ARUP

Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council

Homes, Spaces, Places – Shaping Tameside for tomorrow - Integrated Assessment

Scoping Report

Reference: Final: Post Consultation

Revision 4 | April 2024

This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client. It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

This report, produced by Ove Arup and Partners Ltd (Arup) on behalf of Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council (the Council), describes the scope of the Integrated Assessment (IA) that is being carried out to inform the development of Homes, Spaces, Places – Shaping Tameside for Tomorrow (HSP). 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 HSP.

The IA will consider the requirements and scope of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), the Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) and the Heath Impact Assessment (HIA).

This Scoping Report considers the baseline situation of current and likely future social, economic and environmental characteristics of Tameside with key international, national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies to define the IA Framework in which the HSP will be assessed to ensure all the social, environmental and economic issues are fully considered and integrated within the HSP.

1.2 The Tameside Plan

In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the Council is currently preparing a new Plan for the borough, **Homes, Spaces, Places – Shaping Tameside for Tomorrow (HSP)**. HSP will reflect national policy and guidance, align with the strategic planning context for the city-region provided by the Places for Everyone plan Joint Development Plan (PfE) Document - submitted to the Secretary of State or Examination in February 2022) and set the local planning policy for Tameside.

HSP will set out the vision, objectives, local planning policies and site allocations that will guide future development in the Borough. Policy included within HSP will encompass overarching themes of urban regeneration, healthy living and sustainability with strategic PfE site allocations and policies with locally focused housing, employment, town centre, Green Belt, open space, sport and recreation, conservation and historic environment, nature conservation and infrastructure policies specific to Tameside.

HSP will replace the saved policies of the Tameside Unitary Development Plan, adopted in 2004. Development of HSP will be informed by ongoing public and stakeholder consultation, evidence-

based work (such as the IA) before it is submitted to the Secretary of State for Examination. If HSP is deemed sound, it will then be adopted as policy for the Borough.

HSP will be aligned with (PfE), which is the plan of the nine Greater Manchester districts (Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan) for jobs, new homes, and sustainable growth and sets out how the districts will develop up until 2037. At the time of writing, the PfE has been submitted for public examination with hearings underway and scheduled to run from November 2022 to March 2023, with adoption planned for 2023/2024. As part of PfE, strategic site allocations are included within Tameside borough to meet future growth requirements of the nine local authorities across the combined authority. These allocations are:

- Ashton Moss West – to develop around 160,000sqm of employment floorspace including research and development, light industrial and general industrial use
- Godley Green Garden Village – to develop around 2,350 new dwellings
- South of Hyde – to develop around 440 new dwellings

The current programme for Homes, Spaces, Places – Shaping Tameside for Tomorrow is set out in Table 1:

Table 1: HSP Local Development Scheme

Local Plan Development Stage	Timetable
Integrated Assessment Scoping	Summer 2023
Plan Scoping	Autumn 2023
Issues and Options Draft Plan	Summer 2024
Preferred Options Draft Plan	Summer 2025
Publication of Plan	Winter 2025/26
Submission	Spring 2026

Public Examination[1]	Summer 2026
Adoption	Autumn 2026

1.3 Scope and Purpose of the Integrated Assessment

This Scoping Report presents a high level environmental, social and economic context for the borough, the plan area for HSP. Through understanding this context, alongside a review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies, key environmental issues and opportunities for HSP have been drawn out and used as the basis for the Integrated Assessment Framework.

It is proposed that, alongside the requirements for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), the IA also includes a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and Equalities Quality Impact Assessment (EqIA). The IA will assess each element of the HSP (and reasonable alternatives where these exist) including the vision and objectives, the spatial strategy, plan policies and site allocations.

Previous work was undertaken on the IA by Amec Foster Wheeler in 2017. The Scoping Report has been revised and refreshed following the considerable change over the past five years to both the borough, in addition to regional and national changes which have also taken place to alter the baseline for HSP and the IA. The previously completed work from 2017 informs this IA Scoping Report and Framework. To ensure alignment with PfE, and its IA Framework, these have also been reviewed and considered as part of this process.

Additionally, as an update to the previous work completed, the Scoping Report considers current contextual issues such as Covid-19 and Levelling Up- both of which may have had a significant impact on considerations under the Environmental, Social and Economic key topics outlined in Section 4.

This Scoping Report will consider and review plans, contextual information and policies, ensuring that where information has been superseded or amended, these changes are reflected. The Scoping Report and its appendices, will:

[1] (Dates following submission are provided indicatively, as the timetable beyond submission is largely determined by the Planning Inspectorate).

- Update the review of plans, programmes and strategies,
- Update the baseline, including current and likely future social, economic and environmental characteristics (if current trends continue) of Tameside,
- Provide an updated summary of the key issues and opportunities for Tameside,
- Outline the proposed methodology for the IA,
- Present the proposed IA assessment framework, based on our updated baseline and understanding of current sustainability issues and opportunities,
- Describe the scoping consultation process (with Statutory Environmental Bodies and other relevant organisations/groups) and,
- Provide information on the next steps in the IA process.

Given the nature of HSP, the Scoping Report and the IA Framework has considered each key topic on a scale that is applicable to HSP's boundaries. In most instances, data has been considered on a borough level and where appropriate, this has been considered alongside information on a local, national or European level to understand the context in relevance to the IA. This Scoping Report meets all legislative requirements for scoping for each component of the IA.

1.4 Consultation on the Scoping Report

Consultation on this Scoping Report ensures that the IA will be robust to assess HSP by gathering early views on how the IA should be developed, including views on the baseline review work undertaken and the proposed IA objectives. All views were welcome on the Scoping Report; however, the following question was asked to assist consultees in making responses:

1. Do you agree that the baseline outlined in this Scoping Report provides a suitable context and robust foundation to support the IA?
2. Have all relevant environment, economic and social issues been identified within this Scoping Report? If not, are you aware of any baseline data sources available that could be used in support of the omitted issues?
3. Do you agree the proposed IA Framework provide a sound framework to assess Homes, Spaces, Places – Shaping Tameside for tomorrow?

The minimum required timeframe for consultation on the Scoping Report is five weeks. As such, the consultation period for the Scoping Report is from **Monday 24th July to Tuesday 29th August**

2023 with all responses via the consultation portal questionnaire or in writing by email or post to the Council at the following address:

- **Email: planpolicy@tameside.gov.uk**
- **Postal address: Tameside One, PO Box 317, Ashton-under-Lyne, OL6 OGS**

Following the close of the consultation, all feedback received will be considered. The final IA Framework will then be used to assess the HSP draft within Stage B of the process explained in Section 2.

The statutory organisations, as required under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency), are being consulted in addition to relevant organisations and interested parties.

2. Integrated Assessment Methodology

2.1 Introduction

The IA will consider the requirements and scope of:

- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SI 2004/ 1633, "2004 Regulations" as amended).
- Sustainability Appraisal (SA) (as required by section 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) (as required by section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, as amended).
- Health Impact Assessment (HIA) (as outlined by national government policy).

Each of the assessments broadly follow a similar approach with screening, setting the baseline context, identifying where there are impacts on defined relevant topic areas evaluating the effects in relation to those impacts and making recommendations for mitigation where needed.

By undertaking this methodology, it will ensure that HSP comprehensively considers environmental, societal, economic and health effects during the development of the plan, strengthening the future policies.

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

SA in the UK is mandatory under section 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which requires planning authorities to carry out a sustainability appraisal of the proposals within Plans during their 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" which need to be adhered to when creating policy.

SAs ensure environmental, economic and societal impacts are considered when plans are being created. SEA is similar but focuses on environmental impacts of plans. Both of these consider issues at the strategic level.

The IA Framework will meet the legislative requirements with the inclusion of key objectives and assessment criteria, outlined in Section 5. The SEA regulations requirements checklist is presented in Appendix A.

2.1.2 Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

EqIAs ensure that discrimination does not occur when creating strategic plans and that policies meet the requirements of the Equality Act 2010. The 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.

HSP 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
- Race
- Religion or Belief
- Sex
- Sexual Orientation

The IA Framework will meet the legislative requirements with the inclusion of key objectives and assessment criteria, outlined in Section 5. In addition, the IA will be supported by an Equality Screening Assessment which will be within the appendices to the IA report.

2.1.3 Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

HIAs ensure that plans minimise negative and maximise positive health impacts. A process is set out by the UK's Department of Health's Health Impact Assessment of Government Policy (2010), to follow in carrying out HIA. There is no statutory requirement to undertake a HIA however the

assessment is included to ensure wider potential impacts relating to health are fully considered with the IA.

The IA Framework includes the Department of Health's determinants of health (people, lifestyle, community, local economy, activities, built environment and natural environment) within the key objectives and assessment criteria, outlined in Section 5.

2.2 Integrated Assessment Stages

This IA methodology follows the standard Integrated Assessment (IA) stages, set out in:

- **Stage A** – This scoping stage is to set the context for the assessment comprising of a review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies; collection and analysis of current and future baseline data; identification of key issues and opportunities within Tameside; definition of IA objectives; preparation of the Scoping Report and required consultation with statutory bodies to agree the IA Framework.
- **Stage B** – This assessment stage is to consider the proposed policy options and assess their effects, using the framework developed in stage A, including assessing the vision and objectives of the Plan and reasonable alternatives, identifying mitigation measures, explaining why the preferred policy options were taken and to propose monitoring measures for the policies.
- **Stage C** – This reporting stage involved preparing the IA report which explains Stage B.
- **Stage D** – This consultation stage involves consulting of HSP and the IA, with feedback from the consultation considered and appropriately actioned within both documents.
- **Stage E** – The Post-Adoption stage will involve the creation of the Post Adoption Statement following the adoption of HSP.

These stages encompass all legislative and best practise requirements for each of the assessments. This Scoping Report is currently within Stage A of the IA process.

3. Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies

3.1 Requirement and Scope of Review

HSP and the IA will be influenced by a range of plans, programmes and strategies on international, national, regional and local scales from stakeholders and other plan-making organisations and delivery partners.

As these plans can direct and drive HSP and the IA, all relevant plans, programmes and strategies therefore need to be considered when creating the IA Framework. Therefore, this review has a fundamental role within the IA. This is a requirement of the SEA Directive:

"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)

3.2 Document Review

The first stage of completing the IA Framework baseline is therefore to review relevant plans, programmes and strategies. Therefore, this review:

- Ensures HSP and the IA Framework are in line with the requirements of relevant plans, programmes and strategies
- Identifies inconsistencies or constraints to be dealt with
- Identifies objectives and key assessment criteria that should be reflected in the IA Framework

The most recently published versions of the relevant plans, strategies and programmes have been reviewed and the implications for HSP and IA considered. The full review of the relevant documents can be found in Appendix B. Key issues in relation to sustainability, health and equality found from this review are summarised below:

Scale of Plan/Programme	Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues for Homes, Spaces, Places and IA Framework	Implications for the IA Framework
International and European	• Protect and enhance biodiversity, green and blue infrastructure and natural assets • Protect internationally and European environmental and heritage designated sites of importance • Ensure the protection of water quality, water resources and the sustainable management of water • Ensure the management and improvement of air quality and noise • Ensure the sustainable management of natural resources • Ensure the adaption and mitigation of Climate Change	There is a need for the IA Framework to include objectives and assessment criteria relating to protecting designated sites of importance, water resources and green and blue infrastructure networks (and enhancing where possible) with the sustainable management of natural resources, water, noise and air quality during a transition to a sustainable future.
National	• Protect nationally designated environmental and historic sites of importance • Protect and enhance the natural, built and historic environment • Ensure a sustainable use of resources and waste management • Improve air quality and noise pollution	There is a need for the IA Framework to include objectives and assessment criteria relating to protecting nationally designated sites, protecting and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment with the sustainable management of waste, land resources, air

	• Ensure the mitigation and adaption to Climate Change and support the move to a low carbon future, while minimising waste and reducing pollution/emissions • Protect and enhance green and blue infrastructure and biodiversity networks • Deliver homes and infrastructure (including health and social care, education and transportation) to meet the needs of communities • Sustainably manage water resources, water quality and flooding	quality and pollution, adapting and mitigating the effects of Climate Change, in addition to delivering required housing and infrastructure addressing communities current needs.
Regional	• Support the transition to a low carbon/net zero carbon future • Sustainably manage water resources, flooding and water quality • Support and enhance economic productivity and growth	There is a need for the IA Framework to include objectives and assessment criteria relating to net zero futures, economic growth and productivity and sustainable management of water.
Greater Manchester	• Support and enhance economic productivity and growth • Protect and enhance green and blue infrastructure networks	There is a need for the IA Framework to include objectives and assessment criteria relating to the sustainable management of water, waste, noise and air quality, supporting economic growth and

	• Deliver health and social care, community, educational and transportation infrastructure • Sustainably manage water resources, flooding and water quality • Sustainably manage air quality, noise and waste • Adapt and mitigate to Climate Change • Support sustainable economic growth	infrastructure delivery and enhancing green and blue infrastructure networks.
Local Plans and Programmes	• Support and enhance town centres • Support economic growth, providing employment opportunities and improved productivity • Support tackling inequality • Support the management, delivery and enhancement of public open spaces, playing pitches and green and blue infrastructure networks • Support and deliver appropriate landscaping and design while protecting important landscapes and townscapes • Deliver housing and social, educational, health and transportation infrastructure to meet the need of local communities	There is a need for the IA Framework to include objectives and assessment criteria relating to supporting and enhancing economic growth, infrastructure and housing delivery, managing and enhancing public open spaces, town centres and green and blue infrastructure networks.

4. Baseline Situation

4.1 Requirement and Scope of Analysis

HSP and the IA need to identify and consider current baseline conditions and future likely activity to ensure that the effects of HSP can be identified, assessed and monitored successfully. A range of topic areas have been researched to understand the context of key issues covering environmental, economic and societal conditions across the borough. Therefore, this baseline review has a fundamental role within the IA.

As part of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, the IA is required to complete this collation and analysis of data:

"relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan" and the "environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected" (Annex I (b) (c))

"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 Directives 79/409/EEC (Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive)" (Annex I (c)).

For the SA, EqIA and HIA this baseline analysis must also consider social and economic aspects in addition to the environmental criteria specified in the SEA Directive.

A diverse range of topics have been explored to provide a broad and diverse baseline for the IA Framework. These topics are on a range of issues and interlink between economic, societal and environmental matters, mirroring the plans, programme and strategies review outlined in Section 3.

Since the 2017 Scoping Report, considerable change has occurred nationally, regionally, and locally which has been considered within this baseline analysis. We note the importance of the Council's climate emergency declaration in 2020 and the global need to take action to fight the climate crisis, the publication of the England Peat Action Plan in 2021 given the importance of peat within Greater Manchester, the net neutrality mitigation measures from Natural England (though we note no current action required within Tameside) and the long lasting impacts from the Covid-19 Pandemic on communities, town centres, healthcare infrastructure and the economy. We also note that the baseline situation for Tameside will change overtime and so it is important that it is monitored and revised as required as the IA progresses.

We have utilised multiple datasets per each topic to ensure that a range of data is collected. This research is objective with datasets used over time to provide insight into general trends that the borough has previously, is currently and likely to experience in the future. This study draws upon reliable secondary sources of data rather than embarking upon primary data collection. Where there are gaps within the data these have been highlighted within the following sections.

As the IA is iterative process, future stages may identify additional issues and priorities that require the sourcing of additional data outside of those currently considered within this Scoping Report. Any future amendments that may be required will be shown in an addendum to this report. This allows the IA process to be flexible and responsive to any future legislative, policy or baseline condition changes, ensuring a continued robust baseline analysis for the IA Framework.

A practical approach has been taken to gathering baseline data. Every effort has been made to provide an accurate baseline review. Data has been taken from the most recent and reliable publicly available sources with information being accurate at the time of writing to our knowledge and understanding. Datasets used vary across the 15 topics due to the different methods and scale of data collection and analysis that has been undertaken.

Some data within the following review are from before the COVID-19 pandemic. We note the impact the pandemic has had on all topics covered within the IA and we have used the most reliable and recent information where possible to ensure all implications have been considered but note that there may be additional impacts not covered from datasets from before 2020. In addition, we note that the first results of Census 2021 were released in June 2022, with subsequent parts yet to be released. Therefore, data from the 2011 Census has been used within some of the following baseline analysis.

A summary of the key issues found from this analysis are summarised in Section 4.2.

4.1.1 Population and Demographics

Population Trends

The borough has a population of 231,100, as at the 2021 Census, which was an increase of 5.4% from the 2011 Census (ONS, 2022). This was overall lower than the 6,6% of population growth experienced across England, though higher than the overall Northwest's growth at 5.2% (ONS, 2022). Tameside's population growth was also lower than Oldham (at 7.6%) and Manchester City (at 9.7%) however it was higher than Stockport (at 4.1%) (ONS, 2022).

Within the Tameside community, 49.03% identify as male and 50.95% identify as female. The proportion of female residents is higher than found across Greater Manchester and the Northwest though marginally (Table 2).

Table 2: Population and Gender Split (Census, 2021)

Gender	Tameside (%)	Greater Manchester (%)	Northwest (%)	England (%)
Female	50.92%	50.74%	50.92%	51.04%
Male	49.08%	49.26%	49.08%	48.96%

The 2021 Census data showing place of birth trends across the Borough has not yet been released, therefore data from the 2011 Census has been used. The 2011 Census shows that the majority of the Borough's population (93%) were born in the UK, which was higher than the averages for the Northwest and England (Table 3).

Table 3: Place of Birth (Census, 2011)

Place of birth	Tameside (%)	Northwest (%)	England (%)
UK	93	91.8	86.2
England	9.4	89.0	83.5
Northern Ireland	0.3	0.5	0.4
Scotland	0.9	1.4	1.3
Wales	0.4	0.9	1.0
Europe (excluding UK)	2.3	2.7	4.4
Africa	1.0	1.2	2.4
Middle East and Asia	3.1	3.5	4.8
The Americas and the Caribbean	0.2	0.5	1.3

Antarctica and Oceania	0.1	0.1	0.3

According to Tameside Council's Economic Baseline Report (2020), migration trends are contributing to population growth within Tameside. Internal migration in-flows have been relatively constant over time, with a steady increase since 2015. Since 2015 the proportion of migrants leaving Tameside has been lower than those coming into Tameside, contributing to a net gain. International migration in-flows peaked in 2016 before declining in 2017. International migration out-flows are substantially lower, also contributing to a net gain. Table 4 below shows the migration flows to and from Tameside in 2017/2018.

Table 4: Migration to and from Tameside 2017/2018 (Tameside 2020)

	Inflow	Outflow	Net Inflow
Internal Migration	8,800	8,300	500
Long-term International Migration	820	540	280

There is also an increasing trend of young people moving into Tameside, from a position of net decline in 2013 to net gain in this cohort in 2018 (Tameside 2020).

Age Structure

The age structure within Tameside has changed since the previous 2011 Census, with increases in people in most age groups, with the highest increases in the 70-74 group (at +36%), the 55 to 59 group (at +29%) and the 75-59 group (at +24%) (ONS, 2022). The trend of aging populating is expected to continue across the Borough. When looking comparatively across, Tameside has similar age structure to Greater Manchester, the Northwest and England, though with a higher number of 45–65-year-olds (Table 5).

Table 5: Population by Age Group (Census, 2021)

Age	Tameside (%)	Greater Manchester (%)	Northwest (%)	England (%)
0-19 years	24.15	25.26	23.40	23.11
20-44 years	31.80	34.55	31.91	32.68

45-65 years	26.57	24.34	25.99	25.80
65 and over	17.57	15.84	18.69	18.41

Households

The number of households within Tameside totals 99,500, which has grown since 2011 by 4,547, and is higher than neighbouring Oldham at 93,100 though lower than Stockport (at 126,600) and Manchester City (with 214,700) (Table 6). Dwelling completions over the same 10-year period across the Borough stand at 4,564, providing an overall increase in housing stock which is in line with household growth. It should also be noted that there has been a change in household type and size across the Borough, with an increasing number of couples as the most common family type and an increase in lone parent and single households, and households with multiple families.

Table 6: Number of Households (2021 and 2011 Censuses)

Year	Tameside	Oldham	Stockport	Manchester City	Greater Manchester	Northwest	England
2021	99,500	93,100	126,600	214,700	1,178,200	3,153,400	23,435,700
2011	94,953	89,703	121,979	204,969	1,128,066	3,009,549	22,063,368

The population density of the borough is 2,240 residents per square kilometre. This is similar to neighbouring Stockport who was 2,339 residents per square kilometre however higher than Oldham with 1,701 residents per square kilometre (ONS, 2022). Tameside's density is similar to the Greater Manchester average with 2,248 residents per square kilometre but higher than the average for the Northwest being 526 residents per square kilometre (ONS, 2022).

Ethnicity

Using ONS category descriptions, the population of Tameside is predominantly White (85.5%), meaning that there is a slight decrease in this category since the 2011 Census (90.9%). The second largest ethnic group across Tameside is Asian/Asian British (9.2%), which is an increase from 2011 (6.6%). The percentage split of all ethnicities is largely similar to the North West region however, the proportion of the Borough's population that is White is higher than England as a whole (81.0%).

Table 7: Ethnicity (ONS, 2021)

Ethnicity	Tameside (%)	Greater Manchester (%)	Northwest (%)	England (%)
White	85.5	76.4	85.6	81.0
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups	2.1	3	2.2	3
Asian/Asian British	9.2	11.5	8.4	9.6
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	2.3	4.7	2.3	4.2
Other Ethnic Group	0.8	2.3	1.5	2.2

Religious Beliefs

As at the 2021 Census, Christianity was the most predominant religion in the borough at 46.8% of residents, with similar levels to those found across the Northwest and nationally across England (Table 8) however, it should be noted that this was a decrease on figures from the 2011 Census, which noted Christianity as 64% across the Borough. Following Christianity, Muslim is the most predominant religion at 7.3, which is an increase on figures from 2011 which noted Muslim at 4.4%. This is found to be similar to Greater Manchester, Northwest and national levels across England (Table 8).

Table 8: Religious Beliefs (Census, 2021)

Religion	Tameside (%)	Greater Manchester (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
Christian	47.8	47.9	52.5	46.3
Buddhist	0.3	2.7	0.3	0.5
Hindu	1.3	1	0.7	1.8
Jewish	0.0	1	0.4	0.5
Muslim	7.3	13	7.6	6.7
Sikh	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.9
Other Religion	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
No Religion	38	32	32.6	36.7

Key Issues

- Provide a range of housing including a mix of accommodation types and tenures to meet future need
- Meet the needs of an ageing population
- Ensure that different ethnic groups are considered, and that community cohesion is fostered

Links across the Integrated Assessment

Changes in population, household types and household numbers alongside a change in age structure will relate to, and impact upon, other topic areas. A growth in population is likely to increase employment demand which could in turn increase economic growth as people move to the area to take up employment.

The change in population dynamics drives demand for housing, health services, education, social, transport and utility infrastructure, linking closely to resource consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. The age structure, especially in an ageing population, can alter how these demands are met, and also the pressures put on service levels, including provision of social and other (including green) infrastructure.

4.1.2 Housing

The Greater Manchester Housing Strategy (2019) sets out strategic actions at a city-region level to ensure that there is safe, decent and affordable housing across Greater Manchester. The Strategy, adopted by Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) in 2019, identifies how Tameside, working with the other local authorities in Greater Manchester, can collectively deliver the homes needed for the population of Greater Manchester.

As part of the evidence base for the emerging PfE a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (2021) has been produced for GMCA to assess future housing need and develop a robust understanding of the Greater Manchester housing market. The SHMA calculates that there is an annual housing need of 11,392 new homes per year for Greater Manchester (Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2021). Emerging PfE policy identifies that a minimum of 164,880 net additional dwellings will be delivered across the PfE plan area over the period 2021-2037 and allocates 7,758 dwellings will be delivered in Tameside (PfE, 2021). Three allocations within Tameside have been included within the emerging PfE, ‘Ashton Moss West’, ‘Godley Green Garden Village’ and ‘South of Hyde’.

The Tameside Housing Need Assessment (HNA) (2020) and The Tameside Housing Strategy 2021-2026 provide evidence to support and shape future planning and housing strategies for the Borough and work in conjunction with the Greater Manchester Housing Strategy and SHMA.

Completions

A total of 4,633 net residential units were delivered within Tameside over the ten-year period 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2022 (SHELAA 2022). 2,609 more dwellings are either under construction or with planning permission to be delivered during the 2022 – 2050 period and planning applications for 231 more dwellings are waiting to be determined (SHELAA 2022). The results from the government's Housing Delivery Test (HDT) measurement in 2022 indicated that the delivery of new homes in Tameside was below 95% of the target number of units to be completed over the previous three-year period. As a result, Tameside was required to produce a Housing Delivery Test Action plan to set out the authority's aims to support the delivery of homes within the Borough.

The HDT 2021 measurement covers the three-year period 2018/19 to 2020/21 and showed a total net requirement of 1,653 homes in Tameside. Over the same period, 91% of the total HDT requirement was delivered (1,510). Although this falls below the 95% delivery requirement, this is a positive increase from delivery in 2018 (66%), 2019 (75%) and 2020 (89%) (Tameside Council, 2022b).

Table 9: Number of Homes Required and Number of Homes Delivered in Tameside (Tameside Council, 2022)

Homes required	Homes required	Homes required	Total	Homes delivered	Homes delivered	Homes delivered	Total	Housing Delivery Test
2018-19	**2019-20**	**2020-21**		**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**		
632	588	433	1653	649	474	387	1510	91%

Housing Stock - Type and Tenure

In 2011, most of the Borough's housing stock was owned either outright or with a mortgage (63.8%). 21.5% of housing tenures were social rented and 13.2% were privately rented. As shown in Table 10, the percentage of households owned outright or with a mortgage was higher in Tameside than across Greater Manchester as a whole however, both were lower than the North

West average. Census data regarding housing stock for the Borough has not yet been updated, therefore data from the 2011 Census has been used to summarise the current tenure profile.

Table 10: Housing Tenure (ONS, 2011)

Tenure	Tameside (%)	Greater Manchester (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
Owned outright or with mortgage	63.8	60.1	64.5	63.4
Shared Ownership (part owned, part rented)	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8
Social rented	21.5	21.9	7.7	9.4
Private rented	13.2	16.1	10.6	8.3
Living rent free	1.1	1.4	15.4	16.8

In 2020, 63.4% of occupied dwellings were owner occupied, 14.2% were privately rented and 22.4% of dwellings were classified as affordable (including social/ affordable rented properties and shared ownership) (Tameside HNA 2020). Additionally, 2.3% of dwellings were found to be vacant and an estimated 21.8% of all dwelling stock was classified as non-decent, which is slightly higher than the national average of 20.6% (Tameside HNA2020).

House Prices and Sales

As of August 2022, the average house price in Tameside was £209,423. House prices across the Borough have risen incrementally over the last five years, with prices averaging £141,288 in 2017. Comparably, the average price for a property Greater Manchester as of August 2022 was £231,659, demonstrating that housing stock average price in Tameside falls below that of Greater Manchester. Further information regarding comparative house prices across the North West and England are shown in Table 11.

Table 11: Comparison of average price of all property types (Land Registry, 2022)

Date	Tameside	Greater Manchester	North West	England
August 2017	£141,288	£161,729	£158,252	£242,628
August 2018	£145,955	£168,612	£162,092	£248,620

August 2019	£152,096	£174,960	£167,693	£249,221
August 2020	£160,492	£182,145	£173,316	£255,802
August 2021	£184,620	£203,367	£189,930	£276,457
August 2022	£209,423	£231,659	£219,025	£315,965

Affordability

Housing affordability is usually measured by the ratio of the lower quartile house price with the lower quartile earnings and the ratio of median house prices to the median earnings (where the higher the ratio, the less affordable it is for households to get onto the property ladder). Table 12 shows the housing affordability ratios for Tameside, the other Greater Manchester Authorities, the North West and England in 2020 and 2021. This demonstrates that Tameside is slightly less affordable than the North West but is significantly more affordable than England.

Table 12: Housing Affordability Ratios 2020 and 2021 (ONS 2022)

Area	Lower Quartile Affordability Ratio 2020	Lower Quartile Affordability Ratio 2021	Median Affordability Ration 2020	Median Affordability Ration 2021
Bolton	5.12	5.82	5.62	6.02
Bury	6.31	7.65	6.76	7.50
Manchester	6.26	6.91	6.11	6.67
Oldham	4.78	5.87	5.07	5.99
Rochdale	5.21	5.61	5.58	6.23
Salford	5.83	6.96	5.62	6.74
Stockport	8.05	8.48	8.07	10.01
Tameside	6.41	6.75	6.47	6.61
Trafford	9.13	11.17	9.51	10.30
Wigan	5.43	5.53	5.68	5.67
North West	5.59	6.11	5.80	6.43

England	7.18	8.04	7.86	9.05

Evidence from the Tameside Housing Needs Study in 2017 suggested that of all new homes built, 15% should be affordable which can include social rent, affordable rent and low cost homeownership options, however the annual net requirement for new affordable homes increased from 431 in 2017 to 828 in 2020 after the housing needs study was revised (Tameside 2020). The demonstrable need for affordable homes has therefore doubled since this report and the Council resolved that all new housing should meet the aspirations of 20% affordable housing; and that it will not accept anything less than 15%, except in exceptional circumstances (Tameside Exec Cabinet Report, Dec 2018).

Overcrowding

Information on bedroom occupancy was collected in the 2011 Census for the first time and provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied. The number of rooms question was not asked in Census 2021. Instead, statistical outputs for number of rooms in the 2021 Census used Valuation Office Agency (VOA) number of rooms.

According to the Tameside Housing Needs Assessment 2020, 4,343 households in Tameside were classified as being overcrowded. This compared to 3,737 households recorded in the 2011 census.

Vacant Dwellings

Vacant dwellings are part of the normal operation of the housing market however, long term vacant dwellings can have a negative impact on the local housing market, demonstrating an unused resource. Returning empty homes back into use is a sustainable way of increasing housing supply and meeting overall housing need.

The Tameside Housing Strategy 2021-2026 and Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2018-2019 considers vacant dwellings across the Borough.2021 data from MHCLG shows the number of vacant dwellings in Tameside as 2,279 (of which long term vacant dwellings total 809). This is equal to 2.2% of the 103,835 dwellings in the Borough recorded by MHCLG in March 2021 (Tameside Council, 2022). Comparatively, across Greater Manchester, there are 84,178 vacant dwellings with neighbouring authorities Manchester, Oldham and Stockport Councils have 5,446, 2,719 and 3,329 vacant dwellings recorded by MHCLG as of December 2022 (DLUHC 2022).

Homelessness

In 2021/2022, DLUHC recorded that 447 (39.9%) out of 1,119 households assessed in Tameside, were threatened with homelessness. This compared to 44.5% of households assessed in the North West and 46% in the whole of England. This shows that whilst homelessness is lower in Tameside than the North West and England, it is not significantly lower, indicating that there is an overall threat of homelessness across the Borough.

The Tameside Housing Needs Assessment (2020) indicated that 662 households were identified as 'homeless and homeless duty owed' and 734 households were identified as 'threatened with homelessness' in 2019. The Tameside Preventing Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2018-2021 considers homelessness across the Borough and cites tackling homelessness as a top priority across Tameside.

Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

The 2011 Census reported in Tameside, 19 households identified themselves as being of 'White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller' ethnicity. Of these, 11 households stated that they lived in a house or bungalow: 2 in a flat or apartment and 6 in a caravan or other mobile temporary structure (Census, 2011).

The Tameside Specialist Housing Need Review (2020) reported that twice-yearly caravan count carried out by the council for MHCLG reported zero caravans over the period of January 2016 to July 2017, and 10 caravans in January 2018 on sites with temporary planning permission. The January 2019 count reported zero caravans.

The 2018 Greater Manchester Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) noted three Travelling Showperson yards in Tameside, providing 35 residential plots accommodating 31 households. The latest data in January 2019 reports 52 caravans (47 on permanent yards and 5 on temporary authorised yards). Overall, the GTAA identified a net need of 7 additional plots by 2036.

Key Issues

- Provide an adequate supply of land for housing to meet the requirements set out in PfE
- Deliver an appropriate range of housing types and tenures to meet local needs
- Make best use of existing housing stock and to improve where appropriate, including the re-use of empty properties
- Address homelessness in the Borough

- Make appropriate provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

Links across the Integrated Assessment

Housing is intrinsically linked to many areas of the IA baseline impacting employment, greenhouse gas emissions, poverty and homelessness. Housing may have further impact in areas such as landscape, townscape and the natural environment of the surrounding area, alongside infrastructure and land availability.

4.1.3 The Economy

Tameside forms an important part of the Greater Manchester economy; in 2019, Greater Manchester's total GVA was £75 billion (GMCA 2021). Greater Manchester's largest sectors in terms of GVA are Wholesale and Retail valued at £8.9 billion, Real Estate at £8.7 billion and Manufacturing at £7 billion (GMCA 2021). Tameside's largest sectors are similar to Greater Manchester, with Manufacturing GVA valued at £571 million in 2020, Real Estate £505 million and Wholesale and Retail valued at £490 million, with the addition of Human Health Services, the largest sector in Tameside in 2020 with a GVA value of £568 million (GMCA 2021).

However, there are economic disparities across Greater Manchester. Enterprising Tameside: A New Economic Strategy for Tameside 2012-26 (2012) highlights that the Borough suffered more than most authorities in the Greater Manchester area during the recession from 2008 to 2010 and experienced a slower recovery. Within the Borough, there has traditionally been a dependence on declining traditional industries coupled with an overreliance on the public sector. Future opportunities for economic growth in the Borough will be supported by the Greater Manchester Strategy 2021-2031 (GMCA 2021) and the Local Industrial Strategy (GMCA 2019a) and Tameside strategies such as the Inclusive Growth Strategy 2021-2026.

ONS data shows that in 2022, there were 6,490 business enterprises within Tameside (ONS 2022). This represents a 5.3% increase since 2017 (when there were 6,165 enterprises) and reflects the economic growth in the region. In the last year, 160 new enterprises were created in the Borough.

Table 13 below shows that Tameside has a similar proportion of micro to large enterprises as Greater Manchester, the North West and Great Britain as a whole.

Table 13: Enterprise Size 2022 (ONS 2022)

Enterprise Size (Number of employees)	Tameside	Greater Manchester	North West	Great Britain
Micro (0 to 9)	89.2%	88.7%	88.6%	89.5%

Small (10-49)	9%	9.2%	9.3%	8.6%
Medium (50-249)	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%
Large (250+)	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Total	6490	107,255	271,160	2,689,750

The total supply of land available for employment development purposes in Tameside on 31st March 2020 was 37.35 hectares. This represents an increase of 3.93 hectares from the total supply on 31 March 2019. Of the total supply available at the 31 March 2020, 9.72 hectares were classed as 'immediately available'; this represents no change on the previous year (Tameside 2021). Gross employment floorspace completions and total employment land supply between 2019/2020 are shown below.

