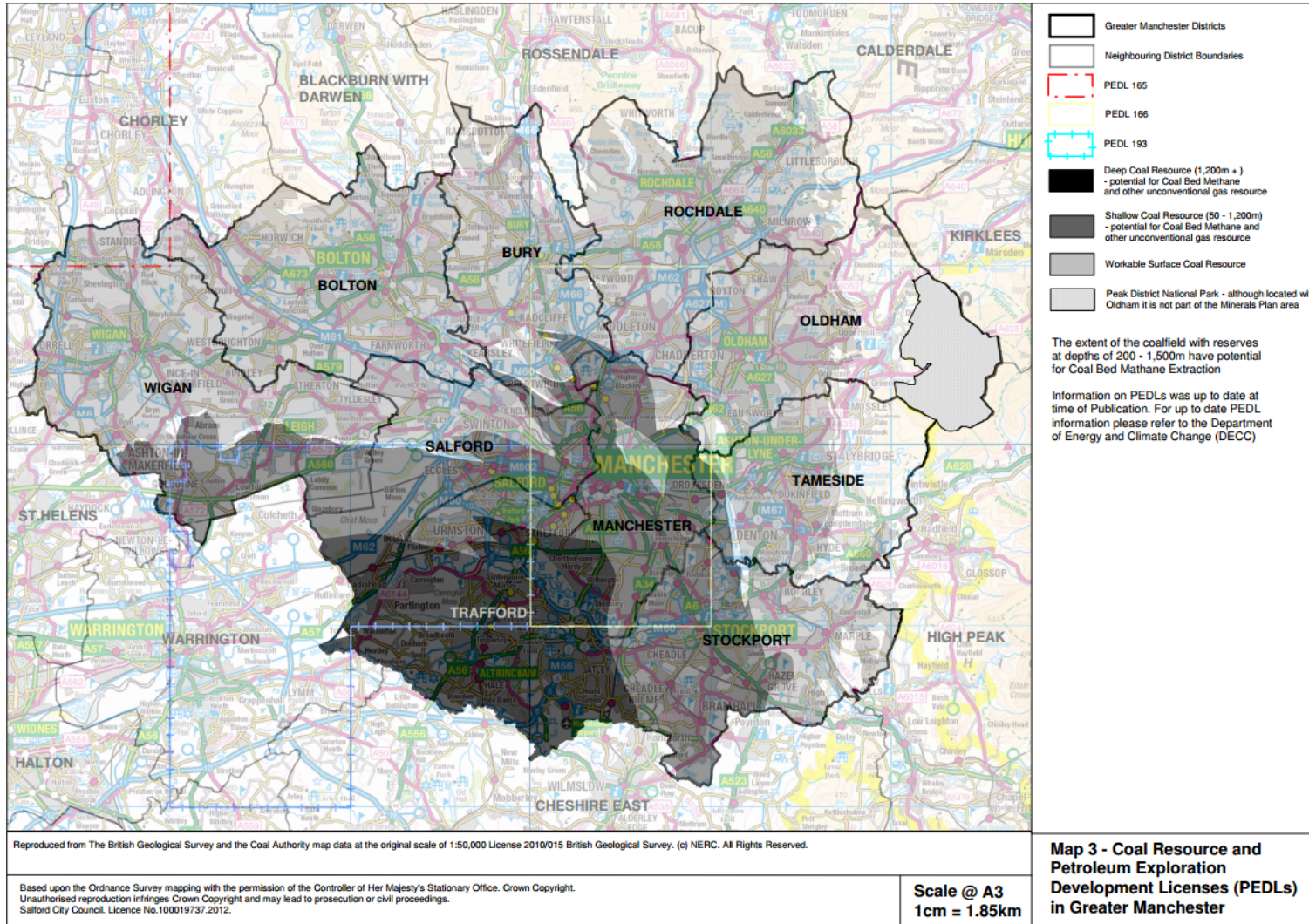
Figure 41b: Petroleum Exploration and Development Licences (Source: OGA 2020)

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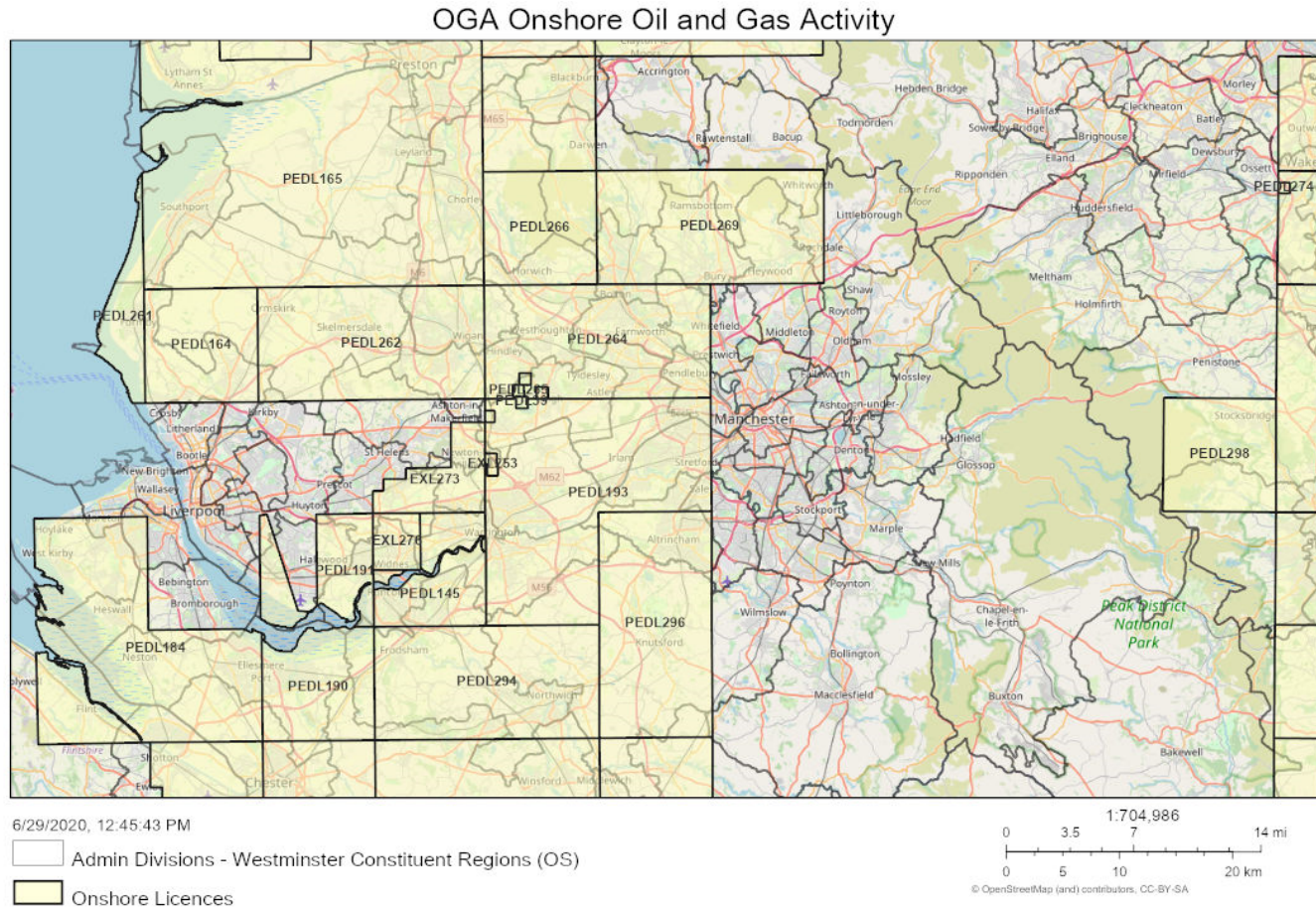
4.2.8.3   Links across the Integrated Assessment

The extractive industries are very important for economic growth, producing materials needed in power generation, construction, manufacturing and consequently, in service industries. However, extractive industries also have the potential to significantly affect the environments, communities and economies where they are located. Environmentally, they can impact on landscapes to varying degrees. This can be through physically changing the topography or landscape of an area, or through the installation of buildings and infrastructure to support the on-site activities.

Activities have potential to cause nuisance impacts (e.g. air and noise) on local communities which may affect health. However, direct (on-site), indirect (supply chain) and induced (from local spending) job creation can be significant and long lasting when a heavy new industry is established in an area.

Other local environmental impacts might include pollution of and increased demand on water resources, including groundwater, ground instability issues and the potential to impact on local structures and infrastructure through increased heavy industrial activities.

Balancing local environmental impacts against economic benefits is fundamental to the sustainability of the extractive industries. This is recognised in the NPPF. Often local impacts can be mitigated by best practice, adhering to regulation and good/sensitive design and planning of facilities.

As well as local environmental impacts, there can also be global environmental impacts associated with greenhouse gas emissions from extractive resources. This can come in the form of emissions from on-site use, increased demand for transport and energy, and the final use of primary resources over, say, recycled resources (where appropriate, in the

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case of minerals or aggregates) or renewable energy (in the gas of hydrocarbons).

4.2.9 Water resources

4.2.9.1 Water resources across Greater Manchester

There are four main river catchments in the GM area, these are the Irwell, Douglas, Upper Mersey and Glaze Brook catchments. They are protected and managed according to the principles of the Water Framework Directive. The Irwell Catchment extends from the moors above Bacup (Rossendale) to the Manchester Ship Canal in the centre of Manchester. The Mersey catchment area extends from Bolton in the east, through Warrington and St Helens, and includes the Mersey Estuary at Liverpool. The Irwell catchment makes up 42% of the GMCA area, whereas the Mersey catchment area equates to around 36%. Rivers perform different roles and functions depending on a number of factors (such as location, access, and water quality). The rivers of GM are responsible for direct uses such as abstraction, leisure uses (fishing, boating, swimming) and transport. There are also indirect uses, such as a rivers contribution to a local landscape, or cultural heritage.

Across GM, there are also important areas of wetland including at Wigan Flashes, Chat Moss and Risley Moss to the west and southwest of Manchester. These areas provide important habitats and flood storage capacity.

Groundwater Source Protection Zone (GSPZ) mapping for GM is shown in Figure 42. Groundwater provides a third of our drinking water in England, and it also maintains the flow in many of our rivers. It is essential that this resource is protected. The Environment Agency has defined Source Protection Zones (SPZs) for groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply. These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity, the greater the risk. They are used to set up pollution prevention measures in areas which are at a higher risk, and to monitor the activities of potential polluters nearby.

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Figure 42: Location of Groundwater Protection Zones across Greater Manchester, where Blue indicates Zone 3, Green indicates Zone 2, and Red indicates Zone 1 (Source: MappingGM (2019) Ground Source Protection Zone Mapping)
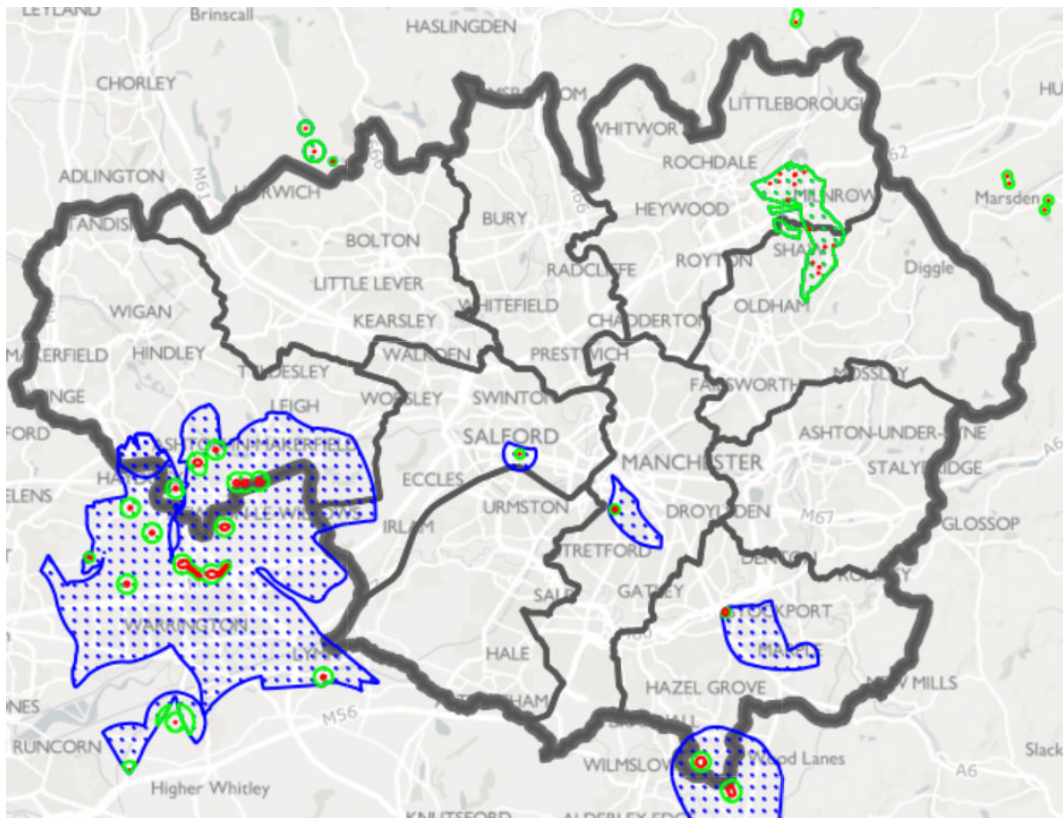
4.2.9.2   Links across the Integrated Assessment

Rivers play an important role in the function of the GM area, and contribute positively socially, economically and environmentally. The Irwell catchment includes designations of local and national importance. Nationally protected species that have been recorded in the catchment include great crested newts, water voles, floating water plantain and bats, which use rivers and streams as feeding areas.

Rivers and their tributaries provide green links, which are important for recreation, including fishing, sailing and canoeing. Furthermore, there are many areas for cycling, horse riding and bird watching, including country and forest parks which are associated with rivers and waterways.

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Water resources, particularly rivers, links to flood risk (discussed in Section 4.2.5), and consequently expenditure on capital flood defences, including investment in new defences, and maintenance of existing defences. This is discussed further in Section 4.1.9.

Water resources are also linked to the supply and demand of drinking water across Greater Manchester. United Utilities' 2019 Water Resources Management Plan describes in detail the assessment of the available water supplies, and estimated demand for water by over the 2015 – 2040 period. The plan also sets out the proposed strategy for water resources and demand management to ensure there is adequate water supply.

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4.2.10   Waste management

4.2.10.1 Waste management across Greater Manchester

For GM, the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan was adopted in April 2012. The purpose of the plan is to set out a waste planning strategy to 2027 which enables the adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations for municipal, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition and hazardous wastes. Relative proportions of principal waste streams in GM (2009 data) are shown below. Note that Local Authority collected waste includes household waste.

Figure 43: Proportion of principal waste streams in Greater Manchester (Source: Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan, 2012)
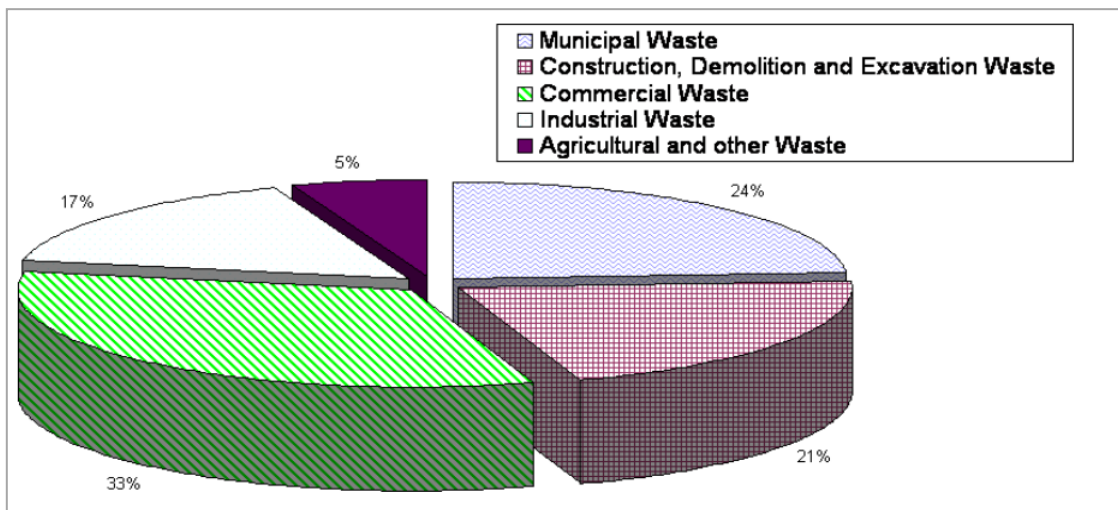
The Plan states the following about future waste capacity requirements in GM:

- Energy Recovery Between 2012 and 2027: a total of 5.2 million tonnes of energy recovery capacity will be required; this will be accommodated at a maximum of five energy recovery facilities (this is based on an average capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum for a smaller facility or 120,000 tonnes per annum for a larger facility.

- Non-hazardous waste disposal between 2012 and 2027: a total of 7.8 million tonnes of waste disposal capacity will be required; this will be accommodated at two landfill facilities.

- Hazardous waste disposal between 2012 and 2027: a total of 272,000 tonnes of hazardous waste disposal capacity will be required; this will be accommodated at a specially engineered cell within one of the landfill facilities above.

- Other capacity requirements: The evidence indicates that there is sufficient recycling, composting and treatment capacity for all other waste streams throughout the Plan period. Therefore, no additional facilities have been allocated for this purpose.

The Waste Plan identifies sites and areas identified which have been appraised in terms of their suitability for waste facilities after considering "a range of environmental, economic and social factors". It is acknowledged that some sites will only be suitable for certain types of management facility.