Table 14: Gross Employment Completions, Losses and Total Supply (Tameside 2020 and Tameside 2023)

Monitoring Year	Gross Floorspace completions (m^2)	Gross Floorspace Industrial and Warehousing (m^2)	Gross Floorspace Office (m^2)	Gross Floorspace Losses (m^2)	Employment Land Total Supply (Ha)
2009/2010	6,657	6,632	25	130,027	80.46
2014/2015	9,432	7,619	1,813	3,092	63.14
2019/2020	3,890	122,551	33,235	2,218	37.35
2021/2022	15,557	114,072	16,887	57,652	37.75

The jobs density of an area is the number of jobs per head, of resident population, aged 16 to 64 years. In 2020, job density in Tameside was 0.56 which is the lowest job density of any of the Greater Manchester Boroughs (Nomis 2020), as shown in Figure 1. It is therefore likely that Tameside working age residents commute to work in other areas, particularly those with a job density of more than 1 (which indicates that there are more jobs than working age residents), such as Manchester or Trafford. The pattern of Tameside working age residents commuting to other areas for work is less sustainable than areas where a higher percentage of the resident population are working within their borough.

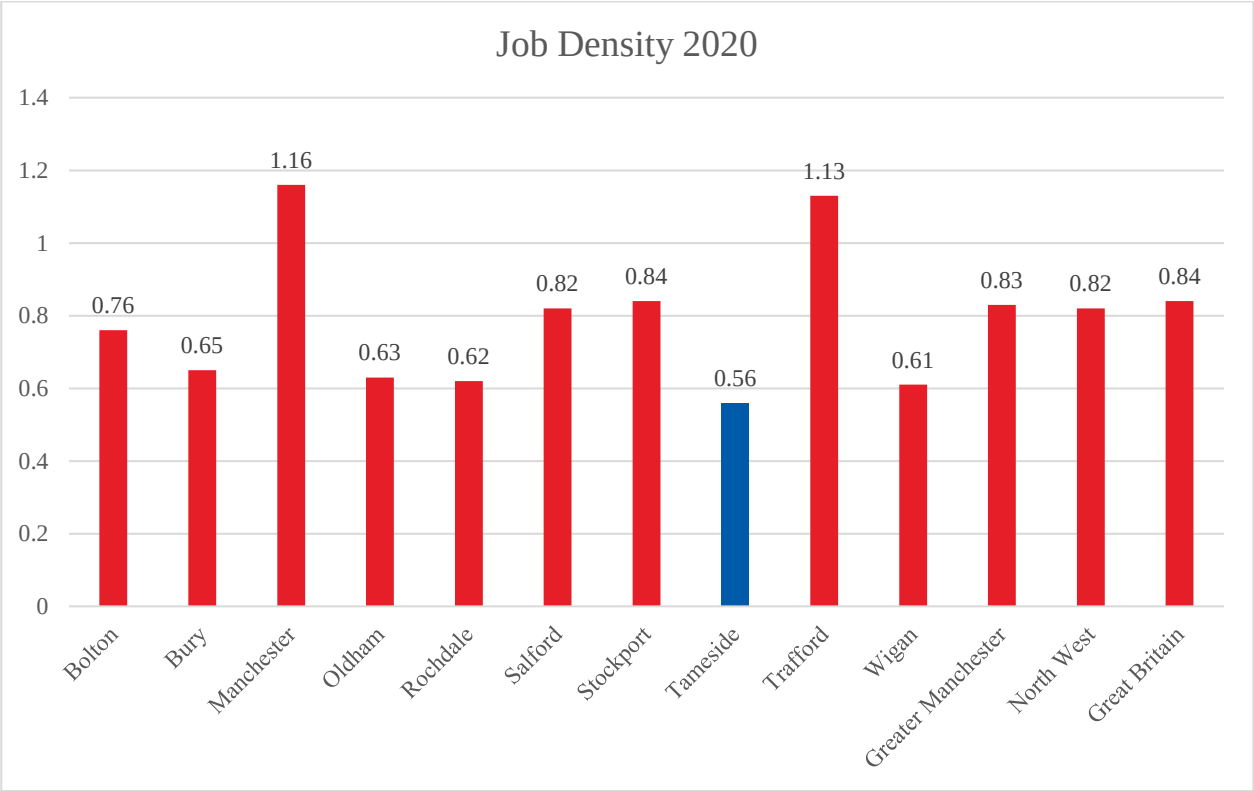


Figure 1: Job Density 2020 (Nomis 2020)

The Tameside Retail and Leisure Study (Tameside 2018) showed that in 2017 the resident population generated £446.3m in convenience goods. Retail markets change according to demographic shifts and technology advancements (such as online retailing). Data provided by the Office for National Statistics (the ONS) reveal that online shopping (also known as e-commerce) has seen rapid growth in the UK in the past decade, with online sales reaching 17.3 per cent of all retailing in January 2018, compared with just 2.7 per cent of all retailing in January 2007. Thus, since 2007, there has been a substantial growth in purchases via 'Click and Collect' and 'home delivery' mechanisms, with a corresponding substantial reduction in 'in-store' purchases.

Existing high street and supermarket retailers therefore face greater competition from e-commerce. However, there are substantial regional variations; the North-West had the highest combined retail and leisure vacancy rate in the first half of 2017, at 15.1 per cent, with vacancy rates in the North of England substantially greater than the vacancy rates in the South-East and South-West regions.

Another measure of the health of town centre economies is the number of vacant units however, it should be noted that vacancy rate alone does not provide a full understanding of the health of town centres and should be considered holistically alongside other variables. The UK average number of vacant units is 12.2% (Tameside 2018). Tameside's Town Centres, apart from Denton, have a higher level of vacant units (Tameside 2018), as shown below in Table 15. Across Greater

Manchester, it is anticipated that retail and wholesale employment will rise over the next 20 years with focus and support required in town centres across the region to ensure continued growth and choice for the consumer across retail as well as leisure activities, housing and public space (GMCA 2019b).

Table 15: Proportion of Retail and Service Units in Tameside Town Centres, 2017

Town Centre	Percentage No. Units
Ashton	17.3%
Hyde	18.4%
Denton	6.9%
Stalybridge	20.1%
Droylsden	18.9

In addition, statistics from the Purple Pound (2020) suggests that there is large potential in the spending power of disabled people. However, opportunities have been missed out due to the poor accessibility for disabled consumers. 1 in 5 potential UK consumers are estimated to have a disability, where 75% of disabled people and their families have walked away from a UK business because of poor accessibility or customer service. The spending power of disabled people and their households was estimated to be £274 billion per year to UK businesses, whilst businesses lose approximately £2 billion a month by ignoring the needs of disabled customers.

Employment

Between July 2021 and June 2022, 111,600 residents were economically active in Tameside, which represents 78.3% of the 16–64-year-old population. This employment rate was higher than that for the North West (76.6%) and similar to England (78.6%).

During the period between July 2021 and June 2022, the unemployment rate for 16-64 year olds in Tameside was 4%, which is lower than that of the North West (4.2%).

The split of people employed in the different socio-economic classification (SOC) groups is consistent with regional and national trends, as shown in Table 16. However, the Borough has lower proportions of people employed in occupations in the SOC major groups 1-3 (40.3%) compared to Greater Manchester as a whole (51%), the North West (48.9%) and Great Britain (51.4%). This suggests that there is a higher level of lower-value added employment and/or lower skilled workers within Tameside.

Table 16: Proportion of Employment Population by Occupation July 2021-June 2022 (Nomis 2022)

	Tameside	Greater Manchester	North West	Great Britain
Soc 2020 Major Group 1-3 1. Managers, Directors and Senior Officials 2. Professional Occupants 3. Associated Professional Occupations	40.3%	51%	48.9%	51.4%
Soc 2020 Major Group 4-5 4. Administrative & Secretarial Occupations 5. Skilled Trades Occupations	23.6%	17.6%	19%	18.7%
Soc 2020 Major Group 6-7 6. Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations 7. Sales and Customer Service Occs	17.1%	14.9%	15.5%	14.6%
Soc 2020 Major Group 8-9 8. Process Plant & Machine Operatives 9. Elementary Occupations	19%	16.5%	16.6%	15.3%

In 2021, average gross weekly pay for full-time workers residing in Tameside was £527.00. This was lower than the average for Greater Manchester (£569.70), the North West (£578.00) and Great Britain (£613.10). Women living in Tameside and working full time earnt, on average, £480.20 per week in 2021. This was significantly less than the average weekly wage for males which was £563.90 in 2021.

In 2021, the percentage of the Tameside population in full time employment (67.6%) and part time employment (32.4%) were similar to the rates at regional and national levels, as shown below in Table 17. The majority of jobs in Tameside are within the Human Health and Social Work Activities (21.1%), which whilst higher than the north west (15%) and Great Britain (13.7%), still reflects regional and national trends. The Wholesale and Retail sector is the second highest employment sector (18.3%) whilst manufacturing is the third highest sector (14.1%). This percentage of employees in the manufacturing sector is significantly higher than for Greater

Manchester (6.8%), the North West (8.6%) and Great Britain (7.6%) as a whole indicating that the manufacturing base is still relatively strong in the Borough, despite a decline in this sector.

Table 17: Employee Jobs in Tameside by Industry 2021 (Nomis 2022)

	Tameside %	Greater Manchester %	North West %	Great Britain%
Full Time	67.6%		68.8%	68.1%
Part Time	32.4%		31.2%	31.9%
Employee Jobs By Industry				
Mining And Quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	14.1	6.8	8.6	7.6
Electricity, Gas, Steam And Air Conditioning Supply	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management And Remediation Activities	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.7
Construction	4.9	5.4	5.4	4.9
Wholesale And Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles And Motorcycles	18.3	14.5	14.6	14.4
Transportation And Storage	3.5	5.7	5.4	5.1
Accommodation And Food Service Activities	7.0	6.9	7.9	7.5
Information And Communication	1.3	3.6	2.8	4.5
Financial And Insurance Activities	1.8	3.8	3.5	3.6
Real Estate Activities	1.4	2.3	2.0	1.8
Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities	4.2	10.7	8.9	8.9
Administrative And Support Service Activities	4.2	10.0	8.3	8.9
Public Administration And Defence; Compulsory Social Security	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.6
Education	8.5	8.1	7.9	8.8
Human Health And Social Work Activities	21.1	13.1	15.0	13.7
Arts, Entertainment And Recreation	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3
Other Service Activities	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.9

Key Issues

- Provide employment land in locations served by transport and other infrastructure, in locations attractive to the market
- Support the growth of an educated and skilled workforce
- Support the development of innovative and knowledge-based businesses
- Improve physical and digital accessibility to disabled consumers
- Support growth of local employment opportunities
- Enhance and maintain the vitality of town centres across the Borough

Links across the Integrated Assessment

The level of employment in an area is closely linked to the wider economy, with those in employment generally spending their wages on goods and services that can drive the local economy. Employment opportunities in Tameside and the wider Greater Manchester area will facilitate the need for housing and offer the opportunity to own a home, driving the need for housing and transport links.

Businesses need access to a skilled workforce and support services, driving the need for suitable education facilities and social facilities to support the workforce and their families. Employment also enables the population to purchase goods and services that contribute to an individual's wellbeing.

Employment-related development can have adverse environmental impacts and the location of businesses, their energy efficiency and the resultant commuting activity of their workforce will impact on greenhouse gas emission levels. On the other hand, employment in relation to environmental protections such as green jobs and skills can be seen as an opportunity to address both unemployment and sustainability issues.

4.1.4 Health and Wellbeing

Health and Health Services

Tameside have a number of assessments and strategies which consider the health and wellbeing of the population in the Borough including; Tameside Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment, 2020 Sexual health Assessment, 2022 Ageing Well Needs Assessment, 2021 Domestic Abuse Needs Assessment, 2022 Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Needs Assessment, 2021/22 Children and Young

People's Needs Assessment, 2019-23 Tameside and Glossop Suicide Prevention Strategy and, Tameside Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013-2016. These strategies work to consider and tackle key health and wellbeing issues across Tameside.

Average life expectancy at birth in the Borough for males and females is slightly lower than the averages for Greater Manchester, the North West and England. This is shown in Table 18 with available statistics accessed via the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Comparably, between 2010-2012 and the 2018-2020 data sets, there has been little fluctuation in the trend, with females consistently averaging higher than males and Tameside falling slightly below the national average overall.

Table 18: Life Expectancy at Birth (ONS, 2019)

Period	Gender	Tameside	Greater Manchester	North West	England
2010-2012	Male	76.3	77.3	77.7	79.2
	Female	80.6	81.2	81.7	83.0
2013-2015	Male	77.3	77.7	78.1	79.5
	Female	80.7	81.3	81.8	83.1
2016-2018	Male	77.6	78.0	78.3	79.55
	Female	80.7	81.5	81.9	83.18
2018-2020	Male	76.9	-	77.9	79.4
	Female	80.1	-	81.7	83.1

The 2019 Health Profile for Tameside produced by Public Health England provides an overview of the current picture of health across the Borough. The report highlights that the health of people in Tameside is generally worse than the England average, with Tameside being one of the 20% most deprived districts in England. Life expectancy is 9.5 years lower for men and 9.0 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Tameside than in the least deprived areas.

In regard to child health, the report highlights that in Year 6, 21.4% (576) of children are classified as obese. This is slightly lower than the North West number of 21.5% however, it is higher than the value of England at 20.2%. Levels of teenage pregnancy, breastfeeding and smoking in pregnancy are worse than that of the UK.

For adult health, smoking prevalence is higher than that of the North West (14.7%) and England (14.4%), at 17.0%. The percentage of adults classed as overweight or obese in the Borough is also higher than that of the North West (64.3%) and England (62%), at 65.5%. The rates of under 75 mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases and under 75 mortality rate from cancer are also worse than the England average. At the 2011 Census, 15,993 people in Tameside reported being 'not in good health', equivalent to 7.29% of the Borough's population (Public Health England, 2019; ONS, 2011).

The primary care centre for Tameside is in Ashton-under-Lyne, as is the Tameside General Hospital which serves a population of approximately 250,000 (GMICP, 2022).

Activity Level

According to Sport England (2023)'s Active Lives Adult Survey between 2021 and 2022, over 63.1% adults in England achieved an average of 150 minutes of activity a week. 11.1% were fairly active but didn't reach an average of 150 minutes a week, whilst 25.8% spent less than an average of 30 minutes a week for activities. Overall, activity levels have recovered from the coronavirus pandemic, however, activity levels among women are taking longer to fully recover and the activity levels have fallen among young adults over the long term. On the other hand, activity levels continued to grow among older adults and adults with a disability or long-term health condition have seen activity levels recover from the pandemic. Nevertheless, significant inequalities continue to exist in activity levels between some minority ethnic groups and those living in the most deprived places are yet to see activity levels fully recover.

During the same year, only 47.2% children and young people were active with an average of 60 minutes or more a day, whereas 30.1% do less than 30 minutes a day. Although activity levels have returned to those seen pre-pandemic, not all children and young people have seen activity levels recover, with girls' activity levels remain up on pre-pandemic. Activity levels are consistent between children and young people with and without a disability or long-term health condition but haven't recovered to pre-pandemic levels for children and young people going to schools in deprived areas.

Open Space

The provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities can play a significant role in the promotion of health lifestyles. In 2018, Tameside Borough Council produced an Open Space Review as an assessment of the Borough's open public and private space provision, building on the previous Open Space Study published in 2010. Open space within the Borough broadly falls within

one of seven typologies, most of which is classified as natural space and accessible countryside, reflecting the Boroughs location on the urban rural fringe.

Table 19: Tameside Open Space Summary (Tameside Borough Council, 2017/18)

Open Space Typology	Number of sites	Total area (Hectares)
Parks and formal gardens	39	122.70
Natural space and countryside	569	4,583.73
Amenity space	626	198.71
Play area	54	9.49
Allotment	31	29.7
Cemeteries and churchyards	37	61.37
Green Corridor	22	69.13
Outdoor sport and Recreation	85	370.23
Derelict Land	106	86.33
Total	1,569	5,531.39

On top of the typologies summarised above, it is highlighted that waterside spaces also provide access for walking and cycling, as well as spaces for relaxation. Recent research shows that spending more time with water can reduce anxiety levels by 15% and increase life satisfaction value by 6% (Canal and River Trust, 2021).

In accordance with Sport England requirements, in 2015 the Council produced a Playing Pitch Strategy for Tameside which presented a supply and demand assessment of playing pitch facilities across the Borough. The Strategy identified a total of 158 pitches, of which 114 are available for community use (Tameside Borough Council, 2015).

Table 20: Tameside Playing Pitches by Type (Tameside Borough Council, 2015)

Type of pitch	Total number	Number available for community use	Number with no community use
Grass football	111	75	36
Artificial grass	15	13	2

Rugby Union	11 (over 5 sites)	9	2
Hockey	3	2	1
Cricket	18	15	3
Total	158	114	44

Opportunities for developing green and blue infrastructures to support Green Social Prescribing (GSP) and Biodiversity Net Gain are identified. GSP can help to improve citizens' mental and physical health by engaging people in nature-based interventions and activities. This can include providing spaces for local walking schemes, community gardening projects, conservation volunteering, green gyms, open water swimming or outdoor arts and cultural activities (NHS, 2023). Natural England's Green Infrastructure Principles (2023) recommend that green infrastructure designs should seek to create liveable places where everyone has access to good quality green and blue space.

Crime

The Tameside Community Safety Strategy 2021-2024 highlights 5 key priorities across the Borough:

- Building stronger communities
- Preventing and reducing violent crime, knife crime and domestic abuse
- Preventing and reducing crime and anti-social behaviour
- Preventing and reducing harm caused by drugs and alcohol
- Protecting vulnerable people and those at risk of exploitation

March 2022 figures for crime across the Borough, released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), are shown in Table 21. Overall, since 2017 there has been an increase in recorded crime in Tameside from 25,170 in 2017 to 26,830 in March 2022.

Table 21: Total recorded crime in Tameside 2017-2022 (ONS, 2022)

Year	Total recorded crime
2022	26,830
2021	21,120

2018	25,608
2017	25,170

Key Issues

- Enhance the health and wellbeing of Tameside's population
- Support health across the Borough and to tackle inequalities
- Ensure adequate open space provision across Tameside to support health and wellbeing
- Consider crime levels and to reduce, minimise risk and support community safety
- Consider health care facilities and the need to ensure that services are accessible and available to meet rising need
- Consider an ageing population
- Improve open space accessibility to address health inequalities for deprived locations

Links across the Integrated Assessment

The health and wellbeing of a population is influenced by a number of factors including social, environmental and cultural elements. Life expectancy, health risk factors and deprivation can all be linked to health, with health also being affected by environmental factors including air quality and climate change. A key issue across both Tameside and Greater Manchester is an ageing population, as such, consideration will need to be given to service provision, housing needs, accessibility standards and adaptations, and wider economics.

4.1.5 Education and Skills

Qualifications

Figure 2 shows levels of educational attainment across Tameside, Greater Manchester, the North West and England for the 16-64 age group in 2021. It shows that Tameside has a lower percentage of 16-64 year olds with NVQ4 or above at 26.6% compared to 39.1 in Greater Manchester and 43.2% in England. The Borough also has a lower educational attainment at levels NVQ3 and NVQ2 compared to Greater Manchester, the North West and England; however, it has a similar percentage of people with NVQ1 or other qualifications as these regions.

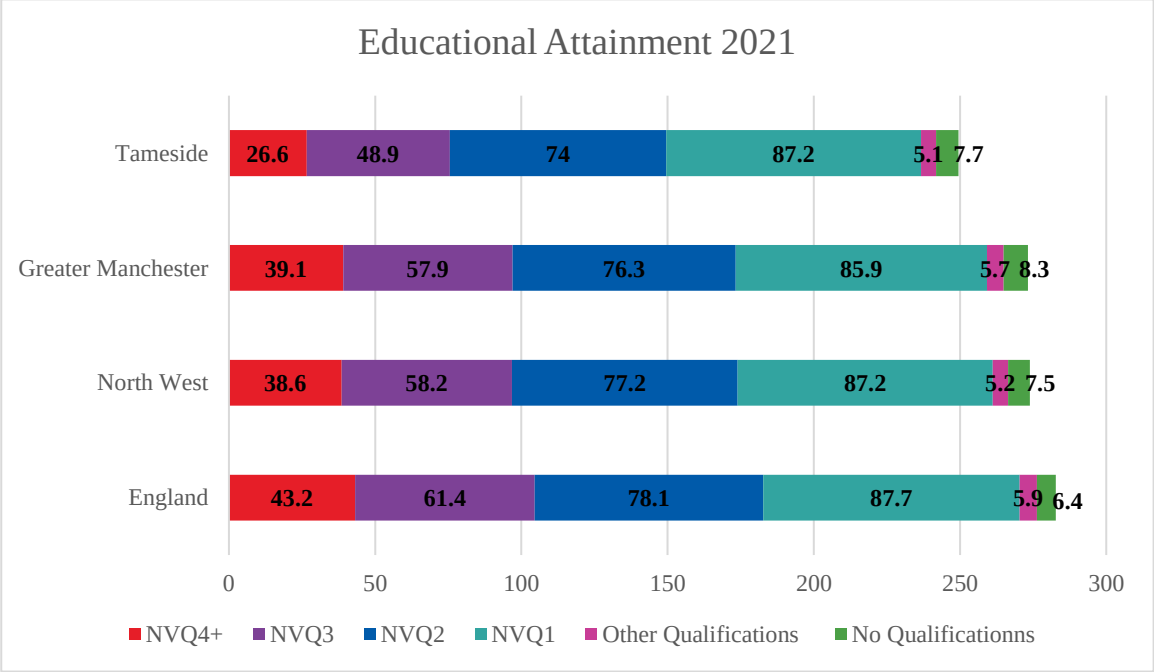


Figure 2: Educational Attainment 2021 (ONS 2021)

The average attainment 8 score for GCSEs within the Borough was 45.1 for the academic year of 2021/2022 which was lower than the two previous academic years. This is lower than the national average across England being 48.7 for the academic year of 2021/2022 for the average attainment 8 score.

Table 22: Average GCSE attainment within the Borough (ONS 2021)

Academic Year	Educational Attainment
2018/19	44.2
2019/20	48.0
2020/2021	48.5
2021/2022	45.1

Education Infrastructure

In 2019, Tameside had 76 state funded primary schools and 16 state funded secondary schools, as shown below in Table 23 and Table 24. In 2019, 7.6% of the available primary school places, lower than for the Northwest and England and 11.9% of the available secondary school places were unfilled, which was lower than the North West but higher than England.

Table 23: State Funded Primary School Capacity 2019 (DfE 2020)

	Tameside	North West	England
No. of schools	76	2,450	16,769
No. of school places	22,582	657,928	4,863,468
No. of pupils	20,999	610,036	4,439,571
No. of schools that are full or have one+ pupils in excess of capacity	23	636	3,340
No. of pupils in excess of school capacity	125	4,836	25,481
Excess as a % of total places	0.6	0.7	0.5
Number of schools with one or more unfilled places	53	1,814	13,428
Number of unfilled places	1,708	52,728	482,335
Number of unfilled places as a % of total places	7.6	8.0	9.9

Table 24: State Funded Secondary School Capacity 2019 (DfE 2020)

	Tameside	North West	England
No. of schools	16	462	3,389
No. of school places	15,139	500,775	3,897,512
No. of pupils	13,412	427,031	3,301,023
No. of schools that are full or have one+ pupils in excess of capacity	4	80	562

No. of pupils in excess of school capacity	71	2,640	24,915
Excess as a % of total places	0.5	0.5	0.6
Number of schools with one or more unfilled places	12	382	2,826
Number of unfilled places	1,798	76,384	621,308
Number of unfilled places as a % of total places	11.9	15.3	9.9

Key Issues

- Raise education attainment and skills
- Support the changing demands of the population and economy by providing sufficient educational facilities for growth

Links across the Integrated Assessment

Education is linked to a number of social and economic themes. Education is a vital element of a functioning society and is important for ensuring the future demands of business and the economy can be met. Increased skill levels will assist economic growth and enable better social inclusion. In addition, to be sustainable, housing must be supported by the provision of facilities and services including education.

4.1.6 Deprivation

The English Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures relative levels of deprivation in in small areas of England as Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA). Deprivation in this context relates to an unmet need, caused by lack of resources in areas of income, employment, health, education, skills, training, crime, access to housing and services, and living environment.

In 2019 IMD ranked Tameside 23rd out of 317 local authorities (where a rank of 1 is the most deprived in the country and a rank of 317 is the least deprived), as measured by the average rank of LSOAs in the Borough. Of the ten authorities in the Greater Manchester area, only Manchester (2nd), Rochdale (17th), Salford (20th) councils are considered to be more deprived than Tameside

when using this measure. The Tameside IMD ranking is lower than previous years data sets, averaging at 34th in both 2015 and 2010.

A range of issues which particularly affect the Borough have been identified through the IMD including crime, education, skills and training and employment.

The map in Figure 3 shows the local deprivation profile for each of the LSOAs in Tameside, with 20.6% of LSOAs ranked as the most deprived (decile 1).

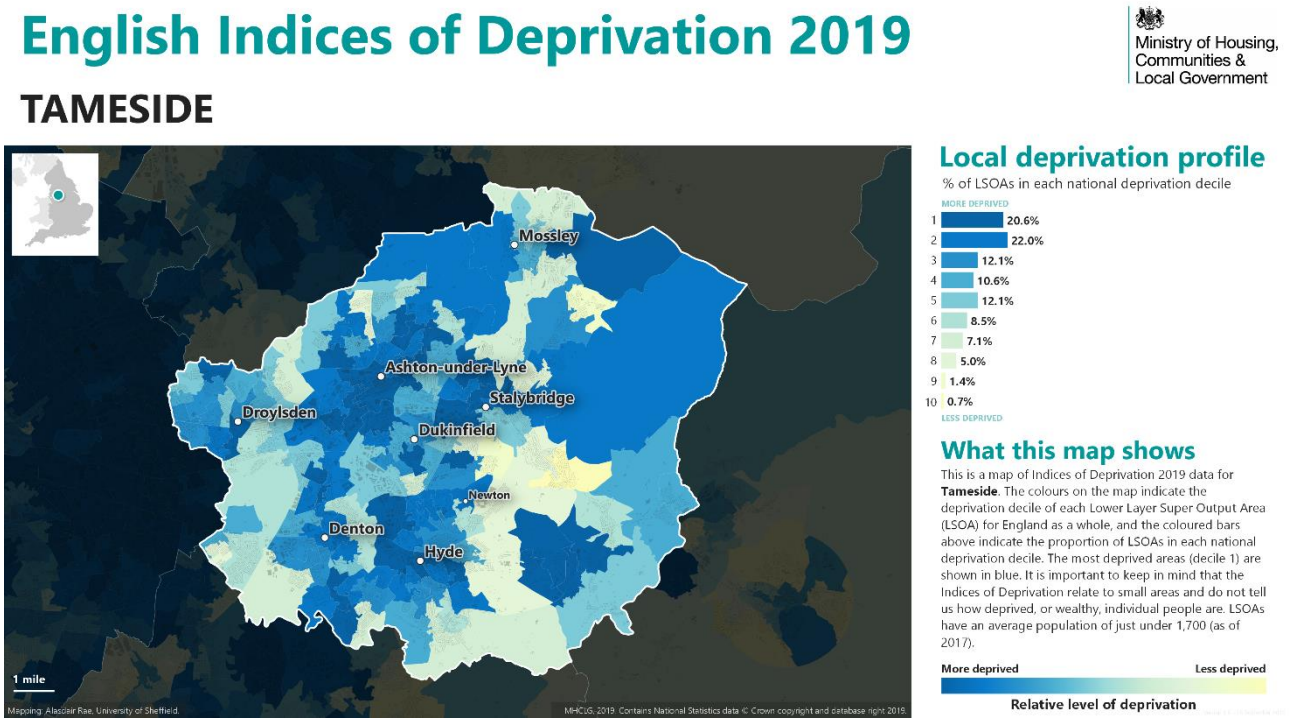


Figure 3: Map of Indices of Deprivation for Tameside (MHCLG, 2019)

Key Issues

- Address causes of deprivation across the Borough
- Tackle deprivation and promote regeneration across the Borough
- Reduce inequality and promote social inclusion

Links across the Integrated Assessment

Deprivation is a cross cutting issue as levels of deprivation are influenced by a variety of environmental, economic and social factors. Therefore, deprivation impacts many themes considered within this Scoping Report such as health and wellbeing, social inclusion, housing, employment, education and skills, crime, open space provision and access to services and facilities.

4.1.7 Transport and Accessibility

In July 2022, Greater Manchester Combined Authority was awarded a £1,070 million funding settlement as part of the City Region Sustainable Transport Settlements (CRSTS) programme. The funding will help to deliver key transport projects across Greater Manchester including the Bee Network and improvements across the bus network including zero emissions buses, improvements to routes, lower fares and more frequent services. The CRSTS delivery plan for GMCA notes several projects that include provision in Tameside:

- Future Quality Bus Transit (QBT) Corridors
- Initial phased delivery of Rochdale-Oldham-Ashton Corridor
- Tameside: A560 Stockport Road
- Tameside- Hattersley Viaduct Refurbishment and Widening

There are also several projects which support overall connectivity across Greater Manchester and contribute to providing transport infrastructure across the Borough (CRSTS, 2022).

The Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040 has a long term vision for transport with four key elements: supporting sustainable economic growth, protecting the environment, improving quality of life for all and, developing and innovative city region. A Five Year Transport Delivery Plan (2021-2026) has also been prepared to support and deliver the 2040 Transport Strategy and achieve the overall ambitions for transport across Greater Manchester, which includes an Implementation Plan for Tameside. The vision is for a future where walking and cycling are the obvious choice for shorter journeys and where dependency on the car is superseded by a reliable public transport system. The Five Year Transport Delivery Plan is supported by a Local Implementation Plan for each council in Greater Manchester covering the period 2020-2025 (GMSF, 2020). The Local Implementation Plan for Tameside outlines 4 key outcomes:

- Increasing the number of neighbourhood journeys (under 2km) made by foot and bike in Tameside
- Enhanced connections to/from and within Tameside's town centres, employment sites and key destinations by foot, wheeling, and public transport to support regeneration
- Streets in Tameside will be clean, green and relieve local communities from the impacts of congestion

- Streets in Tameside are safe, well maintained and in good condition for all people who live in or travel within Tameside and current and future assets are looked after (GMCA, 2021).

Road

Tameside benefits from excellent connectivity with the Transport for Greater Manchester (TfGM) managed Key Route Network providing key links in to a wider strategic network. The M60 motorway (Manchester Outer Ring Road) runs from north to south in the west of the Borough whilst the M67 runs from the M60 in an easterly direction in the south of the Borough. The orbital M60 provides access to Manchester airport and the M62 Trans-Pennine route to Huddersfield and Leeds in Yorkshire to the east and Liverpool to the west.

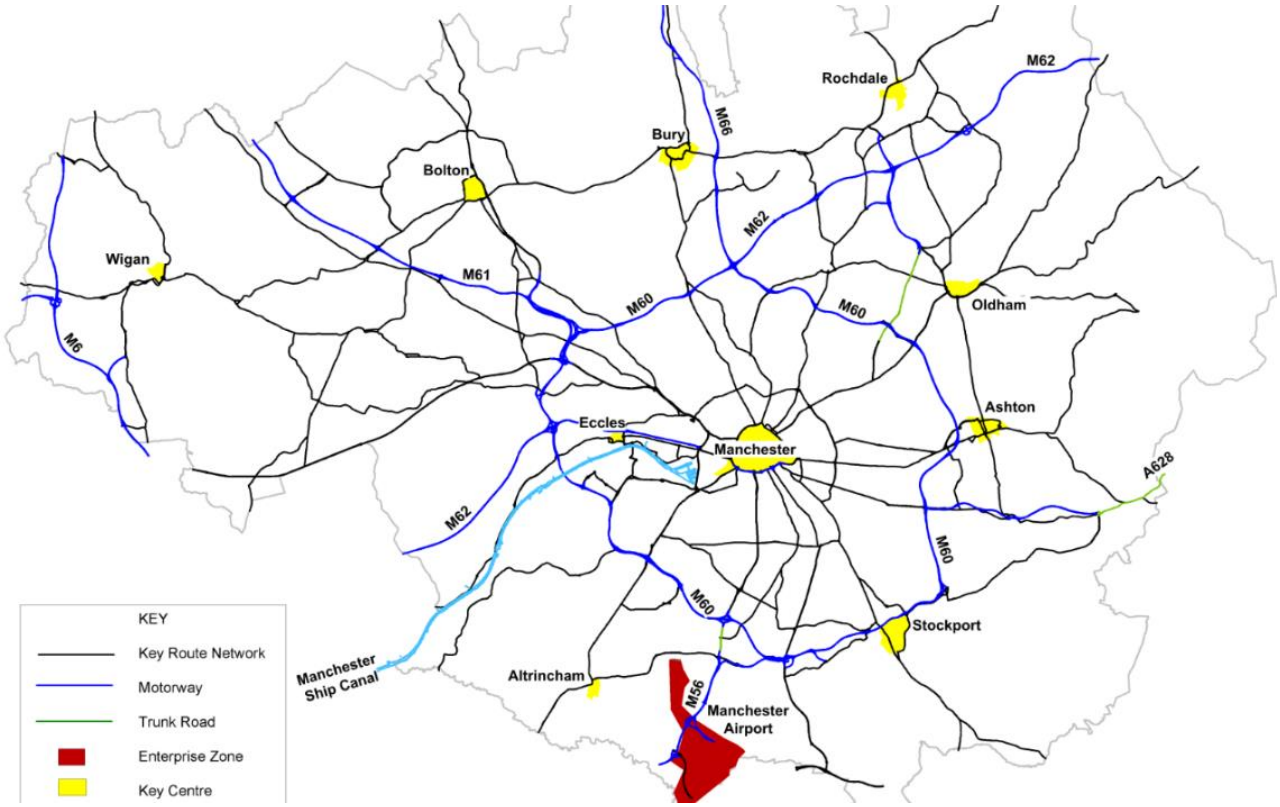


Figure 4: Manchester Key Route Network Map (TfGM, 2022)

The A-road network provides key transport links to the towns surrounding the Borough and links between centres within the Borough. The A-roads include:

- A57/A628 Trunk Road which provides a continuation of the strategic transport route between Manchester and Sheffield from Junction 4 of the M67 in the south of the Borough
- A635 which links Stalybridge and Ashton-under-Lyne to the M60
- A6018 which links Stalybridge to Longdendale

- A627 which links Ashton-under-Lyne to Oldham in the north

A Development Consent Order (DCO) was approved in November 2022 to build two new A57 link roads, known as the Mottram Moor Link Road and A57 Link Road project. The proposal lies mainly within the administrative boundaries of Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council. The proposal will also deliver a sustainable transport infrastructure. Work is scheduled to commence in Spring 2023.

Public Transport

The Borough is well served by local and inter-regional rail services, with TransPennine Express and Northern Rail operating services in the Borough and providing routes to Manchester Victoria (one every hour) and Manchester Piccadilly (two every hour) city centre stations in the west. In the north east, connections are provided to Leeds, Hull, York and Scarborough. Northern Rail provides a local train service which links Tameside to Manchester, Glossop, Huddersfield and Marple. From Manchester, services are available to all major cities in the UK including London, Birmingham. Bristol, Leeds and Edinburgh. The Borough has a total of 13 train stations: Ashton, Stalybridge, Mossley, Fairfield, Guide Bridge, Flowery Field, Newton for Hyde, Godley, Hattersley, Hyde North, Hyde Central, Broadbottom and Denton (Denton has one passenger service per week and as such, there is no regular passenger service on this line).

It is highlighted that relevant measures to control noise generated by rail operations should be put in place. The Guideline Development Group (GDG) strongly recommends reducing noise levels produced by railway traffic below 54 dB L den for average railway noise exposure, and below 44dB L den for railway night noise exposure, as railway noise above this level is associated with adverse health effects (WHO, 2022).

Local public transport in Tameside is coordinated by TfGM. Tameside is served by a network of bus services which provide links to Manchester and neighbouring town centres, as well as the town centres of Tameside and the outlying residential areas. A Metrolink connection serves the Borough providing links to Manchester city centre. Trams run every 12 minutes from Ashton-under-Lyne town centre into Manchester city centre, providing further links across Greater Manchester. Manchester Airport is within a 15-20 minute drive time for much of Tameside following the extension of the M60 in 2000. The airport provides flights internationally.

Active Travel

The Greater Manchester Active Travel Mission 2022 (GMCA, 2022) sets out GMCA's commitment to active travel across Greater Manchester. The Mission notes that providing people

with the opportunity to walk, wheel or cycle is fundamental to helping people move around Greater Manchester and highlights 5 key priorities:

1) Infrastructure delivery
2) Home to school travel
3) Cycle hire and access to cycles
4) Integration with public transport
5) Road danger reduction

The Mayors Challenge Fund (MFC) has made £160 million available to deliver schemes across Greater Manchester which improve public and sustainable transport. As part of this, the Bee Network is being delivered across Greater Manchester, creating a fully joined-up cycling and walking network covering over 1,800 miles. 11 potential new walking and cycling infrastructure schemes have been approved in principle for the Borough. Schemes are still in development and/or under consultation however, if plans move forward the schemes will provide key walking and cycling links across Tameside and further afield (Tameside, 2022a).

Alongside the Bee Network, Tameside Council is working in conjunction with TfGM to deliver a number of Active Neighbourhoods. Two trial schemes have been operational on an experimental basis since September 2020, located in Ashton-under-Lyne and Stalybridge.

The Borough benefits from the National Cycle Network (NCN) routes including the Trans Pennine Trail (NCN Route 62), which starts at Reddish Vale at the Stockport/Denton boundary and follows the River Tame through Denton and disused railway line Hyde Godley. This route continues on to the Tameside boundary with Derbyshire. The NCN 626 offers a traffic free route north from Ashton-under-Lyne to Park Bridge and beyond there to Oldham along a former railway line. In addition, the Tame Valley Loop provides three routes for all skill levels: family (3.5 miles), intermediate (10 miles) and advanced (18 miles). Beginning at Stalybridge, the route brings together existing paths and off-road tracks and trails and provides both a circular route and links to the Pennine Bridleway and Tintwistle. The Pennine Bridleway is an additional National Trail which runs the length of the eastern side of the Borough from its southern boundary near Tintwistle, north to the boundary with Greenfield.

Tameside benefits from 264km of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) which provides access across the Borough and the countryside with 875 Rights of Way recorded on the Definitive Map. This includes

810 footpaths measuring 233km, 41 Bridleways at 22km and 18 Restricted Byways equating to 9km. There are currently no Byways Open to All Traffic (BOAT) in Tameside (Tameside, 2022).

The towpath network in Tameside also provides spaces for active travel by cycle and foot. Whilst not identified as individual SUStrans routes or official public rights of way, towpaths maintained by the Canal and River Trust are made accessible to the wider community. These could be important in promoting active neighbourhoods given their proximity to multiple district centres, including Stalybridge, Mossley, Hyde, and Ston under Lyme.

Movement

Data from the 2011 Census has been used to understand movement patterns across the Borough. According to the 2011 Census, the average distance travelled to work by Tameside residents was 11.4km. The 2011 Census also shows that the primary mode of travelling to work is by car or van as either driver or passenger (68.9%) but that a large proportion of households in the Borough do not own a car, higher than the regional average of 29.97% (Census, 2011).

Commuting flows indicate that in 2011, a total of 46,000 workers commuted out of Tameside to other local authority areas whilst far fewer workers (23,608) commuted in to the Borough. Data from NOMIS (2014) shows that the majority of the Borough's residents commuted to Manchester (17,483 people), reflecting its city status, and Stockport (8,518 people). Of those commuting into the Borough, Oldham, Stockport, Manchester and High Peak provided the majority of commuters (Figure 5).

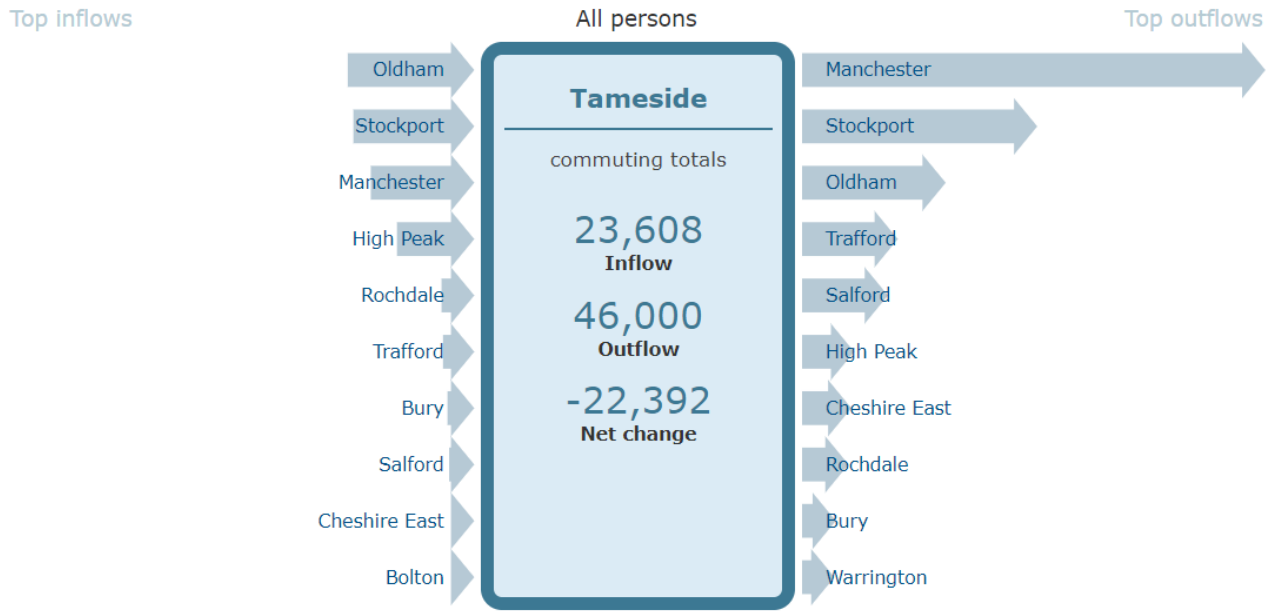


Figure 5: Workplace Destinations (NOMIS, 2022)

It should, however, be noted that these figures may have changed since the 2011 Census and may have been largely influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic which may have impacted on movement patterns across the Borough.

Key Issues

- The need to support timely investment in transport infrastructure to accommodate anticipated growth
- The need to encourage alternative modes of transport including active travel, supporting the reduction of private car use
- The need to ensure new development is accessible to alternative modes of transport, such as active travel modes, to reduce the need to travel by car
- The need to protect and enhance the PRoW network

Links across the Integrated Assessment

Transport and accessibility can be linked across a number of social, economic and environmental themes identified in this Scoping Report. Ensuring a strong transport infrastructure and delivering improvements are central to promoting economic growth in the Borough, providing connections to support new housing and employment development, reduce travel times and manage congestion.

Public transport infrastructure supports affordable journeys, contributes to climate change mitigation and promotes sustainable communities and reduction in inequalities. Active travel infrastructure which encourages walking and cycling can also support in climate change mitigation, contributing to improvements in air quality and lower carbon emissions and air pollution. Additionally, these modes of transport can provide positive health and wellbeing benefits to the population of the Borough.

4.1.8 Biodiversity and Green and Blue Infrastructure

Biodiversity

Biodiversity is defined as the variety of plants (flora) and animals (fauna) in an area, and their associated habitats. The importance of preserving biodiversity is recognised on an international and a local level, with contributions to quality of life and amenity.

Tameside has a rich and varied natural environment including a range of sites designated for their habitat and conservation value. Figure 6 shows designated nature conservation sites across the Borough and in close proximity.

We note the importance of peat across Greater Manchester. The England Peat Action Plan (Defra, 2021) outlines plans to restore, reduce degradation, and protect peatland. This is vital for the peatlands and moorlands across Greater Manchester, including Tameside, to ensure they are protected in the future.

Nutrient pollution is a concern for freshwater habitats with increasing levels of nitrogen and phosphorus resulting in the increased growth of plants, disrupting the flora and fauna within the environment. Tameside has not been included as one of the authorities named by Natural England to require net neutrality mitigation measures. However, the ongoing protection and enhancement of biodiversity of sites within Tameside is noted as being a priority for the borough within their Climate Change and Environment Strategy (Tameside Council, 2021).

In August 2022, Greater Manchester was selected to be one of five areas to lead the Government's Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) pilot project to recover nature across England. Greater Manchester will partner with Natural England to map out the most important natural habitats across the city-region, identify opportunities to support wildlife, and agree priorities for restoring nature and realising wider environmental benefits (GMCA, 2022). Supporting LNRS is the Protected Sites Strategies which aim to bring stakeholders together to address pressures facing protected sites, with five pilot projects announced in 2022, with one area being the Peak District focusing on regenerative farming practises (Natural England, 2022).

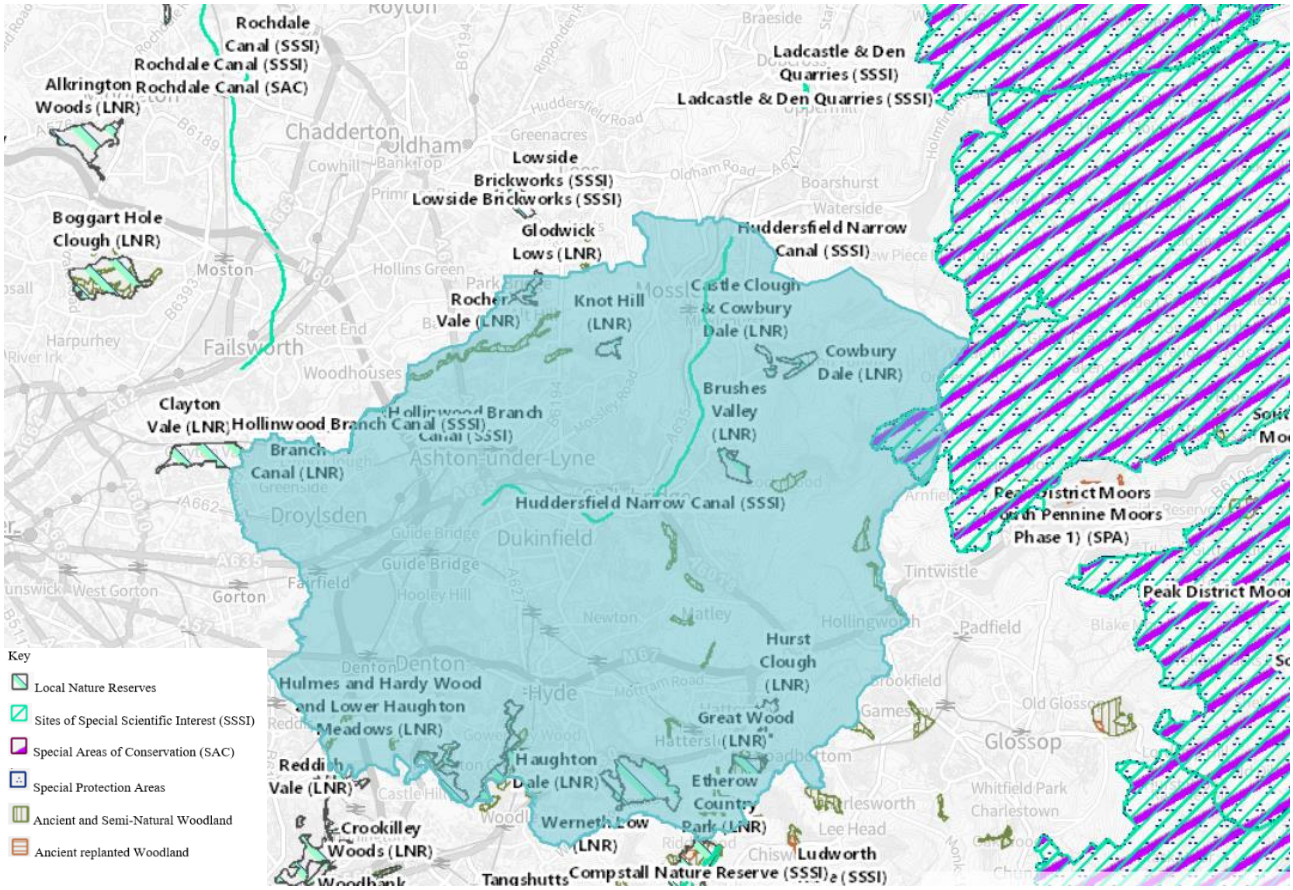


Figure 6: Designated Nature Conservation Sites (DEFRA, 2022)

Sites of European importance (Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)) are designated to conserve natural habitats and species of wildlife which are classified as rare, endangered or vulnerable. In the UK, these form part of the Natura 2000 network protected under the EU Habitats Directive (1992). The South Pennine Moors SAC and the Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) both overlap with the Tameside local authority area in the east. Table 25 outlines the qualifying features and conservation objectives for these sites.

In addition, SPAs and SACs, there are 56 habitats and 943 species of principal importance which have been identified across England within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (DEFRA 2022). Furthermore, there are irreplaceable habitats which must also be protected which includes ancient woodland, coastal sand dunes and lowland fens (DEFRA 2023).

Table 25: South Pennine Moors SAC and the Peak District Moors SAC (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA Features and Conservation Objectives (Natural England, 2014)

Site Name	Size (ha)	Qualifying Features	Conservation Objectives
South Pennine Moors SAC	Total: 65, 024	Northern Atlantic wet heaths European dry heaths Blanket bogs Transition mires and quaking bogs Old sessile oak woods	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features by maintaining or restoring; • The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats • The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats • The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely
Peak District Moors SPA	Total: 45, 300	Merlin; Falco columbarius (breeding) European golden plover; Pluvialis apricaria (breeding) Short-eared owl; Asio flammeus (breeding)	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained of restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring; • The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features • The structure and function of the habitats and qualifying features • The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely • The population of each of the qualifying features • The distribution of the qualifying features within the site

There are three Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) located in Tameside:

- Hollinwood Branch Canal SSSI
- Huddersfield Narrow Canal SSSI
- Dark Peak SSSI

The Dark Peak SSSI overlaps with the South Pennine Moors SAC and the Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA, with a small part located within the Tameside area.

In addition to the international and national level designations, there are ten Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) in the Borough, as shown in Figure 6. These are:

- Brushes Valley
- Castle Clough and Cowbury Dale
- Great Wood
- Haughton Dale
- Hollinwood Branch Canal
- Hulmes and Hardy Wood and Lower Haughton Meadows
- Hurst Clough
- Knott Hill
- Rocher Vale
- Werneth Low

There are several Sites of Biological Importance (SBI) located within the Borough. Some of the larger sites are listed below however, there are also several smaller sites across the Borough which hold SBI status;

- Rocher Vale
- Audenshaw Reservoir
- Holden Clough
- Greenhurst Clough
- Alphin Pike & Buckton moor (South)

- Swineshaw Moors and Boar Flat
- Castle Clough
- Wild Bank Hill
- Great Wood
- Hurst Clough
- Eastwood & Acre Clough
- Huddersfield Narrow Canal (South)

The issues and vulnerabilities associated with the designated sites are as follow:

- South Pennine Moors SAC
    - Contains habitats that are vulnerable to poor water quality and a severance of hydrology.
    - The geological features of the SACa need to be assessed for impacts as they have the potential to become degraded and lost through impacts such as erosion, chemical reactions and obstruction.
- Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA
    - Contains species that are threatened by habitat loss, degradation, and disruption to their natural behaviour. Impacts during construction, such as noise and light might displace species and prevent breading and feeding, as well as obstruct commuting pathways.
    - The designated features are threatened by recreational disturbance both within the designated site and within its associated Functionally Linked Land (FLL).
- Hollinwood Branch Canal SSSI
    - Contains designated features that are sensitive to changes in water quality. Foul water and surface run-off need to be addressed throughout developments.
- Huddersfield Narrow Canal SSSI
    - Contains designated features that are sensitive to changes in water quality. Foul water and surface run-off need to be addressed throughout developments.

- Dark Peak SSSI
    - Vulnerable to development which causes hydrological impacts and impacts to birds and nearby supporting habitat, including recreational disturbance.

The designated sites can also be affected by air quality impacts associated with emissions from increased road traffic resulting from new development, transport schemes, intensive agriculture or industrial development.

In addition, the Environment Act 2021 introduced a mandatory 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) for all planning permissions granted in England, except for small sites. This can be seen as an opportunity to connect and enhance biodiversity assets such as peatlands and LNRS.

UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority habitats found in Tameside include upland Oak and lowland broad-leaved woodlands, lowland dry acid grassland, and springs and flushes. The high land to the east of the River Tame supports a very significant proportion of Greater Manchester's moorland (upland heath and blanket bog) (Greater Manchester Record Centre, 2022).

The Medlock Landscape Partnership, comprising of fifteen organisations including the Tameside council and Greater Manchester Combined Authority, was considered as an opportunity to support the Nature Recovery Network, where under-represented communities in Manchester, Tameside, and Oldham can experience nature connection, access for all including active travel, and improved health and wellbeing. Local communities are empowered through volunteering on nature projects, citizen science, green jobs, green skills, community engagement, trails, events and corporate social responsibility.

Green and Blue Infrastructure

Green and blue infrastructure refers to assets including parks, river corridors, street trees, managed and unmanaged sites and designed and planted open spaces. These assets support a range of benefits including health and wellbeing and sense of place.

There are a number of green infrastructure assets across the Borough including canals and waterways, LNRs, the PRoW network, parks and formal gardens and green corridors, which are referenced throughout this report.

Key Issues

- Enhance and conserve biodiversity across the Borough
- Maintain the Borough's priority habitats

- Harness green and blue infrastructure, recognising its key contribution to health and wellbeing and climate resilience
- Support the enhancement of the green infrastructure network

Links across the Integrated Assessment

Biodiversity and green and blue infrastructure have links across wellbeing, economics and climate change resilience. These assets are protected through a variety of national and international legislation, highlighting the importance to our ecosystems and wider benefits to our society.

The protection of biodiversity is integral to ensuring that new development is sustainable and that progression is not at the detriment of biodiversity and green and blue infrastructure. Protecting these assets also enhances the interest of the local area, provides health benefits for the local population and contributes towards making Tameside and attractive place to live, work and invest.

4.1.9 Land Use, Geology and Soil

Land Use

Table 26 below illustrates the land uses in Tameside in 2022 and demonstrates that the majority of the Borough is classified as agriculture (2,140Ha or 42.2%) or Forest, Open Land and Water (2,076Ha or 40.9%). Forest, open land and water is significantly higher than England (18.9%) and the North West (18.4%). This reflects the largely rural nature of the eastern half of the Borough. Agricultural use is lower than agricultural land use across England as a whole at 65% and the North West at 65.2%.

The main urbanised areas of the Borough are concentrated in the main settlements of Ashton-under-Lyne, Hyde, Audenshaw, Droylsden, Dukinfield, Denton, Stalybridge, Mossley and Longdendale.

Table 26: Land Use in Tameside (DLUHC 2022)

Land Use	Area (Ha)
Community Service	40
Industry & Commerce	8
Minerals & Landfill	4
Residential	14
Transport & Utilities	134

Agriculture	2,140
Forest, Open Land & Water	2,076
Outdoor Recreation	423
Residential Gardens	89
Undeveloped Land	27

The NPPF encourages the effective use of land by re-using land that has previously been developed. According to recent national land use change statistics published by MHCLG, 70% of new residential dwellings across the Borough were delivered on previously developed land in 2018, significantly higher than for England as a whole at 53%.

Whilst developments on brownfield lands are supported, considerations need to be given to the potential for previously developed lands to contain high environmental value. Conservation measures should be prioritised where a brownfield land is considered of high environmental value or are important for historic importance. According to the Open Mosaic Habitats high value guidance (Wildlife and Countryside Link, 2015), A site should be considered of 'high environmental value' in biodiversity terms if:

- It contains priority habitat(s) listed under section 41 Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
- The site holds a nature conservation designation such as Site of Special Scientific Interest, or is defined as a Local Wildlife Site (or equivalent) in local planning policy.

Geology

Greater Manchester's geology is dominated by rock formations, with the north and east, and evident in Tameside, being of Upper Carboniferous sandstones and shales of Millston Grit. These are overlain by shales, mudstones, and coals, providing many outcrops in the upland boroughs.

Flat low-lying plains, largely developed for industrial and residential usage, form the central and western part of the Borough. The geological structure of the area is dominated by the Rossendale and Pennine anticlines which lie beyond the limits of the Tameside boundary, to the north and east respectively. The rural east of the Borough is dominated by the Pennines, which rise steeply forming the western extent of the Peak District.

Some of the most prominent features of the landscape are the incised river valleys of the Medlock, Tame and Etherow which run through or along the borders of the Borough from north-east to south-west, and the steep Pennine foothills to the east. Faulting is heavy and complex in detail in the Borough and dominantly trends in a north westerly direction. The westerly dip in the solid geology means that, generally speaking, the oldest rocks are found in the eastern areas with gradually younger rocks encountered westwards through the Borough.

Rocher Vale, which is on the Borough boundary with Oldham toward Park Bridge Heritage Centre, is designated as a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) and Site of Biological Importance (SBI). It has a mix of habitats including woodland, heath and riverbanks and displays many rocky outcrops and geological features. The site was formally designated by the Executive Cabinet as a Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) in July 2022 (Tameside, 2022).

Soil

The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system developed by Defra provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland. The system divides the quality of land into five categories, as well as non-agricultural and urban. The 'best and most versatile land' is defined by the NPPF as that which falls into Grades 1, 2 and sub-grade 3a.

The provisional ALC that covers the whole of England was undertaken between 1967 and 1974, from 1988 selected areas were resurveyed in greater detail and to revised guidelines.

The majority of land outside the urban areas of Tameside is classified as either Grade 4 ('Poor') or Grade 5 ('Very Poor') quality agricultural land, reflecting the predominance of moorland in the east of the Borough. However, there are areas of 'Good to Moderate' (Grade 3) quality agricultural land around Longdendale. It is important to note that ALC mapping does not distinguish between subgrades 3a and 3b and in consequence, it is not possible to determine the extent to which this land constitutes that which is 'best and most versatile' without more detailed survey work being undertaken.

Key Issues

- Make the best use of existing buildings and infrastructure
- Encourage development on previously developed land
- Protect agricultural land from inappropriate development
- Protect sites designated for their geological interest

- Protect high grade agricultural land and soils of high environmental value including peat-based soils and their wider nature-based solutions.

Links across the Integrated Assessment

HSP will allocate land for various uses. Balancing the need to provide a suitable quantity of land for development whilst ensuring the Borough's natural assets are protected is a fundamental part of the plan making process. There are clear links with the economy and housing. Re-using previously developed land can increase the resources available for new housing development and can positively impact on construction jobs in the local economy.

Any soils of high environmental value such as peatland and low nutrient soils, could play a role in ecological connectivity. Soil protection and sustainable management can relate to other policy areas such as renewable energy, climate change, green infrastructure and biodiversity net gain, flood schemes, managed realignment, development design, and landscaping.

In addition, re-using land can positively impact on the natural environment aiding the conservation of ecological and landscape resources. Additionally, retaining greenfield land can aid water management and storage thereby contributing to mitigating the impacts of climate change.

There are important links between the provision of agricultural land and human health in terms of the provision of food.

4.1.10 Water

Water Resources

The River Tame is the main watercourse in the Borough, along with the River Medlock in the north-west and River Etherow in the south-east which skirt the Borough, together covering approximately 50km. The Peak Forest Canal, Huddersfield Canal (which merges with the Ashton Canal at Portland Basin) and reservoirs such as Audenshaw, Godley, Higher/Lower Swineshaw, Brushes, Buckton Vale and Walkerwood also form important water resources in the Borough.

The Northern Manchester Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2013), which includes the north-west of the Borough, identifies that surface water is available across the Northern Manchester catchment area (although no water is available for abstraction in the Borough). Groundwater is available in those parts of the Borough within this catchment. The Upper Mersey Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2013), which covers the east of the Borough, identifies that there is surface water and groundwater available for licensing in this catchment including within the Borough.

United Utilities provides public water supply to the Borough which lies within the Strategic Resource Zone. In the North West Strategic Resource Zone, more than 90% of the water supplied comes from rivers and reservoirs, with the remainder from groundwater. This contrasts with the general trend in England, where on average only 60% is supplied from rivers and reservoirs (United Utilities 2019).

The Environment Agency (2021) report 'Water Stress Areas - Final Classifications' identifies that the United Utilities area (having considered current and future water usage and climate change scenarios) is determined to be not seriously water stressed; however, even those areas that have been determined as not seriously water stressed, still experience pressure on water resources.

Opportunities for water resources to be utilised for the heating and cooling of developments near canals, including the use of water source heat pumps, were identified. The thermal energy of water flowing through waterways can produce approximately 640 MW of energy, which is enough to heat and cool 350,000 homes in the UK each year (Canal and River Trust, 2023). This can be used as a potential practice for low carbon energy generation and mitigation for climate change.

Water Quality

Tameside Borough falls within both the Irwell and the Upper Mersey catchment areas, in the north-east and south-east respectively. The Upper Mersey Catchment Plan considers how water management will be delivered to work towards a healthy water environment which is rich in wildlife and a community asset to support overall economic growth and health and wellbeing and sets out key actions to achieve these goals. Work has also started on a River Tame Catchment-based plan which will supplement the Upper Mersey Catchment Plan- at the time of writing there is no timeline for adoption or consultation currently set out. The North West District River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) 2015 considers both the Irwell and Upper Mersey Catchment Areas and reports that in 2009, 30% of surface waters in the river basin district had 'Good' or 'Better' ecological status/potential whilst in 2015 this only stood at 22%. As at 2015, 89% of groundwaters were at a 'Good' or 'Better' quantitative status, an increase from 61% in 2009. However, only 33% were classified as having a 'Good' or 'Better' chemical status, a decrease from 44% in 2009. The RBMP does note that 584 individual water body elements improved by one or more class over the same period.

The North West RBMP identifies the following issues as affecting water quality in the river basin district:

- Physical modifications – affecting 50% of water bodies in this river basin district

- Pollution from waste water – affecting 24% of water bodies in this river basin district
- Pollution from towns, cities and transport – affecting 13% of water bodies in this river basin district
- Changes to the natural flow and level of water – affecting 2% of water bodies in this river basin district
- Negative effects of invasive non-native species – affecting <1% of water bodies in the river basin district
- Pollution from rural areas – affecting 18% of water bodies in this river basin district
- Pollution from abandoned mines – affecting 3% of water bodies in this river basin district



Figure 7: The North West River Basin District (Environment Agency 2015)

In order to resolve issues impacting water quality and quantity, nature-based solutions can be considered. For example, by planting trees, improving soil cover and restore salt marshes (Environment Agency, 2021).

The Borough also falls within the smaller operational catchments Roch Irk Medlock Operational Catchment in the north-west and Goyt Etherow Tame Catchment to the south-east (Environment

Agency 2019). In the Medlock Operational Catchment, ecological status was 'moderate' in 23 out of 24 waterbodies with only 1 achieving 'poor' status. Chemical status was 'good' in 23 of the waterbodies with 1 failing. In the Goyt Etherow Tame Catchment, ecological status was 'moderate', 'good' or 'very good' in 45 out of 48 waterbodies with only 3 achieving poor status. Chemical status was classified as 'good' in every waterbody.

The main sectors affecting the status of waterbodies (for the Irwell and Upper Mersey Management Catchments as a whole) have been cited as agriculture and land management (due to changes in natural flows/levels of water and pollution from rural areas), urban development and transport, local and regional government, and water industry operations (principally pollution from wastewater).

Flood Risk

Chapter 14 of the NPPF (2021) states that the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. The NPPF seeks to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at the plan making stage in order to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and to direct development away from areas at highest risk.

Flood Risk is categorised by the Environment Agency into three zones:

- Flood Zone 1 – land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding
- Flood Zone 2 – land assessed as having a between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding
- Flood Zone 3 – land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding

Tameside Council's Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2016) and the Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Management Framework (2018) highlights that the risk of fluvial flooding in the Borough is generally low although land close to the River Tame is designated as Flood Zone 3. The Assessment indicates that in many cases, the extent of flooding is contained within the river banks; where areas of flooding do extend beyond river banks, the land is predominantly allocated as Green Belt. According to land use change statistics published by MHCLG in 2018, within areas of high risk of flooding from the rivers and the sea, 3.3 per cent of the land is of a developed use and less than 0.2 per cent of land use is residential (MHCLG 2018).

There is a wide distribution of areas at risk of surface water flooding in the Borough. The Tameside SFRA advises that flooding from surface water is generally a localised issue typified by lower lying ground conditions and areas below hills and moors. Additionally, flood risk from the public sewer and the exceedance paths that could arise from reservoir dam failure. Several canals within the area are supported by embankment structures. In the event of unlikely failure, localised flooding can be triggered and relevant measures for managing flood risks from artificial sources need to be considered. Implementation of the optional water efficiency standards (110 l/h/d) for proposed new homes construction can be implemented as the standard to minimise water usage where possible.

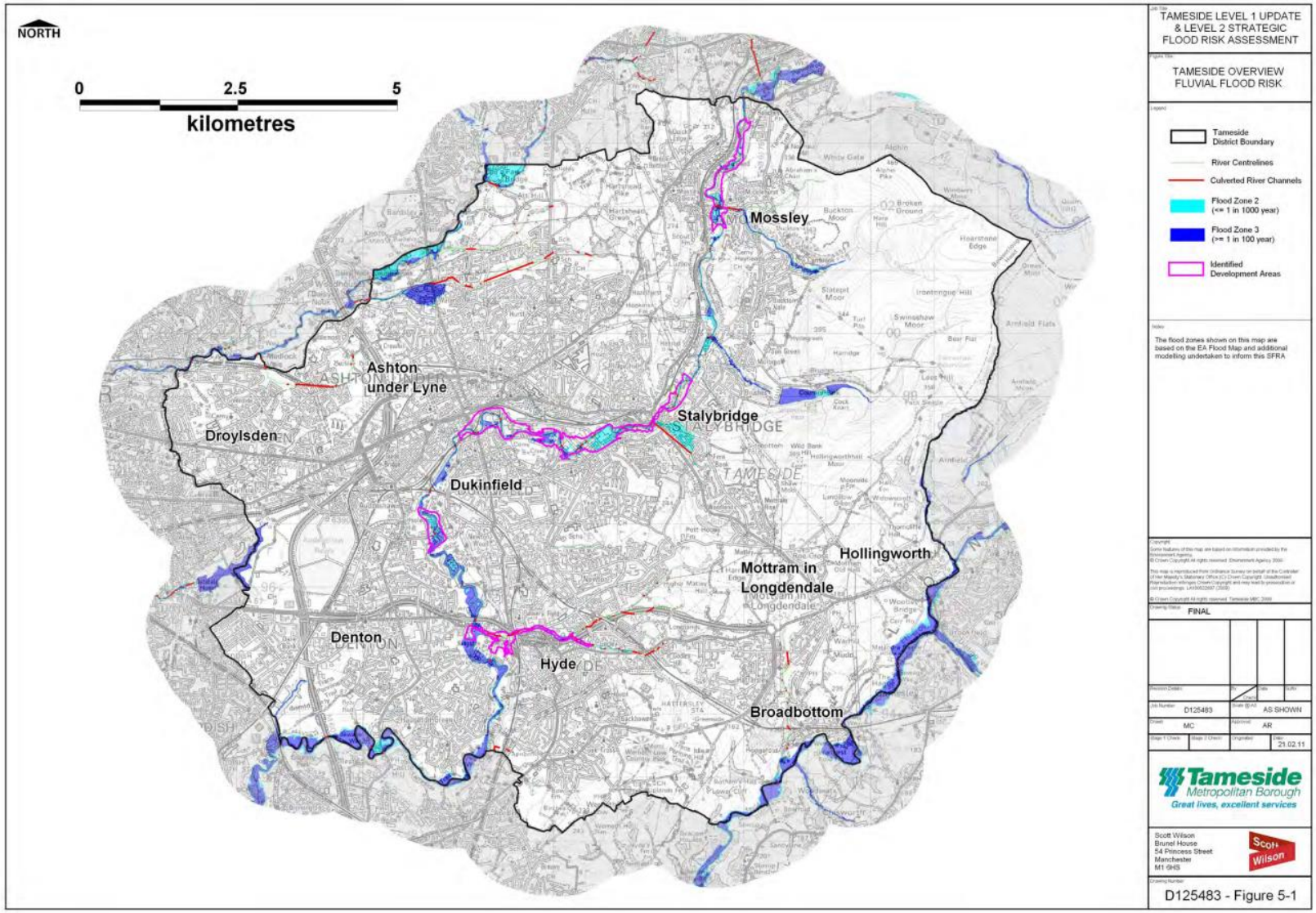


Figure 8: Tameside Fluvial Flood Risk (Tameside Council 2011)

Key Issues

- Protect and enhance the quality of water resources across the Borough
- Promote the efficient use of water sources
- Ensure the timely provision of new water services infrastructure to meet demand arising from future new development
- Locate new development away from areas of flood risk and considering the effects of climate change
- Encourage the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems
- Manage surface water

Links across the integrated assessment

Ensuring there are sufficient water resources, high quality water and minimising the impacts of flood risk all have strong links to other themes considered in this scoping report as they are central to achieving a number economic, social and environmental objectives.

Housing and employment development must be supported by sufficient water resources and be located in areas where flood risk is minimised or can be suitably mitigated to ensure that development is sustainable. Flooding can have significant effects on the economy and communities ranging from temporary road and business closures through to the permanent loss of homes and businesses in extreme cases. In turn, minimising flood risk and ensuring appropriate water infrastructure is in place supports healthy communities and helps to address the effects of climate change.

Links to water sensitive designated sites including wetland-based habitats such as peatlands, need to be considered for water management. Rivers and canal lines also provide green links, which are important for recreation and often provide routes for walking and cycling. Green infrastructure can also act as important water storage areas whilst urban parks and gardens can reduce surface run off.