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Figure 44: Location of future waste management facilities across GM, to 2027 (Source: AGMA 2010)

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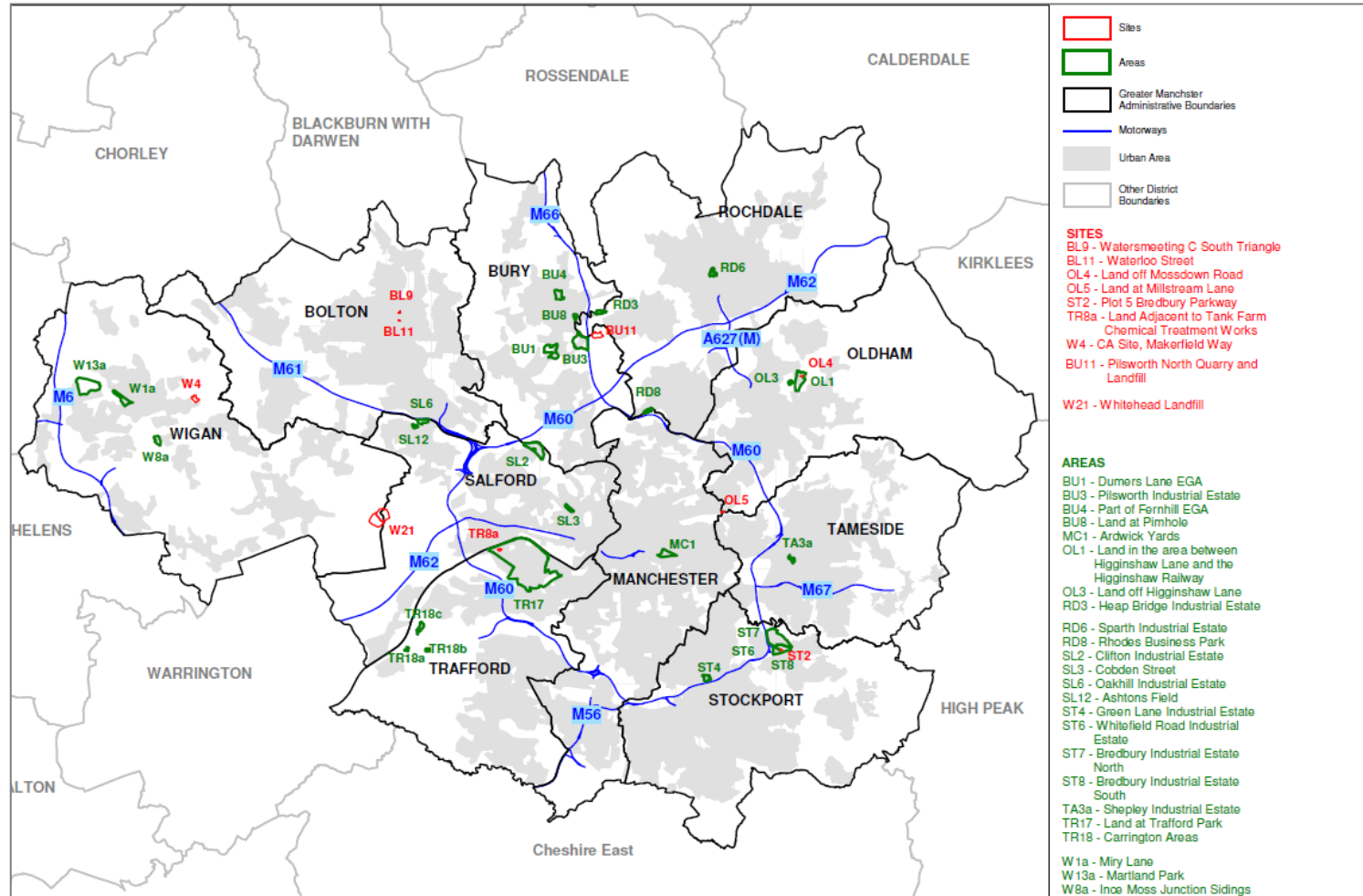
Regard should be had to the Waste Plan in terms of the spatial distribution of development avoiding incompatible developments close to planned waste facilities. The Joint Waste Plan was produced with reference to the levels of development contained initially in the Regional Spatial Strategy and covers a period shorter than that proposed for the GMSF.

4.2.10.2 Links across the Integrated Assessment

Waste generation, disposal and re-use links into many other agendas. Disposal into landfill is a costly process which requires large areas of land, which are becoming increasingly difficult to find. Equally, locating waste handling facilities can be difficult because of negative perceptions and odour, air quality and noise impacts (and any associated health impacts), although in many instances modern waste facilities can be relatively unobtrusive. This will need to be balanced against economic benefits from investment and job creation, including Energy from Waste facilities, including Combined Heat and Power (CHP) can also provide a positive local alternative to conventional fossil fuels.

Recycling a material is environmentally preferable to use of primary resource, and it often brings economic opportunities. Such opportunities require markets to be established, and a willingness, in some cases, to pay extra for a recycled product. This in turn brings jobs, and the potential for new small businesses to establish themselves.

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5 Key issues

The examination of plans, programmes and strategies (as detailed in Chapter 3 and A5) and baseline situation (as detailed in Chapter 4) has allowed key issues to be identified which may be influenced by the GMSF. Key issues are detailed in the sections below in relation to each baseline topic areas and relate directly to the IA Framework outlined in Chapter 6. Any significant updates since the previous scoping report have been highlighted in the relevant topic summaries.

5.1 Population and demographics

- The population of GM, and the number of households, is forecast to increase over the period of the GMSF. Related to this, households are forecast to reduce in size (in terms of number of people living in each dwelling).

- The baseline population and recent growth trends vary considerably across GM.

- The demographic profile of GM varies considerably between districts.

- There is expected to be an ageing population into the future, with a higher proportion of the overall population aged over 65, and a lower proportion of the overall population of working age. This increases risk associated with certain likely impacts associated with climate change, and links to social infrastructure provision.

- Life expectancy has increased over the last 10 years in GM but remains below the national average.

- GM is a diverse area and there is significant variation in ethnicity and religious belief.

- There has been no significant difference within this topic from the previous scoping report.

5.2   Housing

- There is variation in the mix of housing tenures; the tenure split broadly mirrors the national picture.

- There is considerable variation in average dwelling prices across GM and within districts. In addition, there is a wide disparity in housing affordability across GM.

- Ensuring that GM provides sufficient new housing, of the size and tenure, to meet future household and population growth is essential.

- Ensuring that new homes, and associated services support social, environmental and economic objectives and minimise adverse impacts will be a key sustainability issue for the GMSF.

- There has been no significant difference within this topic from the previous scoping report.

5.3   Economy

- The key sectors for GVA growth to 2034 are forecast to be Information and Communications, Wholesale and Retail, and Financial and other Business Services.

- Sectors currently in decline in GM include Energy, Water and Manufacturing.

- Growth should be supported in smaller sectors, which may be significantly linked to the economies of individual local authority areas.

- The regional centre continues to be the focus for growth supported other strategic sites and locations across the conurbation.

- In order that GM can continue to grow and improve its overall economic performance, sufficient employment land for expansion in locations well served by transport and other infrastructure and in locations attractive to the market will be needed, particularly in the key growth sectors.

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- There has been no significant difference within this topic from the previous scoping report.

5.4   Employment

- There has been a decrease in skilled trade occupations along with administration and secretarial roles. GM has a large reliance on the service sector – which is forecast to decline - in comparison with other sectors. To achieve the desired economic growth, it will be necessary for GM to maintain a sufficient labour force (in terms of volume and skills).

- In recent years the number of people out of work and claiming JSA in GM has decreased. Many of those unemployed represent a potential labour resource which is under-utilised in the economy

- GM generally falls behind the national average in terms of qualifications, although some districts perform better than others. There are also fewer people undertaking apprenticeships.

- There is a need to improve the qualification and skill base of GM residents to meet employers' needs and to ensure a high level and variation of apprenticeships.

- It will be important that there is sufficient suitable employment land, an appropriately educated and skilled workforce, infrastructure provision to facilitate employment growth.

- There has been no significant difference within this topic from the previous scoping report.

5.5   Health

- Over several decades, health indicators such as life expectancy and infant mortality have been improving. However, these health indicators remain lower than the national average in GM. There is considerable variation in the health of the population across GM and it is relatively

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deprived in terms of the health and disability and the living environment domains of the IMD 2019.

- Due to the aging population and increase in younger people there is need for elderly and young people's services and facilities.

- Better education, including adult education, could help address lifestyle health issues, such as obesity (through poor diet and lack of exercise), smoking, drug and alcohol misuse.

- Environment can positively (and negatively) affect health, improving access to a range of high-quality green and social infrastructure can help to address many of the health issues affecting GM, particularly those concerning lifestyle choices. Climate Change, air quality and flooding are highlighted as key impacts on health.

- There has been no significant difference within this topic from the previous scoping report.

5.6   Social Infrastructure

- The long-term growth of the population and numbers of residents in GM is likely to put pressure on existing school and further education facilities. Forecast future demand is unlikely to be uniform across all 10 districts. There is also a need to ensure that training and educational facilities meet the changing demands of the people that will use them and the sectors that will require skills in future.

- The growth in the population of GM will also put pressure on health care provision and is likely to drive an increase in demand. This demand may vary across GM in the future.

- Population and demographic changes may also place pressure on emergency services across GM, potentially driving an increase in demand for some services in some areas.

- Community-level social infrastructure plays an important role in providing services contributing to the wellbeing of residents, reducing social exclusion and deprivation. It will be important to ensure that

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social infrastructure is able to respond to changing demographics and population growth in order that appropriate access is maintained.

- There has been no significant difference within this topic from the previous scoping report.

5.7 Deprivation

- High levels of deprivation are present in many areas of GM, some of which are also amongst the most deprived in England.

- Manchester, Salford, Rochdale and Tameside are the most deprived districts in GM. Trafford, Stockport and Bury are the least deprived districts, although this deprivation is not uniform across each district.

- In addition to spatial variations in overall deprivation there are likely to be spatial variations in individual deprivation domains.

- Addressing the scale and spatial distribution of deprivation is an issue that needs to be taken into account by the IA and the development of the GMSF. Improved education and a growing economy which residents are able to participate in, would contribute positively to tackling poverty and deprivation.

- Deprived communities are sometimes more susceptible to environmental impacts, such as those associated with climate change (e.g. increased flood risk, extreme weather and/or increased temperatures). Including pressures from climate change which have the potential to affect deprived / low-income areas more severely e.g. through reduced financial resilience after flood event or increased incidence of cardiovascular disease, the symptoms of which can be exacerbated during heat waves.

- There has been no significant difference within this topic from the previous scoping report.

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5.8   Transport

- Transport infrastructure must be able to support population growth and support and enable economic growth across GM.

- There is a need to improve connectivity, particularly where there is a lack of access to key locations. Integrating public transport networks through ticketing and timetabling would improve connectivity and accessibility and provide an attractive alternative to private car journeys.

- There is a need to encourage sustainable travel through improved public transport infrastructure and services and through improving infrastructure and conditions for pedestrians and cyclists. This will contribute to improved health and environmental outcomes, including lower levels of air pollution and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

- Reducing the need to travel, especially by car, together with investment in public transport infrastructure, walking and cycling, is essential for a growing city region. Housing, employment land, centres and green space should be well connected or co-located where appropriate.

- The Made to Move report and the creation of the beelines proposals has identified a 1,800 miles of walking and cycling routes across GM.

5.9   Utilities

- There is a need to invest in utility infrastructure to maintain network capacity for future growth and to ensure resilience.

- It is vital that GM has sufficient heat, power, and water supplies, high speed and high capacity telecommunications and wastewater treatment facilities to meet current and forecast future need. Ensuring that infrastructure and utility providers can plan investment to support and enable the planned scale and spatial distribution of development is therefore of great importance.

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- Utilities infrastructure, and energy infrastructure in particular, has a key role to play in mitigating the impacts of climate change; water and wastewater infrastructure are important for climate change adaptation.

- There has been no significant difference within this topic from the previous scoping report.

5.10 Air quality

- GM is not expected to meet the requirements of the European Air Quality Directive in terms of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2) pollution until after 2020. As a result, an AQMA has been established.

- The AQMA is directly linked to transport, particularly road transport; Nitrogen Dioxide emissions are a produced by hydrocarbon powered vehicles, particularly diesel vehicles. A GM Air Quality Action Plan has been developed to improve air quality in the AQMA, but so far has not achieved compliance with legal limits, despite downward trends.

- A growing population and economy are likely to mean more people making more journeys, increasing air pollution without improvements in technology.

- Poor air quality can have adverse consequences across many areas but is most closely linked to health and biodiversity problems.

- TfGM is now producing a GM Clean Air Plan, which will include a Clean Air Zone and supporting funding mechanisms in order to reduce transport emissions and aid the transition to cleaner vehicles. This is a significant update to the air quality section since the previous scoping report.

5.11 Biodiversity and geodiversity

- There are a wide variety of habitats, species of wildlife and designated sites within GM which warrant protection and enhancement.

- There are also many undesignated locations which also support biodiversity and important ecosystem services.

- Biodiversity has a value in its own right, but also offers value to society with specific links to health, wellbeing and the economy.

- There are a number of former quarry sites across GM which offer rich geodiversity and support important habitats and species.

- Green infrastructure in new developments has a role to play in preventing ecological fragmentation, and assisting in enhancing networks.

- There has been no significant difference within this topic from the previous scoping report but the introduction of the Environment Bill and emerging requirements for BNG will enhance proposals associated with new development.

5.12   Greenhouse gas emissions

- GM has set a commitment to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It is important that emissions reductions are achieved in order that GM contributes to the achievement of UK-wide targets. Decoupling economic and population growth from increasing emissions is a fundamental issue in achieving this.

- Encouraging the growth of the low carbon goods and services sector across GM will contribute to emissions reductions, create employment opportunities and economic growth.

- Improving the energy efficiency of buildings and encouraging low carbon and decentralised forms of energy generation will be key to reducing greenhouse gas emissions across GM.

5.13   Green infrastructure

- GI has a key role to play in protecting and enhancing human wellbeing, ensuring climate resilience and providing a diverse range of habitats.

- Linear GI routes can be used by pedestrians and cyclists as part of broader transport networks.

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- The integration of GI should be encouraged in existing and new developments in order to maximise these benefits across GM.

- There has been no significant difference within this topic from the previous scoping report.

5.14   Climate change impacts

- By the 2050s the North West is expected to experience hotter and drier summers and more severe heat waves. Droughts may affect the availability of water and have an impact on biodiversity. Winters are predicted to be wetter and warmer and rainfall events will become more intense.

- At present there are climatic variations within the North West related to land use, elevation and other factors; the effects of climate change will not be uniform across GM.

- Climate change will affect people and communities as well as the natural and built environment and critical infrastructure. Ensuring that full regard is given to the expected impacts of climate change will be key to managing these impacts effectively.

- GM and all 10 districts have declared a climate emergency as detailed in Section 4.2.5.1 of this Scoping Report. This is a significant change since the previous scoping report consultation in 2018.

- The ten District Climate Declarations are broadly in line with the 5-year Environment Plan for Greater Manchester which sets out the following principles:

  o Action needs to be taken by everyone, ensuring equality for both individuals and communities;

  o Urgent actions are needed in the next 5 years;

  o A long-term vision is needed;

  o Actions must meet the scale of the challenges, both known and anticipated;

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o Progress should be monitored, measured and reported.

5.15   Flood risk

- The vulnerability of GM to different types of flooding varies due to the topography, geology, rainfall patterns, the capacity and maintenance of drainage infrastructure and ground conditions including existing levels of development and vegetation.

- There is a large network of main rivers running through GM. There are also many canals, such as the Manchester Ship Canal (MSC), and ordinary watercourses flowing through the conurbation.

- Many large watercourses in GM have been culverted and/or diverted to accommodate the large-scale rapid development phase of the industrial revolution.

- A number of watercourses flow into GM from outside the GM boundary whilst several also flow out of GM into neighbouring authority areas downstream.

5.16   Land resources

- Housing and other development may put pressure on previously undeveloped land including Green Belt. This will need thorough consideration and the balancing of economic, social and environmental factors.

- Re-use of previously-developed sites contributes to efficient use of land resources. Continued clean up and development of previously-developed sites should be encouraged and made viable to help meet housing needs and environmental/regulatory requirements.

- There is a need to protect high quality agricultural land.

- There has been no significant difference within this topic from the previous scoping report.

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5.17   Landscape and built heritage

- Maintaining high quality landscapes, public realm and a built environment is important if GM is to continue as an attractive place to live, work and visit.

- Listed buildings, conservation areas and other heritage/ archaeological assets including historic waterways are important features of townscapes within GM and help to provide the conurbation and distinct settlements within it with a sense of identity.

- In particular, GM contains many cultural heritage assets as part of England's industrial heritage, such as the remaining canal network, warehouses, mills etc.

- There has been no significant difference within this topic from the previous scoping report.

5.18   Extractive resources

- A growing population and economy puts pressure on available resources and may result in an increase in the total level of resource consumption across the conurbation. This will become an increasingly important factor as the global demand for resources also continues.

- It will be important to balance the need for local extraction with other pressures on land use.

- Most minerals required for development in Greater Manchester are imported to the city region rather than extracted locally; ensuring adequate facilities for this purpose will remain an important issue.

- There has been no significant difference within this topic from the previous scoping report.

5.19   Water resources

- Given forecast population and economic growth, and expected climate change, managing and reducing demand for water resources will

continue to be important measures to ensure that the water supply to GM can continue to be managed sustainably.

- The main areas of groundwater sensitivity are located within the south and west of GM. There is also an area towards the north east of GM between Oldham and Rochdale.

- Rivers and other watercourses could be polluted by contaminated land and as a result of development. Maintaining and improving surface and groundwater quality is vital.

- There has been no significant difference within this topic from the previous scoping report.

5.20   Waste management

- The construction of new homes and employment sites will generate waste as part of the construction process and once completed will also generate waste that will require treatment or disposal.

- This future development will require the measures set out in the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan to be implemented so that the waste generated can be diverted from landfill and beneficially re-used, recycled, recovered and only as a last resort disposed of.

- Consideration as to whether further waste management facilities will be required to meet the planned scale and distribution of development over the longer timescale of the GMSF will be needed.

- Greenhouse gas emissions from waste management should also be considered.

- Opportunities to implement the circular economy and improve resource efficiency through spatial planning should be considered.

- Waste facilities of all kinds (landfill to recycling) should be well managed to avoid environmental and health impacts from day to day use (i.e. odour or noise).

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- There has been no significant difference within this topic from the previous scoping report.

6   The Integrated Assessment Framework

6.1   Introduction

The IA Framework provides a way in which effects of the GMSF can be described, analysed and compared.

The IA Framework is made up of a series of IA objectives and assessment criteria which have been developed in this case specifically for GM. The IA Framework is used as a way of checking whether the objectives and indicators are the best possible for social, economic and environmental outcomes and can be seen as a methodological benchmark against which effects of a plan can be tested.

6.2   Objectives and assessment criteria

6.2.1   Establishing objectives and assessment criteria

Under the Government SEA guidance**Error! Bookmark not defined.**, an objective is defined as "a statement of what is intended, specifying a desired direction of change". For the IA, objectives are specific aims that the GMSF should strive to achieve. Crucially, the IA objectives may differ from any stated objectives of GMSF, though it is acknowledged there may be synergies.

Assessment criteria help guide the assessment team in deciding whether the GMSF policies meet the objectives. The assessment criteria are a series of considerations which are based on the specific issues, defined under each baseline topic in Chapter 4.

Using assessment criteria like this helps the assessment team arrive at a conclusion about impacts in a methodical and consistent manner and helps stakeholders understand the reasoning behind the assessment.

The IA objectives and assessment criteria have been determined through a number of means:

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- Reviewing topics required by the SEA Directive:

"the likely significant effects on the environment including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors" EU Directive 2001/42/EC (Annex 1)

- Reviewing relevant plans, programmes and strategies identified in this scoping document (Chapter 3 and A5).

- Review of baseline information which has led to the definition of key sustainability issues for GM (Chapters 4 and 5).

Following the consultation phase, stakeholders have commented and reviewed the objectives and assessment criteria set out in section 6.2.2. Following a review of the comments received and the report updates, no changes are proposed to the objectives or assessment criteria. It is considered that the 18 objectives are still considered robust and appropriate for their purpose within the GMSF IA process.

6.2.2   Integrated Assessment objectives and assessment criteria

The table below presents the IA objectives and assessment criteria.

Table 47: GMSF IA objectives and assessment criteria

Ref	Objective	Assessment criteria
1	Provide a sustainable supply of housing land including for an appropriate mix of sizes, types,	Will the GMSF: Ensure an appropriate quantity of housing land to meet the objectively assessed 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 demand?

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Ref	Objective	Assessment criteria
	tenures in locations to meet housing need, and to support economic growth	Ensure housing land is well-connected with employment land, centres and green space or co-located where appropriate? Support improvements in the energy efficiency and resilience of the housing stock?
2	Provide a sustainable supply of employment land to ensure sustainable economic growth and job creation	Will the GMSF: Meet current and future demand for employment land across GM? Support education and training to provide a suitable labour force for future growth? Provide sufficient employment land in locations that are well-connected and well-served by infrastructure?
3	Ensure that there is sufficient coverage and capacity of transport and utilities to support growth and development	Will the GMSF: Ensure that the transport network can support and enable the anticipated scale and spatial distribution of development? Improve transport connectivity? Ensure that utilities / digital infrastructure can support and enable the anticipated scale and spatial distribution of development?
4	Reduce levels of deprivation and disparity	Will the GMSF: Reduce the proportion of people living in deprivation?

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Ref	Objective	Assessment criteria
		Support reductions in poverty (including child and fuel poverty), deprivation and disparity across the domains of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation?
5	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Will the GMSF: Foster good relations between different people? Ensure equality of opportunity and equal access to facilities/infrastructure for all? Ensure no discrimination based on 'protected characteristics', as defined in the Equality Act 2010? (Note that this assessment will be supported by an EqIA screening assessment, accompanying the IA Report) Ensure that the needs of different areas, (namely urban, suburban, urban fringe and rural) are equally addressed?
6	Support improved health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities	Will the GMSF: Support healthier lifestyles and support improvements in determinants of health? Reduce health inequalities within GM and with the rest of England? Promote access to green space?
7	Ensure access to and provision of appropriate social infrastructure	Will the GMSF: Ensure people are adequately served by key healthcare facilities, regardless of socio-economic status? Ensure sufficient access to educational facilities for all children? Promote access to and provision of appropriate community social infrastructure including playgrounds and sports facilities?

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Ref	Objective	Assessment criteria
		Please note that in In this instance social infrastructure is being used as a term to refer to schools, local healthcare services, playgrounds, public sports facilities, community buildings and land.
8	Support improved educational attainment and skill levels for all	Will the GMSF: Improve education levels of children in the area, regardless of their background? Improve educational and skill levels of the population of working age?
9	Promote sustainable modes of transport	Will the GMSF: Reduce the need to travel and promote efficient patterns of movement? Promote a safe and sustainable public transport network that reduces reliance on private motor vehicles? Support the use of sustainable and active modes of transport?
10	Improve air quality	Will the GMSF: Improve air quality within Greater Manchester, particularly in the 10 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)?
11	Conserve and enhance biodiversity, green infrastructure and geodiversity assets	Will the GMSF: Provide opportunities to enhance new and existing wildlife and geological sites? Avoid damage to or destruction of designated wildlife sites, habitats and species and protected and unique geological features? Support and enhance existing multifunctional green infrastructure and / or contribute towards the creation of new multifunctional green infrastructure?

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Ref	Objective	Assessment criteria
		Ensure access to green infrastructure providing opportunities for recreation, amenity and tranquillity?
12	Ensure communities, developments and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of expected climate change	Will the GMSF: Ensure that communities, existing and new developments and infrastructure systems are resilient to the predicted effects of climate change across GM?
13	Reduce the risk of flooding to people and property	Will the GMSF: Restrict the development of property in areas of flood risk? Ensure adequate measures are in place to manage existing flood risk? Ensure that development does not increase flood risk due to increased run-off rates? Ensure development is appropriately future proof to accommodate future levels of flood risk including from climate change?
14	Protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources	Will the GMSF: Encourage compliance with the Water Framework Directive? Promote management practices that will protect water features from pollution? Avoid consuming greater volumes of water resources than are available to maintain a healthy environment?

Ref	Objective	Assessment criteria
15	Increase energy efficiency, encourage low-carbon generation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Will the GMSF: 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? Promote a proactive reduction in direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions emitted across GM?
16	Conserve and/or enhance landscape, townscape, heritage assets and their setting and the character of GM	Will the GMSF: Improve landscape quality and the character of open spaces and the public realm? Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting? Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness?
17	Ensure that land resources are allocated and used in an efficient and sustainable manner to meet the housing and employment needs of GM, whilst reducing land contamination	Will the GMSF: Support the development of previously developed land and other sustainable locations? Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land / soil resources from inappropriate development? Encourage the redevelopment of derelict land, properties, buildings and infrastructure, returning them to appropriate uses? Support reductions in land contamination through the remediation and reuse of previously developed land?

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Ref	Objective	Assessment criteria
18	Promote sustainable consumption of resources and support the implementation of the waste hierarchy	Will the GMSF: Support the sustainable use of physical resources? Promote movement up the waste hierarchy? Promote reduced waste generation rates?

Where there may be uncertainty about the nature of an effect (e.g. whether it could be positive or negative, significant or not significant) this will be stated along with measures that could be taken to address this.

6.3 Mapping key issue topic areas and IA objectives

Table 48 maps between the high-level baseline and key issue topic areas and the defined IA objectives to highlight how each topic area has been directly reflected in the IA Framework. Shaded boxes indicate a relationship between the topic area and the IA objective.

Table 48: Mapping baseline and key issue topic areas and IA objectives (Note: It is recognised that there are potentially links between all topic areas. This table highlights those that are strongest with an X. The linkage sections under each baseline topic in Chapter 4 also describe these key relationships).

Baseline and key issue topic areas	GMSF IA Objectives																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Population and demographics	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Housing	x		x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Economy	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Employment	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								x	
Health	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Social infrastructure	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x		
Deprivation	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Transport	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x
Utilities	x	x	x	x					x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Air Quality	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x				x			x
Biodiversity and Geodiversity		x	x			x					x		x			x		
Greenhouse gas emissions	x	x	x	x					x	x		x		x	x		X	x
Green infrastructure	x	x	x	x		x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Climate change impacts and flood risk	x	x	x						x		x	x	x	x	x		x	
Land resources	x	x	x						x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

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Baseline and key issue topic areas	GMSF IA Objectives																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Landscape and built heritage	x	x	x	x							x					x	x	x
Extractive resources		x									x				x	x	x	x
Water resources	x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Waste management	x	x	x							x	x			x	x	x	x	x

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6.4   Review of the GMSF and GM Local Authority IA objectives

As part of the scoping process, the draft GMSF IA objectives have been compared to existing objectives developed by the each of the 10 GM planning authorities to assess their own plans and core strategies. The purpose of this review is to provide the authorities with an indication about how these objectives relate to those developed for this IA process. The results from this exercise are documented in Appendix B.

7   Summary and next steps

This report has defined the proposed scope of work for the IA of the GMSF. It contains a review of international, national and GM-level plans, programmes and strategies; a description of the current and, where possible, future baseline for GM; an identification of the key issues and sets out the IA Framework consisting of IA objectives and assessment criteria. This Scoping Report has been updated to ensure up-to-date information is being used to inform the IA framework of objectives and criteria; with this report providing the 2020 update.

The Scoping Report has been used to facilitate consultation with a range of consultees. The initial consultation took place in July 2015 for the statutory period of five weeks. Further consultation took place on the IA report as part of the 2019 Draft GMSF consultation. As a result of comments received, the scoping report has been updated to respond to comments. The responses to particular comments are noted separately (The consultation responses can be found at GMCA Responses (2019)).

Although the evidence has been updated, no changes to the IA objectives or criteria are recommended. It is noted that the declaration of climate emergencies by GMCA and the 10 local authorities, is the most significant shift since the previous update to the scoping report. The IA objectives and criteria particularly related to climate emergency have been carefully considered and it is concluded that no additions or changes are required.

Following the consultation, in accordance with the method outlined in Chapter 2, the IA process will continue to run in tandem with the development of the GMSF, helping to inform its development and provide third parties with an understanding of how decisions have been made.

Appendix A

Review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies

A1 International plans, programmes and strategies

A1.1 Sustainable development

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA	Source
EU Sustainable Development Strategy (EU SDS)	2009	EU SDS considers that there are strong links and impacts from urban development and spatial organisation on sustainable development, as well as on environmental quality, energy consumption, mobility, health and quality of life. The EU SDS put forward three spatial policy guidelines: Development of a balanced and polycentric urban system and a new urban-rural relationship; Securing parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge; and Sustainable development, prudent management and production of nature and cultural heritage.	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale. Generally informs nature of objectives.	EC

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A1.2   Air quality

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA	Source
EU National Emissions Ceilings Directive (2001/81/EC) (made into national law as the National Emission Ceilings Regulations 2002)	2001	The implementation of the directive requires that Member States develops national programmes in 2002 and, where needed, revise those plans in 2006 that aim at meeting fixed ceilings of national emissions by 2010 and therafter. Further Member States have to report their emission inventories to the EEA and the European Commission in order to monitor progress and verify compliance	There is an IA objective related to air quality	EC
The Air Quality Framework Directive 1996, and Air Quality	2008	Relevant objectives are to maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.	There is an IA objective related to air quality	EC

Directive (2008/50/EC) June 2008 (made into national law by The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010)				
EUNECE Gothenburg Protocol on National Emissions Reduction Targets	1999	Multi-pollutant protocol which sets emissions ceilings for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds and ammonia to be met by 2010. As of August 2014, the Protocol had been ratified by 25 states and the European Union.	There is an IA objective related to air quality	

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A1.3   Biodiversity

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA	Source
EC Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) (As amended by 97/62/EC) (Made into national law as the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (and amendments)	1992	Conserve wild flora, fauna and natural habitats of EU importance Encourage management of features of the landscape that are essential for migration of wild species Establish framework of protected areas to maintain biodiversity and promote conservation	The requirements of the Directive are addressed in the IA Framework with an objective on protecting and enhancing biodiversity	EC

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| The Ramsar Convention (formally, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat) | 1971 | The Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world". The Convention uses a broad definition of the types of wetlands covered in its mission. For the study, this includes lakes and rivers, swamps and marshes, wet grasslands and peatlands and human-made sites such as reservoirs. | Wetlands are considered as part of the biodiversity IA objective | RAMSAR.ORG |
| European Biodiversity Strategy | 2011 | This strategy is aimed at reversing biodiversity loss and speeding up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy. | Objective on protecting and enhancing biodiversity | EC |

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A1.4   Cultural Heritage

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA	Source
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention) ETS No 121	1987	Promote polices for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage	These plans are not directly relevant to the IA however, they are listed here because they provide the wider context for heritage considerations within the IA Framework.	EC
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention) ETS No. 66 (Revised)	1995	Conservation and enhancement of archaeological heritage	These plans are not directly relevant to the IA however, they are listed here because they provide the wider context for heritage considerations within the IA Framework.	EC

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| General Conference of UNESCO | 1972 | A single text was agreed on by all parties, and the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted | These plans are not directly relevant to the IA however, they are listed here because they provide the wider context for heritage considerations within the IA Framework. | EC |

A1.5   Greenhouse gas emissions and energy efficiency

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA	Source
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	1999	The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which commits its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets. Recognizing that developed countries are principally responsible for the current high levels of GHG emissions in the atmosphere as a result of more than 150 years of	Although not directly relevant to the IA, these provide context for the greenhouse gas emissions element of the IA Framework	UN

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		industrial activity, the Protocol places a heavier burden on developed nations under the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities." The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005. The detailed rules for the implementation of the Protocol were adopted at COP 7 in Marrakesh, Morocco, in 2001, and are referred to as the "Marrakesh Accords." Its first commitment period started in 2008 and ended in 2012.		
International Carbon Action Partnership (ICAP)	2007	ICAP is a partnership made up of public authorities and governments that have established or are actively pursuing carbon markets through mandatory cap and trade systems with an absolute cap. The partnership provides a forum to exchange knowledge and experiences. ICAP was established in Lisbon, Portugal on 29 October 2007 by Heads of national and regional Governments.	Although not directly relevant to the IA, these provide context for the greenhouse gas emissions element of the IA Framework	ICAP
EU Energy Efficiency Plan	2011	Energy efficiency is at the heart of the EU's Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and of the transition to a resource efficient economy. Energy efficiency is one of the most cost effective ways to enhance	IA objective related to energy efficiency	EU

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		security of energy supply, and to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants. The European Union has set itself a target for 2020 of saving 20% of its primary energy consumption compared to projections.		
National Emissions Ceiling (NEC) Directive (2016/2284)	2016	The Directive calls for the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants. It states that each Member State should draw up, adopt and implement a national air pollution control programme, aiming to comply with emission reduction commitments and to contribute effectively to the achievement of air quality objectives.	IA objective related to greenhouse gas emissions	EU
Paris Agreement	2015	The Paris Agreement set to build upon the earlier Kyoto Protocol, designed by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in an effort to reduce carbon emissions globally. It has currently been signed by 197 countries and ratified by 189. The Agreement is legally binding, committing countries that have signed to prevent global temperatures from rising by 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.	IA objective related to greenhouse gas emissions	UN

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A1.6 Landscape and the built environment

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA	Source
The European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) ETS No 176	2004	Encourage the adoption of polices relating to the protection, management and planning of landscapes	IA objective related to conservation and enhancement of landscape and townscape character	EC

A1.7 Water resources

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA	Source
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	2000	The Directive seeks to: - Prevent further deterioration and protect and enhance status of aquatic ecosystems and wetlands	IA objective related to water quality	EC

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(made into national law through The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003)		Promote sustainable water use (reduce pollutants of waters) Contribute to mitigating effects of floods and droughts Prevent further deterioration and risk of pollution in ground waters		
European Floods Directive 2007 (2007/60/EC) (made into national law through the Flood Risk Regulations 2009)	2007	Requires Local Authorities to feed in to the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, as well as the Local Flood Risk Strategy, and ensure that objectives within Local Plans compliment the objectives of the Directive.	IA objective related to flood risk	EC

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A1.8   Waste

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA	Source
Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC and daughter directives such as Landfill Directive 99/31/EC (made into national law through The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011)	1999 (and 2008)	Limit waste production through the promotion of clean technology and reusable or recyclable products. Promote prevention, recycling and conservation of waste with the view to re-use. Waste should be managed with minimal environmental impact.	IA objective related to waste generation and management issues as well as extractive resources	EC

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| Mining Waste Directive 2006/21/EC (made into national law through Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010) | 2006 | Waste from extractive operations (i.e. waste from extraction and processing of mineral resources) is one of the largest waste streams in the EU.

The Directive's overall objective is to provide for measures to prevent or reduce as far as possible any adverse effects on the environment as well as any resultant risk to human health from the management of waste from the extractive industries. | IA objective related to waste generation and management issues as well as extractive resources | EC |

A1.9   Pollution control

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA	Source
Integrated Pollution Prevention	1996	The Directive contains basic rules for integrated permits, which cover the whole environmental performance of Plants i.e. emissions to air, water and land, generation of	Objectives related to water quality and ground contamination	EC

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Control Directive - 1996/61/EC (Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2000)		waste, use of raw materials, energy efficiency, noise, prevention of accidents, risk management, etc. The permits must be based on the concept of Best Available Technique (BAT).		