4.1.11 Air Quality

Air quality legislative and frameworks and guidance have been established at both the European and UK level with policies aiming to reduce exposure to pollutants through target setting for reduction and monitoring. Policies are underpinned and driven by the EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC), with a key objective of minimising the negative impacts on human health and the environment as a result of air pollutants. In addition, nature-based solutions, such as green

prescriptions, planting trees and greening roofs can also be undertaken to improve air quality (ICLEI 2017).

The Environment Act 1995 and the Environment Order 2002 requires local authorities in the UK to review air quality in their area to ensure that human exposure to pollutants remains at a safe level. If improvements are necessary, local authorities are required to designate Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) and implement a Local Air Quality Action Plan to manage the air quality and work towards meeting the Government's air quality objectives.

As of 2016, Tameside was declared an AQMA area as part of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority AQMA, with Nitrogen Dioxide NO2 pollutants detected. Figure 9 shows the full designation.

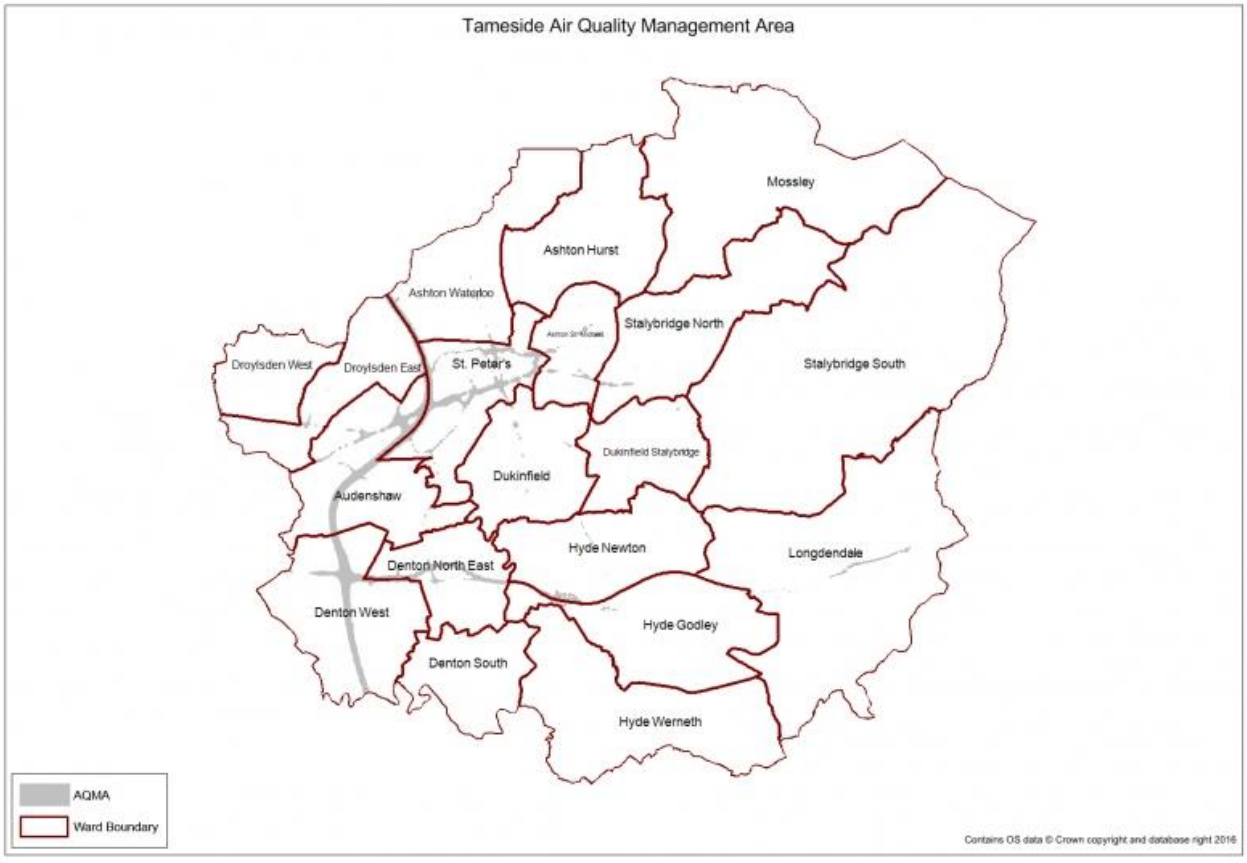


Figure 9: Tameside Air Quality Management Area (Defra, 2022)

In 2019, the UK government published the Clean Air Strategy which sets out how the UK will tackle all sources of air pollution to support a healthier UK, protecting nature and boosting the economy. The strategy sits alongside three other UK strategies: the Industrial Strategy, the Clean Growth Strategy and the 25 Year Environment Plan (Defra, 2019). The UK has, in general, been

successful in keeping pollutants set out in statutory obligations below the specified. The 2019 strategy outlines the action that is required to meet reduction goals and manage air pollution. New legislation aims to create a coherent framework for action to underpin these aims, combined with new England wide powers to control major sources of air pollution, and new local powers to take action in areas deemed to have an air pollution problem. These powers support the creation of Clean Air Zones (CAZ).

The original proposal for CAZ across Greater Manchester followed a legal direction from the government issued before the coronavirus pandemic. Government has now agreed that the CAZ scheduled for May 2022 will not go ahead and in February 2022, the government issued a new direction for compliance in the shortest possible time and by 2026 at the latest for a new Clean Air Plan. Greater Manchester Local Authorities have submitted the case for a new investment-led Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan, with no charging Clean Air Zone to government and currently await a decision on this.

Key Issues

- Minimise the emission of pollutants
- Improve air quality
- Monitor and control impacts of air quality on air quality sensitive sites

Links across the Integrated Assessment

There are close links across air quality and transport, with increasing transport use likely to impact air pollution, which may have a negative impact on the health of the communities in Tameside, particularly vulnerable groups such as those with pre-existing medical conditions, and therefore also impact upon the delivery of health services such as GP surgeries and hospitals. Green infrastructure can help mitigate some of these impacts by diluting the effects of pollution and providing opportunities for walking and cycling.

In addition, air quality could induce impacts to air quality sensitive designated sites and other biodiversity assets. Considerations need to be undertaking along with measures to mitigate climate change, including opportunities for nature-based solutions.

4.1.12 Climate Change

Global temperatures are rising as a result of climate change, which is causing changes in weather patterns, rising sea levels and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. The

effects of climate change will be experienced internationally, nationally and locally with certain regions being particularly vulnerable. Carbon dioxide (CO2) is identified as being the most important of the greenhouse gases which are being produced by human activity and contributing to climate change.

Climate change has been established in policy and legislation at the international level through the Kyoto Agreement and through national and local policies. In 2015, the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 21) negotiated the Paris Agreement, a global agreement to (inter-alia) hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels. The most recent United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Glasgow 2021 (COP 26) parties agreed to the Glasgow Climate Pact (2021) which was described as the "building blocks" to advance the implementation of the Paris Agreement through actions that can get the world on a more sustainable, low-carbon pathway forward.

In the UK, the Climate Change Act (2008) set a legally binding target of at least a 34% reduction in UK emissions by 2020 and at least an 80% reduction by 2050, against a 1990 baseline. In 2019, the 2050 target was amended to be a 100% reduction against the 1990 baseline, and the UK became the first major economy to commit to a 'net zero' target. Table 27 below outlines Tameside's per capita CO^2 emissions for the period 2005 to 2019. The Borough's emissions have steadily decreased over this period (noting the slight increase in 2012) and have consistently been lower than those for the North West and England as a whole. In 2019, per capita emissions in Tameside were measured as 3.6 tonnes CO2 per person compared to 4.9 tonnes at the national scale.

Table 27: CO2 Emissions Per Capita 2005-2019 (tonnes CO2 per person) (BEIS 2021)

Year	Tameside	North West	England
2010	5.3	7.6	7.3
2011	4.8	6.9	6.6
2012	5.1	7.3	6.9
2013	5.0	7.0	6.7
2014	4.4	6.3	6.1
2015	4.2	6.0	5.8
2016	4.0	5.7	5.4
2017	3.8	5.5	5.2

2018	3.8	5.4	5.1
2019	3.6	5.3	4.9

Table 28 below outlines the sources of CO2 emissions in Tameside. The data shows that the domestic energy sector is the largest source of CO2 which produced 313.7 kt in total in 2019. This is compared to 10,527 kt in the North West and 77,628 in England in the commercial energy sector.

Table 28: Total CO2 Emissions per sector for Tameside (BEIS 2021)

Year	Industry	Commercial	Public Sector	Domestic	Transport
2010	220.1	118.9	49.8	484.3	290.2
2011	203.8	101.4	41.4	424.9	286.9
2012	221.3	122.0	48.9	454.9	284.5
2013	213.7	111.2	44.9	445.8	279.0
2014	187.3	88.8	37.2	372.6	283.7
2015	171.8	73.8	38.5	357.3	287.6
2016	156.7	67.1	36.5	341.3	292.1
2017	148.2	71.1	33.1	322.9	288.1
2018	143.3	66.7	32.9	320.0	288.4
2019	125.7	56.9	29.1	313.7	286.0

Tameside Council declared a Climate Emergency in February 2020 and have since produced their Climate Change and Environment Strategy 2021-2026, which considers how they can further reduce their contribution to global warming.

The Council are also committed to the Greater Manchester Combined Authority's Five-Year Environment Plan 2019 which addresses how we will need to actively prepare for, and adapt to, the effects of climate change. The plan sets out 5 key challenges which need to be addressed:

1. Mitigating Climate Change
2. Air Quality
3. Production and Consumption of resources

4. Natural Environment

5. Resilience and Adaption to the impacts of climate change

According to BEIS, in 2018 Tameside Borough was responsible for 833,000 tonnes of CO2. However, the Council did record a 43% reduction in borough wide carbon emissions between 2005 and 2019 (Tameside Council 2021). Tameside's Corporate Plan "Our People Our Place Our Plan" sets out the key priorities for Tameside. The Carbon Reduction and Environment Strategy 2021-2026 is one of the key mechanisms in delivering their Corporate Plan by reinforcing Tameside's commitment to the borough, its resident and other stakeholders. The plan creates a framework to "Start Well, Live Well and Age Well" sustainably, where the natural capital is enhanced and the collective impact on climate change is reduced.

In 2018, the findings of research on the probable effects of climate change in the UK were released by the UK Climate Change Projections team under Defra (DEFRA 2018). This team provides climate information for the UK projections of future changes to the climate are given, based on simulations from climate models. Projections are broken down to a regional level across the UK and illustrate the potential range of changes and the level of confidence in each prediction. The predicted effects of climate change for the North West region by 2050 (under a medium emissions scenario with a change in temperature of 2.4 degrees by 2081-2100) are set out in Table 29.

In 2022, the Tameside Local Area Action Plan undertook modelling on two scenarios for carbon neutrality for Tameside which focused on reducing energy demand, increasing the uptake of low carbon solutions, increasing local low carbon electricity production and storage and the future role of the gas grid within the borough with varying levels of changes in uptake of insulation, heating systems, electric vehicles and solar photovoltaic infrastructure. To achieve carbon neutrality within Tameside, and to support the 2038 Greater Manchester target of neutrality, investment is needed of between 6.3bn and 7.2bn of capital and ongoing costs (Tameside 2022c). In addition, nature-based solutions such as restoring wetlands, supporting biodiversity and delivering green infrastructure networks can also be considered for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating impacts of climate change. (ICLEI 2017).

Table 29: North West England Climate Predictions (medium emissions scenario)

Climate Record	5th percentile change	10th percentile change	50th percentile change	90th percentile change	95th percentile change
Mean winter temperature (°C)	**-0.4**	**-0.2**	**0.6**	**1.5**	**1.7**

Mean summer temperature (°C)	**-0.1**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**1.6**	**1.9**
Mean winter precipitation (%)	**-9**	**-6**	**5**	**17**	**20**
Mean summer precipitation (%)	**-22**	**-18**	**-2**	**13**	**17**

In addition to recognising the effect of climate change, measures for adaptation need to be considered to enhance the resilience of the existing and future environment. According to Natural England's Climate Change Adaptation Manual (2020), it is important to incorporate cross-sectorial working in climate change adaptation practices to allow one to hinder another. It is suggested that relevant actions should be undertaken early to allow time for adaptation measures such as nature-based solutions to mature and achieve their desired ecological state, whilst the condition of existing environmental features should be maintained to build ecological resilience for species and habitats. Evaluation for adaptation against the adaptation principles can also improve relevant practices and help Tameside to build resilience against climate change

Key Issues

- Minimising carbon emissions through sustainable location of new homes and employment
- Mitigation and adaptation of new development to reduce impacts of climate change
- Mitigate climate change through renewable energy provision (including heat)
- Mitigate climate change via peat management and re-wetting of peat-based habitats

Links across the Integrated Assessment

Climate change impacts are linked to a number of different social, economic and environmental themes considered in this Scoping Report, particularly: air quality; the economy; health and wellbeing; water; and biodiversity and green infrastructure. The delivery of green infrastructure will be a major solution to support climate change adaptation.

For example, changes in temperature can impact air pollutant behaviour, the impact of extreme weather events can create economic, health and environmental impacts, as well as having an impact on human health and biodiversity.

4.1.13 Material Assets

Waste

In 2012, Tameside adopted the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Document, which sets out the waste planning strategy for the conurbation to 2027. The Plan enables the adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations for municipal, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition and hazardous wastes and provides an indication of the types of facilities which are suitable for particular sites and areas. Tameside has also set out the Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council Waste Policy and Enforcement Strategy, which outlines the services that the Council provide and what residents in the Borough can do to deliver waste and recycling initiatives, providing a framework of enforcement to ensure that the Borough is meeting its overall waste strategy.

The Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority is responsible for the overall waste management for the Borough. Collected waste statistics for the Borough between 2017-2021 are shown in Table 30. The statistics show that year on year, there has been an increase across the total collected waste, total household waste and total household waste sent for recycling.

Table 30: Tameside Waste Statistics 2017- 2021 (Defra, 2022)

Waste statistics	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18
Total collected waste (tonnes)	86690	75557	74015	74521
Household total waste (tonnes)	80099	68540	66705	67124
Household waste sent for recycling, composting, reuse (tonnes)	37813	33812	33962	35182

Minerals

Government policy promotes the conservation and management of minerals to ensure that an adequate supply is available to meet needs across the country.

In 2013, Tameside adopted the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan which set out to inform minerals developments and associated infrastructure for the conurbation up to 2028. The Plan outlines that the main minerals worked, or with the potential of working, in Greater Manchester are:

- Construction aggregates
- Natural building stone
- Brick clay
- Coal and unconventional gas resources

- Peat

Presence of mine entry, abandoned mine catalogue, and past shallow coal mine workings were found within Tameside area and associated with some mine entry potential zones of influence. Surface coal resource areas, coal outcrops and probable shallow coal mine workings are also identified, although this does not imply that mineral extraction would be economically viable, technically feasible or environmentally acceptable. The area also comprises Development High Risk Area, where a potential for instability or a degree of risk to the surface from the legacy of coal mining operations is present (Coal Authority 2021).

The most recent iteration of the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan Authority Monitoring Report was released in 2020 and covers a 12-month period from 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020. The report states that within Greater Manchester there is a supply of low-quality aggregate but a limited supply of the type of high-quality aggregates that are required to support continued economic expansion of Greater Manchester. Therefore, Greater Manchester relies on imports from Mineral Planning Authorities outside of the plan area to meet these needs. The report highlights that:

- The sand and gravel landbank is below the 7-year minimum requirement set out in the National Planning Policy Framework 2019 (NPPF), and will be fully depleted during the Plan period if interventions and additional reserves are not granted; and,
- Reserves of crushed rock are depleting year on year however, it is currently above the 10-year minimum requirement set out in the NPPF.

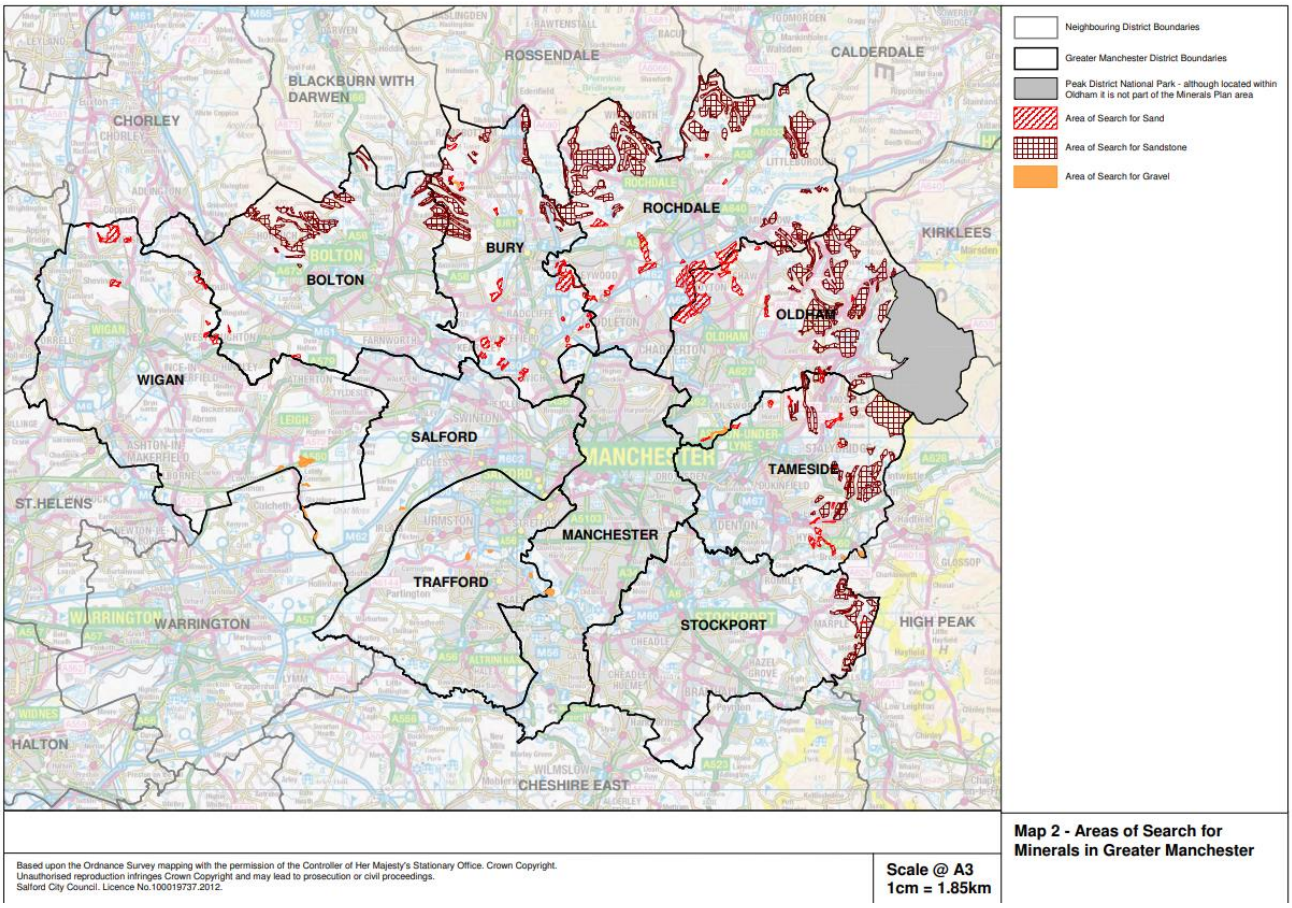


Figure 10: Areas of Search for Minerals in Greater Manchester (AGMA, 2013)

Key Issues

- Minimise waste and encourage reuse and recycling
- Promote the efficient use of mineral resources
- Ensure the protection of the Borough's mineral resources
- Promote resource efficiency to minimise resource depletion and waste creation

Links across the Integrated Assessment

Material assets such as waste and minerals are key to the economic and environmental future of the Borough. Re-using materials supports a reduction in waste, which supports overall environmental commitments and has a positive impact. Additionally, recycling facilities may bring economic opportunities for business development, in turn creating potential employment opportunities.

Consideration of the location of waste facilities is important to the health and wellbeing of communities across the Borough, with factors such as noise, odour and air quality having an impact

on neighbourhoods in close proximity. Additionally, waste facilities may have an impact on the landscape due to size and scale.

Mineral and aggregates extraction can be linked to economic and environmental themes, with the use of materials central the construction industry and employment opportunities. Environmentally, extraction may have an impact on landscape and ecology, particularly when sites are in active use or mineral sites are reclaimed.

4.1.14 Cultural Heritage

The character of Tameside has been strongly influenced by the Industrial Revolution and mill towns of Dunkinfield, Ashton-under-Lyne, Hyde, Mossley and Stalybridge. Additionally, the landscape setting within the Pennine foothills has a key influence on the overall character of the Borough. The growth of the Borough was largely driven by the development of the textile and coal industries, contributing to and influencing unique character across the Borough's towns and villages due to topography, street pattern and materials. The Borough's strong built heritage is reflected in the number and variety of statutory designations.

The National Heritage List for England includes 336 entries for Tameside across several heritage categories. These designations are shown in Table 31.

Table 31: Heritage designations in Tameside (Historic England, 2022)

Heritage Category	Number of Designations
Listed building: Grade I	2
Listed building: Grade II*	21
Listed building: Grade II	308
Scheduled monument	4
Park and garden: Grade II	1

Tameside has a rich history of human activity, with 22 Mesolithic sites identified within the Borough. There are four designated scheduled monuments:

- Round cairn- west of Hollingworthhall Moor
- Buckton Castle- a ringwork and site of a 17th century beacon 350m north-east of Castle Farm

- A section of an early medieval boundary ditch known as the Nico Ditch on Denton golf course- 320m south-west of Lodge Farm
- Post-medieval glassworks- 250m south-east of Clarke's Bridge

Tameside has one registered park and garden, Stamford Park, which has been a public park since its opening in 1873. Recognition of its significance was given by its inclusion on the 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England' in 1986.

Tameside has nine areas which are designated as Conservation Areas due to their special architectural, historic or other rare or distinctive setting or character. These areas are:

- Ashton Town Centre
- Carrbrook
- Copley
- Fairfield
- Millbrook
- Mottra
- Portland Basin
- Stalybridge Town Centre
- St Anne's

Within Tameside, there are currently 10 listed buildings and 1 conservation area on the Historic England Heritage At Risk Register. These are shown in Table 32.

Table 32: Historic Assets 'At Risk' in Tameside (Historic England, 2022)

Listed Buildings	Conservation Areas
Dunkinfield Old Chapel, Chapel Hill, Dunkinfield (Grade II)	Stalybridge Town Centre
Holy Trinity Church, Dean Street, Ashton-under-Lyne (Grade II)	
Church of St Mary, Bowers Street, Newton, Hyde (Grade II)	
Church of St John the Evangelist, King's Road, Ashton-under-Lyne (Grade II)	

Church of St Michael and All Angels, War Hill, Longdendale (Grade II)	
Albion Congregational Church, Stamford Street East, Ashton-under-Lyne (Grade II)	
Old Hall Chapel, Old Hall Street, Dunkinfield (Grade II)	
Apethorn Farmhouse, Apethorn Lane (Grade II)	
Hyde Hall, Town Lane (Grade II)	
Church of St George, Stamford Street, Mossley (Grade II)	

The historic value of places in Tameside was well recognised. In 2019, Tameside MBC and Historic England partnered to commence a Stalybridge High Street Heritage Action Zone project (HAZ), the project aims to deliver nine key projects with £2.55m of investment over a four-year period from April 2020 to March 2024 (TMBC 2021).

In combination with the existing historic features and Tameside's distinctive feature River Tame, supporting good designs including reusing buildings to reduce carbon emissions, can provide opportunities for enhancement of the built environment and help address future sustainability issues.

Non-designated assets such as the canals though Tameside, particularly the Ashton and Huddersfield, are also important cultural assets for the region considering their influence in the districts' rapid development in the Industrial Revolution. There are 19 listed canal structures in Tameside, representing approximately 6% of all listed buildings across the area.

Non-designated assets are assets which have some significant archaeological, architectural and/or historic merit but do not meet the criteria for being designated, though are essential for supporting a sense of place and character, just as designated assets (Historic England 2021). Non-designated assets can be identified through local heritage lists, local and neighbourhood plans, conservation areas appraisals and through planning applications (Historic England 2021). They are afforded protection through paragraph 203 within the National Planning Policy Framework (DLUHC 2023).

Key Issues

- Protect and enhance the Borough's cultural heritage assets and conservation areas

- Recognise the value of non-designated heritage assets, where appropriate
- Recognise the positive contribution made by heritage assets and the historic environment to overall character of landscapes and townscapes
- Recognise the importance of local character and identity including landscape and townscape of the area

Links across the Integrated Assessment

Heritage assets and landscapes across Tameside contribute to the social and cultural identity of the Borough and are important factors in the tourism economy delivering green and blue infrastructure networks and tackling Climate Change. They also contribute to making Tameside an attractive place to live, work and invest, and provide recreational resources which are important for the health and wellbeing of the Borough's population. Balancing the demand arising from housing need, employment sites and associated infrastructure with the protection of the historic environment is crucial for sustainable development.

4.1.15 Landscape and Townscape

Across England there are 159 National Character Areas (NCAs), with each NCA representing an area of distinct and recognisable character. Tameside comprises of three NCAs, as shown in Table 33 and Figure 11.

Figure 11: National Character Areas across Tameside Borough (Natural England 2022)

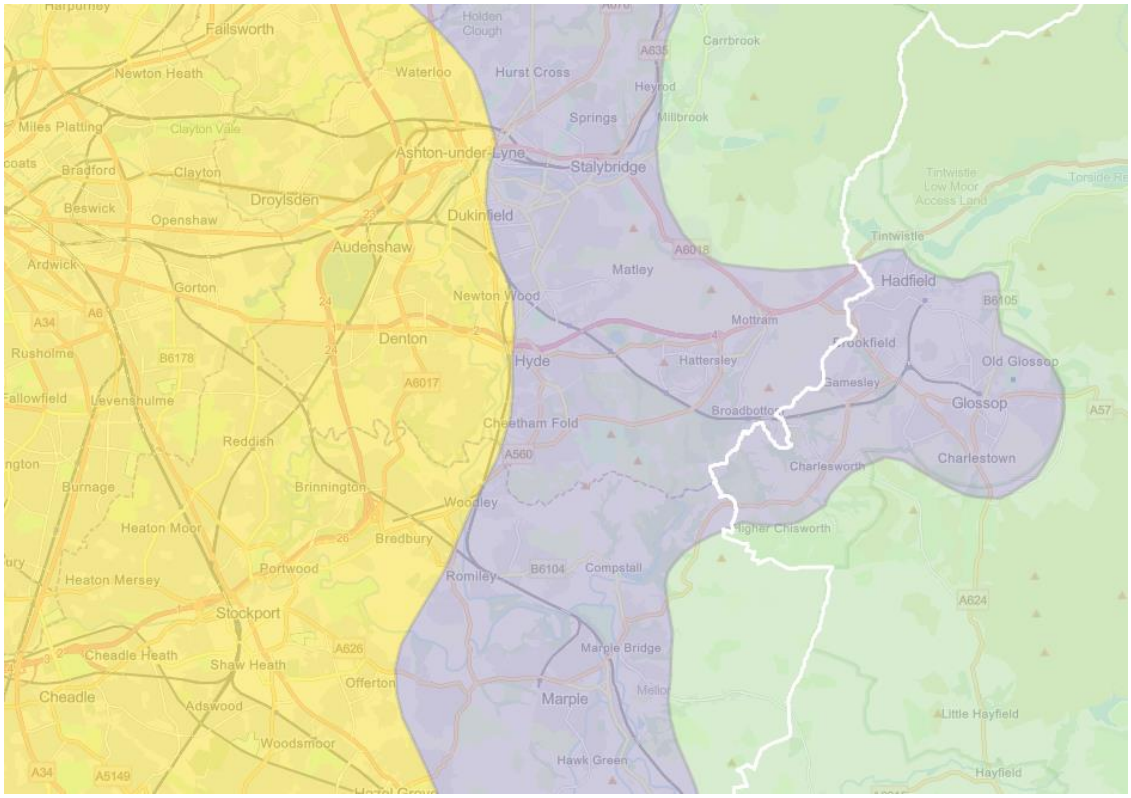


Table 33: Tameside NCA Profiles (Natural England, 2014)

National Character Area (NCA)	Natural England NCA Profile
(51) Dark Peak	The Dark Peak is a landscape of large-scale sweeping moorlands, in-bye pastures enclosed by drystone walls, and gritstone settlements, within the Pennine chain. It falls almost entirely within, and forms a large part of, the Peak District National Park. Approximately 46 per cent of the area has been designated as a Special Protection Area and Special Area of Conservation, both being the highest forms of environmental protection afforded by European Law. Some 46 per cent of the National Character Area (NCA) has also been designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and the range of different SSSI, from the Eastern Peak District Moors to Chatsworth Old Park and clough woodlands to geological formations, demonstrates the variation of important characteristics and landscapes within the NCA.
(54) Manchester Pennine Fringe	The Manchester Pennine Fringe occupies the transitional zone between the open moorlands of the Dark Peak and Southern Pennines, and the densely populated urban conurbation of

	Manchester. The area wraps around Manchester from Bolton in the north-west to the edge of Hazel Grove in the east, and includes the industrial towns of Bury, Bolton, Rochdale, Oldham, Dukinfield and Glossop. This transitional area runs along the edge of the Millstone Grit of the Pennine uplands and is underlain by Carboniferous Millstone Grit and the Pennine Coal Measures, which broadly dip to the south-west. The area owes much of its character to its proximity to the adjacent Pennine moors, and the deeply incised, steep valleys that characterise the transition from moorland to urban area. The elevation of the area is generally between 100 m and 300 m, between the lower plains and higher Pennine moors.
(55) Manchester Conurbation	The area is characterised by dense urban and industrial development, commercial, financial, retail and administrative centres, commuter suburbs and housing, interspersed with a network of green infrastructure. The conurbation is centred on low hills, crossed by several river valleys that thread through the urban fabric. The geology is dominated by sandstones, overlain by thick deposits of glacial till. The underlying Permo-Triassic sandstones provide an extensive aquifer, contributing groundwater for a large number of industrial users as well as public water supply. River valleys form important corridors of semi-natural habitats and natural greenspace – with open grassland, woodland and wetland – linking urban centres with open countryside. The industrial heritage now provides sites of wildlife interest in the urban environment. Canals that weave through the conurbation not only offer opportunities for access and recreation, but also form a network of wetland habitats. Sections of the Rochdale Canal, in particular, have been designated as being of international importance as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Woodland cover is generally low, but variable – and significant for such a heavily urban location.

Landscape and Other Designations

There are currently three designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in the Borough:

- Hollinwood Branch Canal
- Huddersfield Narrow Canal
- Dark Peak NCA

A significant proportion of land in Tameside is designated as Green Belt. Green Belt monitoring shows that 5,075 hectares of land currently falls under this designation, which is 49.2% of the total area (DLUHC, 2022). Green Belt designations are shown in Figure 12.

There are a number of locally designated green spaces in the Borough. These spaces are protected under saved Policy OL4 of the UDP.

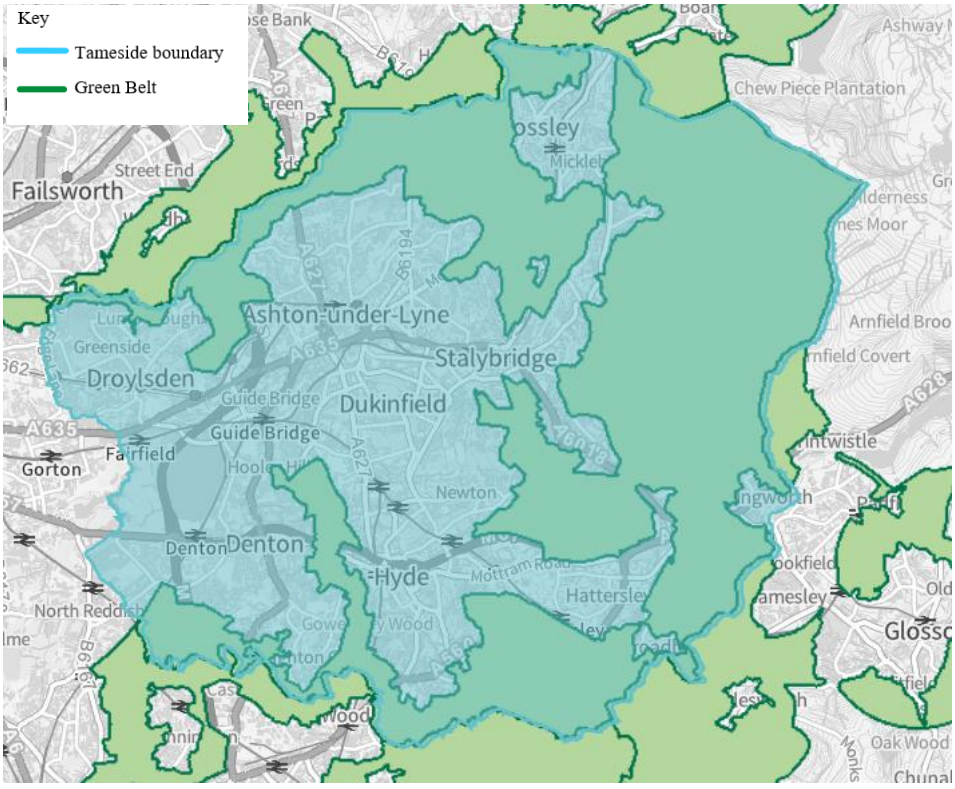


Figure 12: Green Belt designations in Tameside (Defra, 2022)

Urban Landscapes

Little built evidence remains of the early human occupation of the Borough. Agriculture dominated the medieval landscape, with a pattern of agricultural expansion in the 12th and 13th centuries. Low lying land in the west of the Borough supported a mixed farming economy which is still evident in the survival or farmhouses dating back to the 17th and 19th centuries.

The production of textiles in the early 15th century was a crucial factor of the local economy and evidence of early-domestic based industry can be seen in the weavers' cottages in the areas of Stalybridge and Mossley (Tameside, 2012). According to the Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Tameside District Report (2011), urbanisation is especially marked towards the west of the Borough and 19th Century urban landscapes have been well preserved in many of Tameside's towns. The Report notes that the 20th Century saw a distinct move away from dense terraced streets with the construction of larger properties set back from the highway along curving streets and large areas of planned post-war housing. The terraced housing and suburban domestic architecture of the 19th and 20th centuries survives well, creating the distinctive urban grain across the Borough.

Key Issues

- Conserve and enhance Tameside's landscape and townscape character
- Promote design which respects local character
- Maximise opportunities to enhance townscape character and the overall quality of urban environments
- Preserve the tranquillity of important landscapes such as National Parks, national character areas, and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Links across the Integrated Assessment

Cutting across social, economic and environmental themes, the landscapes and townscapes of the Borough are key to creating an attractive place for people to work and live. Providing an attractive place which supports the wider community encourages work and investment in the local area, providing support for housing, employment delivery and economic growth.

Well-designed landscapes and townscapes may also have further benefits such as health and social inclusion, whilst also supporting wider key concerns such as climate change mitigation.