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A2   National plans, programmes and strategies

A2.1   Transport

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
The Northern Powerhouse: One Agenda, One Economy, One North (The Northern Transport Strategy)	2015	Transport vision to maximise the economic potential of the North by: transforming city to city rail through both HS2 and a new TransNorth system; deliver the full HS2 'Y' network; invest in the North's Strategic Road Network (SRN); set out a clearly prioritised multimodal freight strategy; pursue better connections to Manchester Airport (and other airports); develop integrated and smart ticket structures.	Included for context	Transport for the North
Road to Zero Next steps towards cleaner road	2018	This strategy sets out the government's ambition for at least 50% of new car sales and up to 40% of new vans to be part of the ultra low emissions vehicle group by 2030.	IA objective on sustainable	DfT, OLEV

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
transport and delivering our Industrial Strategy		This commitment requires steps to enable massive roll-out of infrastructure to support electric vehicles	transport and air quality	

A2.2   Health and wellbeing

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Play Strategy for England	2008	Strategy aims to ensure that play spaces are attractive, welcoming, engaging and accessible for all local children and young people, including disabled children, and children from minority groups in the community.	IA objective on social infrastructure includes consideration of play facilities	DCMS

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: our strategy for public health in England	2010	The plans set out in this White Paper put local communities at the heart of public health. The Government intends to end central control and give local government the freedom, responsibility and funding to innovate and develop their own ways of improving public health in their area.	Inclusion of IA objectives that aim to improve human health and reduce health inequalities	PHE
Public Health White Paper	2011	The white paper is designed to build on the successes of previous governments whilst addressing some of the key problems experienced by the NHS over the previous years.	Inclusion of IA objectives that aim to improve human health and reduce health inequalities	DoH
Health and Social Care Act	2012	The Act seeks to address the issues facing the NHS and the need for it to change to meet the challenges it f aces. The Health and Social Care Act puts clinicians at the centre of commissioning, frees up providers to innovate, empowers patients and gives a new focus to public health.	Inclusion of IA objectives that aim to improve human health and reduce health inequalities	DoH

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Confident Communities, Brighter Futures	2010	This report is part of a continuing programme of action to improve the mental health and well-being of the whole population.	Inclusion of IA objectives that aim to improve human health and reduce health inequalities	HM Government

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A2.3   Housing and communities

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
The Housing Act	2004	The Housing Act reinforces the role of Councils as strategic enablers with an overview of both public and private sector properties in their area. The Act contains: • Extra powers to license private landlords, especially those of houses • in multiple occupation; • Changes in the way homes are judged as suitable to meet the needs • of the occupier by means of risk assessment; • Modernising the right to buy policy to combat profiteering;	IA objective related to housing provision	HM Government

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		• Home Information Packs to simplify the buying and selling of • property; • Increase to the qualifying period for council tenants considering purchasing their property under Right To Buy, and also repayment of discounts.		
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future	2003	• To ensure that all tenants have a decent home by 2010. • To improve conditions for vulnerable people in private accommodation. • To ensure all tenants, social and private, get an excellent service from their landlord. • To ensure all communities have a clean, safe and attractive environment in which people can take pride.	IA objective related to housing provision	ODPM

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		• Low demand and abandonment - bring back life to those cities where there is low demand for housing, and where homes have been abandoned. • Land, countryside and rural communities - Ensure that in tackling housing shortages the countryside is protected and enhanced rather than creating urban sprawl. • Address housing needs of rural communities who are often the guardians of the countryside.		
Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England	2011	The Housing Strategy sets out a package of reforms to: • get the housing market moving again • lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable • housing market in the future	IA objective related to housing provision	DCLG

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		• support choice and quality for tenants • improve environmental standards and design quality. The new strategy addresses concerns across the housing market making it easier to secure mortgages on new homes, improving fairness in social housing and ensuring homes that have been left empty for years are lived in once again.		
Planning for the Future White Paper	2020	Sets out the government's plans for housing and planning following the announcements in the 2020 Budget. The Budget has outlined new funding for: • an extension of the Affordable Homes Programme with a new, multi-year settlement of £12 billion	IA objective related to housing provision	Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Gov.

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		• over £1 billion of allocations from the Housing Infrastructure Fund to build nearly 70,000 new homes in high demand areas across the country • nearly £650 million of funding to help rough sleepers into permanent accommodation		

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A2.4   Air quality

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Clean Air Act 1993	1993	The Act seeks to consolidate the Clean Air Acts of 1956 and 1968. It considers dark smoke, furnaces, etc.	An IA objective related to air quality has been included	HM Gov.
Part IV of the Environment Act 1995	1995	Requires local authorities in the UK to review air quality in their area and designate air quality management areas if improvements are necessary. Where an air quality management area is designated, local authorities are also required to work towards the Strategy's objectives prescribed in regulations for that purpose. An air quality action plan describing the pollution reduction measures must then be put in place.	An IA objective related to air quality has been included	HM Gov.

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		These plans contribute to the achievement of air quality limit values at local level.		
The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010	2010	Regulations which set thresholds and criteria for the assessment of ambient air quality.	An IA objective related to air quality has been included	HM Gov.
Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate	2010	Summarises the main issues concerning air pollution and outlines how to utilise interconnections between measures to address air pollution and climate change.	An IA objective related to air quality has been included	Defra
National Air Quality Strategy for England,	2011	The National Air Quality Strategy sets objective values for eight key pollutants, as a tool to help local authorities manage local air	An IA objective related to air	Defra

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.		quality improvements in accordance with the EU Air Quality Directive and associated Regulations. The key pollutants are: • Particles - PM10 and PM2.5; • Nitrogen dioxide (*for nitrogen oxides); • Ozone*; • Sulphur dioxide*; • Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons; • Benzene; • 1, 3 butadiene; • Carbon monoxide; • Lead.	quality has been included	

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Air Quality Plan for Nitrogen Dioxide in the UK 2017	2017	Plan for tackling roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations, supporting the Environment Act 1995 air quality directions.	An IA objective related to air quality has been included	Defra

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A2.5   Biodiversity

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Wildlife and Countryside Act	1981	Covers: SSSIs, SPAs and RAMSAR sites. Also includes schedules on birds, animals, plants and invasive species. Protection may include prohibition of some or all of: killing, injuring, disturbing, taking, sale/barter or possession of species.	The IA includes an objective relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity	Natural England
The Hedgerows Regulations	1997	Allows the identification of important hedgerows and requires permission to remove them without permission from the local planning authority.	The IA includes an objective relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity	Natural England

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations	2003	Established post Water Framework Directive. Resulted in the establishment of river basin districts in England and Wales and river basin management plans for each.	The IA includes an objective relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity	Natural England
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act	2006	Came into force on 1st Oct 2006. Section 40 of the Act requires all public bodies to have regard to biodiversity conservation when carrying out their functions. This is commonly referred to as the 'Biodiversity duty'	The IA includes an objective relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity	Natural England

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		This duty extends to all public bodies the biodiversity duty of section 74 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW), which placed a duty on Government and Ministers. The aim of the biodiversity duty is to raise the profile of biodiversity in England and Wales, so that the conservation of biodiversity becomes properly embedded in all relevant policies and decisions made by public authorities.		
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (the Habitats Regulations) as amended by the	2010	The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites. Under the Regulations, competent authorities i.e. any Minister, government department, public body, or person holding public	The IA includes an objective relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity	JNCC

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012		office, have a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive.		
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework	2012	This supersedes the UK BAP (1994). The framework shows how the work of the four UK countries joins up with work at a UK level to achieve the 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets' and the aims of the EU biodiversity strategy. It identifies the activities required to complement the country biodiversity strategies, and where work in the country strategies contributes to international obligations.	The IA includes an objective relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity	JNCC
Making Space for Nature: A review of England's		Review of ecological networks across England. Makes a number of recommendations around network connectivity, site/habitat	The IA includes an objective relating to the	Defra

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network		restoration/enhancement, access and maximising ecosystem services.	protection and enhancement of biodiversity	
Enabling a Natural Capital Approach	2020	The framework utilises data, guidance and tools to support understanding of natural capital and how it can be accounted for. The approach aims to identify new evidence and areas of development, update guidance and tools for developers and build capacity with a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis and risk assessment and understanding to assess and value the natural environment through common guidance.	The IA includes an objective relating to conserving and enhancing biodiversity	MHCLG
Environment Bill	2020	Following on from the government's 25 Year Environment Plan, The Environment Bill sets out how the plan to protect and improve the natural environment in the UK. Areas of focus include	IA objective on biodiversity/GI	Defra

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		resource and waste management, air quality improvements, sustainable water resources delivery, natural restoration and chemical regulation, translating these goals into steps that local authorities can take to respond to challenges at a local level.		

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A2.6   Climate change and flood risk

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Climate Change Act	2008	The Climate Change Act was passed in 2008 and established a framework to develop an economically credible emissions reduction path. The Climate Change Act includes the following: It includes the Adaptation Sub-Committee (ASC) which scrutinises and advises on the Government's programme for adapting to climate change. A National Adaptation Plan requires the Government to assess the UK's risks from climate change, prepare a strategy to address them, and encourage critical organisations to do the same. For more detail, visit the UK adaptation policy page.	IA objectives related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	CCC

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
The Flood Risk Regulations	2009	The purpose of these regulations is to transpose the EC Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks) into domestic law and to implement its provisions. In particular, it places duties on the Environment Agency and local authorities to prepare flood risk assessments, flood risk maps and flood risk management plans.	IA objective related to reducing flood risk	Defra
Flood & Water Management Act	2010	Seeks to "localise" responsibility for flood risk, particularly from ordinary watercourses. Key policies within the act include: providing the Environment Agency with an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk management and unitary and county councils to lead in managing the risk of all local floods; encouraging the uptake of sustainable drainage systems and providing for unitary and county councils to adopt SUDS for new	IA objective related to reducing flood risk	Defra

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		developments and redevelopments; introduce an improved risk based approach to reservoir safety		
Climate Resilient Infrastructure	2011	Alongside the transition to a low carbon society, increasing infrastructure's resilience to climate change impacts is a high priority for the Government, to help protect the economy and its future growth.	IA objective on resilience to climate impacts	Defra
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017	2017	Outlines the UK and Devolved Governments' views on key climate change risks and opportunities. Highlights six priority risk areas including health and wellbeing from high temperatures.	IA objective on resilience to climate impacts	Defra

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
The National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting	2018	Sets out UK strategy for adapting both to climate change already occurring and that which may be seen in the future. Its focus is on actions set out in the 2017 Climate Change Risk Assessment in order to make the country more resilient to climate change.	IA objective on resilience to climate impacts	Defra
2018 UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Final Figures	2020	This publication provides the latest estimates of 1990-2018 UK territorial greenhouse gas emissions, which are presented in carbon dioxide equivalent units (CO2e)	IA objectives related to climate change	BEIS

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Clean Growth Strategy	2017	This strategy explains that clean growth, that is economic growth without a corresponding increase in carbon emissions, is at the heart of the UK's Industrial Strategy. This strategy aligns with the Paris Agreement, to set out government proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy through the 2020s.	IA objectives related to climate change	BEIS
Clean Air Strategy	2019	This strategy complements the Industrial Strategy, Clean Growth Strategy and 25 Year Environment Plan to show how the government plans to tackle all sources of air pollution, meeting WHO air pollution guidelines.	IA objectives related to air quality	Defra, MHCLG, DfT, DHSC, BEIS, HM Treasury

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A2.7   Geology, groundwater and contaminated land

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Environmental Protection Act	1990	Establishes a legal framework for dealing with control of emissions to the environment in England.	IA objectives related to emissions to land, air and water	Defra

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A2.8   Greenhouse gas emissions and energy

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Energy White Paper: meeting the energy challenge	2007	The Energy White Paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy to respond to changing circumstances and address the long term energy challenges faced now and in the future including; • tackling climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions both within the UK and abroad; and • Ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel	IA objectives related to emissions, energy efficiency and renewable energy	DECC
Climate Change Act	2008	The Climate Change Act was passed in 2008 and established a framework to develop an economically credible emissions reduction path. The Climate Change Act includes the following:	IA objectives related to emissions, energy	HM Gov.

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		2050 Target. The act commits the UK to reducing emissions by at least 80% in 2050 from 1990 levels. Carbon Budgets. The Act requires the Government to set legally binding 'carbon budgets'. The Committee on Climate Change was set up to advise the Government on emissions targets, and report to Parliament on progress made in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	efficiency and renewable energy	
Planning and Energy Act 2008	2008	An Act to enable local planning authorities to set requirements for energy use and energy efficiency in local plans. States that a local planning authority in England may in their development plan documents include policies imposing reasonable requirements for a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable or low carbon sources.	IA objectives related to emissions, energy efficiency and renewable energy	HM Gov.

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
UK Renewable Energy Strategy	2009	Sets out path for meeting legally binding target to ensure 15% of our energy comes from renewable sources by 2020. It puts forward a path to achieving this including the balance of technologies that is most likely to achieve the goal: • More than 30% of our electricity generated from renewables – much of this will be from wind power but • biomass, hydro and wave will also play an important role • 12% of our heat generated from renewables – range of sources including biomass, biogas, solar and heat • pumps • 10% of transport energy from renewables	IA objectives related to emissions, energy efficiency and renewable energy	DECC

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		• It sets out the Government's strategic role as well as a number of detailed actions.		
The Carbon Plan	2011	This plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of the Government's energy policy: to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households • Low carbon buildings • Low carbon transport • Low carbon industry • Agriculture, land use, forestry and waste	IA objectives related to emissions, energy efficiency and renewable energy	DECC

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
The National Emission Ceilings Regulations 2018	2018	Requires an inventory of emissions be prepared each year of pollutants contained in Table 1 of Schedule 1. Every two years after that date, a projection must be prepared and updated of pollutants set out in Table 1 of Schedule 1. For each year up to 2019, the total anthropogenic emissions occurring within the UK for each pollutant in Table 1 of Schedule 3 must not exceed the amount specified. From 2020 to 2029, the total anthropogenic emissions occurring within the UK must not exceed the percentage of base year emissions specified for that pollutant in Table 2 of Schedule 3. In 2030 and each subsequent year, the total anthropogenic emissions occurring within the UK must not exceed the percentage of base year emissions specified for that pollutant in Table 3 of Schedule 3.	IA objectives related to emissions, energy efficiency and renewable energy	HM Gov.

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A2.9   Landscape and the built environment

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; and Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	1990	Acts which seek to protect specials sites, buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.	IA includes an objective which considers heritage assets	HM Gov.

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW)	2000	Under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW), the public can walk freely on mapped areas of mountain, moor, heath, down-land and registered common land without having to stick to paths. People across England now have approximately 865,000 hectares of land across which they can walk, ramble, run, explore, climb and watch wildlife as they are given the freedom to access land, without having to stay on paths. The new rights, for which people have been campaigning for over 100 years, came into effect across all of England on 31 October 2005.	Included under IA objective on biodiversity as assessment criteria on access to green infrastructure	Natural England

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
25 Year Environment Plan	2018	This plan sets out government action and 25-year goals to help the natural world regain and retain good health. These goals include: • Clean air • Clean and plentiful water • Thriving plants and wildlife • A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought • Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently • Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment • Mitigating and adapting to climate change	IA includes objectives on biodiversity/GI, heritage assets and climate change	HM Gov.

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		• Minimising waste • Managing exposure to chemicals • Enhancing biosecurity		
National Design Guide	2019	This guide forms part of the government's planning practice guidance, defining the characteristics of a well-designed place and how this can be achieved in practice	IA objectives on housing, heritage assets, landscape and resource use	MHCLG

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A2.10   Waste

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Waste Directive 2011	2011	Translates EU Waste Framework Directive into UK law. It provides the legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, and includes a common definition of waste.	IA Framework objectives on waste management and resource use	HM Gov.
Hazardous Waste Regulations	2005	Requires producers of waste to register with the EA where a premises produces over 200kg	Not directly relevant but provides context to IA objective on waste management	Defra

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
National Waste Management Plan	2013	This plan meets the requirements of Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive. It provides an overview of waste management in England. Obligations under Article 28 which the plan meets include: • Objectives and measures on packaging waste • Measure to promote high quality recycling • Measures to encourage the separation of bio-waste	IA Framework objectives on waste management and resource use	Defra
National Waste and Resource Strategy	2018	This strategy, in line with the 25 Year Environment Plan, sets out how the English government plans to double resource productivity and eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds (including plastic waste) by 2050. The strategy sets out how to tackle 3 key concerns:	IA objectives related to waste management and resource use	HM Gov.

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		• preserve our stock of material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy • minimise the damage caused to our natural environment by reducing and managing waste safely and carefully • deal with waste crime		

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A2.11   Water resources

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Control of Pollution Act	1974	The Act makes provision with respect to waste disposal, water pollution, noise, atmospheric pollution and public health; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.	IA objectives related to pollution to water, air and land	Defra
Water Resources Act	1991	Covers the procedures for appeals in respect of licences to abstract water and licences to impound the flow of inland waters that have been issued by the Environment Agency. The correct / updated procedures to be followed are set out in The Water Resources (Abstraction and Impounding) Regulations 2006, SI 2006 No. 641 and are made under the provisions of	IA objectives related to water quality and consumption	Defra

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		Section 43 of the Water Resources Act 1991 as amended by the Environment Act 1995 and Water Act 2003.		

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A3 Regional plans, programmes and strategies

A3.1 Water resources

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme be addressed in the IA	Source
North West River Basin Management Plan	2015	This report defines the current state and pressures on the North West river environments, as well as detailing progress since the 2009 plan. It references several other North West river basin district assessment reports.	IA objectives on water quality and consumption, pollution	Defra
United Utilities Drought Plan	2018	This plan outlines United Utilities approach in water management, to ensure supply can be met across the North West even in a drought.	IA objectives on water and resource use	UU
United Utilities Water Resources Management Plan	2019	This plan defines United Utilities strategy to ensure there is adequate water supply between 2020 and 2045. This includes proposals to deal with drought, increased demand and leakages.	IA objectives on water and resource use	UU

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A3.2   Transport

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme be addressed in the IA	Source
Strategic Transport Plan	2019	This Plan outlines how an investment programme in the North, which has historically lost out, can contribute towards massive economic growth by improving transport across the region.	IA objectives on transport	TfN

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A4   Greater Manchester plans, programmes and strategies

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Greater Manchester Digital Strategy (Blueprint)	2020	Sets out GM's digital, creative and tech ambitions. This revised strategy reflects that digital technology will underpin the CA's ambitions to improve the lives of citizens and boost the economy. Digital is considered to be a key driver for economic, social, environmental and inclusion aspirations for GM.	Strategy relates to several areas of the IA including objectives on economic growth, job creation, and utilities	GMCA
Greater Manchester Culture Strategy	2019	Sets out GM's cultural aspirations regarding organisations, artists and partners across GM to develop the region's creativity and identify further.	IA objectives on health and wellbeing of population, social infrastructure, and job growth	GMCA
Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy	2019	This Local Industrial Strategy seeks to deliver an economy fir for the future. It represents a strong partnership between local leaders and government, setting forth the plan to achieve aspirations from the	Strategy relates to several areas of the IA including objectives on economic growth, job creation, utilities and housing.	GMCA and HM Gov.