4.2 Summary of Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues

From the analysis of the baseline presented in the preceding sections, key health, sustainability and equality issues affecting the Borough have been identified, as summarised in Table 34.

Table 34: Summary of Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues

Topic	Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues for the Homes, Spaces, Places and IA Framework	Implications for the IA Framework
Population and Demographics	• Provide a range of housing including a mix of accommodation types and tenures to meet future need • Meet the needs of an ageing population • Ensure that different ethnic groups are considered, and that community cohesion is fostered	There is a need for the IA Framework to include objectives and assessment criteria relating to meeting the needs of the borough's population are met and while fostering community cohesion.
Housing	• Provide an adequate supply of land for housing to meet the requirements set out in PfE • Deliver an appropriate range of housing types and tenures to meet local needs • Make best use of existing housing stock and to improve where appropriate, including the re-use of empty properties • Address homelessness in the Borough • Make appropriate provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	There is a need for the IA Framework to include objectives and assessment criteria relating to ensuring a diverse range of housing is delivered to meet all of Tameside's resident's needs.
Economy	• Provide employment land in locations served by transport and other	There is a need for the IA Framework to include

Topic	Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues for the Homes, Spaces, Places and IA Framework	Implications for the IA Framework
	infrastructure, in locations attractive to the market • Support the growth of an educated and skilled workforce • Support the development of innovative and knowledge-based businesses • Support growth of local employment opportunities • Enhance and maintain the vitality of town centres across the Borough	objectives and assessment criteria relating to meeting both the local and Greater Manchester economic opportunities for positive and sustainable growth for residents, employees and businesses.
Health and Wellbeing	• Enhance the health and wellbeing of Tameside's population • Support health across the Borough and to tackle inequalities • Ensure adequate open space provision across Tameside to support health and wellbeing • Consider crime levels, minimise risk and support community safety • Consider health care facilities and the need to ensure that services are accessible and available to meet rising need • Consider an ageing population	There is a need for the IA Framework to include objectives and assessment criteria relating to enhancing health and wellbeing of all Tameside residents is supported and enhanced.

Topic	Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues for the Homes, Spaces, Places and IA Framework	Implications for the IA Framework
Education and Skills	• Raise education attainment and skills • Support the changing demands of the population and economy by providing sufficient educational facilities for growth	There is a need for the IA Framework to include objectives and assessment criteria relating to ensuring educational infrastructure is provided to meet the needs of Tameside's residents.
Deprivation	• Address causes of deprivation across the Borough • Tackle deprivation and promote regeneration across the Borough • Reduce inequality and promote social inclusion	There is a need for the IA Framework to include objectives and assessment criteria relating to tackling deprivation, reducing inequality, and promoting social inclusion within the borough.
Transport and Accessibility	• Support timely investment in transport infrastructure to accommodate anticipated growth • Promote the Borough's strong transport accessibility links to Manchester airport • Encourage alternative modes of transport including active travel, supporting the reduction of private car use • Ensure new development is accessible to reduce the need to travel	There is a need for the IA Framework to include objectives and assessment criteria relating to the delivery of sustainable, accessible and inclusive transport and active travel infrastructure.

Topic	Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues for the Homes, Spaces, Places and IA Framework	Implications for the IA Framework
	• Protect and enhance the PRoW network • Support timely investment in transport infrastructure to accommodate anticipated growth	
Biodiversity and Green and Blue Infrastructure	• Enhance and conserve biodiversity across the Borough • Maintain the Borough's priority habitats • Harness green and blue infrastructure, recognising its key contribution to health and wellbeing and climate resilience • Support the enhancement of the green infrastructure network	There is a need for the IA Framework to include objectives and assessment criteria relating to the conservation and enhancement of green and blue infrastructure networks.
Land Use, Geology and Soil	• Make the best use of existing buildings and infrastructure • Encourage development on previously developed land • Protect agricultural land from inappropriate development • Protect sites designated for their geological interest	There is a need for the IA Framework to include objectives and assessment criteria relating to supporting the reuse of existing infrastructure and land while protecting agricultural and geological land.
Water	• Protect and enhance the quality of water resources across the Borough	There is a need for the IA Framework to include objectives and assessment

Topic	Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues for the Homes, Spaces, Places and IA Framework	Implications for the IA Framework
	• Promote the efficient use of water sources • Ensure the timely provision of new water services infrastructure to meet demand arising from future new development • Locate new development away from areas of flood risk and considering the effects of climate change • Encourage the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems • Manage surface water	criteria relating to protecting and enhancing the quality and management of water.
Air Quality	• Minimise the emission of pollutants • Improve air quality	There is a need for the IA Framework to include objectives and assessment criteria relating to improving air quality.
Climate Change	• Ensure new development is able to adapt to the effects of climate change • Mitigate climate change through renewable energy provision	There is a need for the IA Framework to include objectives and assessment criteria relating to mitigation and adaption to Climate Change in response to the Climate Emergency.

Topic	Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues for the Homes, Spaces, Places and IA Framework	Implications for the IA Framework
Material Assets	• Minimise waste and encourage reuse and recycling • Promote the efficient use of mineral resources • Ensure the protection of the Borough's mineral resources • Promote resource efficiency to minimise resource depletion and waste creation	There is a need for the IA Framework to include objectives and assessment criteria relating to utilising material assets efficiency and effectively.
Cultural Heritage	• Protect and enhance the Borough's cultural heritage assets • Avoid harm to designated heritage assets and their settings • Recognise the value of non-designated heritage assets, where appropriate • Recognise the positive contribution made by heritage assets and the historic environment to overall character of landscapes and townscapes	There is a need for the IA Framework to include objectives and assessment criteria relating to protecting and enhancing Tameside's cultural heritage.
Landscape and Townscape	• Conserve and enhance Tameside's landscape and townscape character • Promote design which respects local character	There is a need for the IA Framework to include objectives and assessment criteria relating to conversing an enhancing

Topic	Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues for the Homes, Spaces, Places and IA Framework	Implications for the IA Framework
	• Maximise opportunities to enhance townscape character and the overall quality of urban environments	Tameside's landscape and townscape.

5. The Integrated Assessment Framework

5.1 Introduction

The IA Framework provides a way in which effects of HSP can be described, analysed and compared. The IA Framework is made up of a series of objectives which has been created specifically for Tameside, based on the work outlined in Sections 3 and 4, to assess HSP and provide a benchmark against the effects of the Plan can be tested.

The objectives outlined within the IA Framework as in accordance with the SEA definition:

An objective is "to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development" SEA Directive, Article 1

Each objective has associated assessment criteria to help guide the assessment team to decide if HSP policies meet the IA objectives. The assessment criteria are a series of considerations which are based on the specific matters, as defined under each baseline topic in Sections 3 and 4.

Using assessment criteria within the IA helps the assessment team arrive at a conclusion about impacts in a consistent and methodical manner, helping everyone understand the reasoning behind the IA assessment.

With the objectives, there is scoring system in place to understand the different levels of effects when assessing HSP. During the assessment of HSP, a range of factors will be considered to determine if a predicted effect has the potential to be significant.

The assessment will also consider if any recommendations for mitigation are required to strengthen the policy to fully consider and implement the IA objectives, ensuring social, environmental and economic considerations are integrated into the preparation of HSP.

5.2 The Objectives

A review has been undertaken of the 16 IA objectives outlined in the 2017 Scoping Report. For consistency, it was decided that the IA Framework would be amended with the 16 objectives changing to match the PfE IA Framework to ensure consistency and alignment with the Greater Manchester plan. Assessment criteria from the 18 PfE IA objectives has also been utilised to further ensure consistency and alignment with the assessment of HSP with PfE and its IA. However, tailored assessment criteria has been included specific to Tameside, which was originally included within the 2017 IA Framework where it remained appropriate following the update document

review and baseline analysis, to ensure that important local issues were also considered as part of the IA.

Separate assessment criteria were proposed in the 2017 Scoping Report for the allocation policies. However, following a review of the allocation specific criteria, it was decided to utilise the same IA Framework for both the thematic and allocation policies for consistency.

These objectives cover all topics explored including economic, environmental and social issues within the baseline analysis and review, within Sections 3 and 4, meeting all scoping requirements of the assessments within the IA. The IA Framework also notes how each of the objectives encompass the issues identified in the SEA Directive. The IA Framework will be utilised within Stage B of the IA process outlined in Section 2.2. Table 35 outlines the IA Objectives and assessment criteria.

Table 35: IA Framework

Number	IA Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic(s)
1	Provide a sustainable supply of housing land including for an appropriate mix of sizes, types, tenures in locations to meet housing need, and to support economic growth	Will Homes, Spaces, Places: Ensure an appropriate quantity of housing land to meet Tameside's objectively assessed need for market housing? Ensure an appropriate quantity of housing land to meet Tameside's objectively assessed need for affordable housing? Ensure an appropriate mix of types, tenures and sizes of properties in relation to the respective levels of local demand? Ensure housing land is well-connected with employment land,	Population

Number	IA Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic(s)
		centres and green space or co-located where appropriate? Support improvements in the energy efficiency and resilience of the housing stock? Ensure an appropriate quantity of pitches/plots to meet Tameside's Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People's assessed needs?	
2	Provide a sustainable supply of employment land to ensure sustainable economic growth and job creation	Will Homes, Spaces, Places: Meet current and future demand for employment land for Tameside? 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? Support the diversification of Tameside's local economy? Support the enhancement of the vitality and viability of Tameside's town centres?	Population
3	Ensure that there is sufficient coverage and capacity of transport and utilities to	Will Homes, Spaces, Places:	Population Human Health

Number	IA Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic(s)
	support growth and development	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? Support the transition to active and sustainable modes of transport? Support the delivery of a safe transport network which minimises the impact on the local environment and public health? Support both the existing network and creation of new cycling and walking routes?	Air
4	Reduce levels of deprivation and disparity	Will Homes, Spaces, Places: Reduce the proportion of people living in deprivation? Support reductions in poverty (including child and fuel poverty), deprivation and disparity across the domains of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation?	Population Human Health

Number	IA Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic(s)
5	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Will Homes, Spaces, Places: 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? Ensure that the needs of different areas, (namely urban, suburban, urban fringe and rural) are equally addressed? Create a sense of belonging, community cohesion and wellbeing for all members of the Tameside community?	Population Human Health
6	Support improved health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities	Will Homes, Spaces, Places: Support healthier, active lifestyles, proactive and preventative care and support improvements in determinants of health? Reduce health inequalities within Tameside and with the rest of England?	Population Human Health

Number	IA Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic(s)
		Increase the quantity and quality of active environments, open spaces, green and blue infrastructure? Promote access to green and blue infrastructure, public open space, leisure and recreational facilities? Promote community safety and design which discourages crime?	
7	Ensure access to and provision of appropriate social infrastructure	Will Homes, Spaces, Places: Ensure people are adequately served by key healthcare facilities and community well-being assets, regardless of socio-economic status? Ensure sufficient access to educational facilities for all children and working age adults? Promote access to and provision of appropriate community social infrastructure including playgrounds and sports facilities?	Population Human Health
8	Support improved educational attainment and skill levels for all	Will Homes, Spaces, Places: Improve education levels of children in the area, regardless of their background?	Population Human Health

Number	IA Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic(s)
		Improve education and skill levels of the population of working age the area, regardless of their background?	
9	Promote sustainable modes of transport	Will Homes, Spaces, Places: 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 Homes, Spaces, Places: Improve air quality within Tameside, specifically within designated sites, Greater Manchester Combined Authority Air Quality Management Area, and other biodiversity assets? Minimise emissions and particulates from harmful pollutants when delivering new developments? Locates development not within existing areas of poor air quality?	Air Human Health

Number	IA Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic(s)
11	Conserve and enhance biodiversity, green and blue infrastructure and geodiversity assets	Will Homes, Spaces, Places: Protect, conserve and enhance new and existing European, nationally and locally designated wildlife and geological sites? Encourage enhancement and restoration of designated wildlife sites, habitats and species and protected and unique geological features? Support and enhance existing multifunctional green and blue infrastructure and / or contribute towards the creation of new multifunctional green and blue infrastructure? Ensure access to green and blue infrastructure providing opportunities for recreation, amenity and tranquillity? Support and safeguard local wider ecological networks including local wildlife-rich habitats?	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna Human Health
12	Ensure communities, developments and infrastructure are resilient to	Will Homes, Spaces, Places: Ensure that communities, existing and new developments and infrastructure systems within	Climatic Factors

Number	IA Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic(s)
	the effects of expected climate change	Tameside are resilient to the predicted effects of climate change? Support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy technology? Encourage the restoration and enhancement of peatlands? Support the delivery of nature-based solutions to climate change?	
13	Reduce the risk of flooding to people and property	Will Homes, Spaces, Places: Restrict development in areas of high flood risk or a greater risk of flooding? Ensure adequate measures are in place to manage existing and residual flood risk from all sources? 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? Deliver sustainable drainage systems and promote flood defences that reduces Tameside's vulnerability to flooding?	Water Climatic Factors

Number	IA Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic(s)
		Promote the use of nature-based solutions to manage flood risks?	
14	Protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources	Will Homes, Spaces, Places: 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? Ensure that new water/waste water management infrastructure is delivered to support new development? Minimise the risk of pollution arising from new development? Encourage water efficiency and promote the use of water recycling systems?	Water Climatic Factors
15	Increase energy efficiency, encourage low carbon energy generation (including heat) and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Will Homes, Spaces, Places: Encourage energy demand reductions and energy efficiency in new development?	Climatic Factors

Number	IA Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic(s)
		Encourage development that incorporates energy generation to achieve carbon emission reductions? Promote a proactive reduction in direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions emitted within Tameside? Promote the use of renewable and low carbon energy schemes?	
16	Conserve and/or enhance landscape, townscape, heritage assets and their setting and the character of Tameside?	Will Homes, Spaces, Places: 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 including the setting of the Peak District National Park? Promote high quality design in context with its urban and rural landscape? Protect or enhance the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets?	Landscape Cultural Heritage

Number	IA Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic(s)
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 Homes, Spaces, Places: Support the development of previously developed land and other sustainable locations? Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land / soil resources from inappropriate development? Protect soils of high environmental value in both a general and local context? 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? Encourage the protection of peat?	Soil Material Assets
18	Promote sustainable consumption of resources and support the implementation of the waste hierarchy	Will Homes, Spaces, Places: Support the sustainable use of physical resources? Safeguard existing supply of natural resources?	Material Assets

Number	IA Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic(s)
		Promote movement up the waste hierarchy? Promote reduced waste generation rates? Encourage recycling and composting of waste and avoid landfill?	

5.3 IA Scoring

HSP will be assessed against the IA Framework, with consideration given to the existing and future baseline conditions, issues and trends relevant to each objective, in order to understand the extent to which the policies included within HSP are likely to contribute towards the achievement of the IA objectives.

To enable identification of this outcome for each objective within the IA, an assessment scale has been created to differentiate each type of effect (i.e. if its positive or negative, short, medium or long term and temporary or permanent), its significance (i.e. the level of impact and where it may impact) and who it will affect (i.e. which potential groups or communities).

Potential cumulative and synergistic effects will also be considered within the assessment process as each policy is not assessed in isolation from the rest of HSP. Therefore, it is important that the combined effect of the policies and proposals will be for Tameside. In addition, consideration of the effects from the PfE (subject to its adoption) and commentary will be added during the assessment process where appropriate. The assessments will also outline mitigation which may strengthen HSP policies The assessment scale will be utilised within Stage B of the IA process, as part of the IA Framework, outlined in Section 2.2.

A review was undertaken of the proposed scoring methodology within the 2017 Scoping Report. It was decided that using the same assessment scale from the PfE IA would be appropriate for consistency and alignment with using the PfE IA objectives. The assessment scale can be found in Table 36. The proposed adjusted scoring scale is similar to the approach outlined in the 2017 Scoping Report with the same scales however different descriptions and the inclusion of an ‘no

relationship' assessment score, previously shown as an '~'. The scale shown in Table 36 will be used for all areas of assessment within the IA.

Table 36: IA Assessment Scale

Score	Assessment Description
++	Very positive effect
+	Positive effect
?	Uncertain
-	Negative effect
--	Very negative effect
O	Neutral/no effect

5.4 Equality Impact Health Impact Assessments

EqIA screening will be undertaken using the Council's Equality Impact Assessment template, contained within Appendix C, and the HIA screening framework will be completed, as contained within Appendix D. The completion of these frameworks will help to identify where the policies and proposals may have impacts in terms of health and equality, helping to guide and inform the consideration of these effects through the assessment of HSP against the IA Framework. These frameworks will be completed for HSP as a whole.

6. Summary and Next Steps

This Scoping Report has defined the scope of work for the IA of the HSP. It contains a review of relevant international, national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies; a description of the current and, where possible, future baseline for Tameside; an identification of the key issues impacting the borough and sets out the IA Framework consisting of IA objectives, assessment criteria and the scoring system.

This Scoping Report has been updated following the previous Scoping Report completed in 2017 and following the submission of the PfE to ensure up-to-date information is being used to inform the IA framework of objectives and criteria. Further consideration of the IA framework may be needed in the future depending on the implications from PfE for the borough, which is currently being subject to examination.

Following the consultation, in accordance with the method outlined in Section 2, the IA process will continue to run in tandem with the development of HSP, helping to inform its development, ensuring the integration social, environmental, and economic considerations as the plan is progressed and provide everyone with an understanding of how decisions have been made.

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A. SEA Regulations Checklist

This checklist has been written to reflect this updated Scoping Report. Future IA stages will meet the remaining SEA regulation requirements and will outline how they meet the requirements

SEA Regulations Requirements	Evidence within Scoping Report
Preparation of Environment Report (Regulation 12)	15 significant sustainability, health and equality issues have been identified through a review of relevant plans and programmes (see Section 3 of this Scoping Report) and analysis of baseline conditions within Tameside Borough (see Section 4) have informed the development of the IA Framework presented in Section 5. The report has been presented in an accessible format.
Information referred to in Section 2	An outline of HSP, its objectives and relationship with PfE and other local policy has been explained in Section 1.2. Key sustainability, health and equality issues have been explored in Section 4. Section 4 outlines the environment characteristics of Tameside which may be affected by HSP. Designated Environment sites have been considered and noted within Section 4.1.8. International, national or local level protections for environmental sites/considerations have been considered as appropriate within Sections 3 and 4 and Appendix B.

	Likely significant effects across biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscapes and the interrelationship between these factors have been considered within Section 4. Section 5 outlines how secondary, cumulative, synergistic, positive and negative, short, medium and long term, medium- and short-term effects will be considered within the IA framework and assessment of HSP. Any difficulties in compiling datasets has been noted in Section 4.

B.Review of Plans and Programmes

See separate document titled Appendix B Review of Plans and Programmes

B. Review of Plans and Programmes

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
International/European Plans and Programmes		
The Cancun Agreement (2011)		
Shared vision to keep global temperature rise to below two degrees Celsius, with objectives to be reviewed as to whether it needs to be strengthened in future on the basis of the best scientific knowledge available.	No targets or indicators.	The IA Framework should include an objective on greenhouse gas emissions.
European Commission (EC) (2011) A Resource- Efficient Europe- Flagship Initiative Under the Europe 2020 Strategy, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions (COM 2011/21)		
This flagship initiative aims to create a framework for policies to support the shift towards a resource-efficient and low-carbon economy which will help to: Boost economic performance while reducing resource use; Identify and create new opportunities for economic growth and greater innovation and boost the EU's competitiveness; Ensure security of supply of essential resources; and Fight against climate change and limit the environmental impacts of resource use.	Each Member State has a target calculated according to the share of energy from renewable sources in its gross final consumption for 2020. The UK is required to source 15 per cent of energy needs from renewable sources, including biomass, hydro, wind and solar power by 2020. From 1 January 2017, biofuels and bioliquids share in emissions savings should be increased to 50 per cent.	The IA Framework should include objectives, indicators and targets that relate to resource use.
EU Adaptation Strategy 2021		
The new strategy sets out how the European Union can adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change and become climate resilient by 2050.	The Strategy has four principle objectives: to make adaptation smarter, swifter and more systemic, and to step up international action on	The IA Framework should consider an objective relating to climate change.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	adaptation to climate change	
EU National Emissions Ceilings Directive (2016/2284)		
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 pollutions control programme, aiming to comply with emission reduction commitments and to contribute effectively to the achievement of air quality objectives.	Sets 2020 and 2030 emission reduction commitments for the five main air pollutants.	The IA Framework should consider an objective relating to climate change and the environment, considering air quality and pollutants.
EU (2009) EU Sustainable Development Strategy		
The Strategy sets out how the EU can meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The Strategy proposes headline objectives and lists seven key challenges: Climate change and clean energy; Sustainable transport; Sustainable consumption and production; Conservation and management of natural resources; Public health; Social inclusion, demography and migration; and Global poverty.	The overall objectives in the Strategy are to: Safeguard the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity, respect the limits of the planet's natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment. Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainable consumption and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation; Promote a democratic, socially inclusive, cohesive, healthy, safe and just society with respect for fundamental rights and cultural	IA Framework objectives should reflect the objectives of the Strategy.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	diversity that creates equal opportunities and combats discrimination in all its forms; Promote a prosperous, innovative, knowledge-rich, competitive and eco-efficient economy which provides high living standards and full and high-quality employment throughout the European Union and Encourage the establishment and defend the stability of democratic institutions across the world, based on peace, security and freedom. Actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the European Union's internal and external policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments.	
EU Directive 2016/2284/EU on the Reduction of National Emissions of Certain Atmospheric Pollutants		
New Directive provided that most of existing legislation be merged into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives. Relevant objectives include: • Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases; and • Maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in	No targets or indicators. Includes thresholds for pollutants.	IA Framework should include objectives relating to air quality

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
other cases with respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead.		
EU Directive 2016/2284/EU on the Reduction of National Emissions of Certain Atmospheric Pollutants		
The Directive is the main legislative instrument to achieve the 2030 objectives of the Clean Air Programme is Directive 2016/2284/EU on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants which entered into force on 31 December 2016. This Directive sets national reduction commitments for the five pollutants (sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, ammonia and fine particulate matter) responsible for acidification, eutrophication and ground-level ozone pollution which leads to significant negative impacts on human health and the environment.	Targets are set across five pollutants.	The IA Framework should include an objective on air quality.
United Nations (2015) United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 21) Paris Agreement		
The universal agreement's main aim is to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius and to drive efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The 1.5 degree Celsius limit is a significantly safer defense line against the worst impacts of a changing climate. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability to deal with the	Each Member State to achieve contribute to ensuring temperature rise this century is below 2 degrees Celsius.	The IA Framework should include an objective on climatic factors.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
impacts of climate change.		
United Nations (2015) United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 21) Paris Agreement		
The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC established the first policy that actively aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by industrialised countries.	Construction is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions due to the consumption of materials and use of energy. The Kyoto Protocol aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of the UK by 12.5%, compared to 1990 levels, by 2008 – 2012.	IA Framework should include objective(s) relating to greenhouse gas emissions.
Berne Convention (1886)		
The Convention aims to conserve and protect habitats, wild plant and animal species. Additionally, it looks to increase cooperation between contracting parties, and regulates exploitation of species, imposing legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species.	No measurable targets or indicators	The IA Framework should consider an objective on the environment and show consideration of habitats.
Ramsar Convention (1975)		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The Convention has three pillars to ensure the conservation of wetland: the designation of wetlands of international importance as Ramsar sites; the promotion of the wise-use of all wetlands in the territory of each country; and international cooperation with other countries to further the wise-use of wetlands and their resources.	No measurable targets or indicators	The IA Framework should consider an objective on the environment.
Bonn Convention (1983)		
Through multilateral Agreements, aims to conserve migratory species and habitats with protection for endangered migratory species.	No measurable targets or indicators	The IA Framework should consider an objective on the environment and show consideration of habitats.
Convention on Biological Diversity 2010		
A global vision to ensure that 'By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential to all people'. Outlines a conservation plan to support the protection of global diversity, alongside an international treaty to establish an equitable and fair system to support nations in accessing and sharing the benefits of genetic resources.	No measurable targets or indicators	The IA Framework should consider an objective on the environment and biodiversity.
European Union (EU) Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)		
This Directive has the objective of: • reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and	Provides for the identification of vulnerable areas.	The IA Framework should include objectives and/or guide questions relating to water quality.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
• preventing further such pollution.		
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) & Subsequent Amendments		
Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats. Conservation of natural habitats Requires member states to identify special areas of conservation and to maintain, where necessary landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora. Most recently amended in 2021.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The IA Framework should include objectives on the protection of landscape features for ecological benefit.
EU Soil Strategy for 2030 (2021)		
The EU Soil Strategy for 2030 sets out a framework and concrete measures to protect and restore soils, and ensure they are used sustainably. Actions are to be reached by 2030, with the vision and objectives set until 2050. It also supports a high level of environmental and health protection through a new Soil Health Law by 2023.	No measurable targets or indicators	The IA Framework should consider an objective relating to the environment.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (09/147/EC) (codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC as amended)		
Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas. Makes it a legal requirement that EU countries make provision for the	Target Actions include: • Creation of protected areas; • Upkeep and management; and	IA Framework should consider objectives on biodiversity including wild birds.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
protection of birds. This includes the selection and designation of Special Protection Areas.	Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes.	
EU (2011) Biodiversity Strategy to 2030		
A comprehensive long-term plan to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems. The biodiversity strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on the path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of people, climate and the planet.	The strategy contains actions to be delivered by 2030.	IA Framework objectives should include objectives/guide questions relating to biodiversity.
European Biodiversity Strategy 2030		
This strategy is aimed at reversing biodiversity loss and speeding up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient green economy.	The EU 2030 Biodiversity Strategy sets the following targets: • Build a coherent Trans-Europe Nature Network. • Legally protect a minimum of 30% of the EU's land areas and 30% of the EU sea area and integrate ecological corridors. (It means an extra of 4% of land and 19% for seas areas as compared to today) • 10% of EU land and 10% of EU sea should be under strictly Protected Areas. (Today, only 3% of land and less than 1% of marine areas are under strict protection.)	IA Framework objectives should include objectives/guide questions relating to biodiversity.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	• As part of this strict Protected Areas network, it is highlighted the necessity of protect all the EU's remaining primary and old-growth forests.	
Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)		
Aims to protect animals, wild plants and habitats through a network of protected areas called Natura 2000 sites, alongside Specials Areas of Conservations (SACs) which aim to support rare, endangered or vulnerable habitats, plants and animals and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) which support wild birds and their habitats.	No targets or indicators.	The IA Framework should consider an objective on the environment and show consideration of habitats
UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972)		
Countries are required to: • Ensure that measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage • Adopt a general policy that gives cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community Integrate the protection of heritage into comprehensive planning programmes	Designation of UNESCO World Heritage Sites	The IA Framework should include an objective on heritage and archaeological issues.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)		
Convention outlined the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies.	Specific measures include: • raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them; • promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions, and in school and university courses; • the identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders; • setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; and the implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes.	The IA Framework should include a specific objective relating to landscape.
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The main purpose of the convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage and to foster closer European co-operation in defence of heritage. Recognition that conservation of heritage is a cultural purpose and integrated conservation of heritage is an important factor in the improvement of quality of life.	No measurable targets or indicators	The IA Framework should include an objective on heritage and architectural heritage.
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention)		
Agreement that the conservation and enhancement of an archaeological heritage is one of the goals of urban and regional planning policy. It is concerned in particular with the need for co-operation between archaeologists and planers to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage.	No measurable targets or indicators	The IA Framework should include an objective on heritage and archaeological heritage.
Council Directive 91/271/EEC for Urban Waste-water Treatment		
Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of: • Domestic waste water • Mixture of waste water • Waste water from certain industrial sectors	The Directive includes requirement with specific: • Collection and treatment of waste water standards for relevant population thresholds • Secondary treatment standards • A requirement for pre-authorisation of all discharges of urban wastewater	The IA framework should include objectives on ground and/or surface water.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	Monitoring of the performance of treatment plants and receiving waters and Controls of sewage sludge disposal and re-use, and treated waste water re-use.	
EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)		
This Directive aims to harmonize national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste in order, on the one hand, to prevent any impact thereof on the environment of all Member States as well as of third countries or to reduce such impact, thus providing a high level of environmental protection, and, on the other hand, to ensure the functioning of the internal market and to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community. To this end this Directive lays down measures aimed, as a first priority, at preventing the production of packaging waste and, as additional fundamental principles, at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste and, hence, at reducing the final disposal of such waste.	No later than five years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law (1996), between 50 % as a minimum and 65 % as a maximum by weight of the packaging waste will be recovered. Within this general target, and with the same time limit, between 25 % as a minimum and 45 % as a maximum by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled with a minimum of 15 % by weight for each packaging material.	The IA Framework should include objectives relating to waste.
EU Directive on the Landfill of Waste (99/31/EC)		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Sets out requirements to ensuring that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against.	By 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available.	IA objectives should include priorities to minimise waste, increased recycling and re-use.
Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC		
Includes provisions aimed at boosting waste retention and recycling.	To comply with the objectives of this Directive, EU countries shall take the necessary measures to achieve the following targets by 2020, the preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials (such as paper, metal, plastic and glass) from households shall be increased to a minimum of overall 50 % by weight by 2020, the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling operations using waste to substitute other materials, of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste shall be increased to a minimum of 70 % by weight by 2025, the preparing for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste shall be increased to	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to sustainable waste and natural resources use.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	a minimum of 55 %, 60% and 65% by weight by 2025, 2030 and 2035 respectively.	
EU (2006) Mining Waste Directive (2006/21/EC)		
The Directive introduced requirements for managing extractive waste at mines and quarries. The waste involves materials that must be removed to gain access to the mineral resource, such as topsoil, overburden and waste rock, as well as tailings remaining after minerals have been largely extracted from the ore.	The Directive's requirements are transposed into the requirement for an environmental permit in England and Wales.	The IA Framework should include objectives relating to the provision of waste services.
Directive on Energy Efficiency (2018/2002)		
The 2018 revision of the Directive on Energy Efficiency is part of the Clean energy for all Europeans package. Its key element is an energy efficiency target for 2030 of at least 32.5%. The directive entered in to force in December 2018 and was transposed into national law by Member States by June 2020.	EU energy consumption for 2030 should be no more than 1128 million tonnes of equivalent (Mtoe) of primary energy and/or no more than 846 Mtoe of final energy.	The IA Framework should consider energy use.
EU Renewable Energy Directive (2018/2001/EU)		
The 2018 revision of the Renewable Energy Directive is part of the Clean energy for all Europeans package and is aimed at keeping the EU a global leader in renewables and supporting it to meet its emissions reduction commitments under the Paris Agreement.	The directive establishes a renewable energy target for the EU for 2030 of at least 32%.	The IA Framework should include objectives on energy from renewable energy sources

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002 - Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit (2002)		
Sustainable consumption and production patterns. Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year framework of programmes of action; Reverse trend in loss of natural resources. Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency. Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy. Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.	No targets or indicators, however actions include: • Greater resource efficiency; • Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; • Waste reduction and producer responsibility; and • Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement. Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency. • New technology development • Push on energy efficiency • Low-carbon programmes Reduced impacts on biodiversity.	IA Framework objectives should reflect the commitments.
EU Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Provides for the quality of drinking water.	Standards are legally binding.	The IA Framework should include objectives relating to water quality.
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
Establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which: • Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; • Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; • Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances; • Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts	The achievement of "good status" for chemical and biological river quality. Production of River Basin Management Plans.	IA Framework should consider the effects upon water quality and resource.
EU Bathing Waters Directive 2006/7/EC		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Sets standards for the quality of bathing waters in terms of: • the physical, chemical and microbiological parameters; • the mandatory limit values and indicative values for such parameters; and the minimum sampling frequency and method of analysis or inspection of such water.	Standards are legally binding.	IA Framework should consider objectives relating to water quality
EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC		
Aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe.	The approach is based on a 6 year cycle of planning which includes the publication of Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments, hazard and risk maps and flood risk management plans. The Directive is transposed into English law by the Flood Risk Regulations 2009.	IA Framework should consider objectives relating to flood risk.
WHO Night Noise Guidelines for Europe 2018		
WHO NNG provides evidence-based policy advice to member states in the development of future legislation and policy action in the area of control and surveillance of night noise exposure.	For average road traffic noise exposure, the GDG strongly recommends reducing noise levels produced by road traffic below 53 decibels (dB) Lden, as road traffic noise above this level is associated with adverse health effects.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to night time noise.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	For night road traffic noise exposure, the GDG strongly recommends reducing noise levels produced by road traffic during night time below 45 dB Lnight, as night-time road traffic noise above this level is associated with adverse effects on sleep. For average railway noise exposure, the GDG strongly recommends reducing noise levels produced by railway traffic below 54 dB Lden, as railway noise above this level is associated with adverse health effects. For railway night noise exposure, the GDG strongly recommends reducing noise levels produced by railway traffic during night time below 44 dB Lnight, as night-time railway noise above this level is associated with adverse effects on sleep. For average aircraft noise exposure, the GDG strongly recommends reducing noise levels produced by aircraft below 45 dB Lden, as aircraft noise above this level is associated with adverse health effects. For night aircraft noise exposure, the GDG strongly recommends reducing noise levels	

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	produced by aircraft during night time below 40 dB Lnight, as nighttime aircraft noise above this level is associated with adverse effects on sleep. For average noise exposure, the GDG conditionally recommends reducing noise levels produced by wind turbines below 45 dB Lden, as wind turbine noise above this level is associated with adverse health effects. For average noise exposure, the GDG conditionally recommends reducing the yearly average from all leisure noise sources combined to 70 dB LAeq,24h as leisure noise above this level is associated with adverse health effects.	
EU Environmental Noise Directive (Directive 2002/49/EC)		
The underlying principles of the Directive are similar to those underpinning other overarching environment policies (such as air or waste), i.e.: • Monitoring the environmental problem; by requiring competent authorities in Member States to draw up "strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators Lden (day- evening-night equivalent	No targets or indicators, leaving issues at the discretion of the competent authorities.	The IA Framework should include objectives on noise pollution.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
level) and Lnight (night equivalent level). These maps will be used to assess the number of people annoyed and sleep- disturbed respectively throughout Europe; • Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention; • Addressing local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good. The directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities; Developing a long-term EU strategy, which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term, and provides a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source. With this respect, the Commission has made a declaration concerning the provisions laid down in Article 1.2 with regard to the preparation of legislation relating to sources of noise.		
EU 2001/42/EC Directive on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Directive)		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The SEA Directive provides the following requirements for consultation: • Authorities which, because of their environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing the plan or programme, must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental Report. These authorities are designated in the SEA Regulations as the Consultation Bodies (Consultation Authorities in Scotland). • The public and the Consultation Bodies must be consulted on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report, and must be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions. • Other EU Member States must be consulted if the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment in their territories. • The Consultation Bodies must also be consulted on screening determinations on whether SEA is needed for plans or programmes under Article 3(5), i.e. those which may be excluded if they are not likely to have significant environmental effects.	Directive contains no formal targets.	Directive sets the basis for SEA as a whole and therefore indirectly covers all objectives.
EU Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU)		
The Directive aims to achieve a high level of protection of human health and the environment taken as a whole by reducing harmful industrial emissions across the EU, in particular through better application of Best Available Techniques (BAT). The Directive lays down rules to prevent and control pollution into the	The Directive includes provisions relating to large combustion plants (Directive Chapter III), waste incineration (Directive Chapter IV), solvent emissions (Directive Chapter V) and titanium dioxide production (Directive	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide questions on health and wellbeing and water and air quality.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
air, water and land and to avoid generating waste from large industrial installations.	Chapter VI).	
World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)		
The Brundtland Report is concerned with the world's economy and its environment. The objective is to provide an expanding and sustainable economy while protecting a sustainable environment. • to propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond; • to recommend ways concern for the environment may be translated into greater co-operation among countries of the global South and between countries at different stages of economic and social development and lead to the achievement of common and mutually supportive objectives that take account of the interrelationships between people, resources, environment, and development; • to consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environment concerns; and to help define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and the appropriate efforts needed to deal successfully with the problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, a long term agenda for action during the coming decades, and aspirational goals for the world community.	The report issued a multitude of recommendations with the aim of attaining sustainable development and addressing the problems posed by a global economy that is intertwined with the environment.	The Brundtland Report provided the original definition of sustainable development. The accumulated effect of the IA objectives seek to achieve sustainable development.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
EU (2006) European Employment Strategy		
Seeks to engender full employment, quality of work and increased productivity as well as the promotion of inclusion by addressing disparities in access to labour markets.	No formal targets.	The IA Framework should assess employment levels, quality of work and social inclusion.
Seventh EU Environmental Action Plan 2013-2020		
A plan which guides European environment policy until 2020 and sets out a long-term vision to 2050. The Action Plan identifies three key objectives: • To protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital; • To turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy; and, • To safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing.	The Union has agreed to achieve a reduction of at least 20 % of its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2020 (30%, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emissions reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities); to ensure that 20% of energy consumption comes from renewable energy by 2020; and to achieve a 20% cut in primary energy use compared with projected levels, by improving energy efficiency The Union supports the aims of halting global forest cover loss by 2030 at the latest and of reducing gross tropical deforestation by at least 50 % by 2020 compared to 2008 levels	The IA Framework should include an objective on biodiversity.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	The loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services, including pollination, are halted, ecosystems and their services are maintained and at least 15 % of degraded ecosystems have been restored.	
United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (2015)		
In September 2015, the General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Building on the principle of "leaving no one behind", the new Agenda addresses the global challenges we face, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice.	The 17 SDGs are: GOAL 1: No Poverty GOAL 2: Zero Hunger GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being GOAL 4: Quality Education GOAL 5: Gender Equality GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	The IA Framework should consider the SDGs throughout all objectives

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	GOAL 13: Climate Action GOAL 14: Life Below Water GOAL 15: Life on Land GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal	

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
National Plans and Programmes		
Climate Change Risk Assessment 2022		
The Government published the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) on 25 January 2012, the first assessment of its kind for the UK and the first in a 5 year cycle. It describes the policy context, and action already in place to tackle some of the risks in each area.as well as highlights the constraints of the CCRA analysis and provides advice on how to take account of the uncertainty within the analysis.	It sets out the main priorities for adaptation in the UK under 5 major infrastructure themes identified within the CCRA 2012 Evidence Report : • Agriculture and Forestry • Business, industries and Services • Health and Wellbeing • Natural Environment • Buildings and Infrastructure	Provides context for climate change within the IA Framework.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2011)		
This document provides an overview and outline of the UK Government and devolved administrations' ambient (outdoor) air quality policy. It sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues, details	Strategy details various targets and limits relating emissions from a variety of sources.	IA Framework objectives should include air quality.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
objectives to be achieved, and proposes measures to be considered further to help reach them.		
Environment Act 2021		
This is an act which supersedes the previous environment act of 1995, it gives a number of targets relating to air quality, biodiversity, resource efficiency water and miscellaneous objectives. The act sets out guidance of how to monitor and report on these objectives from an authority level then outlines the role of the Office for Environmental protection on how they should respond to complaints and produce decisions.	The act sets out guidance of how to monitor and report on these objectives from an authority level then outlines the role of the Office for Environmental protection on how they should respond to complaints and produce decisions.	The IA Framework should include objectives relating to the environment.
HM Government (1974) Control of Pollution Act 1974		
The aim of the Act is to deal with a variety of environmental issues, including waste on land, water pollution, abandoned mines, noise pollution and the prevention of atmospheric pollution. Much of Part 1 of the Act has been revoked by Part of the Environment Protection Act (1990).	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to use of resources and air quality.
HM Government (2008) The Climate Change Act 2008		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
This Act aims: • to improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and • to demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that the UK is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen next year.	The Act sets: • Legally binding targets - Green house gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%. Further the Act provides for a carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050. The first three carbon budgets will run from 2008-12, 2013-17 and 2018-22, and must be set by 1 June 2009.	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to climate change.
Planning Practice Guidance- Climate Change 2019		
A guidance document to inform Local authorities on how to mitigate and adapt to climate change, it makes aware the relevant policies within the NPPF that authorities should abide by when assessing infrastructure and planning decisions. It gives options on how climate change can be mitigated in design ranging from using ventilation to cool buildings and use of tri-generation in energy networks.	No specific targets.	Provides context relating to climate change within the IA Framework.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
HM Government (2011) Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future		
This sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of 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.	No key targets.	The IA Framework should include objectives / guide questions in relation to low carbon and climate change.
Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener (2021)		
Outlined within this framework are the strategies in which the UK should pursue in order to reach the net zero strategy of 2050. The identified areas to work in are the following: 1. Working with the grain of consumer choice: 2. Ensuring the biggest polluters pay the most for the transition through fair carbon pricing 3. Ensuring that the most vulnerable are protected through Government support in the form of energy bill discounts, energy efficiency upgrades 4. Working with businesses to continue delivering deep cost reductions in low carbon tech.	This document sets out clear policies and proposals for keeping us on track for up coming carbon budgets, and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and then sets out our vision for a decarbonised economy in 2050.	Provides context for carbon emission targets in relation to the IA Framework
Defra (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The Strategy is designed to help to deliver the objectives set out in the Natural Environment White Paper.	The strategy includes the following priorities: • Creating 200,000 hectares of new wildlife habitats by 2020 • Securing 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition • Encouraging more people to get involved in conservation by supporting wildlife gardening and outdoor learning programmes Introducing a new designation for local green spaces to enable communities to protect places that are important to them.	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to biodiversity.
Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (England) Regulations 2015		
These regulations came into force on 19th July 2015. They impose obligations on operators of certain activities requiring them to prevent or mitigate environmental damage. They apply to damage to protected species, natural habitats, sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs), water and land.	No formal targets, but a number of measures/recommendations.	Provides context for the consideration and the environment within the IA Framework.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Biodiversity Duty: Public authority duty to have regard to conserving biodiversity 2014		
This policy outlines what responsibilities local authorities have in conserving biodiversity, in terms of protected species. It gives guidance on how to integrate biodiversity into the following: • policies and strategies • the planning system • land and buildings • woodlands and nature reserves • gardens, parks and public open space • community amenities e.g sports grounds and cemeteries • waste and pollution • energy and water • wood and plant products • infrastructure, such as roads, buildings or flood defences The local authority should have a duty to make decisions about procurement and aim to implement economic, environmental and social programmes throughout its network.	No key targets.	The IA Framework should include objectives on biodiversity protection.
Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006		
Outlines the regulations needed on contaminated land in order to prevent new land becoming contaminated with polluting substances whilst also tackling historic contamination of sites through regenerative activities of sites.	No formal targets, but a number of measures/recommendations	Provides context for the consideration of the environment within the IA Framework.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
England Peat Action Plan		
The England Peat Action Plan sets out the government's long-term vision for the management, protection and restoration of our peatlands, so that they provide a wide range of benefits to wildlife, people and the planet. To implement this vision, the plan includes: • the announcement of the Nature for Climate Peatland Grant Scheme through the Nature for Climate Fund • a commitment to end the use of peat in the amateur horticulture sector • a new spatial map of England's peatland	No targets or indicators. Includes thresholds for pollutants.	The IA Framework should include objectives on the management, protection, and restoration of peatlands.
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (JNCC, 1981)		
The main UK legislation relating to the protection of named animal and plant species includes legislation relating to the UK network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	Under this Act, Natural England has responsibility for identifying and protecting SSSIs in England.	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to SSSIs.
HM Government (1991) Water Resources Act 1991		
The Act sets out a number of provisions to regulate water resources, water quality and pollution, and flood defence in the UK.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to water resources, water quality and flood risk.
Safeguarding Our Soils: A Strategy for England (2011)		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The strategy is underpinned by the following vision: By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations. Achieving this vision will mean that: • agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed; • soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts; • soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained; and • pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with.	No further targets identified.	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to the effects of policies/proposals on soils.
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services		
This document represents the initial United Kingdom biodiversity action plan. It contains three sections; Describing the UKs biological resources and their global importance as well as the range of biodiversity within the UK from a historical and geological importance	No key targets.	The IA Framework should include objectives on biodiversity protection.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Describing the UK's strategy and programmes and examines threats, problems and opportunities of biodiversity. Aggregates the components of the action plan together and provides a forward work programme.		
HM Government (2006) The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006		
The Act: • makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; • makes provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; • amends the law relating to rights of way; • makes provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; and • provides for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes.	Act contains no formal targets.	IA objectives should include an objective/guide question relating to biodiversity and landscape features as set out in the Act.
HM Government (2000) Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
This Act: • gives people greater freedom to explore open country on foot; • creates a duty for Highway Authorities and National Park Authorities to establish Local Access Forums; • provides a cut-off date of 1 January 2026 for the recording of certain rights of way on definitive maps and the extinguishment of those not so recorded by that date; • offers greater protection to wildlife and natural features, better protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and more effective enforcement of wildlife legislation; and • protects Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty with legislation similar to that for National Parks.	Act seeks fto protect sites of landscape and wildlife importance.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide question in relation to areas of landscape and wildlife importance.
Defra (2011) Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (Updated 2014)		
The Natural Environment White paper sets out the Government's plans to ensure the natural environment is protected and fully integrated into society and economic grow	The White Paper sets out four key aims: (i) protecting and improving our natural environment; (ii) growing a green economy; (iii) reconnecting people and nature; and international and EU leadership, specifically to achieve environmentally and socially sustainable economic growth, together with food, water, climate and energy security and to put the EU on	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to the natural environment.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	a path towards environmentally sustainable, low-carbon and resource-efficient growth, which is resilient to climate change, provides jobs and supports the wellbeing of citizens.	
National Parks and Access to Countryside Act 2006 (updated 2022)		
The Act established powers to declare National Nature Reserves; to notify sites of Sites of Special Scientific Interest and for local authorities to establish Local Nature Reserves. These provisions were strengthened by the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981. An NNR is an area which is among the best examples of a particular habitat. NNRs are of national importance for biodiversity and natural properties. They are in many cases owned and managed by the statutory authority, but not always. An NNR, unlike an SSSI, has to be managed appropriately to retain its special status.	Act seeks to protect National Nature Reserves.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to the natural environment including protecting designated environmental sites.
HM Government (2009) The Flood Risk Regulations 2009		
The Regulations' purpose 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.	Indicators of success include: • compliance with the Floods Directive, thereby attracting no infraction proceedings; • efficiency savings as data from flood risk management maps and plans are integrated in order to manage flood risk from all sources; and • improved transparency and public consultation on flood risk management	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to flood risk management.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	plans, and coordination with river basin planning under the Water Framework Directive.	
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (2009) The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy		
This Paper plots out how the UK will meet the cut in emissions set out in the budget of 34% on 1990 levels by 2020. The Plan includes: • New money for a 'smart grid', and to help regions and local authorities prepare for and speed up planning decisions on renewable and low carbon energy whilst protecting legitimate environmental and local concerns; • Funding to significantly advance the offshore wind industry in the UK; • Funding to cement the UK's position as a global leader in wave and tidal energy; • Funding to explore areas of potential "hot rocks" to be used for geothermal energy; • Challenging 15 villages, towns or cities to be testbeds for piloting future green initiatives; • Support for anaerobic digestion; • Encouraging private funding for woodland creation; and • Reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill, and better capture of landfill emissions etc.	Sets out a vision that by 2020: • More than 1.2 million people will be in green jobs; • 7 million homes will have benefited from whole house makeovers, and more than 1.5 million households will be supported to produce their own clean energy; • Around 40 percent of electricity will be from low- carbon sources, from renewables, nuclear and clean coal; • We will be importing half the amount of gas that we otherwise would; and The average new car will emit 40% less carbon than now.	Strategy covers a number of IA objectives including climate change, energy and air quality; landscape; geology and biodiversity; and waste.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Environment Agency (2013) Managing Water Abstraction (Updated 2021)		
Managing Water Abstraction (2013) sets out how the Environment Agency will manage water resources in England and Wales. It is the overarching document that links together its abstraction licensing strategies. The availability of water resources for abstraction is assessed through the Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) approach.	No targets identified.	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to water resources.
Written Statement on Sustainable Drainage Systems (2014)		
Under these arrangements, in considering planning applications, local planning authorities should consult the relevant lead local flood authority on the management of surface water; satisfy themselves that the proposed minimum standards of operation are appropriate and ensure through the use of planning conditions or planning obligations that there are clear arrangements in place for ongoing maintenance over the lifetime of the development. The sustainable drainage system should be designed to ensure that the maintenance and operation requirements are economically proportionate.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	IA Framework should include a guide question relating to Sustainable Drainage Systems.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Environment Agency (2021) Water Stress Areas - Final Classifications		
This report sets out the revised methodology developed by the Environment Agency and Natural Resources Wales for the classification of areas of water stress in England and Wales. The Anglian Water area is designated as being in 'serious water stress'.	No targets identified.	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to water resources.
HM Government (1990) Environmental Protection Act 1990		
The Act sets out the fundamental structure and authority for waste management and control of emissions into the environment. The Act sets out how the Secretary of State can prescribe any process or substance and set limits on it in respect of emissions into the environment. Operation of a prescribed process is prohibited without approval (by the Environment Agency) and there are criminal sanctions against offenders. Part II sets out a regime for regulating and licensing the acceptable disposal of controlled waste on land. Controlled waste is any household, industrial and commercial waste.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to use of resources and waste.
HM Government (2010) Flood and Water Management Act 2010		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 makes provisions about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion.	Those related to water resources, include: • To widen the list of uses of water that water companies can control during periods of water shortage, and enable Government to add to and remove uses from the list. • To encourage the uptake of sustainable drainage systems by removing the automatic right to connect to sewers and providing for unitary and county councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments. • To reduce 'bad debt' in the water industry by amending the Water Industry Act 1991 to provide a named customer and clarify who is responsible for paying the water bill. To make it easier for water and sewerage companies to develop and implement social tariffs where companies consider there is a good cause to do so, and in light of guidance that will be issued by the Secretary of State following a full public consultation.	The IA Framework should include an objective and/or guide questions relating to flood risk.
HM Government (2011) Water for Life, White Paper		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Water for Life describes a vision for future water management in which the water sector is resilient, in which water companies are more efficient and customer focused and in which water is valued as the precious and finite resource it is.	There are no formal targets or indicators.	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to water resources.
HM Government (2010) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010		
This is the UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.	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.	The IA Framework should include objectives in relation to the natural environment.
Build Back Better 2021		
There are two separate policy documents included within this category, one relating to health and social care and one relating to growth. Health Care: This involves tackling the issues created within the Healthcare system caused by the coronavirus pandemic. These framework tries to solve issues surrounding patient backlog, making the NHS sustainable and planning for adult social care. Growth: This involves creating strong growth in the economy after the impact of COVID19 on businesses. The identified investment areas are within the following: Infrastructure, Skills and Innovation whilst creating equal growth across all the UK.	No formal targets, but a number of measures/recommendations.	The IA Framework should include objectives which consider growth, health and social care.
Children's Environment and Health Action Plan 2007		
This report summarises initiatives which address children and young	No formal targets, but a number of	Provides context for young people's health within

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
people's environment and health issues in the UK. The main findings of the report are that the UK has long recognized the importance of, and the health benefits gained from, a clean and healthy environment. A range of initiatives have already led to a reduction in child death rates and ill health (mortality and morbidity) across the UK.	measures/recommendations.	the IA Framework.
Children's Environment and Health Strategy for the United Kingdom 2010		
This document provide an insight into current activities in the UK. Following a public consultation process, recommendations will be made on the measures necessary to improve children's and young people's environmental health in the UK as well as encouraging a coherent cross-government approach. This strategy aims to build on and complement policies and activities already undertaken by government departments, devolved administrations, local and regional authorities and the National Health Service.	Some areas for improvement highlighted in this strategy include: • counteracting the increased number of overweight and obese children and young adults, coupled with improving the amount of physical activity they undertake • addressing concerns regarding the number of children whose asthma is affected by air pollution and the effects of air pollution on the long-term lung function of children.	Provides context for young people's health within the IA Framework.
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England (2010)		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
This white paper sets out the government's long-term vision for the future of public health in England. The aim is to create a national body concerned with active healthy living (Public Health England) and to strengthen both national and local leadership. The plans set out put local communities at the heart of public health. It states that central control will end and give local government the freedom, responsibility and funding to innovate and develop their own ways of improving public health in their area. There will also be real financial incentives to reward their progress on improving health and reducing health inequalities, and greater transparency so people can see the results they achieve.	There are no specific targets of relevance.	Noted for context regarding health.
Planning for Schools Development (2011)		
The Government is firmly committed to ensuring there is sufficient provision to meet growing demand for state-funded school places, increasing choice and opportunity in state-funded education and raising educational standards. It is the Government's view that the creation and development of state-funded schools is strongly in the national interest and that planning decision-makers can and should support that objective, in a manner consistent with their statutory obligations.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	IA Framework should include a guide question relating to schools.
Heritage Protection for the 21st Century - White Paper (2017)		
The Consultation Paper has three core principles: • Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; • Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and	No formal targets, but a number of measures/recommendations.	The IA Framework should include objectives which take into account the White Paper's principles.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
• Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system.		
HM Government (1979) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act		
This is the main legislation concerning archaeology in the UK. This Act, building on legislation dating back to 1882, provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Section 61(12) defines sites that warrant protection due to their being of national importance as 'ancient monuments'. These can be either Scheduled Ancient Monuments or "any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it".	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The IA Framework include objectives relating to the protection of the historic environment.
HM Government (1990) Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990		
This Act was passed to better regulate the way in which large and small scale developments were approved by local authorities in England and Wales. It provides local planning authorities the power to take steps requiring land to be cleaned up when conditions adversely affect the amenity of an area.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide question relating to the historic environment.
Historic England (2015) Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 1		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The purpose of this Historic England Good Practice Advice note is to provide information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	IA Framework should include an objective relating to the historic environment
Ancient Woodland Inventory 2022		
The AWI is a provisional guide and GIS based tool to depict the location of Ancient and long established Woodland. Ancient woodland is defined as land that is currently wooded and has been continually wooded in England at least since 1600. This type of woodland has important biodiversity and cultural values by its virtue of its antiquity.	No specific indicators or targets.	Provides context relating to biodiversity within the IA Framework.
The England Trees Action Plan 2021-2024		
The England Trees Action Plan 2021 to 2024 sets out the government's long-term vision for the treescape it wants to see in England by 2050 and beyond. The plan provides a strategic framework for implementing the Nature for Climate Fund and outlines over 80 policy actions the government is taking over this Parliament to help deliver this vision.	The strategies outlined within this framework are aimed at achieving: •Encouraging the use of timber in construction •Building a bigger, skilled workforce •Improving woodland condition and resilience •Adapting trees and woodlands to the impacts of climate change •Better regulation of tree management •Preserving the nation's forests for future generations	The IA Framework should consider flora and fauna.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	•Connecting people with trees and woodlands	
Levelling Up White Paper (2022)		
This paper sets out the stages of the leveling up agenda, rooted in evidence demonstrating a mix of factors is needed to transform places and boost economic growth. Identifies areas in Education, skills, health, well-being, housing, crime and sense of place which can be invested in. It also places importance on local delivery and engaging local authorities in investing in infrastructure through devolution deals.	There are no specific targets of relevance.	Noted for context regarding infrastructure development.
Planning Act (2008)		
The Planning Act 2008 is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom intended to speed up the process for approving major new infrastructure projects such as airports, roads, harbours, energy facilities such as nuclear power and waste facilities.	There are no specific targets of relevance.	Noted for context regarding overall planning policy.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021		
The NPPF was first published in 2012 and has subsequently been updated in 2018, 2019 and 2021. The NPPF sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally-prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced.	The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has 3 overarching objectives:	Noted in the context of the need to protect and enhance the natural, built and historic environment, use of resources, minimising waste and pollution, mitigation of and adaptation to climate change and the move to a low carbon economy.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The NPPF is supported by National Planning Practice Guidance which expands upon and provides additional guidance in respect of national planning policy.	- An economic objective- to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure - A social objective- to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering well-designed beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being - An environmental objective- to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising	

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy	
Written Ministerial Statement - Planning System and Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill (2022)		
The Statement outlines changes to the planning system and the Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill surrounding community control, Local Plans, built out, character of development, brownfield land and the housing market.	There are no specific targets of relevance.	Noted for context regarding overall planning policy.
National Infrastructure Strategy (2020)		
The National Infrastructure Strategy presents an overview of the government's policies, investments and record on infrastructure delivery since 2010. The document identifies over 2,500 different projects or schemes that have been delivered in this Parliament. It also details the government's approach to ensuring that the Top 40 priority investments remain on track to deliver, on top of providing the latest updates on the timing, funding and status of each of them.	No formal targets, but a number of measures/recommendations.	Noted in the context of the need for infrastructure development.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015)		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
This document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites. It identifies the following aims: • that local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning • to ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites • to encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale • that plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development • to promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites • that plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective • for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies • to increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply • to reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan making and planning decisions	No formal targets are identified.	IA Framework should include a specific guide question relating to provision for housing to meet all identified needs.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
• to enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure • for local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment.		
Department for Education (2014) Home to School Travel and Transport Guidance (updated 2016)		
There are five main elements to the duty which local authorities must undertake: • an assessment of the travel and transport needs of children, and young people within the authority's area; • an audit of the sustainable travel and transport infrastructure within the authority's area that may be used when travelling to and from, or between schools/institutions; • a strategy to develop the sustainable travel and transport infrastructure within the authority so that the travel and transport needs of children and young people are best catered for; • the promotion of sustainable travel and transport modes on the journey to, from, and between schools and other institutions; and • the publication of Sustainable Modes of Travel Strategy.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	IA Framework should include a guide question relating to accessibility to Schools and Transport

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Department of Health (2009) Living Well with Dementia: A National Dementia Strategy		
The Strategy sets out 17 objectives to help achieve significant improvements in the quality of services provided to people with dementia and should promote a greater understanding of the causes and consequences of dementia.	This strategy provides a strategic framework within which local services can: • deliver quality improvements to dementia services and address health inequalities relating to dementia; • provide advice and guidance and support for health and social care commissioners and providers in the planning, development and monitoring of services; and • provide a guide to the content of high-quality services for dementia •	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to healthy lifestyles and access to services.
Department of Health (2015/2016) Prime Minister's Challenge on Dementia 2020 and Implementation Plan		
The Plan sets out more than 50 specific commitments that aim to make England the world-leader in dementia care, research and awareness by 2020.	The implementation plan sets out how these commitments will be met. It sets out priority actions, and the organisation responsible, across four themes: • risk reduction • health and care • awareness and social action • research	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to healthy lifestyles and access to services.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
HM Government (2004) Housing Act 2004		
The Act introduced Home Information Packs, which have since been abandoned. It also significantly extends the regulation of houses in multiple occupation by requiring some HMOs to be licensed by local authorities. It provides the legal framework for Tenancy Deposit Schemes, which are intended to ensure good practice regarding deposits in assured short hold tenancies and make dispute resolution relating to them easier.	No targets are identified.	The IA Framework should include objective/guide questions related to housing provision.
HM Government (2005) Securing the Future - Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy		
The Strategy has 5 guiding principles: • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly And 4 strategic priorities: • sustainable consumption and production • natural resource protection and environmental enhancement • sustainable communities.	The Strategy contains a new set of indicators to monitor progress towards sustainable development in the UK. Those most relevant at the district level include: • Greenhouse gas emissions • Road freight (CO2 emissions and tonne km, tonnes and GDP) • Household waste (a) arisings (b) recycled or composted • Local environmental quality	The IA Framework should reflect the guiding principles of the Strategy.
HM Government (2009) The UK Renewable Energy Strategy		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Strategy sets out to: • Put in place the mechanisms to provide financial support for renewable electricity and heat worth around £30 billion between now and 2020; • Drive delivery and clear away barriers; • Increase investment in emerging technologies and pursue new sources of supply; and • Create new opportunities for individuals, communities and business to harness renewable energy.	A vision is set out in the document whereby by 2020: • More than 30% of our electricity generated from renewables; • 12% of our heat generated from renewables; and • 10% of transport energy from renewables.	The IA Framework should include objectives in relation to renewable energy.
HM Government (2011) No Health Without Mental Health: A Cross-government Mental Health Outcomes Strategy for People of All Ages		
This Strategy sets out how the Government, working with all sectors of the community and taking a life course approach, will: • improve the mental health and wellbeing of the population and keep people well; and • provide high-quality services that are equally accessible to all. It sets a number of objectives: • More people will have good mental health • More people with mental health problems will recover • More people with mental health problems will have good physical health • More people will have a positive experience of care and support • Fewer people will suffer avoidable harm	The NHS Commissioning Board will set out detailed monitoring measures as part of its Commissioning Outcomes Framework,	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to access to services and health and wellbeing.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
• Fewer people will experience stigma and discrimination		
HM Government (2012) Health and Social Care Act 2012		
The Health and Social Care Act 2012 puts clinicians at the centre of commissioning, frees up providers to innovate, empowers patients and gives a new focus to public health.	The Act contains no formal targets.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to access to services and health and wellbeing.
HM Government (2012) Preventing Suicide in England: A Cross-government Outcomes Strategy to Save Lives		
The Strategy is intended to provide an approach to suicide prevention that recognises the contributions that can be made across all sectors of our society. The Strategy sets out two objectives: • a reduction in the suicide rate in the general population in England; and • better support for those bereaved or affected by suicide.	The Strategy includes six key areas of action: • reducing the risk of suicide in key high-risk groups • tailoring approaches to improve mental health in specific groups • reducing access to the means of suicide • providing better information and support to those bereaved or affected by suicide • supporting the media in delivering sensitive approaches to suicide and suicidal behaviour • supporting research, data collection and monitoring	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to social cohesion and health and wellbeing.
HM Government (2013) The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2013		
The Community Infrastructure Level (CIL) is a charge which may be applied to new developments by local authorities. The money can be	No key targets.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to social, economic and

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want.		environmental issues that exist in areas that will accommodate housing.
HM Government (2015) English Apprenticeships: Our 2020 Vision		
The Vision sets out how the Government wishes to address the skills shortage by (inter alia) focusing on developing the role of apprenticeships in promoting opportunities for young people to develop the skills required for employment and sustain economic growth.	The Vision sets out a number of targets related to increasing the number and quality of apprenticeships available.	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to education, skills development and economic development.
HM Government (2016) Childhood Obesity: A Plan for Action		
The Plan for Action set out the Government's plan to reduce England's rate of childhood obesity within the next 10 years by encouraging: • industry to cut the amount of sugar in food and drinks, and • primary school children to eat more healthily and stay active.	PHE will advise Government on setting sugar targets per 100g of product and calorie caps for specific single serving products. The 4-year, category-specific targets for the nine initial categories will be published in March 2017.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to healthy lifestyles.
Department of Health and NHS England (2015) Future in Mind: Promoting, Protecting and Improving Our Children and Young People's Mental Health and Wellbeing		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Future in Mind makes a number of proposals the government wishes to see by 2020. These include: • tackling stigma and improving attitudes to mental illness • introducing more access and waiting time standards for services • establishing 'one stop shop' support services in the community • improving access for children and young people who are particularly vulnerable The report sets out how much of this can be achieved through better working between the NHS, local authorities, voluntary and community services, schools and other local services. It also makes it clear that many of these changes can be achieved by working differently, rather than needing significant investment.	The document sets out a number of actions to achieve the aims.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to healthy lifestyles.
NHS England Long Term Plan (2019)		
A long-term plan for the NHS setting out how pressures and issues faced by the NHS will be tackled.	No specific indicators or targets.	The IA Framework should include an objective relating to health
National Forest Inventory (2019)		
This programme monitors woodland and trees within Great Britain. It includes the most comprehensive survey carried out on Britain's woodland and trees to date. The NFI provides an extensive and unique record of key information about our forests and woodlands. Woodland surveys and compiled forest inventories have been carried	No specific indicators or targets.	Provides context relating to biodiversity within the IA Framework.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
out at 10–15-year intervals since 1924.		
Landscape Character Framework (2014)		
This project aims to map and outline the diverse landscape of England at a regional scale. It develops the idea of a landscape as a framework leading to better management of the resources within the environment	The Key ideas within this framework are: Regional landscape character and associated descriptions. The key characteristics of each landscape type are described under 'physical landscape', 'biodiversity', 'historic character' and 'perceptual landscape' headings. Regional landscape character and associated descriptions. Physical landscape UNITS and associated geology, landform, ground type and biodiversity	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to landscapes.
Noise Policy Statement for England (2010)		
The objectives of the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) sets out three noise levels to be defined by the noise assessor: These are as follows: • NOEL – No Observed Effect Level. This is the level below which no	The statement considers that the noise levels above the SOAEL would be seen to have, by adverse effects and would be considered unacceptable. Where the assessed noise levels	Provides context relating to the environment within the IA Framework.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
effect can be detected. Below this level there is no detectable effect on health and life quality due to noise. • LOAEL – Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level. This is the level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected. • SOAEL – Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level – This is the level above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life can occur.	fall between the LOAEL and the SOAEL noise levels the policy statement requires that: "all reasonable steps should be taken to mitigate and minimise adverse effects on health and quality of life while also taking into account the guiding principles of sustainable development. This does not mean that such adverse effects cannot occur but that efforts should be focused on minimising such effects" Where noise levels are below the LOAEL it is considered there will be no negative effect. Once the noise levels are below the NOEL there will be no observable change. For the present guidance a numerical definition of LOAEL is given by the WHO Guidelines for Community Noise and the Guidance on Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings.	
Transport Decarbonisation Plan (2021)		
This emphasises the requirement of reducing carbon emissions from transport, it lists a number of projects that are underway in the transport sector already focusing on this objective.	There are a number of indicators used to present the effects on health and air pollution that the current transport system has and encourages forms of investment into hydrogen powered transport systems or ZEV's.	Supports the transport section of the IA Framework.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Roads Investment Strategy (2020-2025)		
The 'Road investment strategy' for the 2015 to 2020 period, as required under the Infrastructure Act 2015.	• Outlines the government's vision for the strategic road network to 2040 • Commits to the delivery of 112 major infrastructure schemes to start by 2020, as well as the development of a further 15 schemes and 6 strategic studies • Specifies the network of companies and performance that Highways England - the new strategic highways company – is expected to deliver • States the funding available to deliver these goals between 2015 and 2021	Provides context relating to transport within the IA Framework.
Waste Management Plan for England (2021)		
This document provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and fulfils the mandatory requirements of the revised Waste Framework Directive.	The plan does not introduce new policies or change the landscape of how waste is managed in England. Its core aim is to unify existing waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan.	Provides context for the consideration of waste management within the IA Framework.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)		
Sets out detailed waste planning policies for local authorities. States that planning authorities need to: • Need to use a proportionate evidence base in preparing Local Plans • Identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identifies needs of their area for the management of waste streams • Identifying suitable sites and areas	The overall objective of the policy is to provide sustainable development by protecting the environment and human health by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.	IA Framework should consider objectives which relate to re-use, recycle and reduce.
Waste Prevention Programme for England (2021)		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Consultation was taken place on how to update the document from the 2013 iteration, Defra received 247 responses to this consultation from businesses of all sizes, industry associations, local authorities, non-governmental organisations, charities, academics, consultants and individuals. The updated document set out for comment the measures which the Government intends to include in our revised Waste Prevention Programme for England.	Sets out objectives on safeguarding natural capital: reducing greenhouse gas emissions, mitigating risks from chemicals, and reducing the impacts of extraction on our natural environment.	Provides context for the consideration of waste management and the environment within the IA Framework.
Meeting our future water needs: a national framework for water resources (2020)		
Explores England's long term water needs, setting out the scale of action needed to ensure resilient supplies and an improved water environment.	No specific indicators or targets.	Provides context relating to water needs within the IA Framework.
Water stressed areas – 2021 classification (2021)		
This report sets out the results of the Environment Agency's determination of areas of water stress that took place in 2021.	The final classification indicates that relevant company areas (United Utilities) are determined to be not seriously water stressed for metering.	Provides context relating to water classification within the IA Framework.
Uniting the Movement (2021)		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Outlines Sport England's vision for the future of sport and physical activity in England for the ten years to 2031.	No specific indicators or targets.	IA Framework should include objectives related to health and wellbeing.
Sport England's Active Design Guidance (2023)		
Active Design sets out how the design of our environments can help people to lead more physically active and healthy lives - it's about helping to create 'active environments'.	No specific indicators or targets.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to designs for new developments.
Regional Plans and Programmes		
Historic Landscape Characterisation Assessment (2011)		
The Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (GMUHLC) is being undertaken by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU), based at the University of Manchester. HLC is a GIS-based technique which leads to the creation of a permanent and renewable database. Its information is structured by the identification and grouping of archaeological, historical and other environmental attributes attached to land parcels (ie 'HLC polygons' within GIS). This method, unlike conventional landscape assessment, allows the creation of many different classifications of historic landscape types, each of distinct and recognisable common character. The distribution of landscape types can be mapped using GIS supported by written descriptions of the landscape types and the historical processes that they represent.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The IA Framework should include objectives related to heritage.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Archaeological building surveys have been completed for the Henry Square Ask Development area, with a range of 18th and 19th century houses and industrial buildings recorded. An excavation at Droylsden Wharf has revealed remains of a 19th century mill including a polygonal chimney base and associated flues.		
Greater Manchester Landscape Character and Sensitivity Assessment (2018)		
LUC was commissioned by Manchester City Council on behalf of itself and the other nine Greater Manchester local authorities (Bolton MBC, Bury MBC, Oldham MBC, Rochdale MBC, Salford CC, Stockport MBC, Tameside MBC, Trafford MBC and Wigan MBC) as well as the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) in November 2017 to produce up-to-date landscape evidence to support preparation of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework. The new landscape evidence will inform the overall development strategy and provide the basis for the future management and enhancement of the conurbation's natural capital, green infrastructure network and the provision of a positive strategy for the future Green Belt. Understanding the character of a place is a key part of ensuring the protection and enhancement of built and natural environments, managing sustainable economic growth and improving the health and wellbeing of local communities.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	The IA Framework should include objectives related to landscape and character.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
HM Government (2014) Greater Manchester Growth Deal		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The Greater Manchester Growth Deal sets out a multi-million pound investment programme that will support further economic growth in the region. It focuses on five key priority areas as identified in the Greater Manchester Growth and Reform Plan: 1. Securing Greater Manchester and the North West's place as a major centre for Life Sciences. 2. Enhancing further education facilities, creating more apprenticeships and maximising skills investment. 3. Major Investment in public transport and highways. 4. Reforming public services so that they reduce duplication and are designed around the needs of residents. 5. Providing effective business support services.	The Growth Deal seeks to achieve the following in the region: • The launch of a £40m life sciences inward investment fund, in partnership with Cheshire and Warrington Local Enterprise Partnership. • A £35m investment programme for further education colleges and further education providers in Greater Manchester. • Establishment of a new Quality Bus Network to deliver major improvements to bus services on the Route 8 from Bolton to Manchester. • Acquisition of 12 additional light rail vehicles for the Metrolink network. A new Ashton Town Centre Interchange that will improve public transport interchange within Ashton Town Centre. • A new Stockport Interchange and town centre access programme, which will replace the existing interchange with a new facility to transform the quality of passenger facilities; improve the ease of movement	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to the economy, transport and inward investment.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	between bus and rail services; support the significant town centre regeneration underway; and safeguard effective local and strategic travel options at this important gateway to the local and city region economy. • Key centre transport improvements: A range of transport improvements in local town centres. These will improve junctions; cycle and bus facilities; and pedestrian facilities.	