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		national Industrial Strategy. It ultimately aims to contribute to the prosperity of GM.		
Five-Year Environment Plan for Greater Manchester 2019-2024	2019	The Plan sets out the near-term approach to tackle urgent and significant environmental challenges in GM. The global impacts of climate change and environmental degradation have been widely acknowledged as among the greatest economic and public health threats. The plan is therefore about meeting environmental responsibilities, alongside securing the economic future and wellbeing of GM.	IA objectives on sustainable transport, air quality, climate change, biodiversity, health and job creation	GMCA
Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Management Framework	2018	Provides a spatial framework for FRM across Greater Manchester, highlighting the key strategic flood risks including cross-boundary issues within and outside the City Region and recommending key priorities for intervention taking account of previous, existing and planned interventions delivered or to be delivered by Risk Management Authorities (RMAs).	IA objective on flood risk	GMCA

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Greater Manchester Strategy	2017	The Strategy's vision seeks to make Greater Manchester one of the best places in the world to grow up, get on and grow old. It envisages GM as a place where children are given the best start in life, where people are proud to live. It aims to create a place where people live healthy lives. GM also aims to be at the forefront of action on climate change and to be a place of ideas and invention, with a modern and productive economy. Thus, the ten priorities in the Strategy reflect the life journey.	Strategy relates to several areas of the IA including objectives on economic growth, job creation, utilities and housing.	GMCA
Greater Manchester Infrastructure Framework 2040	2019	The GM Infrastructure Framework is a precursor to the GM Infrastructure Strategy. The need for an Infrastructure Strategy was set out within the Greater Manchester Strategy (GMS). This framework sets out the approach the strategy will take in order to establish the potential high-level	Framework relates to several areas of the IA including objectives on energy, sustainable transport, utilities and flood risk	GMCA

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		approach to enabling the future for GM's infrastructure. It focuses on the physical infrastructure broadly in line with the National Infrastructure Commission.		
Greater Manchester Third Local Transport Plan	2011	The LTP aims to make it easier for people to travel across Greater Manchester over the next few years and beyond. It aims to provide a viable, sustainable and accessible transport network capable of supporting the region's economic growth long into the future. It also aims to reduce the impact that transport has on the environment and help to improve health by reducing accidents and encouraging 'active travel'. Note that the GM Air Quality Strategy and Action Plan is incorporated into the LTP.	IA objectives on sustainable transport and local air quality.	TfGM
Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040	2017	This strategy sets out the transport vision for Greater Manchester to have 'world class connections that support long-term sustainable economic growth and access to opportunity for all' by 2040. This includes:	IA objectives on sustainable transport and local air quality.	

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		supporting sustainable economic growth, improving quality of life for all, protecting our environment, and developing an innovative city-region.		
Greater Manchester Rail Policy 2012-2024	2012	This rail policy aims to achieve a rail network in GM that can meet the needs of business and individuals. With a timeframe from 2012 to 2024 the Policy is intended to inform GM's contribution to the development of the Industry Plan and the HLOS (High Level Output Statement) 2 and 3 (the Government's proposals for those improvements it wants to buy between 2014-19 and 2019-2024). It also forms the basis for discussions with bidders for future rail franchises.	IA objectives on sustainable transport and local air quality.	TfGM
Greater Manchester Growth Plan	2011	Its primary purpose is to help drive the polity – local, central government, business – towards the decisions the evidence suggests need to be taken to help drive economic growth. The Growth Plan includes 10 hard	The growth plan is relates to several IA objectives – on economic growth, jobs and utilities in particular	AGMA

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		hitting recommendations for steps by public and private sector partners in Manchester and national Government to accelerate economic growth. It emphasises the role that infrastructure plays in driving competitiveness and economic growth. Investment in utilities infrastructure, such as energy, water / wastewater and digital communications is required to meet existing needs and to support future growth.		
Greater Manchester Growth Deal	2014	Sets out a multi-million-pound investment programme that will support further economic growth across Greater Manchester.	Included for context	Central government
Greater Manchester Devolution Deal		Devolution deal for GM. Grants new powers (including transport, strategic planning, housing investment, police and crime commissioner powers) to a new, directly elected Mayor. Grants Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) power relating to	Included for context	Central government

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		devolved business support budgets; Apprenticeship Grant for Employers; Further Education (FE) provision within Greater Manchester; integration of health and social care across Greater Manchester.		
Greater Manchester Growth and Reform Plan	2014	The plan sets out priorities across GM aiming to achieve a net contribution from GM to the UK economy by 2020. This includes financial, growth and reform proposals as well as mechanisms for delivery.	IA objectives on growth and employment included in IA Framework	AGMA
Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan	2013	The plan sets out the plan for mineral development in GM. It sets out to provide a minerals spatial planning framework which takes into account the unique features of Greater Manchester. This framework will facilitate economic development, whilst ensuring that the environment and community are protected from the impacts of minerals developments in order to deliver a steady and sustainable supply of minerals, safeguard mineral resources, enable Greater Manchester to	IA objective on sustainable consumption of resources	AGMA

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		contribute to its sub-regional apportionment of aggregates and facilitate greater use of recycled aggregates and secondary mineral products.		
Greater Manchester's Climate Change Implementation Plan	2012	This Plan sets out actions to deliver the transition to a low carbon economy in GM.	IA objectives related to emissions reduction, energy efficiency and renewable energy.	AGMA
Greater Manchester 5 Year Environment Plan	2019	The Plan outlines the aim to be carbon neutral by 2038 and the required actions in a mission orientated approach to achieve this goal for the next 5 years. The plan sets out 5 challenges for the city region including mitigation climate change, air quality, production and consumption of resources, natural environment, resilience and adaptation to the impacts of climate change.	IA objectives related to climate change, renewable energy, the natural environment, consumption of resources and air quality	GMCA

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Greater Manchester Low-Emission Strategy	2016	This strategy aims to improve air quality and reduce carbon emissions. It is intended to be a long-term and sustainable approach to support economic, social and environmental ambitions in Greater Manchester.	IA objectives related to emissions reduction, energy efficiency and renewable energy.	GMCA
Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan 2016-2021	2016	This action plan involved a review of strategies, policies and plans which tackle air quality in order to develop a clear, robust set of actions. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) have been defined to help categorise improvement actions to the means which they could improve air quality: 1. Reduce traffic 2. Increase efficiency 3. Improve fleet	IA objective related to air quality and transport	GMCA
Greater Manchester Climate Change and Low Emissions	2016	This plan builds upon existing work and sets out priorities to 2020 and beyond. It includes actions to address climate change and improve GM's air quality.	IA objectives related to emissions reduction,	GMCA

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Implementation Plan (2016-2020)			energy efficiency and renewable energy	
Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester	2008	Document identifies priority areas for GI across GM and identifies relationships with other plans. Recommends next steps to improve GI assets.	IA objective related to green infrastructure	AGMA
An Ecological Framework for Greater Manchester	2008	The development of an Ecological Framework for Greater Manchester has three main Aims: 1. To conserve and enhance biological diversity in Greater Manchester by informing and underpinning efforts to repair, create and connect habitats. 2. To promote the need for pro-active nature conservation in Greater Manchester, including habitat creation and repair.	IA objective related to biodiversity protection and enhancement	AGMA

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		3. To contribute to national and sub-regional land-use planning obligations and contribute to the requirement to achieve a step change increase in biodiversity resources.		
Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan	2009	The Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan (GM BAP) aims to provide an overarching document for biodiversity across all ten districts. The overall aim of the Greater Manchester Action Plan is: "To promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of biological diversity in Greater Manchester for current and future generations"		AGMA
Greater Manchester Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan (Quarries)	2011	The plan sets objective and targets related to the preservation and enhancement of geodiversity at GM quarry sites. These include objectives related to data collection, educational value and biodiversity.	IA objective related to geodiversity assets	AGMA

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan	2012	The purpose of the plan is to set out a waste planning strategy to 2027 which enables the adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations for local authority collected, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition and hazardous wastes.	IA objective related to resource use and the waste hierarchy	AGMA
Greater Manchester Surface Water Management Plan	2012	The strategic flood risk assessment focuses on the identification of potential areas of significant risk, known as 'surface water hotspots'. A key output is the Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Map, an interactive digital mapping application presenting the modelled surface water flooding outputs, receptor information.	IA objectives linked to flood risk and climate change adaptation	AGMA
Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation	2012	Report summarising the key aspects of the urban historic landscape character of each district. It also gives a detailed account of the methodology and showcases some of the ways in which the data can be used.	IA includes an objective which considers heritage assets	GMAU

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Greater Manchester Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	2019	Strategic Flood Risk Assessments are required to inform Integrated Assessments. The Level 1 was produced in two parts: Part 1 (Main Report) and Part 2 (Framework).	IA objectives on climate change and flood risk	GMCA
Greater Manchester Natural Capital Investment Plan	2019	This plan comprises 3 key components to identify: • A pipeline of potential project types which need investment; • Finance models to facilitate private sector investment and the role of public sector, and • Recommendations to put the plan into practice over the next 5 years.	Several IA objectives related to resource use, health and the environment	GMCA
Guidance for Greater Manchester - Embedding Green Infrastructure Principles	2019	This project aimed to inform the GMSF's policies on Green Infrastructure, by mapping community needs for GI across Greater Manchester. The output is guidance for the 10 LPAs to embed this into their local planning approaches.	IA objectives related to green infrastructure	WSP

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Greater Manchester's Walking and Cycling Investment Plan: Change a region to change a nation	2020	In line with the 2040 Transport Strategy, this plan sets out the case for greater investment in the Bee Network to promote cycling and walking, with the aim of delivering the full Bee Network within 10 years.	IA objectives on sustainable transport	GMCA
All Our Trees – Greater Manchester's Tree and Woodland Strategy	2020	This strategy emphasises the importance of protecting and enhancing woodland areas. It is designed to protect and enhance the natural capital in Greater Manchester, this is set out in 5 sections that cover the existing evidence base, shortfalls in green infrastructure and guidance and best practice related to maximising the benefits of trees and woodlands.	IA objective related to biodiversity protection and enhancement	City of Trees
Greater Manchester Population Health Plan	2017	This plan explains the challenges to delivering better healthcare across Greater Manchester, both now and in future. It links to several wider strategies across the	IA objectives related to health and wellbeing	GMHSCP

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		region, producing 5 objectives to improve the health of Greater Manchester residents.		
Greater Manchester Spatial Energy Plan: Evidence Base Study	2016	This study reviewed the energy use and energy systems in place across Greater Manchester to inform future energy planning priorities and policies within the GMSF.	IA objectives related to energy, resource use and greenhouse gas emissions	

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A5 Review of development plan positions across GM

The following section provides a review of development plan positions across the ten Greater Manchester districts. The districts will update their Local Plans following the adoption of the GMSF, and not in advance of this although work is currently being undertaken. This review is based on the existing adopted development plans and not any emerging information.

District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
Bolton	Core Strategy Adopted March 2011 Allocations Plan – Adopted December 2014	The two plans share a spatial vision and objectives. The spatial vision can be summarised as • Bolton town centre will continue to be a vibrant mix of uses and will be the principal location for retailing, leisure, cultural and civic activities • Renewal areas will be transformed by new investment and development • The M61 corridor will be the focus for manufacturing and distribution development • The high-quality visual environments of the outer areas of the borough will be protected and enhanced	Employment land – Between 145 and 165ha up to 2026; this implies and annual average of at least 8ha Housing – Additional provision of 694 dwellings per annum between 2008 and 2026; an overall total of 12,492 additional dwellings **AMR 2018/19**

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		• Bolton will be playing its full part in achieving the economic, environmental and social potential of Greater Manchester and the North West. **Healthy Bolton** **Strategic Objective 1** To maximise access to health facilities, sporting and recreation facilities, and to supplies of fresh food, especially for those living in the most deprived areas, and to increase opportunities for walking and cycling. **Achieving Bolton** **Strategic Objective 2** To provide everyone in Bolton with the chance to learn, by locating over-16 education provision in Bolton town centre, and transforming Bolton's schools and colleges with new buildings and improved services. **Prosperous Bolton** **Strategic Objective 3** To take advantage of the economic opportunities presented by Bolton town centre and the M61 corridor, and ensure that these	Total housing completions of housing allocations 2018/19: **167** Total remaining capacity of housing allocation sites at April 2019: **3,988** Remaining developable capacity of employment allocations 2018: **85.27-100ha**

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		opportunities benefit everybody in Bolton, including those people living in the most deprived areas. **Strategic Objective 4** To create a transformed and vibrant Bolton town centre. **Strategic Objective 5** To ensure that Bolton takes full economic advantage of its location in the Greater Manchester City Region. **Strategic Objective 6** To ensure that transport infrastructure supports all the aspects of the spatial vision, and that new development is in accessible locations and makes the best use of existing infrastructure. **Strategic Objective 7** To ensure that Bolton provides for sustainable waste management. **Strategic Objective 8** To ensure that Bolton provides minerals to support economic growth in an environmentally sustainable way. **Safe Bolton**	

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		Strategic Objective 9	
		To reduce crime and the fear of crime and improve road safety by ensuring that neighbourhoods are attractive and well designed.	
		Cleaner and Greener Bolton	
		Strategic Objective 10	
		To minimise Bolton's contribution to climate change and mitigate and adapt to its adverse effects.	
		Strategic Objective 11	
		To conserve and enhance the best of Bolton's built heritage and landscapes, and improve the quality of open spaces and the design of new buildings.	
		Strategic Objective 12	
		To protect and enhance Bolton's biodiversity.	
		Strategic Objective 13	
		To reduce the likelihood and manage the impacts of flooding in Bolton, and to minimise potential flooding to areas downstream.	
		Strong and Confident Bolton	
		Strategic Objective 14	
		To provide housing that meets the needs of everybody, reflecting	

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		the needs of an ageing population and a growth in the number of households. **Strategic Objective 15** To focus new housing in the existing urban area, especially in Bolton town centre, council-owned housing areas and in mixed-use developments on existing older industrial sites. **Strategic Objective 16** To develop mixed communities which encourage community cohesion and ensure access for all to community and cultural facilities.	
Bury	Current Development Plan - Unitary Development Plan (1997) Core Strategy – Withdrawn – March 2015 Local Plan in preparation: Issues and Options consultation: 2017	<ins>**UDP Strategic Objectives:**</ins> **Strengthen the local economy** Industrial and commercial development will be encouraged in appropriate locations to diversify and strengthen the local economy where possible. Office developments will be encouraged and will normally be located in or adjacent to town centres, commercial areas or on purpose-built business parks providing a high quality environment.	Provision will be made for a minimum of 4,000 net additional dwellings over the period 1986-2001 on sites already identified or on sites which come forward within the urban area. Land for housing will cater for a range of market requirements

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
	Policy Directions consultation: 2018 Draft Local Plan consultation: 2019	Land for industry and business use will generally be on appropriate sites within the existing urban area. Land supplies will be governed by environmental and other policies of the Plan, particularly in relation to the protection of open land. Provision will be made to maintain and protect existing sources of employment. Major well-established industrial and business areas will be identified and within them change of use to non-industrial use will normally be resisted. Regeneration and revitalisation of older and outworn industrial areas will be encouraged. The economic benefits to be derived from the Borough's existing and future transportation network will be maximised where compatible with other policies of the Plan. **Enhance the local environment** Conservation and improvement of the local environment throughout the Borough will be a prime consideration in all matters involving the use and development of land and buildings.	including smaller units and schemes for low cost or rented housing. New housing development will not be allowed to prejudice the quality of the environment through over development or loss of valuable amenity or recreational open space. Initiatives will be undertaken to regenerate and enhance the condition of housing and the residential environment of older housing areas.

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		Development will not normally be permitted which would result in an unacceptable detrimental effect on the environment through any form of pollution, nuisance or hazard. The Council will endeavour to safeguard and enhance areas, sites and buildings of historical, architectural, scientific, ecological or archaeological value. The conservation, enhancement and management of sites of wildlife and nature conservation importance will be promoted and sites linked whenever possible to form wildlife corridors leading to the open countryside. The reclamation and beneficial use of derelict land will be encouraged. **Protect open land** The permanence and integrity of the Green Belt will be safeguarded. Any alteration to its boundary by the UDP will only be proposed in exceptional circumstances and to the minimum degree required.	**AMR 2017/18** Net housing completions 2017/18 **275** Housing Land Supply (net additional deliverable dwellings): 2018/19 – 339 units 2019/20 – 369 units

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		Positive management of the countryside, including the river valleys will be promoted to integrate the rural economy with leisure and tourism, nature conservation and landscape enhancement.	2020/21 – 420 units
			2021/22 – 315 units
			2022/23 – 249 units
		Open spaces within the urban area with existing or potential value as leisure, amenity or habitat areas will be protected and enhanced whenever possible.	**Total of 1,692 units**
		Improve town centres and shopping provision	Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type 2017/18:
		The existing pattern of shopping centres will be retained and whenever possible their environment and facilities enhanced. In particular, the sub-regional centre of Bury will be the focus of measures to improve its attractiveness and viability.	B1a – 2,150.8 sqm
			B1b – 0
			B1c – 1,020 sqm
		Unless specifically to serve a local need or particular requirements, new shopping will normally be located in or adjacent to existing centres and be appropriate in scale to the area served, taking account of deficiencies in existing provision.	B2 – 1,795 sqm
			B8 - -234.5sqm
			Mixed B1/B2/B8 – 15,230 sqm
		Make appropriate provision for highways and transport	**Total – 19,961.3 sqm**
		The effective and efficient operation of public transport will be facilitated and, in particular, the benefits derived from the	

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		introduction of Metrolink, as part of a balanced transportation strategy, will be maximised.	
		The safety, convenience and mobility of pedestrians, cyclists and other vulnerable road users will be promoted.	
		The location and density of new development will be influenced in order to optimise the use of the transportation infrastructure.	
		Highway improvements and other measures will be promoted to alleviate the detrimental effects of heavy trafficking on the Borough's roads.	
		Measures to minimise the environmental impact of traffic will be promoted by supporting Metrolink, traffic minimisation measures and a balanced transportation strategy.	
		Make appropriate provision for leisure and tourism	
		A wide range of well-designed sports, leisure and entertainment facilities will be promoted and safeguarded in accessible and otherwise suitable locations to meet the needs of all residents and visitors to the Borough.	