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
HM Government (2016) The Northern Powerhouse: One Agenda, One Economy, One North		
The document sets out the transport strategy which aims to support economic development across northern England. It sets out a number of objectives: • Transform city to city rail connectivity east/west and north/south through both HS2 and a new TransNorth system, radically reducing travel times across this intercity network; • Ensure there is the capacity that a resurgent North will need in rail commuter services; • Deliver the full HS2 'Y' network as soon as possible, including consideration of accelerating construction of Leeds-Sheffield; • Enhance the performance of the North's Strategic Road Network (SRN) through delivery of the committed first phase of the Roads Investment Strategy; • Further enhance the long-term performance of the Northern SRN through a clear vision and strategy that embraces transformational investment and technology; • Set out a clearly prioritised multimodal freight strategy for the North to support trade and freight movement within the North and to national/international markets; • Pursue better connections to Manchester Airport through TransNorth, whilst city regions consider connectivity to the North's other major airports; and • Develop integrated and smart ticket structures to support our	No targets are included within the document.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to the transport infrastructure and connectivity.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
vision of a single economy across the North.		
HM Government (2016) Northern Powerhouse Strategy		
The Strategy sets out a strategy for a sustained increase in productivity across the whole of the North. It includes the following priorities for doing so: • strengthening connectivity between and within city regions; • ensuring the North develops, attracts and retains skilled workers; • making the North a great place for enterprise and innovation; and • promoting trade and investment.	No indicators are included within the Strategy.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to economic development, skills and training, enterprise, and inward investment.
Greater Manchester SHMA 2019		
The objectives of the Greater Manchester SHMA are: • to present a clear, evidenced picture of the Greater Manchester housing market and how it is changing • to provide an assessment of future needs for both market and affordable housing; and to explore the housing needs of different groups within the population over the next twenty years	The estimated current annual housing need is 4,678 households; this figure excludes existing social housing tenants where they would release a home for another household in need. Indicators include, but are not limited to: • Self-contained migration in GM districts • Destination of workers living in each GM district • Travel to work areas	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to the housing market.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	• Mean residential prices by type • Net additional dwellings • Proportion of concealed families • Supply of affordable units	
Greater Manchester Housing Strategy (2019)		
At the most fundamental level, the vision for Greater Manchester is: • That those of us in need, homeless or at risk of becoming homeless can quickly access social housing or other affordable housing options so we can retain our place in the community; and • That no-one will need to sleep rough in Greater Manchester. For the 1.2 million existing homes that form our existing stock, the vision is: • For our existing homes to receive the investment they need to meet and exceed modern requirements for their safety, security, warmth and physical accessibility. This includes retrofitting our existing homes to help meet our ambitions to be a carbon neutral city region by 2038; • Those homes will be part of neighbourhoods of choice, connected to economic opportunities and strategic infrastructure, and offering	Targets include, but are not limited to: • Deliver at least 50,000 additional affordable homes by 2037. • Residential sector makes full contribution to Greater Manchester becoming a carbon neutral city region by 2038. • Delivery of at least 201,000 new homes by 2037, including up to 10,000 units from the Greater Manchester Housing Investment Loan Fund	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to affordable housing, carbon neutrality, and homelessness.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
an excellent natural environment and quality of life for all parts of the community; and • When we rent in either the social or private sector we can be confident that our homes will be well managed and safe, decent and affordable. For the new homes we need, our vision is that: • We consistently deliver the right homes in the right places, providing the number and mix of new homes for the future needs of Greater Manchester; • The new homes we build enhance the choice, affordability, quality and variety of housing available in their neighbourhoods, and are accompanied by the transport, social and other infrastructure they need for their residents and the existing community to thrive, including schools, health facilities and green spaces; • The quality and design of new homes means we can better match the housing supply to the future housing needs and incomes of all of Greater Manchester's residents; and The construction industry in Greater Manchester is a centre of excellence and innovation, and an attractive employer for a new generation of skilled workers.		
Defra and Environment Agency (2015) North West District River Basin Management Plan		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The Plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.	The plan sets out the current state of surface and groundwater bodies in the river basin distract and actions to improve the water environment by 2021 (and in some cases 2027).	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions in relation to the use of water and water quality.
Environment Agency (2016) North West River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan 2015-2021		
Flood risk management plans (FRMPs) explain the risk of flooding from rivers, the sea, surface water, groundwater and reservoirs. FRMPs set out how risk management authorities will work with communities to manage flood and coastal risk over the period 2015-2021. Risk management authorities include the Environment Agency, local councils, internal drainage boards, Highways England and lead local flood authorities (LLFAs). The FRMP includes a number of overarching objectives for the North West: 1. Minimise impact to people and property and to critical infrastructure and services from rivers, the sea, surface water, groundwater, reservoirs & sewers. 2. The water environment shall be enjoyed by people and provide opportunities for recreational amenity. 3. Promote the consideration of environmental benefits to people (ecosystem services) as part of work to manage flood	The actions in FRMPs are known as 'measures'. These are specific projects or investigations to work towards achieving the objectives. Measures in FRMPs are grouped under 4 categories: • preventing risk, • preparing for risk, • protecting from risk, and recovery and review.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions in relation to flood risk.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
risk Economic 4. Minimise flood risk impact to the local economy so that business is resilient and sustainable growth is supported. 5. Promote an integrated approach to water management. 6. Work with river, estuarine and coastal processes to conserve and enhance natural hydro-morphology (sediment movement and physical features) and water quality. 7. Promote natural flood risk management and protection of soils K Seek to conserve land cover permeability in key areas. 8. Deliver a clean and safe water environment with benefits for the wider environment. The water environment will have diverse flora and fauna which benefits from natural flood management techniques, 'green infrastructure' and improved ecological connectivity. 9. Support climate change adaptation by making space for water, both inland and at the coast. 10. Conserve built and natural heritage wherever possible.		
United Utilities (2014) Final Drought Plan		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The Drought Plan provides a comprehensive statement of the actions that United Utilities will consider implementing during drought conditions to safeguard essential water supplies to our customers and minimise environmental impact. United Utilities' assessment of water supply security indicates that with a repeat of the worst drought on record, even taking into account the forecast impacts of climate change, their reservoirs will not empty but will reach very low levels.	The Drought Plan includes a range of drought management actions, which are linked to drought triggers, including: • Operational actions Communication actions • Demand side actions (water efficiency campaigns, voluntary water use restrictions, statutory water use restrictions, non-essential use ban) • Leakage actions • Supply side actions (contingency and non- commissioned sources; tankering) • Drought permit/order actions	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions in relation to the use of water.
United Utilities (2015) Water Resources Management Plan		
Water companies in England and Wales are required to produce a Water Resources Management Plan that sets out how they aim to maintain water supplies over a 25-year period. The current Water Resources Management Plan was published in 2015. The United Utilites WRMP demonstrates how in the medium to long new resources intend to be developed, leakage tackled and sensible water use promoted through metering and water efficiency campaigns.	The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.	The IA Framework should consider objectives in relation to the use of water and the delivery of appropriate infrastructure.
United Utilities (2024) Water Resources Management Plan (Draft)		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Defines the strategy to achieve a long-term, best value and sustainable plan for water supplies in the North West for an adequate supply to meet demand from 2025-2085.	The overall objective is to ensure sufficient water supplies for future generations especially in the face of climate change, housing growth and an increase in individual water use.	The IA Framework should consider objectives in relation to the use of water and the delivery of appropriate infrastructure.
GM Strategic Flood Risk Framework (2019)		
The purpose of the Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Management Framework (GM SFRMF) is to provide a spatial framework for FRM across Greater Manchester. Highlighting the key strategic flood risks including crossboundary issues within and outside the City Region. It will recommend key priorities for intervention taking account of previous, existing, and planned interventions delivered or to be delivered by Risk Management Authorities (RMAs).	Ultimately, the SFRMF is intended to be an overarching strategic framework for the policies and activities developed and implemented by GM LAs rather than duplicating or replacing them.	The IA Framework should consider objectives in relation to flood risk.
Manchester SFRA Level 1		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
This Strategy is high level and focused on the management of those flood risk issues that are of importance to the Manchester City Region, as a whole, and that have the potential to contribute to or affect its economic, social and environmental sustainability. Subsequently it highlights flood risk issues that cross local authority (LA) and City Region boundaries. As a result, there may be local FRM issues that, whilst important to local economies and communities, are not highlighted as they are better addressed at the local authority level via the local planning authority (LPA) or lead local flood authority (LLFA). GMCA's constituent LAs are all unitary authorities and therefore hold both LPA and LLFA functions.	No specific targets.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions in relation to flood risk.
AGMA (2012) Greater Manchester Surface Water Management Plan		
The Greater Manchester Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) sets outs a number of objectives: • Using the communication and engagement strategy and through involvement with the technical work, the SWMP should support and be part of the delivery mechanism for the AGMA and unitary level capacity building initiatives. • Deliver output that can be used to satisfy the requirements of the FRR as far as possible. • Provide greater detailed understanding of flood risk at identified local hotspots.	The SWMP includes a number of projects for delivery. Of particular relevance to the Borough is addressing modelling of surface water flow through Ashton-under- Lyne town centre.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to water and flood risk management.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
• Consider interactions between surface water and other sources of flooding. • Provide an evidence base that can be used cross-departmentally by all Greater Manchester Authorities, such as ongoing spatial planning and Local Flood Risk Management Strategies. • Provide an evidence base that can be used by external partners, such as the Environment Agency to feed into their strategy work and local asset systems management planning, and United Utilities to feed into future planning for the AMP6 period through the Period Review process. • Provide a robust and widely supported SWMP, which can inform, align and deliver public and private investment over the next 10-20 years.		
Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) (2008) An Ecological Framework for Greater Manchester		
The Framework identifies the following objectives: • To conserve and enhance biological diversity in Greater importance. Manchester by repairing, creating and connecting habitats; • To provide guidance as to the best ways of enhancing biological diversity in Greater Manchester repairing, creating and connecting habitats; • To highlight the need for pro-active nature conservation in Greater Manchester;	The Framework seeks to ensure that, as a minimum, development causes no net loss of biodiversity of acknowledged importance.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions in relation to species/habitat protection.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
• To fulfill national and sub-regional land-use planning obligations and contribute to the requirement to achieve a step change increase in biodiversity resources.		
AGMA and Natural England (2008) Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester		
This report aims to provide AGMA with a "route-map" for a Greater Manchester approach to GI planning. The report identifies functions to be adopted as the objectives for the City Region's GI approach. These functions include: • Flood risk management and climate change adaptation • An ecological framework • A sustainable movement network • A sense of place • River and Canal Corridor Management • Positive image and a setting for growth • Supporting urban regeneration • Community, health and enjoyment	No targets identified.	The IA Framework should include an objective and/or guide question related to green infrastructure and open space.
AGMA (2011) Greater Manchester Climate Change Strategy 2011-2020		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
This strategy is based around four goals, a series of priority actions and a set of indicators we will use to measure our progress. These four key goals for 2020 are: • We will make a rapid transition to a low carbon economy. • Our collective carbon emissions will have been reduced by 30% to 50%. • We will be prepared for and actively adapting to a rapidly changing climate. • 'Carbon literacy' will have become embedded into the culture of our organisations, lifestyles, and behaviours.	The Strategy includes a number of indicators, associated outcomes and actions related to the four goals opposite.	The IA Framework should ensure that climate change is considered throughout the IA objectives.
Greater Manchester Five Year Environment Plan (2019)		
The Five-Year Environment Plan was launched during the Greater Manchester Green Summit 2019 with Andy Burnham revealing Greater Manchester's 2019-2024 strategy for a greener and more sustainable future. The plan sets out the city-region's long-term environmental vision – to be a clean, carbon neutral, climate-resilient city region with a thriving natural environment and circular, zero-waste economy – and highlights the urgent actions we all need to take to help achieve this.	Addresses five key challenges; - Mitigating climate change - Air quality - Production and consumption of resources - Natural environment - Resilience and adaptation to the impacts of climate change	The IA Framework should ensure that the environment is considered throughout the IA objectives.
AGMA (2012) Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan		
The Waste DPD sets out a waste planning strategy to 2027 which enables the adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations for municipal, commercial and industrial,	The DPD identifies the following capacity targets between 2012 and 2027: • a total of 5.2 million tonnes of energy	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to sustainable

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
construction and demolition and hazardous wastes. The DPD identifies the following aim: "*to provide a sound spatial planning framework to deliver sustainable waste management in Greater Manchester consistent with national planning policies and the Waste Strategy for England 2007. The purpose is to provide sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities to come forward within Greater Manchester that are of the right type, in the right place and provided at the right time*." This aim is underpinned by the following objectives: • Objective 1: To ensure that Greater Manchester's waste is dealt with in line with Scenario 2 of the needs assessment. • Objective 2: To promote the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy, assuming minimisation at source, increasing reuse, recycling and recovery, whilst recognizing there may still be a need for additional landfill capacity for residual wastes. • Objective 3: To assist in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and assist in adaption/mitigation of climate change, including resource efficiency and minimizing the need for energy in accordance with targets at national, regional and local level. • Objective 4: To ensure waste growth within the sub-region does not increase	recovery capacity • a total of 5.9 million tonnes of waste disposal capacity • a total of 272,000 tonnes of hazardous waste disposal capacity Shepley Industrial Estate is identified as being suitable for built waste management facilities under Policy 5 of the DPD.	waste management.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
to the same degree as growth in economic activity i.e. to decouple waste growth from economic growth. • Objective 5: To provide a flexible approach for the delivery of the required waste management facilities, allowing emerging technologies to come forward. • Objective 6: To ensure appropriate protection of the quality of life of communities. • Objective 7: To protect the sub-region's natural environment, biodiversity, geodiversity, cultural and historic heritage. • Objective 8: To reduce waste movements and, where waste needs to be moved, to promote the sustainable movement of waste across the sub- region.		
AGMA (2013) Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan		
The Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan identifies the locations where mineral extraction may take place, the safeguarding of sensitive environmental features and of mineral resources with potential for future extraction, and all aspects of environmental and resource protection including the sustainable transportation of minerals. It sets out five objectives for development in the Plan area: 1. To protect local communities and the natural and built environment including landscape from the impacts of minerals development. To	A variety of targets and indicators are included in the Plan relating to aggregates won and minerals landbanks to monitor its effectiveness.	The IA Framework should include objective/guide questions related to mineral resources

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
enhance these assets and ensure the achievement of effective restoration (reclamation) recognising the potential positive impacts on biodiversity (6) once operations have ceased; 2. To safeguard potentially economically viable mineral resources and infrastructure from sterilisation, protect minerals related infrastructure and encourage the appropriate use of high quality materials; 3. To promote, where practicable, the sustainable transport of minerals; 4. To seek to provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals to meet Greater Manchester's needs through: i. Contributing to the sub-regional apportionment of aggregates, including maintenance of appropriate landbanks; ii. Identifying and protecting existing non-aggregate minerals; and iii. Facilitating the re-use of secondary and recycled aggregates. 5. To support the development of local energy minerals (excluding peat) where required to supplement the energy mix nationally and regionally.		
Environment Agency (2009) Irwell Catchment Flood Management Plan		
The role of the Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP) is to establish flood risk management policies which will deliver sustainable flood risk management for the long term. It identifies flood risk management policies to assist all key decision makers in the catchment. For the Heywood, Whitefield and South Oldham sub area the CFMP	The Plan includes a number of actions to its aim for the Heywood, Whitefield and South Oldham sub area: • Develop hydraulic models for the Medlock to increase understanding and extent of	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to water and flood risk management.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
identifies a number of key messages: • Flood risk in the area is low as development is mostly situated above the floodplain and there are few formal defences. • On the Medlock there are no computer models of flood flows so there is some uncertainty about the number of properties at risk. Many of the floodwalls along the Medlock are believed to be in poor condition and there are issues with sediment deposition. • There are also over 100 culverts in the areas, for which the condition and capacity are unknown, these could pose a flooding risk these and may require future maintenance. • Parts of the area on the River Roch may be included in a wider study of flood risk on that river.	flood risk. • Carry out a study of flood risk on the River Roch to better understand the risk now and in the future, and identify possible management options. • Develop a Flood Risk Management Strategy for the Medlock, as part of a wider Central Manchester Strategy, to increase understanding and extent of flood risk and suggest possible management options. • Continue to provide advice on development issues so as not to increase direct flood risk and/or surface run-off. • Identify and monitor culvert condition and undertake a risk-based assessment where the condition and hydraulic capacity is unknown; remedial works where appropriate.	
Environment Agency (2009) Upper Mersey Catchment Flood Management Plan		
The role of the Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP) is to establish flood risk management policies which will deliver sustainable flood risk management for the long term. It identifies flood risk	The Plan includes a number of actions to its aim for the Tame sub area:	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to water and

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
management policies to assist all key decision makers in the catchment. For the Tame sub area the CFMP identifies a number of key messages: • Change the character of the urban footprint through re-development so that the consequences of flooding are reduced by better layout, for example, introduction of green infrastructure along the rivers, resilient to flooding, with the potential for some flood alleviation downstream. • Seek to achieve land management change in upland areas to retain water and reduce flood risk in the key urban areas. • A large flood alleviation scheme is unlikely to be sufficiently viable to attract funding but smaller, location specific works may be possible. For the Etherow sub area it identifies a number of key messages: • It is likely that reduction in flood risk will be provided by the implementation of flood alleviation schemes on the Mersey where economically and environmentally feasible. • It is recognised that there are intense development pressures in this sub- area and therefore opportunities for strategic redevelopment and relocation are limited. • The use of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) and improvements to the urban sewerage and drainage network can have a local impact in reducing flood risk from these sources.	• Identify the maintenance/capital works associated with flood risk management assets that will be required over the future 100 year horizon. • Implement planned new Flood Warning Areas including Uppermill, Mossley and Stalybridge. • Undertake a feasibility study to consider the justification and appropriate management measures for reducing flood risk in Mossley, Stalybridge, Uppermill and Diggle. • Put in place policies within the Local Development Framework which seek to remove critical infrastructure from Flood Zones 3 (1% event) and 2 (0.1% event) over time. A policy which seeks to relocate this infrastructure at the end of its operational life would improve the area's ability to respond to and deal with flood incidents in the future. For the Etherow sub area the actions are: • Identify the maintenance/capital works	flood risk management.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	associated with flood risk management assets that will be required over the future 100 year horizon. • Carry out a catchment Gravel Management Plan to identify how gravel levels in the channel can be managed. • Increase awareness of new and existing Flood Warning Areas in Glossop and Woolley Bridge. • Assess the potential for creating further storage or expanding existing storage to reduce flood risk downstream, and improve wetland habitats and biodiversity. • Investigate the impact of catchment changes on the current level of flood risk in Glossop and Woolley Bridge and identify options for sustaining the current level of risk into the future.	
Environment Agency (2013) Northern Manchester Abstraction Licensing Strategy		
The Licensing Strategy sets out how water resources are managed in the Northern Manchester catchment. The Strategy contributes to achievement of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) by:	The Licensing Strategy includes a number of measures:	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to water quality and water resources.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
• providing a water resource assessment of rivers, lakes, reservoirs, estuaries and groundwater referred to as water bodies under the WFD; • identifying water bodies that fail flow conditions expected to support good ecological status; • preventing deterioration of water body status due to new abstractions; and • providing results which inform River Basin Management Plans.	• In this catchment there is a shortage of suitable gauging stations at which hands off flows can suitably be assessed. Review the number and quality of suitable gauging stations within the catchment in which HoF's can be assessed. Lack of quality data will result in licences that cannot be enforced and managed properly. • Investigate waterbodies that are over-licensed and have fallen below the EFI. • Monitoring groundwater levels. • Investigate the possibility of reducing the risks of GWMU's being fully licensed. • Investigation into the feasibility of licensing discharge flows.	
Environment Agency (2013) Upper Mersey Abstraction Licensing Strategy		
The Licensing Strategy sets out how water resources are managed in the Upper Mersey catchment. The Strategy contributes to achievement of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) by: • providing a water resource assessment of rivers, lakes, reservoirs, estuaries and groundwater referred to as water bodies under the	The Licensing Strategy includes a number of measures: • Investigate waterbodies that are over-licensed and have fallen below the EFI. • Monitoring groundwater levels. • Investigate the possibility of reducing the	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to water quality and water resources.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
WFD; • identifying water bodies that fail flow conditions expected to support good ecological status; • preventing deterioration of water body status due to new abstractions; and • providing results which inform River Basin Management Plans.	risks of GWMU's being fully licensed. • Investigation into the feasibility of licensing discharge flows.	
Greater Manchester Biodiversity Project (2009) Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan		
The Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plans have been developed covering the following habitats: • Farmland • Water and Wetlands • Urban • Uplands For each habitat, Action Plans have been developed for a range of species which comprise specific objectives. The following Action Plans are currently under review: • Bats • Floating water plantain • Canals • Urban-Managed greenspace	The individual action plans contain a number of targets and objectives. Examples of objectives include: • Create a minimum of 50 green roofs/green walls across the GM conurbation over the next five years, particularly in areas where Black Redstarts are known to breed. • Maintain current extent of priority habitat (species rich grassland) The targets and objectives cover the period to 2015.	The IA Framework needs to include objectives/guide in relation to species and habitats.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) (2016) Climate Change and Low Emission Strategies' Whole Place Implementation Plan for Greater Manchester (2016-2020)		
The Implementation Plan identifies the range of measures to help mitigate the effects of climate change in Greater Manchester. The Plan includes five key goals: • Cutting carbon emissions by 48% between 1990 and 2020; • Growing a low carbon economy; • Rapidly adapting to a changing climate; • Embedding low carbon behaviours; and • Achieving air quality thresholds.	The Plan identifies a range of targets that Greater Manchester is committed to: • Covenant of Mayors requires Greater Manchester to set targets aligned with or exceeding an 80% emissions reduction by 2050, and to achieve a 40% reduction between 2005 and 2030. (GM has delivered cc 26% between 1990 and 2013). The commitment also requires comprehensive action planning, monitoring and reporting using their specific methodologies. These are closely aligned to the Compact of Mayors requirements. • Compact of Mayors: This requires the submission of detailed information and reporting using the Carbon Disclosure Protocol, including emission reduction and energy decarbonisation action, aligned with the overall 80% by 2050 goal. In order to achieve 'compliant' status, data and reporting must be presented using the GPC	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to climate change mitigation, adaptation and the use of low carbon and renewable technologies.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	greenhouse gas emissions reporting protocol.* • Under 2 MOU requires cities to commit to achieving emissions reductions of at least 80% by 2050, and/or achieving a total emissions per capita of a maximum 2 tonnes per person by 2050. (GM's 2013 performance is 5.6 tonnes per capita). There are no specific reporting requirements, although this is a new commitment, so further requirements may be proposed over time.	
GMCA Places for Everyone (2021) (emerging)		
Places for Everyone is a long-term plan of nine Greater Manchester districts (Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan) for jobs, new homes, and sustainable growth. It has been published by the GMCA on behalf of the nine districts. The plan is a joint development plan of the nine districts which will determine the kind of development that takes place in their boroughs, maximising the use of brownfield land and urban spaces while protecting Green Belt land from the risk of unplanned development.	The GMCA Places for Everyone document includes policy indicators for various themes, including Strategy, Sustainable and Resilient, Jobs, Homes, Greener, People, Connected, and Delivering the Plan. Included are: • Total employment and housing growth • Number of trees planted annually • Number of new cultural facilities	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to employment, retail, sustainable growth, green belt land, and housing.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	• Delivery of necessary new infrastructure • Number of net-zero homes	
GMCA (2016) Greater Manchester Work & Skills Strategy and Priorities 2016 to 2019		
The Strategy sets out the following vision: 'By 2035, the Greater Manchester city region will be one of the world's leading regions, driving sustainable growth across a thriving North of England. It will be ever more productive, innovative, creative, known for the excellent quality of life enjoyed by our residents who are able to contribute to and benefit from the prosperity that growth brings.' The Strategy sets out six objectives: 1. employers will be at the heart of our skills and work system and be incentivised to invest in, and utilise, the skills of their workforce 2. residents will be given support, whenever they need it, to make informed choices about their employment and career progression options 3. young people will leave compulsory education well prepared for the world of work and further study 4. further education and training providers will progress more people in to intermediate and advanced level skills in areas linked to Greater Manchester's growth sectors 5. locally commissioned work and skills initiatives will provide	The Strategy includes 10 key priority measures: • Improving careers education, information, advice and guidance (CEIAG); • Growing the quality and quantity of apprenticeships; • Reforming the work and skills systems to focus on outcomes not outputs; • Developing higher level skills; • Developing Greater Manchester's work and skills infrastructure to meet needs of the economy; • Redesigning universal support provision; • Improving attainment from compulsory education; • Developing specialist support for hard-to-reach groups; • Strengthening Employer engagement; and • Ensuring Greater Manchester commissioned programmes have a	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to skills enhancement, training and social inclusion.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
integrated support targeted at the unemployed and those furthest from the labour market 6. health commissioning will be integrated with skills and work support to capitalise on the fact that 'good work is good for your health'.	skills and work focus.	
Greater Manchester Strategy 2021-2031		
The Strategy sets out a route, over the next decade, to deliver a vision where Greater Manchester is a place where everyone can live a good life, growing up, getting on and growing old in a greener, fairer, more prosperous city region. Organisations across the city region have come together to agree commitments where collective action is needed to achieve the Greater Manchester in this vision: • Create a carbon neutral city region by 2038, with better air quality and natural environment. – Deliver a low carbon London-style fully integrated public transport system across bus, tram, train, and bike. • Enable the delivery of world-class smart digital infrastructure. • Realise the opportunities from our world-class growth and innovation assets, enabled by specific plans including the Places for Everyone plan, Local Growth Plans, and Industrial Strategy to open up opportunities in all parts of the city-region.	The strategy includes a number of indicators including, but not limited to: • Healthy life expectancy at birth • Median resident earnings • No. people employed in digital industries • Employment space and housing growth • Amount of renewable electricity installed capacity • Number of trees planted per annum • Number of new affordable homes built per annum • Number of people rough sleeping • % households that are food insecure	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to health innovation, advanced materials and manufacturing, digital and media, and clean growth.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
• Support our businesses to grow sustainably, to become as prosperous as they can be. • Support the creation of better jobs and good employment that has a purpose beyond growing shareholder value, utilising the opportunity to make a positive difference to our communities. • Ensure businesses are able to access the skills and talent they need, by providing high quality learning, and wrapping support around individuals, enabling them to realise their potential – with access to good employment for those who can work, support for those who could work and care for those who can't. • Give our children and young people good education and training so they are ready for career success, with a balance of academic, technical, and 'life ready' skills. • Guarantee digital inclusion for everyone, including getting under 25s, over 75s, and disabled people online. • Provide safe, decent, and affordable housing, with no one sleeping rough in Greater Manchester. • Tackle food and fuel poverty experienced by Greater Manchester residents. • Reduce health inequalities and improve both physical and mental health. • Drive investment into our growth locations, and use that to create opportunities in adjacent town and local centres.		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
• Enable resilient, safe, and vibrant communities where everyone has access to essential services, with local centres and high streets which are successful and reflective of their populations, and access to high quality leisure spaces. • Ensure our local communities, neighbourhoods, villages, towns, cities, and districts are protected and strengthened through the Places for Everyone plan and Stockport Local Plan, with new homes delivered in line with our carbon neutral commitments and Housing Strategy.		
GMCA, Greater Manchester Local Enterprise Partnership (GMLEP) and AGMA (2014) Greater Manchester Growth and Reform Plan		
The Growth and Reform Plan aims for the region to become a net contributor to the UK economy by 2020. It sets out five objectives: 1. Securing Greater Manchester and the North West's place as a major centre for Life Sciences 2. Enhancing further education facilities to create more apprenticeships and maximise skills investment 3. Major investment in public transport and highways 4. Reforming public services so that they reduce duplication and are designed around the needs of residents 5. Providing effective business support services	In July 2014 Greater Manchester secured £476.7m from the Government's Local Growth Fund in response to the Growth and Reform Plan	The IA Framework should include objectives related to economic growth and inward investment.
Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The objectives for the Local Industry Strategy are: • Set Greater Manchester up to be a global leader on health and care innovation - creating new industries and jobs, improving population health and extending healthy life expectancy; ` • Position Greater Manchester as a world-leading city-region for innovative firms to experiment with, develop and adopt advanced materials in manufacturing; ` • Build on Greater Manchester's position as a leading European digital city region; enable the digitalisation of all sectors; and capitalise on the links between digital and creative industries that feed internationally significant clusters in broadcasting, content creation and media, and maximise growing assets in cyber security; ` • Achieve carbon neutral living in Greater Manchester by 2038, by launching the UK's first city-region Clean Growth mission	Key targets include: • 2.4 per cent of GDP being invested in R&D by 2027, and 3 per cent in the longer term • increasing full fibre coverage from two per cent to around 25 per cent within three years • full fibre coverage by 2033 and roll-out of 5G technologies for most people by 2027	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to local industrial practices, health and care innovation, digital, and carbon neutrality.
Greater Manchester Independent Prosperity Review 2022		
The Reviews objective is to update the evidence base informing the Local Industrial Strategy. This evidence update explores seven inter-connected thematic areas: carbon neutrality; health inequalities; productivity and the business base; the labour market; skills utilisation and employer investment in skills; trade; and transport. The analysis is	Some indicators used include: The claimant count which measures people claiming unemployment benefits, such as Universal Credit and Jobseekers Allowance GVA per hour worked	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to carbon neutrality; health inequalities; productivity and the business base; the labour market; skills utilisation and employer investment in skills; trade; and transport

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
set within the context of recent changes and underlying chronic stresses. Seven research.	% of working age population and neighbourhood rank where mental health had affected ability to work Percentage of employees employed in constituent elements of the Foundational Economy Economic inactivity Employer investment in training	
GMCA and GMLEP (2015) Greater Manchester Manufacturing Strategy		
The vision is for Greater Manchester is: 'An SME-driven manufacturing sector that's GVA has grown by over 30% by 2023 and mirrors our edgy, curious and creative attitude in its exploitation of new technologies and process innovation, and in doing so, takes full advantage of our world-leading research in advanced materials and our growing digital skills pool.' Five strategic objectives are included: To develop strong leadership within the manufacturing sector in Greater Manchester so that it is best placed to respond to the transformative changes that the sector will see over the next decade. To promote and enhance the profile of the sector to attract a future	The Strategy sets out a number of measures to achieve the strategic objectives.	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to inward investment and skills development.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
workforce into a productive career in manufacturing. To build a multi skilled adaptable workforce that is able to embrace change and take advantage of new market opportunities. To create the necessary collaborative and supportive environment to drive sector investment, exporting and growth. Ensure the necessary supporting energy, transport, digital infrastructure and sites are in place to support the growth of the sector.		
GMCA and NHS (2015) Taking Charge of Our Health and Social Care in Greater Manchester		
The vision is 'to deliver the fastest and greatest improvement in the health and wellbeing' of the 2.8 million population of Greater Manchester, creating a strong, safe and sustainable health and care system that is fit for the future. The focus is on creating a new health and care system and reaching a 'new deal' with the public. The health and social care reform envisaged is based on: • Radical upgrade in population health prevention; • Transforming community based care & support; • Standardising acute & specialist care; • Standardising clinical support and back office services; and • Enabling better care.	A number of measures are included: • Improving levels of school readiness to projected England rates will result in 3250 more children, with a good level of development by 2021. • Reducing the number of low birth weight babies in GM to projected England rates will result in 270 fewer very small babies (under 2500g) by 2021. • Raising the number of parents in good work to projected England average will result in 16,000 fewer GM children living in poverty by 2021. • Improving premature mortality from CVD to	The IA Framework should include an objective related to health and wellbeing and access to services.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	projected England average will result in 600 fewer deaths by 2021. • Improving premature mortality from Cancer to projected England average will result in 1300 fewer deaths by 2021. • Respiratory Disease to projected England average will result in 580 fewer deaths by 2021. • Reducing the number of people over 65 admitted to hospital due to falls.	
GMCA and NHS (2016) Greater Manchester Mental Health and Wellbeing Strategy		
The Health and Wellbeing Strategy seeks to ensure: • Place based and person centred life course approach improving outcomes, population health and health inequalities through initiatives such as health and work. • The best spend of the GM funding through improving financial and clinical sustainability by changing contracts, incentives, integrating and improving IT & investing in new workforce roles. • Parity of mental health and physical illness through collaborative and mature cross-sector working across public sector bodies & voluntary organisations. • Responsive and clear access arrangements connecting people to the support they need at the right time.	No targets are included in the Strategy.	The IA Framework should include an objective related to health and wellbeing,

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
GMCA and TfGM (2016) Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan		
The key objectives of the Air Quality Action Plan are that: • Air quality across Greater Manchester will improve; • Low-emission behaviours will have become embedded into the culture of our organisations and lifestyles by 2025; and • The UK Government will be supported in meeting and maintaining all EU thresholds for key air pollutants at the earliest date to reduce ill-health in Greater Manchester. The Action Plan identifies Key Priority Areas for action on air quality in the Borough.	The Action Plan includes indicators defined to help categorise improvement actions according to the means by which they could improve air quality, • Reduce Traffic – for instance by encouraging modal shift from private vehicle use to public transport, cycling and walking. • Increase Efficiency – of traffic movement by reducing congestion and stop-start travel to achieve a smoother emission profile and overall lower emissions, which may be particularly significant at peak hours. • Improve Fleet – by incentivising the replacement of older, more polluting vehicles with newer, smaller, cleaner, lower-emission vehicles.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide question related to sustainable travel solutions and air quality.
GMCA and TGM (2016) Greater Manchester Low-Emission Strategy		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The Greater Manchester Low-Emission Strategy gives a framework for policies and measures to: • reduce air pollution as a contributor to ill-health in Greater Manchester; • support the UK Government in meeting EU air quality thresholds; • help reduce Greater Manchester's carbon footprint; and • encourage a low-emission culture.	The Strategy includes the following indicators: • CO2 emissions from vehicles on major roads. • Emission of NOx from road traffic. • Mode split for travel to work. • Cycling levels. • Walk trips. • Bus fleet emission standards. • Background PM2.5 levels. • Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide question related to sustainable travel solutions and air quality.
GMCA and TFGM (2017) Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040		
The document sets out the vision for Greater Manchester to have: 'World class connections that support long-term, sustainable economic growth and access to opportunity for all.'	No indicators are included although the Strategy is supported by a delivery programme.	The IA Framework should include objectives related to transport infrastructure and sustainable travel modes.
Greater Manchester Economic Advisory Panel (2011) Greater Manchester Growth Plan		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The Greater Manchester Growth Plan includes some recommendations for steps by private and third sector partners in Manchester and national Government to accelerate economic growth. It includes a number of recommendations: • Recommendation 1: Manchester should focus its resources on encouraging more trade and investment with growth markets such as China. • Recommendation 2: The Growth Hub needs enough funding to secure and expand its activities, which should focus on: accelerating mid-growth start ups into high-growth businesses; securing and broadening access to finance; supporting businesses with cost-reduction and resource efficiency advice (this service could be part-commercial); and educating SMEs about the potential of super-fast broadband. • Recommendation 3: The Government should reinstate the "dipolar" approach of Harwell and Daresbury as the UK's two national science campuses. • Recommendation 4: The size and reach of export credit guarantees needs to be extended, both the Government Scheme and one put in place in Manchester. • Recommendation 5: Manchester should implement the MIER's recommendation for a unified planning regime, and make better use of funding mechanisms such as the Community Infrastructure Levy. • Recommendation 6: Government should seek a way to review	The Plan includes a number of indicators: • Emotional health of children • Obesity among primary school age children in reception year • Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people • At least 78 points in Early years Foundation, with at least six in the core areas • Narrowing the gap in the Early years Foundation stage profile • Proportion of children in poverty • Take up of formal childcare by low-income working families	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to inward investment and skills development.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
how green belt and greenfield land is treated in densely-populated areas like Manchester, where economic growth is a priority and existing patterns of land use differ greatly from the south east.		
Greater Manchester Mayor and Police & Crime Commissioner (2022) Police and Crime Plan Greater Manchester		
The Police and Crime Plan takes account of emerging issues and challenges facing modern policing and sets out six priorities for policing, with partnership working, protecting vulnerable people and putting victims first at its heart. The objectives of the Plan are: • Keeping people safe and supporting victims • Reducing harm and offending • Strengthening communities and places	No targets are included in the Plan.	• The IA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related crime and the fear of crime.
TFGM (2012) Greater Manchester Rail Policy 2012 – 2024		

The Policy addresses six areas: • Connectivity and Services; • Capacity and Rolling Stock; • Fares and Ticketing; • Stations; • Freight; and • Funding and Implementation	No targets or indicators are included	• The IA Framework should include objectives related to sustainable travel.
Environment Agency (2022) North West river basin district river basin management plan: updated 2022		
The North West river basin district (RBD) river basin management plan describes the challenges that threaten the water environment and how these challenges can be managed.	The environmental objectives covered by the plans are: • preventing deterioration of the status of surface waters and groundwater • achieving objectives and standards for protected areas • aiming to achieve good status for all water bodies • reversing any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations in groundwater • cessation of discharges, emissions and losses of priority hazardous substances into surface waters • progressively reducing the pollution of groundwater and preventing or limiting the entry of pollutants	The IA Framework should include objectives related to water management and address the environmental objectives.