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		The Council will seek to retain and enhance open space provision which provides opportunity for formal sports, casual play and informal leisure. Public access to the countryside for informal leisure purposes will be maintained and expanded where possible. Development of hotel and conference facilities will be encouraged, particularly in Bury Town Centre, and provision of other tourist attractions will be supported in suitable locations. The development of arts and cultural facilities will be pursued throughout the Borough and particularly in Bury Town Centre.	
Manchester	Core Strategy adopted July 2012 UDP adopted July 1995 and partially reviewed several times. A number of UDP policies remain extant, primarily Development Control and	**Core Strategy** **Vision** By 2027 Manchester will be: a successful sustainable and accessible City in the front rank of cities in Europe and the world; • a City with a growing economy driven by the strength of the Regional Centre and Manchester Airport which supports a successful City Region. The knowledge-based economy	**Housing numbers - 2009 to 2027** Approx. 60,000 or 3,333 per annum (with rounding) Approx. spatial distribution for new housing (net) City Centre 16,500 North Manchester 11,840

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
	spatial policies but also some strategic Environmental Improvement and Protection; Shopping; and Transport policies.	flourishes within an entrepreneurial community, characterised by a fully skilled, inclusive working population; • meeting the challenge of climate change at the forefront of environmental initiatives and improvements and continuing to deliver sustainable development and a more effective Green Infrastructure; • a City with an increased and sustainable healthy population and a community which both benefits from and drives the City's productivity upwards; • a City with neighbourhoods where people choose to live all their lives because they offer a wide range of quality housing and an attractive environment where locally distinctive character is conserved and enhanced. Neighbourhoods in the North and East of the City will have benefited from a significant increase in the quantity and quality of housing; • a City with thriving district centres, which have a distinct local character and provide a good range of accessible public services, retail and local facilities;	East Manchester 18,280 Central Manchester 8,200 South Manchester 3,240 Wythenshawe 1,830 **Employment Land - 2010 to 2027** 200 ha: 140ha B1a (offices); 25ha B1b, B1c, and B2 (Research and Development and Industry); 35 ha B8 (Warehousing and Distribution). Key locations for major employment growth showing indicative distribution figures will be:

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		• a City which is supported by transport infrastructure which provides sustainable and efficient links locally, within the City, and more widely, between the Regional Centre and workers across the City Region. It will also have strong national and international connections made possible by its world class airport; • a City defined by excellence in urban design and environmental quality, where its distinctive historic environment is understood, valued, cared for and its potential fully realised; • a City where residents and visitors regularly enjoy a network of quality open spaces, parks and river valleys, enriched with biodiversity, which provide recreational routes and opportunities for sport across the City; • an international destination for tourism and culture with the Eastlands area of the Regional Centre a national attraction for sport, leisure and recreation. **Spatial Objectives** **SO1. Spatial Principles**	Regional Centre: Manchester City Centre 33ha City Centre Fringe (including Strangeways, Collyhurst, Ancoats, New Islington and Manchester Science Park) 25ha Central Park and Eastlands 65ha Manchester Airport and the surrounding area 50ha **AMR 2017/18** Net new housing completions: 2,986 (23% houses & 77% apartments)

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		Provide a framework within which the sustainable development of the City can contribute to halting climate change. Within the context of mitigation and adaptation to climate change, the framework will guide the scale and distribution of economic, housing, transport, environmental, health, education and other service and infrastructure investment across the City. **SO2. Economy** **Support a significant further improvement of the City's economic performance and spread the benefits of this growth across the City to reduce economic, environmental and social disparities, and to help create inclusive sustainable communities.** The Regional Centre will continue to be the main focus for business, retail, higher education, leisure, cultural and tourism development, to further develop its role as the main employment location and primary economic driver of the City region. The growth of Manchester Airport in line with the Air Transport White Paper will entail a significant increase in employment. **S03. Housing**	Employment land 2017/18: 62,382sq.m of B1, B2 and B8 development was completed retail development: 14,856sq.m was completed

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		Provide for a significant increase in high quality housing provision at sustainable locations throughout the City, to both address demographic needs and to support economic growth. The emphasis will be on providing a good range of high-quality housing, (in terms of size, type, tenure, accessibility and price) including affordable housing across the City; to create sustainable lifetime neighbourhoods with high quality environments, good local facilities and with easy access to employment opportunities. **S04. Centres** **Provide a network of distinctive, attractive and high-quality centres, strengthening local identity, providing essential services close to homes and local access to healthy food.** Developments providing additional services and retail will be encouraged in the district centres where such development is consistent with the City's retail hierarchy. Particular emphasis will be given to development that helps to create distinctive local character. **S05. Transport** **Improve the physical connectivity of the City, through sustainable and accessible transport networks, to enhance its**	

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		functioning and competitiveness and provide access to jobs, education, services, retail, leisure and recreation.	
		Access to the facilities and opportunities of the Regional Centre and Manchester Airport, from residential areas will be particularly important, as will improving links between the City and city regions across the country via high speed rail links and internationally via Manchester Airport.	
		S06. Environment	
		Protect and enhance both the natural and built environment of the City and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, in order to mitigate and adapt to climate change, support biodiversity and wildlife, improve air, water and land quality, recreational opportunities and provide networks of high quality green infrastructure, ensuring that the City is inclusive and attractive to residents, workers, investors and visitors.	
		The development of networks of green infrastructure across the City and City Region, together with protecting and enhancing townscape character and securing a high standard of design in all development proposals, will promote healthy, low-carbon lifestyles, contribute to a	

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		sense of wellbeing, and help to facilitate the sustainable and inclusive growth of the City. **Policy SP 1 - Spatial Principles** The key spatial principles which will guide the strategic development of Manchester to 2027 are: The Regional Centre will be the focus for economic and commercial development, retail, leisure and cultural activity, alongside high-quality city living. The growth of Manchester Airport will act as a catalyst for the regional economy and will also provide the impetus for a second hub of economic activity in this part of the City. Beyond these areas, the emphasis is on the creation of neighbourhoods of choice, providing high quality and diverse housing around district centres which meet local needs, all in a distinct environment. The majority of new residential development in these neighbourhoods will be in the Inner Areas, defined by the North Manchester, East Manchester and Central Manchester Regeneration Areas. The City is covered by regeneration areas	

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		including the City Centre. All development should have regard to the character, issues and strategy for each regeneration area as described in the North, East, Central and South Manchester and Wythenshawe Strategic Regeneration Frameworks and the Manchester City Centre Strategic Plan. The City's network of open spaces will provide all residents with good access to recreation opportunities. The River Valleys (the Irk, Medlock and Mersey) and City Parks are particularly important, and access to these resources will be improved. New development will maximise the potential of the City's transport infrastructure, in particular promoting walking, cycling and use of the public transport. The extension to the Metrolink network through the Oldham and Ashton lines will create key corridors for new development. Core Development Principles Development in all parts of the City should:- • Make a positive contribution to neighbourhoods of choice including:-	

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		• creating well designed places that enhance or create character. • making a positive contribution to the health, safety and wellbeing of residents • considering the needs of all members of the community regardless of age, gender, disability, sexuality, religion, culture, ethnicity or income. • protect and enhance the built and natural environment. • Minimise emissions, ensure efficient use of natural resources and reuse previously developed land wherever possible. • Improve access to jobs, services, education and open space by being located to reduce the need to travel and provide good access to sustainable transport provision.	
Oldham	Core Strategy adopted - November 2011 Work has now commenced on the Local Plan Review.	<u>Strategic Objectives</u> **SO1 - To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by:**	<u>Housing Requirement</u> Policy 3 of the Core Strategy states that the council will allocate sufficient land, in whole or as part of a mixed use

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		- supporting carbon neutral developments by following the principles of the zero carbon hierarchy. - ensuring the sustainable and high quality design and construction of all new developments. - ensuring the effective and efficient use of land and buildings. - guiding development to the most accessible and sustainable locations. - reducing the need to travel and encouraging walking, cycling and the use of public transport. - securing improvements to the public transport network and implementing the Metrolink extension proposals from Failsworth, to Hollinwood, to Oldham Town Centre and on to Shaw and beyond. - minimising the impact of motorised traffic on the global climate and on local air quality. - avoiding development within areas of flood risk and where necessary controlling and mitigating the impact and residual	scheme in the Site Allocations DPD, to accommodate at least 289 dwellings per year, net of clearance, on average over the LDF plan period up to 2026, informed by the findings of the SHLAA. At least 80% of the housing provision will be on previously developed land. The focus for new housing will be in sustainable and accessible locations. This includes regeneration areas (including Oldham Town Centre and the Housing Market Renewal areas), and areas within and accessible to the borough's other centres (of

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		risks. Developments will have regard to the findings of the Oldham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. • promoting the prudent use, appropriate reclamation where necessary and sustainable management of natural resources (land, soil, air and water) and man-made resources. • promoting the sustainable management of minerals through the prudent use, recycling conservation and safeguarding of mineral resources. Developments will have regard to the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals DPD. • promoting sustainable waste management through the waste hierarchy. Developments will have regard to the Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD. **SO2 - To ensure the borough's housing market, as part of Greater Manchester's north east housing market area which also includes Rochdale, Tameside, Moston and Blackley, is balanced and sustainable with a mix of house sizes, types and tenures, providing quality housing, choice and diversity, which will encourage people to remain living within the borough and**	Chadderton, Failsworth, Hill Stores, Lees, Royton, Shaw and Uppermill), and rural settlements (such as the Saddleworth villages). <u>Employment Requirement</u> Policy 4 of the Core Strategy states that the council will allocate approximately 82 hectares of employment land in the Site Allocations DPD, for the period 2008 to 2026. Approximately half of this land will be provided at Foxdenton. The remainder will be focused on areas that are sustainable and accessible locations. The selection of development sites

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		attract people from outside the borough to locate to the area by: a. integrating the Oldham Rochdale Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder's and the council's housing objectives, policies, programmes, masterplans and initiatives. b. providing sufficient housing to meet the needs and demands of the borough's urban and rural communities, including affordable, low cost and high value market housing. c. achieving the right quantity of affordable housing to meet local needs and demands. **SO3 - To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by:** a. addressing the worklessness agenda, tackling deprivation and creating skilled and accessible jobs for local residents. b. providing employment land which is fit for the 21st century for existing and new businesses.	will have regard to a sequential approach, as set out in national guidance, based on Oldham Town Centre, the centres of Chadderton, Failsworth, Hill Stores, Lees, Royton, Shaw and Uppermill, Hollinwood Business District, Chadderton Technology Park and the other established employment areas (which are now titled either `Business and Employment Areas` or `Saddleworth Employment Areas`). **AMR 2018/19**

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		c. maximising the opportunities from being within close proximity of Manchester City Centre and our neighbouring district's key sites such as at Kingsway, Ashton Moss, Central Park and Manchester Piccadilly Basin/Oxford Road Area by ensuring that local residents can access these locations by public transport. d. encouraging and facilitating the development of new and emerging industries (such as high technology, knowledge based, innovative, environmental technologies and creative industries) in appropriate locations (such as Foxdenton, Hollinwood Business District and Chadderton Technology Park). e. facilitating appropriate developments in Oldham Town Centre, the centres of Chadderton, Failsworth, Hill Stores, Lees, Royton, Shaw and Uppermill, and along transport corridors. f. focusing employment areas on the Business and Employment Areas (BEA) and the Saddleworth Employment Areas (SEA). g. supporting the borough's transforming education agenda to improve education and skills by:	Net housing completions: 410 As of April 2019, the borough's 5 year housing supply has a 3.4 year supply of deliverable housing land against the local housing need of 692 per annum. Employment land: Total amount of employment land available for industrial and commercial use (B1, B2, and B8) was 70.56ha 2.97ha gross land was

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		i. facilitating improvements to the borough's schools through programmes such as the Primary Capital Programme. ii. facilitating higher and further education proposals such as those of the University Campus Oldham, the Oldham College and the Oldham Sixth Form College including the development of the Regional Science Centre Oldham in Oldham Town Centre. **SO4 - To improve and value the borough's environment by:** a. maintaining the positive features and characteristics that add to the borough's local identity. b. protecting, conserving and enhancing the character and quality of the borough's landscapes and townscapes, its natural assets and heritage, green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity, and its built heritage and historic environment, including their wider settings. c. ensuring development respects our rural and historic landscapes. d. ensuring appropriate land management in the open countryside and Green Belt that has regard to the needs of the rural economy.	developed for business and industry 10,734sq.m of gross industrial and commercial floorspace was completed.

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		e. maintaining Green Belt boundaries, and permitting only appropriate developments.	
		f. identifying `Other Protected Open Land` and `Land Reserved for Future Development`.	
		SO5 - To create safer and stronger inclusive communities by:	
		a. promoting community cohesion.	
		b. promoting the vitality and viability of Oldham Town Centre, including the night-time	
		economy, and the borough's centres as the focal points for social, civic, leisure, cultural, commercial and retail activities.	
		c. facilitating the Oldham Beyond and local area masterplans.	
		d. encouraging sustainable rural communities, including those in the Saddleworth villages and surrounding areas.	
		e. promoting local environmental quality, community safety and crime prevention by ensuring developments are high quality and contribute to the provision of well- designed and safe neighbourhoods and local areas.	

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		f. ensuring that public open spaces, including open and green spaces and civic spaces and public realm, are well-designed, safe and accessible. g. improving the health and well-being of the borough's population through the provision of quality and accessible open spaces, sport and recreation facilities. h. improving the health of the borough's population by facilitating programmes such as the new health and well-being centres and facilities in accessible locations. i. promoting the borough's image to its residents and those living outside the borough. Strategy The Strategy is based on the preferred way forward identified through the preparation of the Core Strategy and is about regeneration, promoting economic prosperity, and creating safe and strong sustainable communities. This will be achieved by: a. focusing appropriate housing, retail and employment development on: Oldham Town Centre and the borough's other centres, ensuring that the scale and nature of new development is	

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		well related to the role, function and character of the borough's centres; in regeneration areas (such as Housing Market Renewal); at key locations (such as Foxdenton, Hollinwood Business District and Chadderton Technology Park); at key transport points such as future Metrolink stops; but at the same time permitting appropriate levels of development in sustainable and accessible locations within the built up areas of the borough (including the Saddleworth villages) to meet the needs of local communities. b. maximising opportunities to recycle brownfield land and conversion of buildings, ensuring that new developments are built using sustainable construction techniques and securing high quality design of new development. c. maintaining Green Belt boundaries. d. protecting appropriate areas of locally protected open land (OPOL) and safeguarded land (LRFD) from development. e. recognising the role of Manchester City Centre and our neighbouring district's key sites (such as Kingway, Ashton Moss and	

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		Central Park) offer to the borough's economy, whilst at the same time providing employment land for businesses locally. f. securing an efficient transport system, including the Metrolink proposals through the borough, and promoting alternative means of travel to the private car such as encouraging walking, cycling and use of public transport. g. protecting, conserving and enhancing the borough's natural, built and historic environments. h. protecting and enhancing existing green infrastructure, and where appropriate providing new quality and accessible open spaces, to promote health and well-being. i. addressing the transforming education agenda and the programme for new health and well-being centres and facilities.	
Rochda le	Core Strategy adopted - October 2016 Site Allocations Plan – Reg 18 consultation was carried out September to	Strategic objectives These are: • To deliver a more prosperous economy • To create successful and healthy communities	Housing target The Core Strategy includes a target to deliver 460 dwellings per annum. This equates to

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	November 2018. Further work on the Site Allocations Plan has been put on hold whilst we consider the implications of the GMSF and the need to review the Local Plan	• To improve design, image and quality of place • To promote a greener environment • To improve accessibility and deliver sustainable transport Strategy The overall spatial strategy seeks to focus more development in the south of the borough. The strategy aims to meet the development needs of the borough up to 2028 by focusing development primarily in the areas in the south that are most accessible to, and relate best with, the Manchester city region. It has a focus on regeneration and the use of previously developed sites in the south. It also sets out an approach (Policy E4 of the CS) to identifying sites for employment development which may include greenfield sites outside the urban area if no brownfield or greenfield sites can be identified in the urban area and there is a clear need for additional land. Other development proposed outside the urban area in the south of the borough would have to be in accordance with the policies relating to Green Belt (policy G4) and Protected Open Land (policy G5). The scale and type of	7360 additional dwellings in total for the period 2012-2028. Employment target The Core Strategy includes a target to develop up to 210 hectares of employment land over the plan period. This is not split into an annual target. **AMR 2016/17** An average of 330 net completions a year were produced between 2012-2017. Years 1 to 5 – 4,386 Years 6 to 10 – 4,015 Years 11 to 15 – 1,093

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		development promoted in the north of the borough, which may include renewable energy developments, is that which best uses the opportunities of the area whilst recognising its limitations in terms of accessibility and its relationship with the wider city region.	Years 15+ - 22 **Total SHLAA supply – 9.515 units** Employment land supply in 2017 for B1, B2 and B8 uses was 103.02ha. Of the 165.65ha of land allocated in the UDP, 78.53ha is still available for development as of 2017.
Salford	Publication Salford Local Plan: Development Management Policies and Designations January 2020	The most recent Salford Local Plan Development Management Policies and Designations contains several strategic objectives to be achieved between 2019-2037: **1. To enable all residents to share in the benefits of economic growth**	The Publication plan does not include a housing requirement which will instead be addressed through the GMSF and the Salford Local Plan Core Strategy and allocations document to be progressed

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		2.To Support improvements in the average health of residents and reduce health inequalities **3. To enable more households to access suitable and affordable housing** **4. To support regeneration and the efficient use of land** **5. To enable the provision of facilities and services to support new developments and existing communities** **6. To enhance the the network of green infrastructure across Salfrod and protect important green spaces** **7. To support a net gain in Salford's biodiversity** **8. To minimise contributions to, and risks from, climate change** **9. To significantly enhance accessibility and reduce congestion** **10. To deliver high quality development that makes a positive contribution to the character, heritage and identity of Salford and its neighbourhoods** The overall Strategy will be dependent on the release of the final GMSF, however heavy focus is being placed on Salford's	following decisions taken through the GMSF. However, most up to date figures show that Salford's five year housing land supply, updated in 2019, contains the following figures: • Salford 2019-2029 household increase (2014 based household projections) – 12,284 • Salford local affordability ratio (2018 median house price to median gross annual workplace-based earnings) – 5.85 • Adjustment factor – 0.115

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		commercial and residential growth sectors, as a result of demand for new development around the city centre and the Quays. This development must be achieved under the pre-text of a carbon neutral Greater Manchester by 2038, which is woven throughout the document. Other key areas of focus are housing and infrastructure delivery, as Salford is experiencing drastic increases in both population and household figures.	• Local housing need 2019-29 = (1+ adjustment factor) x (projected household growth 2019-29) – 13,704 • Local Housing Need per annum – 1,370 **Residential AMR 2018/19** Net 3,208 residencies built in 2018/19 **Non-Residential AMR 2018/19** Retail net increase of 28sq.m B1, B2, B8 net loss of 27,118sq.m
Stockport	Core Strategy adopted March 2011	Pages 33-36 of the <u>Core Strategy</u> set out the Strategic Objectives	Housing numbers are set out in Policy CS2: 7,200 for 2011-26,

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
	Allocations DPD Preferred Options consultation autumn / winter 2013	Page 37 sets out the Strategy	which is based on 450 dpa 2011-13, 495 dpa 2013-23 and 450 dpa 2023-26. There is no similar figure for employment, apart from 110,000sqm of B1 office space across the plan period. No figure was set in Policy CS7 for industrial/warehousing land or floorspace. **AMR 2017/18** Net increase of 743 completions in 2017/18. Five year average of 513 completions per annum **Stockport ELR 2018**

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
			Net loss of employment floorspace over the past 5 years.
Tameside	Current Development Plan – UDP (2004)	Strategic Objectives are set out in UDP Part One policies: Capturing Quality Jobs for Tameside People – support for economic development to counteract the decline in the borough's traditional employment sectors. Aims to maintain a healthy and diverse local economy and to attract quality jobs. Proximity of Manchester Airport is noted as potential driver for economic growth; Maintaining an Integrated Transportation Strategy – aim to make the Borough's transport system more sustainable and less environmentally damaging whilst providing safe and efficient access both to/from and within the Borough; Creating a Cleaner and Greener Environment – aimed at environmental improvement and high-quality design. Landscape quality and biodiversity value of the Borough to be enhanced where	The housing target of 370 set out in UDP Policy H1 is time expired and had been superseded by the NW RSS until that document was revoked. As a result, there is no currently no Local Plan housing target. There is no employment land target/number set in the UDP. **AMR 2013/14**

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		possible. Increased greening of the urban space and increased woodland planting;	Annual target 2012-2017: 500
		Providing More Choice and Quality of Homes – Policy aimed at ensuring enough land was provided in order to maintain the Borough's population at around its current level and meet the requirements in Regional Planning Guidance;	Net additional dwellings completed: 366
		Following the Principles of Sustainable Development – an approach to sustainable development underpinned by use of PDL, re-use of buildings, higher density development consistent with environmental quality, conserving cultural and natural resources and minimising the need to travel;	Total net employment floorspace created: 1,370sq.m
		Securing Urban Regeneration – An approach focused on neighbourhood renewal, brownfield regeneration and reclamation, developing under-used/unsightly areas, focus on town centres, improved design, improved public transport, protection/enhancement/expansion of urban green space;	
		Supporting the Role of Town Centres – Ashton-under-Lyne and the other town centres will be protected and enhanced for the purposes	

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		of retail, leisure, entertainment, administration, commerce, culture, office and other employment;	
		Retaining and Improving Opportunities for Sport, Recreation and Leisure - and expanded range of cultural, leisure and recreational opportunities to be developed with an emphasis on local accessibility to smaller scale facilities and town centre proximity for larger scale-built leisure. A focus on enhancing and improving all types of recreational green space. River valleys, country parks and other accessible countryside areas to be conserved, managed and improved;	
		Maintaining Local Access to Employment and Services – retention of local employment, shopping, leisure and community facilities to be sought in order to reduce the need for longer distance travel and create diversity and vitality;	
		Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment – Safeguarding of the natural environment, countryside character and biodiversity of the Borough. Nature conservation considerations are integral to the planning decision making process. Particular attention will be given to protection of national and GM BAP priority habitats and species.	

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
		Opportunities will be taken wherever possible to enhance the value of land for nature conservation; Conserving Built Heritage and retaining Local Identity – Focus on conserving cultural heritage, historic character, distinctiveness and local identity of buildings; Ensuring an Accessible, Safe and Healthy Environment – encapsulates consideration of design for specific needs such as sensory impairment or restricted mobility. Pollution and noise are also considered in terms of their potential negative impacts; and Meeting Obligations on Minerals, Waste and Energy – at the time this covered the need for the Borough to make an appropriate contribution to the regional requirements for the working of minerals, allow sustainable waste management facilities. Facilitating the supply of energy from renewable sources is also covered.	
Trafford	Core Strategy adopted January 2012 CIL - The Trafford CIL Charging Schedule was formally approved at Full	**Core Strategy Vision: By 2026** The Core Strategy Vision is clear that the focus for housing growth will be within the urban area, primarily in the north east of the Borough and the principal town centre, Altrincham. It also lists the 5 strategic locations of Pomona Island, Trafford Wharfside,	**Core Strategy Table L1: Net minimum indicative housing development target**

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
	Council on the 26th March 2014, and came into effect on 7th July 2014 Land Allocations DPD Consultation on a full draft Land Allocations Plan took place for 6 weeks between 3rd February 2014 and 17th March 2014 On 25th March 2015 the Council's Executive agreed to delay in the production of the Land Allocations Plan until such time that the production of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework is further advanced.	Lancashire County Cricket Club Quarter, Trafford Centre Rectangle and Carrington which are identified as areas for change. **Strategic Objectives** **SO1 – Meet Housing Needs** – Promote sufficient high-quality housing in sustainable locations, of a size, density and tenure needed to meet the borough's needs and to contribute towards those of the city region **SO2 – Regenerate** –The physical, economic, environmental and social fabric of the most disadvantaged communities within the borough to reduce inequalities and improve prosperity. **SO3 – Meet employment need** – establish the right conditions to sustain employment sites for new and diverse investment to enable Trafford to remain competitive and contribute to the growth of the economy of the sub-region and to attract and retain employment opportunities. **SO4 – Revitalise town centres** – maintain a clear hierarchy of vibrant, diverse and distinct shopping centres across the borough to	**RSS Target + 20% NGP allowance (to 2018)** 2008/09-2010/11 – 2,080 2011/12-2015/16 – 3,470 2016/7-2020/1 – 3,010 2021/2-2025/26 – 2,890 **Total 11,450** **Policy L1 Net Minimum Indicative Development Target** 2008/9-2010/11 – 1,400 2011/12-2015/16 – 3,970 2016/7-2020/1 – 3,800 2021/2- 2025/26 – 3,040 **Total 12,210**

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
	Local Plan Trafford Council's Executive made the decision to prepare a new Local Plan for Trafford at its meeting on the 25th June 2018. The Local Plan will propose detailed planning policies, area designations and site allocations for specific types of development to guide and manage the Borough's future growth and development needs up to at least 2037. Between the 23rd July and the 14th September 2018 the	be the focus for commercial, retail and leisure uses to meet the needs of the local population. **SO5 – Provide a green environment** – achieve an appropriate level of green space, to protect and enhance the landscape character, recreational and biodiversity value of the borough's natural environment in both urban and countryside areas and to provide for the growing community. **SO6 – Reduce the need to travel** – promote significant levels of development in the most sustainable locations in the borough and make less sustainable locations accessible by improving transport links, particularly public transport. **SO7 – Secure Sustainable development** – promote the reuse of resources, the principles of sustainable construction and the use of new technologies to combat and adapt to climate change to minimise the impact of all new development on the environment. **SO8 – Protect the historic built environment** – Protect, enhance and value the borough's heritage to contribute to the attractiveness and distinctiveness of the borough.	**Core Strategy Table W1: The Supply of land for new employment development** Pomona Island Up to 2015/16 – 4 2016/7 – 2020/1 – 4 2021/2-2025/6 – 2 Total Land Supply for B use (Ha) – 10 Trafford Wharfside Up to 2015/16 – 3 2016/7 – 2020/1 – 3 2021/2-2025/6 – 4 Total Land Supply for B use (Ha) – 10

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
	Council consulted on a Local Plan Issues Paper that set out key issues covering economic growth, inclusive growth and environmental sustainability. During the same period the Council also put out a 'call for sites' that allowed stakeholders to identify those sites within the Borough that could be considered as potential development sites, sites to be protected, or for other purposes, such as town centre boundaries or green networks. At the same time the Council		Trafford Park Core Up to 2015/16 – 18 2016/7 – 2020/1 – 22 2021/2-2025/6 – 15 Total Land Supply for B use (Ha) – 55 Trafford Centre Rectangle Up to 2015/16 – 2 2016/7 – 2020/1 – 6 2021/2-2025/6 – 7 Total Land Supply for B use (Ha) – 15 Trafford Centre Rectangle Up to 2015/16 – 2 2016/7 – 2020/1 – 6

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
	consulted on a draft Integrated Assessment (IA) Scoping Report, At the same time the Council consulted on a draft Integrated Assessment (IA) Scoping Report, a final draft of which was published in February 2020. As work has now commenced on the new Trafford Local Plan, the Land Allocations Plan will not advance any further.'		2021/2-2025/6 – 7 Total Land Supply for B use (Ha) – 15 Carrington Up to 2015/16 – 25 2016/7 – 2020/1 – 25 2021/2-2025/6 – 25 Total Land Supply for B use (Ha) – 75 Broadheath Up to 2015/16 – 3 2016/7 – 2020/1 – 3 2021/2-2025/6 – 4 Total Land Supply for B use (Ha) – 10

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
			Town Centres
			Up to 2015/16 – 1
			2016/7 – 2020/1 – 2
			2021/2-2025/6 – 2
			Total Land Supply for B use (Ha) – 5
			Elsewhere
			Up to 2015/16 – 3
			2016/7 – 2020/1 – 3
			2021/2-2025/6 – 4
			Total Land Supply for B use (Ha) – 10
			Policy W1 Allocation Total -
			Up to 2015/16 – 59
			2016/7 – 2020/1 – 68

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
			2021/2-2025/6 – 63 Total Land Supply for B use (Ha) – 190 **AMR 2012/13** Total housing completions: 32 (figure is low as it reflects the high number of clearances in Old Trafford, related to Policy L3 of the Core Strategy) Total additional new employment floorspace: 11,817sq.m
Wigan	Core Strategy adopted in September 2013	Objectives / strategy: To direct development primarily towards the east-west core of the borough – where most of our economic and social deprivation is	Housing: At least 1,000 net additional dwellings per year (2011-2026); total 15,000.

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District	Core Strategy progress	Outline of the Plan	Housing and employment
	Allocations and Development Management Local Plan commenced October 2013. Initial Draft Plan out for consultation until 15 December 2015.	concentrated and environment most degraded – to achieve transformational regeneration and to attract investment in key infrastructure in areas where it is needed most. To improve health and life-expectancy and tackle inequality and multiple deprivation. To modernise and grow the borough's economy and take advantage of the borough's location midway between Liverpool and Manchester. Retention of the Green Belt and the protection and enhancement of valuable open spaces, including 'Greenheart' which will be enhanced as a high-quality country park.	Employment: 200 hectares (gross) total; equivalent to 13.3 hectares per year. **AMR 2012/13** Provision of residential development: Not yet commenced as of time of publishing Provision of employment development: Not yet commenced as of time of publishing

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A6 NPPF and five-year housing land supply

District	Post NPPF, 5-year land supply status (i.e. does the NPPF now carry greater material weight?)
Bolton	Bolton Council's housing land monitoring up to 31st March 2015 shows that there is a five-year supply of housing land.
Bury	NPPF is considered to carry greater weight in terms of: • The location of office development • The need for a 5-year supply of deliverable housing land • The types of development that are classed as exceptions to Green Belt policy • The approach towards agricultural land • The exceptions for developing recreation sites • The provision of visitor accommodation • The sequential and impact assessments for retail development
Manchester	Based on the targets contained in the Core Strategy, the Council is not currently in a position to demonstrate that it has identified a 5-year deliverable housing supply, with the NPPF consequently having greater material weight in decision making.
Oldham	The latest monitoring report for 2013/14 shows that as of 1 April 2015, we have a 6.1-year supply of deliverable housing land in the borough. This provides us with a 20% buffer against the borough's housing requirement. The borough's

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District	Post NPPF, 5-year land supply status (i.e. does the NPPF now carry greater material weight?)
	housing land supply provides sufficient flexibility to take account of any changes in circumstances that may arise and ensures choice and competition in the market for land, as required by NPPF. We are just finalising our 2014/15 AMR which will be published in January 2016 however it looks like we will continue to have a five-year supply.
Rochdale	Rochdale Council's 2019 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) shows that there is a 5 year supply of housing land in the borough. As at 1st April 2019 there was 6.8 year supply with a 5% buffer and a 5.9 year supply with a 20% buffer. Since the Council has passed the Housing Delivery Test (HDT) then this would imply that the 5% buffer is most appropriate in terms of considering the current five year supply.
Salford	In the absence of an adopted development plan housing requirement, the city council is using the DCLG 2012-based household projections as the objectively assessed need against which the five-year supply is measured. As of 1 April 2015, Salford has a five-year housing supply on this basis.
Stockport	A small number of retail policies in the Core Strategy and from the Saved UDP Policies have been superseded, at least in part, on the back of the Needs Test being removed via the NPPF.
Tameside	Tameside does not currently have an up-to-date Local Plan and therefore it does not have an up-to-date housing target. The current position in relation to the five-year housing land supply is that the NPPF carries greater material weight than UDP Policy H1 'Housing Land Provision'. The most recent position on the five-year housing land supply is that the Council cannot currently demonstrate one based on an assessment against the most recent local housing need figure calculated

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District	Post NPPF, 5-year land supply status (i.e. does the NPPF now carry greater material weight?)
	using the standard methodology prescribed in the Planning Practice Guidance for housing and economic needs assessment.
Trafford	Publication of updated SHLAA anticipated in the summer 2020'.
Wigan	The Wigan 2019 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment identifies a 6.12-year supply of deliverable housing Land in Wigan. This was calculated against Wigan's local housing need (LHN), given that the strategic policies in the Wigan Core Strategy were over 5 years old.

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A7   National Planning Policy Framework

The section below is based on a review of the NPPF (2019).

A7.1   Employment

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan/ programme been addressed in the Local Plan	Source
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Feb 2019	This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on building a strong, competitive economy. The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to employment are listed below. Paragraph 81: Building a strong competitive economy Paragraph 104 (a): Promoting sustainable transport	The GM policies will be developed in line with NPPF policies.	MHCLG

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A7.2   Economy

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan/ programme been addressed in the Local Plan	Source
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Feb 2019	This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on building a strong, competitive economy. The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to economy are listed below. Paragraph 8: Achieving Sustainable Development Paragraph 15: Plan-Making Paragraph 25: Maintaining effective cooperation Paragraph 31: Preparing and Reviewing plans Paragraph 38: Decision-Making Paragraph 80: Building Strong, Competitive Economy Paragraph 81: Building Strong, Competitive Economy	The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework policies will be developed in line with NPPF policies.	MHCLG

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan/ programme been addressed in the Local Plan	Source
		Paragraph 92 (b): Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities		
		Paragraph 103: Promoting Sustainable Transport		
		Paragraph 110 (c): Considering Development Proposals		
		Paragraph 117: Making effective Use of Land		
		Paragraph 118: Making effective Use of Land		
		Paragraph 127 (f): Achieving Well-Designed Places		
		Paragraph 128: Achieving Well-Designed Places		
		Paragraph 148: Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change		
		Paragraph 184: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment		

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A7.3   Housing provision

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan/ programme been addressed in the Local Plan	Source
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Feb 2019	This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on delivering a wide choice of high-quality homes; requiring good design; promoting healthy communities and protecting Green Belt land. The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to housing provision are listed below. Paragraph 117: Making Effective Use of land Paragraph 59-62: Delivering and Sufficient Supply of Homes Paragraph 67: Identifying Land for Homes Paragraph 70: Identifying Land for Homes Paragraph 72: Identifying Land for Homes Paragraph 76: Identifying Land for Homes Paragraph 118 (d): Making effective use of Land	The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework policies will be developed in line with NPPF policies.	MHCLG

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A7.4   Health

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan/ programme been addressed in the Local Plan	Source
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Feb 2019	This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on promoting healthy communities. The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to health provision are listed below. Paragraph 92 (b): Promoting healthy and safe communities Paragraph 103: Promoting sustainable transport	The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework policies will be developed in line with NPPF policies.	MHCLG

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A7.5   Social infrastructure

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan/ programme been addressed in the Local Plan	Source
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Feb 2019	This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on promoting healthy communities. The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to social infrastructure provision are listed below. Paragraphs 92-95: Promoting healthy and safe communities	The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework policies will be developed in line with NPPF policies.	MHCLG

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A7.6   Transport

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan/ programme been addressed in the Local Plan	Source
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Feb 2019	This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on promoting sustainable transport. The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to social infrastructure provision are listed below. Paragraphs 102-107: Promoting sustainable transport Paragraph 20 (b): Strategic Policies	The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework policies will be developed in line with NPPF policies.	MHCLG

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A7.7   Utilities

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan/ programme been addressed in the Local Plan	Source
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Feb 2019	This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on supporting a high-quality communication infrastructure. The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to utilities are listed below. Paragraph 16: Plan-making Paragraph 81: Building a strong competitive economy Paragraph 112: Supporting high quality communications Paragraph 131: Achieving well-designed places Paragraphs 148 and 151: Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change Paragraph 20 (b): Strategic Policies	The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework policies will be developed in line with NPPF policies.	MHCLG

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A7.8   Biodiversity

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan/ programme been addressed in the Local Plan	Source
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Feb 2019	This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on protecting biodiversity. The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to biodiversity are listed below. Paragraph 170: Conserving and enhancing the natural environment Paragraphs 174 and 175: Habitats and Biodiversity	The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework policies will be developed in line with NPPF policies.	MHCLG

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A7.9   Land resources - Green Belt land

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan/ programme been addressed in the Local Plan	Source
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Feb 2019	This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on protecting Green Belt land. The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to Green Belt land are listed below. Paragraphs 133-142: Protecting Green Belt land	The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework policies will be developed in line with NPPF policies.	MHCLG

A7.10   Historic environment

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan/ programme been addressed in the Local Plan	Source
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Feb 2019	This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on conserving the historic environment.	The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework policies will be developed in line with NPPF policies.	MHCLG

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan/ programme been addressed in the Local Plan	Source
		The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to the historic environment are listed below. Paragraphs 184-202: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment		

A7.11   Extractive resources

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan/ programme been addressed in the Local Plan	Source
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Feb 2019	This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on the consideration of minerals extraction. This covers defining sites, consultation process, control of environmental impacts (including aviation safety and human health).	The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework policies will be developed in line with NPPF policies.	MHCLG

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Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan/ programme been addressed in the Local Plan	Source
		The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to extractive resources are listed below. Paragraphs 203- 211: Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals		

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Appendix B

Comparison of the GM Local Authority SA Objectives and the GMSF IA Objectives

These tables show where there is interrelationship or overlap between the local authority SA objectives and the proposed GMSF IA objectives. A cross indicates where there is an element of overlap. The SA objectives have been updated in the following local authorities as part of the Local Plan process: Bolton, Bury, Oldham, Salford, Stockport and Trafford.

B1   Bolton

GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Bolton SA Objectives from the Appraisal Toolkit below																		
1. Healthy Bolton: Improve the health and wellbeing of the population?						X												
2. Healthy Bolton: To protect and improve the quality of where people live?				X														
3. Achieving Bolton: To improve access educational and learning facilities?								X										
4. Prosperous Bolton: To improve the prosperity of the borough and the vitality of the town and district centres?		X																

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GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Bolton SA Objectives from the Appraisal Toolkit below																		
5. Prosperous Bolton: To ensure new developments are in sustainable locations and reduce the need to travel?																	X	
6. Prosperous Bolton: Reduce waste production and encourage reuse and recycling?																		X
7. Prosperous Bolton: To safeguard mineral resources?											X							
8. Safe Bolton: To reduce crime and the fear of crime?				X														
9. Cleaner, Greener Bolton: To ensure development is supported by the necessary infrastructure							X											
10. Cleaner, Greener Bolton: To conserve and enhance the distinctiveness of the historic landscape? (including its archaeological, architectural and cultural assets)																X		
11. Cleaner, Greener Bolton: To conserve and enhance the natural environment and landscape?											X					X		

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GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Bolton SA Objectives from the Appraisal Toolkit below																		
12. Cleaner, Greener Bolton: To create, protect and enhance a network of green spaces? (areas of open space and green infrastructure)											X							
13. Cleaner, Greener Bolton: To make efficient use of natural resources and reduce pollution?										X					X		X	
14. Cleaner, Greener Bolton: Reduce contribution and vulnerability to climate change?												X			X			
15. Strong and Confident Bolton: To create decent, affordable and resource efficient homes that meet the needs of local people?	X																	

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B2   Bury

GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Bury Local Plan IA Objectives below																		
1. Provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect needs	X																	
2. Promote sustainable economic growth and job creation		X																
3. Ensure that there is sufficient coverage and capacity of transport and utilities to support growth and development			X															
4. Reduce levels of deprivation, disparity, crime and the fear of crime				X														
5. Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination					X													
6. Support improved health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities						X												
7. Support improved educational attainment and skill level for all							X	X										
8. Promote sustainable modes of transport									X									
9. Improve air quality										X								

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GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Bury Local Plan IA Objectives below																		
10. Protect and enhance current levels of biodiversity and geodiversity											X							
11. Ensure communities, developments and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of expect climate change												X			X			
12. Reduce the risk of flooding to people and property													X					
13. Protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources														X				
14. Protect and make accessible for enjoyment the Borough's landscape, townscape cultural heritage and historic environment																X		
15. Ensure access to and protection and enhancement of high quality public open space and natural green space											X							
16. Improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and buildings whilst reducing land contamination																	X	

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GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Bury Local Plan IA Objectives below																		
17. Promote sustainable consumption of resources and support the implementation of the waste hierarchy																		X

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B3   Manchester City Council

GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Manchester City Council Core Strategy SA Objectives below																		
1. Reduce poverty and social exclusion				x	x		x											
2. Attract additional population to settle in Manchester		x																
3. Improve health of the population and reduce health inequalities					x	x												
4. Improve the qualifications and skills of the resident population								x										
5. Provide an adequate mix of quality housing for current and future residents of the area	x																	
6. Reduce crime and perceptions of crime				x														
7. Encourage a sense of community well-being and engagement						x	x											
8. Ensure people's needs for goods, services and amenities are met							x											

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GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Manchester City Council Core Strategy SA Objectives below																		
9. Ensure inclusion and equality of opportunity for all, whilst embracing differing needs, values and customs					x													
10. Promote the use of sustainable transport modes and reduce motorised traffic									x									
11. Improve air quality										x								
12. Improve the quality of water bodies and their environment														x				
13. Ensure efficient use of land																	x	
14. Maintain and enhance biodiversity, including habitats and species											x							
15. Maintain and enhance the quality of landscape, townscape and built environment															x			
16. Ensure the prudent use of natural resources																		x
17. Reduce contribution to climate change															x			
18. Reduce impact of climate change												x	x					

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GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Manchester City Council Core Strategy SA Objectives below																		
19. Minimise the production of waste, manage waste sustainably and increase re-use, recycling and recovery rates																		x
20. Encourage a strong and stable economy		x																
21. Reduce economic exclusion				x														
22. Encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment		x	x															
23. Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Manchester's centres, including City Centre, District and Local Centres.															x			

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B4   Oldham

GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Oldham MBC IA Objectives for Local Plan Review below																		
1. To protect, conserve and enhance the multi-functional green infrastructure network, and ecological networks and geodiversity											X							
2. To promote quality and accessible open spaces											X							
3. To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, including archaeological heritage and landscape character																X		
4. To promote high quality design that meets local design expectations																X		
5. To ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land																	X	
6. To ensure appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs			X				X	X										
7. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities				X		X												

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GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Oldham MBC IA Objectives for Local Plan Review below																		
8. To minimise and mitigate against flood risk and adapt to the effects of flood risk													X					
9. To protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources														X				
10. To protect and improve soil quality and remediate contaminated land																	X	
11. To minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable and low carbon energy												X			X			
12. To ensure communities and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of climate change												X			X			
13. To protect and improve air quality										X								
14. To protect and improve local environmental quality											X							
15. To promote an integrated transport system that provides sustainable transport choices and improves connectivity		X							X									
16. To promote accessibility to key services and reduce the need to travel									X									

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GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Oldham MBC IA Objectives for Local Plan Review below																		
17. To promote regeneration and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity				X														
18. To promote sustainable economic growth and job creation		X																
19. To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of Oldham Town Centre and the centres of Chadderton, Failsworth, Hill Stores, Lees, Royton, Shaw and Uppermill				X														
20. To promote sustainable tourism and leisure						X												
21. To improve education attainment and skill levels								X										
22. To provide a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs	X																	
23. To ensure the prudent use and sustainable management of minerals																		X
24. To manage waste sustainably in line with the waste hierarchy																		X
25. To promote mixed, balanced and inclusive sustainable communities	X	X	X															

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B5   Rochdale

GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	10
Rochdale MBC Core Strategy SA Objectives below																		
1. Developing sustainable neighbourhoods	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2. Increasing jobs and prosperity		x		x														
3. Making sure every child matters							x	x										
4. Improving community safety				x														
5. Creating a cleaner, greener environment										x	x			x				
6. Improving health and well-being						x	x											

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B6   Salford

GMSF IA Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Salford City Council Development Management Policies and Designations Document SA Framework Objectives below																		
1. To improve physical and mental health						X												
2. To protect, enhance and restore biodiversity resources											X							
3. To protect, enhance and restore geological resources											X							
4. To protect and improve soil and land resources																	X	X
5. To protect and enhance water resources													X					
6. To minimise the risk and impacts of flooding												X						
7. To improve air quality										X								
8. To minimise contributions to climate change												X			X			
9. To minimise the use of non-renewable resources															X			

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GMSF IA Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Salford City Council Development Management Policies and Designations Document SA Framework Objectives below																		
10. To protect, enhance and enable the appreciation of the city's heritage																X		
11. To maintain and enhance the quality and character of landscape and townscape																X		
12. To protect and enhance amenity											X							
13. To reduce crime and fear of crime					X													
14. To maximise economic growth that can be sustained in the long term		X																
15. To enhance economic inclusion		X																
16. To improve the city's knowledge base							X	X										
17. To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	X			X														
18. To improve the accessibility of facilities and opportunities			X						X									

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GMSF IA Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Salford City Council Development Management Policies and Designations Document SA Framework Objectives below																		
19. To improve community cohesion					X													
20. To increase involvement in decision-making					X													
21. To improve perceptions of the city				X														

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B7   Stockport

GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Stockport MBC Core Strategy SA Objectives below																		
Protect and enhance human health						x	x											
Redress inequalities related to age, gender, race, disability, faith, deprivation, locality					x													
Improve equitable access to a healthier, happier and more sustainable lifestyle					x	x	x											
Achieve a safe and just community					x													
Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look well																x		
Enhance rural and urban local character and protect local distinctiveness																x		
Protect Biodiversity, Habitats and Species											x							
Conserve & improve Green Infrastructure and other natural capital															x		x	x

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GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Stockport MBC Core Strategy SA Objectives below																		
Reduce emissions															x			
Mitigate and adapt to climate change												x			x			
Minimise car use & encourage walking & cycling									x									
Minimise waste, re-use or recover through increased recycling and/or composting																		x
Improve the options to achieve satisfying and rewarding work and reduce unemployment		x						x										
Invest in people, equipment, infrastructure and other assets		x	x					x										
Assist and encourage sustainable business practices including creating future sustainable citizens		x																
Support sustainable local business start up and retention		x																

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GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Stockport MBC Core Strategy SA Objectives below																		
Encourage innovation and new business development particularly in the sustainability sector		x																
Deliver a spread of business types by sector & geography		x																

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B8   Tameside

GMSF IA Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Tameside MBC Core Strategy SA Objectives below																		
1. To improve access to good quality, affordable and resource efficient housing	x														x			
2. To enable people to enjoy long life, free from disease and limiting illnesses				x		x	x											
3. To develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities					x													
4. To deliver urban renaissance																x		
5. To regenerate rural areas.																	x	
6. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities.							x											
7. To reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime.				x														
8. To enable groups and communities to contribute to decision-making.					x													

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GMSF IA Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Tameside MBC Core Strategy SA Objectives below																		
9. To provide education which is accessible to all and valued by all and produces achievements above the norm.								x										
10. To protect places and enhance, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological value.																x		
11. To protect and improve local environmental quality.										x	x			x				
12. To protect and enhance biodiversity.											x							
13. To protect and improve the quality of controlled waters.														x				
14. To protect and improve landscape character and quality.																x		
15. To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources.																	x	x

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GMSF IA Objectives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Tameside MBC Core Strategy SA Objectives below																		
16. To address the need to limit and adapt to climate change.												x	x		x			
17. To reduce the need to travel.								x										
18. To ensure the sustainable management of waste, minimise its production, and increase reuse, recycling and recovery rates.																		x
19. To establish a prosperous Borough that offers attractive opportunities		x																
20. To exploit the growth potential of business sectors		x																
21. To secure economic inclusion.				x	x													
22. To develop and maintain a healthy labour market.		x																
23. To develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure			x															

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B9 Trafford

GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Trafford MBC IA of Trafford Local Plan Scoping Report IA Objectives below																		
1. Provide housing of an appropriate mix of sizes, types, tenures in locations to meet identified needs and reduce disparity	X																	
2. Promote equality of opportunity and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity				X	X													
3. Support the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities				X		X												
4. Ensure sustainable economic growth and job creation		X																
5. Ensure there is sufficient coverage and capacity of sustainable transport and utilities to support growth and development			X						X									
6. Improve the accessibility of the Borough by equitable means to community facilities, services and other needs							X	X										
7. Conserve and enhance the landscape, townscape and the character of the Borough																X		

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Trafford MBC IA of Trafford Local Plan Scoping Report IA Objectives below																		
8. Conserve and enhance the historic environment																X		
9. Improve air quality										X								
10. To conserve and protect land and soils, whilst reducing land contamination																	X	
11. Protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources											X			X				
12. Conserve and enhance biodiversity and promote nature conservation											X							
13. Promote sustainable consumption of resources and support the implementation of the waste hierarchy																		X
14. Reduce per capita greenhouse gas emissions												X			X			
15. Reduce the consequences of flooding													X					
16. Ensure communities, developments and infrastructure are resilient to the other effects of expected climate change												X			X			

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B10   Wigan

GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Wigan MBC Core Strategy SA Objectives below																		
1. To protect and enhance the borough's biodiversity and wildlife habitats.											x							
2. To protect and improve local air quality.										x								
3. To preserve and enhance the borough's soil and mineral resources.																	x	x
4. To ensure sustainable and integrated management of the Borough's water resources													x	x				
5. To preserve and enhance the borough's landscapes, countryside and green spaces											x					x		
6. To ensure high quality, sustainable design in all developments whilst respecting, enhancing and capitalising on the borough's historic environment.																x		
7. To address the waste hierarchy by: minimising waste as a priority, then reusing, recycling, composting and recovering for energy, before finally seeking disposal.																		x

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GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Wigan MBC Core Strategy SA Objectives below																		
8. To reduce crime, disorder, drug use and the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour, particularly in our priority neighbourhoods and other hotspots.				x	x	x												
9. To protect and improve the environmental quality of neighbourhoods, particularly those with high levels of multiple deprivation.				x	x	x				x	x			x				
10. To protect and improve physical and mental health, improve access to good quality healthcare and encourage healthy lifestyles, particularly in the most deprived parts of the Borough.				x		x												
11. To provide increased opportunities for engagement in cultural, leisure and recreational activities.							x											
12. To ensure access for all to good quality, affordable housing that is sustainably designed, built and maintained.	x																	
13. To improve educational and vocational achievement, ensuring a culture of lifelong learning that allows people to fulfil their duties and potential in a global society.		x						x										

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GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Wigan MBC Core Strategy SA Objectives below																		
14. To effectively involve local communities in decision making, build community capacity and encourage a sense of community identity and welfare that embraces diversity and equality of opportunity.					x													
15. To ensure the borough has a secure supply of energy that meets current and future needs and minimises our contribution to climate change.		x													x			
16. To develop transport, telecommunications and economic infrastructure so as to encourage efficient patterns of movement, less need to travel and improvements in the choice and use of sustainable transport modes.		x							x									
17. To aim for a more sustainable local economy that is built on knowledge based, socially responsible and environmentally progressive industry and commerce.		x																
18. To ensure a thriving and prosperous borough of high employment and economic activity that benefits everyone.		x		x	x													

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B11   Greater Manchester Minerals Plan

GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Greater Manchester Minerals Plan SA Objectives below																		
1. To exploit the growth potential of business sectors; primarily by increasing the usage and quality of recycled/secondary products.		x																x
2. To encourage sustainable economic growth and assist in reducing the disparities of sub-regional economic performance		x																
3. To develop and market Greater Manchester's image					x													
4. To develop and maintain a healthy labour market		x																
5. To reduce the need to travel, improve choice and use of sustainable transport modes									x									
6. To improve physical health and mental health and reduce health inequalities						x												
7. To improve access to good quality affordable and resource efficient housing	x																	

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GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Greater Manchester Minerals Plan SA Objectives below																		
8. To enable groups and communities to contribute to decision making, and to reduce social exclusion				x	x													
9. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities for all groups				x		x												
10. To protect, enhance, manage and restore where appropriate, the rich diversity of cultural and built environment and archaeological assets and their settings																x		
11. To protect, enhance, manage and restore where appropriate biodiversity, protected species, habitats and sites of geological importance											x							
12. To protect and improve landscape and townscape character and accessibility																x		
13. To protect and improve local environmental quality and reduce crime				x														
14. To protect and improve the quality of controlled waters														x				
15. To protect and improve air quality									x									

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Greater Manchester Minerals Plan SA Objectives below																		
16. To restore and protect land and soil and to manage contaminated and potentially unstable land																	x	
17. To mitigate and adapt to climate change												x	x		x			
18. To minimise the risk of flooding and increase use of SUDS													x					
19. To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management and safeguarding of existing resources																		x
20. To minimise the requirement for energy use promote efficient use and increase the use of energy from renewable resources															x			

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B12   Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan

GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan SA Objectives below																		
1. To exploit the growth potential of business sectors		x																
2. To encourage sustainable economic growth and assist in reducing the disparities of sub-regional economic performance		x		x														
3. To develop and market Greater Manchester's image					x													
4. To develop and maintain a healthy labour market		x																
5. To reduce the need to travel, improve choice and use of sustainable transport modes									x									
6. To improve physical health and mental health and reduce health inequalities						x												
7. To improve access to good quality affordable and resource efficient housing	x																	
8. To enable groups and communities to contribute to decision making, and to reduce social exclusion				x	x													

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GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan SA Objectives below																		
9. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities for all groups					x		x											
10. To protect, enhance, manage and restore where appropriate, the rich diversity of cultural and built environment and archaeological assets and their settings																x		
11. To protect, enhance, manage and restore where appropriate biodiversity, landscape character and accessibility, protected species, habitats and sites of geological importance											x							
12. To protect and improve local environmental quality and reduce crime				x														
13. To protect and improve the quality of controlled waters																x		
14. To protect and improve air quality										x								
15. To restore and protect land and soil and to manage contaminated land																	x	

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GMSF IA Objectives (1-18)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan SA Objectives below																		
16. To mitigate and adapt to climate change, minimise the risk of flooding and increase use of SUDS												x	x	x				
17. To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources																		x
18. To minimise the requirement for energy use promote efficient use and increase the use of energy from renewable resources															x			
19. To manage waste sustainability; minimise waste, its production, and increase re-use, recycling and recovery rates															x			x

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