Water Resources West (2021) Water Efficiency in New Homes		
Evidence to support adoption of the Building Regulations Optional Requirement for local authorities in North West England and the Midlands.	In England, the standard of 110 l/p/d needs to be adopted as a local policy by each planning authority in its local plan before it can take effect. In 2020, the government published a White Paper on future planning in England. The focus is on clear requirements and standard approaches. Water will remain an important consideration and that “sustainable development” will be a key test	The IA Framework should include objectives related to water management to address the standard.
Water Resources West (2022) Water Resource West Draft Regional Plan Documents		
WRW’s Draft Regional Plan is open for consultation between 14 November 2022 and 20 February 2023. This draft plan presents an updated assessment of the region’s water needs, reflecting growth, climate change and their environmental destination. It sets out which options are being proposed as solutions to meet the region's water needs, as well as information on the water transfers schemes that have been selected to supply water from the North West to the South East. The focus of this public consultation is to seek views on the plan, including the options selected in the Draft Regional Plan. The Final Regional Plan will be published in autumn 2023.	No specific indicators or targets.	The IA Framework should include an objective related to water management.
United Utilities (2022) Revised Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024		

United Utilities' revised draft Water Resources Management Plan defines their strategy to achieve a long-term, best value and sustainable plan for water supplies in the North West. This draft plans for an adequate supply to meet demand from 2025 to 2085, and a supply system that is resilient to drought.	The plan sets out United Utilities' management targets to improve service.	The IA Framework should include an objective related to water management.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Local Plans and Programmes		
High Peak Borough Council (2016) High Peak Local Plan Adopted April 2016		
The High Peak Local Plan makes provision for at least 7,000 dwellings over the period 2011-2031 at an overall average annual development rate of 350 dwellings. The Local Plan also includes higher level policy across a number of themes to deliver sustainable development in the Borough.	Monitoring is carried out through the Authority's Monitoring Report.	There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Tameside Local Plan leading to cumulative effefcts.
Manchester City Council (2012) Core Strategy Development Plan Document Adopted July 2012		
The Core Strategy sets the out the long term strategic policies for Manchester's future development. It includes the requirement for around 60,000 new dwellings will be provided for in Manchester between 2009 and 2027.	Monitoring is carried out through the Authority's Monitoring Report.	There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Tameside Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.
Oldham Council (2011) Joint Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Adopted November 2011		
The Core Strategy sets out Oldham's higher level strategic policies and detailed development management policies across a range of themes. It includes the requirement to deliver sufficient land for 289 new dwellings each year to 2026.	Monitoring is carried out through the Authority's Monitoring Report.	There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Tameside Local Plan leading to cumulative effects.
Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council (2011) Core Strategy DPD Adopted March 2011		
The Stockport MBC Core Strategy sets an overall strategy and vision, establishing the broad aims and objectives for the use of land in	Monitoring is carried out through the Authority's Monitoring Report.	There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Tameside Local Plan leading to

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Stockport. It includes policies on a number of key themes.		cumulative effects.
Peak District National Park Authority (2011) Core Strategy Development Plan Document Adopted October 2011		
The Peak District National Park Authority Core Strategy DPD is the principal document of the Local Development Framework and sets out a vision, spatial strategy and core policies to guide development and change in the National Park up to 2026.	Monitoring is carried out through the Authority's Monitoring Report.	There is potential for interaction between this Plan and the Tameside Local Plan leading to cumulative effects
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council (2004) The Tameside Unitary Development Plan Adopted November 2004		
The Unitary Development Plan (UDP) incorporated a number of key themes/objectives: • Quality Jobs and Good Access; • A Stable Population; • A More Attractive and Enjoyable Borough; • Regeneration in the Urban Areas; • Protection of Green Spaces. It provided a series of key policies across a number of key themes.	The UDP includes a number of targets and indicators reflecting the broad range of policy issues addressed in the Plan. The UDP incorporated policy for meeting the Regional Planning Guidance housing provision target for Tameside of 370 per annum.	The Local Plan will replace the remaining saved polices of the UDP.
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council (2004) The Tameside Unitary Development Plan Adopted November 2004		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The Unitary Development Plan (UDP) incorporated a number of key themes/objectives: • Quality Jobs and Good Access; • A Stable Population; • A More Attractive and Enjoyable Borough; • Regeneration in the Urban Areas; • Protection of Green Spaces. It provided a series of key policies across a number of key themes.	The UDP includes a number of targets and indicators reflecting the broad range of policy issues addressed in the Plan. The UDP incorporated policy for meeting the Regional Planning Guidance housing provision target for Tameside of 370 per annum.	The Local Plan will replace the remaining saved polices of the UDP.
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council (2005) Brookbottom Mossley Supplementary Planning Guidance		
The SPD is a development brief for the development of the Brookbottom site. This is an area of "Top" Mossley between Waterton Lane and Lees Road. It sets out a number of aims for development of the area: • A comprehensive development plan and application inclusive of all ownerships and land with potential. • Development that is in the main residential. • Development must include the retention and refurbishment of the two remaining main stone mills. • Development must include a minimum of 50% "special" housing provision for elderly, disabled and/or first-time buyers	No indicators are included in the SPD.	The IA Framework should include guide questions/objectives related to housing provision, design and open space provision.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
• Residential properties should be private for sale or part sale tenure. • The main vehicular access should only be taken from either; but not both; of two locations onto Lees Rd. • The layout should be designed to fully integrate the new development with that existing and surrounding. • The layout should include retention and enhancement of well established pedestrian routes, the re-formation from culvert of Brookbottom stream as an amenity feature, a substantial area of open space part of which linked to Marsden House and Brookside and the remainder complementary open space to the stream and pedestrian routes. In total open space – public and private - should form a minimum of 25% of the development area. • The Brief outlines particular elements for Developer Contributions from a Sec 106 Agreement including off-site works to "The George" junction, commuted sums for Mossley Hollins Secondary School, Mossley Park Childrens Play area, and public transport in Mossley, particularly enhancement of nearby bus stops and Mossley Station. There will also be requirements for management/maintenance "dowries" for all public realm provision.		
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council (2005) Tameside Sustainable Design and Construction Guide Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The SPD is a design guide for applicants to help ensure development proposals reflect sustainable design principles. The guide incorporates a requirement for a sustainable design statement to accompany major development proposals. Its aim is to achieve the highest possible standards of design and construction in new developments in the borough.	No targets are included in the SPD.	The IA Framework should include guide questions relating to sustainable design and construction.
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council (2007) Trees and Landscaping on Development Sites SPD		
The Trees and Landscaping on Development Sites SPD sets out the following objectives: • Enabling the speed up of the planning process by providing detailed advice and guidance at pre-application stage and to encourage the developer to provide appropriate, well-considered and clear information at the detailed submission stage and to avoid delays and additional costs to the developer during the application process. • To give more weight in the decision making process on matters relating to Landscaping and Trees on development sites. • To ensure that landscaping, tree planting and ecological requirements are considered as an integral part of the design process on new development sites and not as an afterthought. • To conserve and enhance the character and quality of the	No targets are included in the SPD.	The IA Framework should include guide questions relating to the landscape and ecology of the Borough.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
landscapes in the Borough. • To improve the Street scene and to promote green corridors and conserve and enhance existing habitats and areas of ecological and wildlife value.		
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council (2009) Employment Land SPD		
The SPD sets out four objectives: 1. To provide guidance to clarify situations where the Council will require employment land to be retained for employment uses, and where the Council will consider allowing the release of a site from employment uses. This will ensure that sites that are able to contribute to the local economy remain in employment use whilst allowing regeneration benefits to be realised through redevelopment on other sites that are unsuitable or unviable for continued employment use. 2. Encourage the development of new high quality employment development to meet the needs of local firms and people. The availability of high quality employment premises is vital in attracting	No targets are included in the SPD.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to economic growth, inward investment, and accessibility of employment locations.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
inward investment into the borough and retaining indigenous firms. 3. To promote well-considered layouts and external appearance. Employment sites that are well designed in terms of layout and design will make a significant contribution to the economy of the Borough and in promoting regeneration. 4. To encourage efficient use of resources. Avoiding low density development and minimising the take up of undeveloped land can help promote development that is accessible by public transport and within easy reach of local facilities. Resource efficient design, materials and construction methods further minimises the use of scarce resources.		
South Tame Valley Employment Area Supplementary Planning Document (public consultation July- August 2017, not adopted)		
Tameside Council has prepared a Draft Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) for a specific area of the South Tame Valley Employment Area, and this, along with its supporting material, are published for public consultation. The Draft SPD highlights the importance of sustainable employment development within the borough and ensures that future proposals within the boundary of the SPD area recognise and support this. Containing a number of policies to assist developers and existing	No targets are included in the SPD.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to the South Tame Valley employment area.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
occupants alike when designing schemes, the draft SPD will also help the Council make consistent decisions when assessing planning applications.		
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council (2010) Ashton Town Centre SPD		
The SPD sets out guidance on development of Ashton Town Centre. Its objectives are: • Create clear and detailed planning guidance to promote and guide the continued regeneration of Ashton Town Centre. • Encourage the creation of a high quality considered urban environment. • Promote the positive development of under utilised/vacant properties and land. • Diversify the use mix within the town centre of Ashton. • Aid the regeneration of Old Town. • Provide land-use guidance for potential developers, with specific reference to urban design principles, desired uses, public realm, transport and parking.	No targets are included in the SPD.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to regeneration, the re use of brownfield land, design, and open space provision.
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council (2010) Residential Design SPD		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The SPD sets out guidance on the design of residential development in the Borough. It sets out guidance on the following areas: • Acknowledging local character • Applying appropriate scale and mass to buildings • Car parking • Privacy and natural light • Public and private space • Residential layouts • Sustainable developments • Size, location and design of extensions	No targets are included in the SPD.	The IA Framework should include guide questions relating to design.
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council Haughton Green SPD (Adopted 2017)		
The Council are preparing an SPD to provide guidance for development in the Haughton Green area. A draft SPD has yet to be published.	Not known at this stage.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to development in the Haughton Green Area.
Draft Tameside Town Centres Strategy (underway)		
The Council supports vibrant and viable town centres in Tameside. Working with partners the Council, is helping to create the right environment for town centres in Tameside to flourish. This approach recognises that the private and community sectors play an important role in securing the necessary investment and utility of town centres. However, it acknowledges that the Council has a key	As the Strategy is underway, there are currently no targets or indicators available.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to town centres.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
enabling and facilitating role to play in helping create the right conditions for successful town centres. Seven town centres serve Tameside's communities, these are: Ashton-under-Lyne Denton Droylsden Hattersley Hyde Mossley Stalybridge The Portas Review was commissioned to assess the state of the nation's high streets and town centres, and to make recommendations for the future. one of the main recommendations is the establishment of 'Town Teams' to provide a clear vision and strategy for town centres, supported by strong operational management arrangements.		
Tameside Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment April 2022		
The 2022 Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) has sought to identify the potential future supply of land in Tameside for housing and economic uses for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2037.	Of the 1,179 sites assessed, 316 have been deemed to possess development potential and the capacity to deliver a combined total of 6,244 gross additional dwellings.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to housing and economic land availability.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	Taking into account projected losses of 135 dwellings and the annual small sites windfall allowance of 466 net additional dwellings the potential supply is 6,575 net additional dwelling for the 15 year period, short of both the borough's proposed target within Places for Everyone of 7,459 net additional dwellings and Local Housing Need of 9,870 net additional dwellings, over the same period. For the office, industry, and warehousing land supply, 30 sites have been identified with the potential to yield a net 73,307 square metres of floorspace. Tameside has a housing land supply equivalent to 3.3 years for the five-year period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2027.	
Tameside MBC Housing Strategy 2021-2026		
The Tameside MBC Housing Strategy 2021-2026 provides a clear vision of how Tameside can, with their residents and partners, achieve their shared aspiration in providing good quality homes in safe and healthy neighbourhoods across Tameside. It has several strategic priorities including:	No measurable targets are included in the Housing Strategy.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to sustainable housing growth, affordable housing, specialist and supported housing, private rented housing, and homelessness.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Priority 1 - Delivering sustainable housing growth to support economic development and the increasing population. Priority 2 - Maximising the delivery of a wide range of affordable housing to meet the needs of all households. Priority 3 - Meeting the housing and related support needs of an ageing population. Priority 4 - Ensuring the specialist and supported housing offer meets current and future needs. Priority 5 - Improving the quality standards and management of the private rented sector. Priority 6 - The prevention of homelessness and rough sleeping.		
Tameside Housing Needs Assessment 2020 Update		
The Tameside Housing Need Assessment (HNA) (2020) updates the 2017 HNA and provides up to date evidence to support and help shape future planning and housing strategies for the area including the 2020-2025 housing strategy. The HNA complements the Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment which is a core piece of evidence underpinning the Greater Manchester Strategic Framework.	The target for housing delivery across Tameside is 466 each year over the plan period to 2037. Over the past four years, the target for newbuild has been 680 and an average of 433 dwellings have been built.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to housing need.
Tameside Housing Delivery Test Action Plan 2022		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The 2022 Tameside Housing Delivery Test Action Plan provides an overview and analysis of housing delivery within the borough for the three year period 2018/19 to 2020/2021. It sets out the authority's aims to support the delivery of new homes within the borough through key actions such as developing the Council's Housing Strategy and by supporting the production of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework, which will establish a new housing target for the borough. The plan includes a number of actions, included, but not limited to: Embed a strong culture at all levels to make the delivery of homes a guiding principle in decision making. Review and improve the residential planning application process. Support the adoption of Places for Everyone (PfE)	No measurable targets are included in the Housing Delivery Test Action Plan.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to housing delivery.
Tameside Brownfield Land Register 2022		
The purpose of the Tameside Brownfield Land Register is to provide up-to-date and consistent information on brownfield sites that local authorities, such as Tameside, consider appropriate for residential development, having regard to the criteria set out in Regulation 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017	No measurable targets are included in the Housing Delivery Test Action Plan.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to housing delivery.
Tameside Strategic Partnership (2004) Tameside Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Objectives and priorities are to: • Improve services to children and young people and promote youth inclusion in the priority neighbourhoods; • To improve access to employment and training opportunities for residents living in the priority neighbourhoods; • To improve service delivery in the priority neighbourhoods and develop the capacity to achieve this; • To develop robust methods for collecting and analysing data to support future planning of services in the priority neighbourhoods. The priority neighbourhoods are identified as: • Ashton; • Hattersley; • Denton South; • Smallshaw/Hurst • Newton; • Ridgehill; • Droylsden East.	No targets are included.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions that reflect the requirements of the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy.
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council (2007) Draft Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2007-2016		
The Draft Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan SPD includes a number of objectives relating to improving access to Rights of Way in the Borough:	The Draft SPD includes a number of proposed actions to achieve the objectives.	The IA Framework should include an objective/guide questions related to sustainable transport options and accessibility of services.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
• Improve the accessibility, environment, attractiveness and safety of the regional centre, town and district centres and employment areas; • Improve road and community safety; • Minimise environmental damage caused by transport, thereby improving the quality of life and health of the population; • Increase the proportion of trips made by non-car modes; • Improve accessibility by ensuring the RoW network meets the needs of all sections of the community and the rural economy, promotes social inclusion and widens choice; • Improve links with the rest of the country; • Maintain, improve and make best use of existing RoW, and ensure all schemes offer long-term value for money; • Assist in improving health, the local economy and recreational opportunities		
Tameside Cultural Framework (underway)		
Curated Place worked with Tameside MBC to develop a new Cultural Framework to provide a coherent vision and mechanism for delivering both a culture led programme of COVID recovery and the Arts Council England's new 10 year strategy "Let's Create". The work's core focus is on providing a coherent yet agile vision to act as a catalyst fuelling the underdeveloped creative economy in order to financially support the culture offer, upskill and retain talent,	As the Framework is underway, there are currently no targets or indicators available.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to culture.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
develop new cultural entrepreneurs and attract new investment into Tameside.		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Tameside Smarter, Stronger, Sooner, Safer Early Help Strategy 2020-2022		

The Tameside Smarter, Stronger, Sooner, Safer strategic framework aims to create the conditions that build a culture of early help across Tameside. Additional aims are to reduce risk, improve outcomes and continue to reduce the demand for high cost services as well as enabling families to thrive and for all family members to reach their potential.	• % of Tameside Families Together cases stepped up to specialist children's services • % improved school readiness • % 2 year old taking up eligible free 15 hrs childcare provision • Number of first time entrants to the youth justice provision (aged 10-17) • Number of educational settings judged by Ofsted to be good or outstanding. • % of apprenticeship starts vs % achievements • Healthy Young Minds • waiting time standards indicators	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to high cost service provision and healthy families.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council Preventing Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2018-2021		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The Preventing Homelessness Strategy aims to bring about a borough wide cultural change in our approach to tackling and preventing homelessness in Tameside Borough. It advocates a holistic and integrated approach to Preventing Homelessness which tackles the complexity of issues which can result in homelessness. It aims to broaden and deepen constructive collaboration between services, partner organisations, the Faith sector, and members of the community.	The Strategy uses a range of performance indicators to measure homelessness prevention activities each quarter. These include: • Total number of cases where positive action was successful in preventing homelessness • Number of households able to remain in existing home as a result of: i. Mediation using external or internal trained family mediators ii. Conciliation including home visit for family/friend threatened exclusions iii. Financial payments from a homeless prevention fund iv. Debt advice v. Resolving Housing Benefit problems vi. Resolving rent or service charge arrears in social or private rented sector vii. Sanctuary scheme measures for domestic violence viii. Crisis intervention – providing emergency support	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to homelessness and rough sleeping prevention.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	ix. Negotiation or legal advocacy to ensure that someone can remain in accommodation in the TTprivate rented sector x. Providing other assistance that will enable someone to remain in accommodation in the private rented sector. xi. Mortgage arrears interventions or mortgage rescue xii. Other xiii. Total number of cases able to remain in existing home	
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council et al (2013) Tameside Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013-2016		
The Health and Wellbeing Strategy identifies the following vision for the Borough: "We want Tameside to be a place where everyone is both physically and mentally healthy. We want to reduce inequalities and deliver high quality health and social care services which protect our most vulnerable and offer people greater choice, independence and control." It sets out the following six priorities: • Our focus on starting well. Ensuring the best start in life for children; • Our focus on developing well. Enabling all children and young people to maximize their capabilities and have control over their	The Strategy includes a programme for achieving improvements to health and wellbeing in the Borough.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to the health and wellbeing of all communities in the Borough.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
lives; • Our focus on living well. Creating a safe environment to build strong healthy communities and strengthening ill health prevention; • Our focus on working well. Creating fair employment and good work for all; • Our focus on ageing well. Promoting independence and working together to make Tameside a good place to grow older; and • Our focus on dying well. Ensuring access to high quality care to all who need it.		
Tameside One Equality Scheme 2018-2022 (emerging 2022 scheme)		
The Scheme sets out how the Council and CCG strive to reduce the impact of inequality and to improve the lives of the most vulnerable members of our community. The Scheme will ensure that their ethos towards equality and diversity is embedded in everything that they do and every service that they provide, an objective that is particularly important in this period of great structural change and financial challenge.	No targets or indicators are included in the strategy.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to equality.
Tameside Inclusive Growth Strategy 2021-2026		
Tameside Council has launched the Inclusive Growth Strategy for 2021-26 after working in close consultation with residents and partner organisations. It lays out 13 key aims for how growth is delivered, which will ensure that Tameside can build back better from Covid-19, recovering in a way that brings a fairer economy for all. This includes inclusive employment and training opportunities for those most impacted	The Strategy has 25 priorities whose success is measured through a number of indicators, including, but not limited to: • Local Plan written and adopted.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to inclusive growth.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
by Covid-19. And it details the borough's existing strengths and how these can be built on, allowing Tameside to take advantage of the opportunities offered by its location and historic specialisms to improve the lives of residents, help grow local businesses and address economic challenges.	• Housing Strategy adopted • Increased Town Centre footfall after 5pm in the evening • Increased leisure, food and service offerings in each town centre Increase in % of Tameside Council spend going to local SMEs	
Tameside and Glossop Engagement Strategy		
Tameside MBCs vision for Tameside and Glossop puts people at the heart of decisions about their local services. Working together, they will create a sense of collective ownership of the issues faced by the communities of Tameside and Glossop and how they address them. They will start conversations with the public and stakeholders early, shaping their plans from the start.	The success of this strategy should be assessed by the extent to which: • People have an opportunity to express their views and feel confident that their voices are heard; • People feel their opinions and ideas will influence the commissioning, design and delivery of local services; • Our services will be better as a consequence of engagement and consultation; High quality engagement will be something that occurs routinely within our organisations and is ongoing.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to engagement.
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council Equal Opportunities Policy (out for consultation)		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The Policy sets out the following vision statement: • Tameside Council is committed to promoting equal opportunities in Tameside. • The Council values diversity and encourages fairness and justice. • The Council wants equal chances for everyone in Tameside to work, learn and live free from discrimination and victimisation. • The Council will combat discrimination throughout the organisation and will use its position of influence in the Borough, wherever possible, to help overcome discriminatory barriers. The Policy states that the Council will achieve this vision striving to: • Encourage equality of opportunity for all people and actively promote good relations. • Eliminate any conditions, procedures and individual behaviour that can lead to discrimination even where there was no intent to discriminate, with particular regard to: Race; Gender; Disability; Sexuality; Age; Religion and Belief plus Employment issues. • Whilst recognising that individuals may experience disadvantage on more than one level. • Offer services fairly to all people, ensuring that anyone in contact with the organisation is treated with respect, making provision for those groups within the community whose needs and expectations are less well met. • Comply with all legislation dealing with discrimination and the promotion of equality, following the codes of practice issued to support this legislation.	No targets are identified.	The IA Framework should incorporate objectives/guide questions related to equal opportunities for all communities in the Borough.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
• Ensure all employment policies procedures, guidelines and circulars reflect and reinforce the Councils' commitment to equality. • Ensure mechanisms are in place for responding to complaints of discrimination and harassment from employees and the public. • Encourage disadvantaged groups and individuals to participate in the community. • Make this policy known to all Councillors, employees, job applicants, local citizens and partner organisations. • Operate procurement practices and partnership arrangements that ensure others commissioned to provide services for the Council to have similar policies that cover equal opportunities. • Periodically review the Equal Opportunities policy.		
Tameside Local Studies and Archives Forward Plan 2019-2024		
The Tameside Local Studies and Archives Forward Plan reflects the changes in the way the Council provides its services to meet the needs of its residents and visitors. As well as addressing how the Archives and Heritage sector is changing to cope with the increasing numbers of digital records and changes in the way that users interact with archives. The aim of this Forward Plan is to provide a policy context for the work of Tameside Local Studies and Archives Centre for the period 2019-2024. It outlines the main work areas proposed during this time and how the service will be delivered.	No targets or indicators are in the plan.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to the Archives and Heritage sector.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The proposals in the Forward Plan will help to: • Increase awareness, understanding and participation in the Borough's heritage. • Ensure equality of opportunity for people to visit, enjoy and engage with the collections and the Local Studies and Archives Centre. • Safeguard and preserve the collections for future generations of Tameside residents and visitors. • Drive improvement within the service and enable development. • Provide the context within which we implement the digital elements that are currently being added to our plans and policies in conjunction with the Greater Manchester Archives and Local Studies Partnership (GMALSP). • Support the statutory obligation of Archives to care for and store public records. • Continue to align closely with other Greater Manchester Archives through GMALSP.		
Life in Tameside and Glossop		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Life in Tameside and Glossop is a web page which contains data sets, reports, ward information, a health directory, and a support directory.	The website homepage indicates Tameside and Glossop's population, biggest cause of death, number of children in poverty, and life expectancy by gender.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to health and support.
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council Our People, Our Place, Our Plan- Corporate Plan for Tameside and Glossop		
'Our People Our Place Our Plan' outlines Tameside MBCs aims and aspirations for the area, its people and how they commit to work for everyone, every day. The plan is structured by life course – Starting Well, Living Well and Ageing Well, underpinned by the idea of ensuring that Tameside & Glossop is a Great Place, and has a Vibrant Economy. Within each life course they have identified a set of goals that set out what they want to achieve for people in the area throughout their life. The plan is supported by a list of our public service reform principles that define the ways of working they will take on to achieve those goals. The principles are Greater Manchester-wide idea that they have adopted locally and will redefine their relationship with residents – doing with, not to. The Plans 8 priorities include: Very best start in life Aspiration and hope through learning Resilient families and supportive networks	The Plan sets indicators for each of its priorities. For example, in July 2022, indicators for priority 1, 'Very best start in life', included: % smoking at time of delivery (CCG) % achieving a good level of development % achieving expected level of Phonics decoding % 3-4 year olds at good or outstanding EY settings 2 year olds in funded early education % of children in year 6 who are overweight or obese	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to healthy families, education, and ageing populations.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Opportunities for people to fulfil their potential Modern infrastructure and a sustainable environment Nurturing our communities Longer and healthier lives Independence and activity in older age		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Tameside and Glossop Single Commission (2016) Care Together: Commissioning for Reform Strategy 2016 - 2020		
The Tameside and Glossop Care Together Commissioning for Reform Strategy sets out the key priorities of the Tameside and Glossop single commission and guides the work programme of our commissioning team to 2020. The Strategic commissioning priorities for improving healthcare include: • A focus on the wider determinants of health and wellbeing, in particular giving children the best start in life and helping people to stay in and return to work, thereby improving their own prosperity. • Early intervention and prevention across the life course to encourage healthy lifestyles and promote, improve and sustain population health. • Creating the right care model so that people with long term conditions are better supported and equipped with the right skills to look after themselves and manage their conditions more effectively, reducing dependency on the health and social care system by promoting independence. • Supporting positive mental health in all that we do.	The Strategy includes a number of indicators relating to health service provision.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to health service provision and healthy communities.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council et al (2015) Tameside and Glossop Children and Young People's Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health Transformation Plan 2015-2020		
The Plan seeks to ensure that young people and families have: • Access to timely and appropriate information and support from pregnancy to adulthood; • Clearly signposted routes to support, including specialist CAMHS; • An 'open door' into a system of joined up support that holds a 'no wrong door' approach, which is easy to navigate; • Clear understanding of the service(s) offer (what support should be received and what the expected outcomes are); • Timely access to this support that is as close to home as possible; and • Integrated parent infant mental health provision from pregnancy across all partners.	The Plan references the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAHMS) indicators for 2015/16: • Total number of referrals received; • Total number and percentage if referrals accepted; • Fewer rejected (inappropriate) referrals (% decrease on baseline); • First contact (consultation, triage or assessment) within 12 weeks of referral; and • 98% of accept referrals treatment is commenced in 18 weeks of referral.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to health service provision and accessibility.
Tameside Safeguarding Adults Strategy 2019-2022		

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
The Tameside Safeguarding Adults Strategy represents a commitment to working together to identify and deal with abuse against adults.	No targets are included in the strategy.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to safeguarding.
Tameside Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment		
This Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) is an important strategic document produced on behalf of the Tameside Health and Wellbeing Board. It reviews the current provision of pharmaceutical services across the Borough, examines whether the pattern of services provided meets the identified health needs of local communities and assesses if there are any gaps or any over provision in both place and type of services available.	Indicators of Tameside's economic health include: • Life expectancy • Deprivation • Employment • Gross weekly earning average at £480 in Tameside which is lower than both the Greater Manchester (£550) and England (£590) averages • 19.6% of the population of Tameside are caring responsibilities • Housing tenure in Tameside is mixed	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to health and wellbeing.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA		Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
		with houses mainly owner occupied (63.4%), rented from a Housing Association (22%), private rented (14%). 22.4% of households (23,498) live in affordable accommodation • The percentage of pensioners aged 65 and above living alone in Tameside is 35.5% but this varies across wards from 41.5% in St. Peter's ward to 27.6% in Stalybridge South. • A high proportion of people in Tameside are employed in occupation groups 6-9 (38.4%). These occupations groups cover roles such as	

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	caring, leisure, services, and processing, manufacturing and elementary occupations. This is higher than both GM and England. Around 35% of the Tameside population work in higher professional/technical occupations, this is lower than the GM and England averages (47.6% & 50.7% respectively)	
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council (2014) Tameside Poverty Strategy 2014-2017		
The Poverty Strategy identifies the following key themes: • Theme One: Working Together - by delivering actions through partnerships. • Theme Two: Prevention of Poverty - by developing a resilient economy. • Theme Three: Alleviating the impact of poverty - by supporting households to manage the cost of living and improving access to services.	The Strategy sets out to achieve a number of outcomes including: • Improved skills; • Reduced unemployment; • Reduced inequalities; • Increased employment	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to skills, social inclusion and accessibility of services.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	opportunities; • Increased numbers of local people given first step onto employment ladder; • Increased skills and socialization; • Increased confidence and skills for employment; and • Improved advice for residents.	
Tameside Domestic Abuse Strategy 2021-2026		
The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 places a statutory obligation on local authorities to provide support in safe accommodation for victim-survivors and their children, and to publish a strategy outlining how we intend to meet these duties. In this strategy we outline our 3-tiered approach to the new duties to provide support in safe accommodation for victim-survivors of domestic abuse and their children: 1. Better support victim-survivors to stay in their own homes with support and safety measures in place 2. Improve outcomes for those who approach our homelessness service as victims of domestic abuse 3. Strengthen and diversify our offer for those who require specialist domestic abuse accommodation	Tameside MBC will monitor compliance with the new DA Act 2021 duties through: • Referrals to the Enhanced Santuary Scheme from TH • Referrals to the local refuge from THA • Number of victim survivors identified • Number of victim survivors with secure tenancies upon	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to preventing domestic abuse.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	engagement with THA • Number of victim survivors with secure tenancies after THA intervention	
2020/2021 Joint Strategic Health and Wellbeing Needs Assessment for Tameside & Glossop		
The Health and Wellbeing Needs Assessment presents data across 8 key themes: 1. Very Best Start 2. Aspirations and Hope 3. Resilient Families and Supportive Networks 4. Work, Skills and Enterprise 5. Infrastructure and Environment 6. Nurturing Communities 7. Longer and Healthier Lives 8. Independence and Dignity in Older Age	Indicators discussed throughout the document include, but are not limited to: • Birth rates • Death rates • Income • Housing • Educational attainment	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions relating to health and wellbeing
2021/22 Children & Young People's Needs Assessment		
The Tameside Children and Young People's Needs Assessment presents data based on 8 key themes, including: 1. Population 2. Poverty 3. Birth rate	Indicators discussed throughout the document include, but are not limited to: • Low birth rate • Infant mortality	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to children and young people.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
4. Protecting children 5. Education 6. Physical health 7. Mental wellbeing 8. Sexual heath This data is has been used to form recommendations around improving maternity, physical health, mental wellbeing, and Covid-19 recovery.	• Income • Housing • School readiness • Educational attainment	
Tameside Safeguarding Children Board Tameside Multi-agency Neglect Strategy December 2021		
The Neglect Strategy includes three key objectives: • To improve the awareness and understanding of neglect (including the threshold for access to agencies). • To improve the recognition and assessment of children and young people living in neglectful situations. • Developing and sustaining an agreed, early multi-agency response to neglect.	The Strategy includes the following indicators: • TSCB Section 11 Audit. Completion of Section 11 audits in 2016 should aim to offer assurance that agencies have a policy outlining commitment to the Neglect Strategy and staff members have access to a toolkit/training for working with neglect. • Audit of use of Graded Care Profile in both Early	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to health and wellbeing and social inclusion.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA		Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
		Help (CAF) assessments and CSC Child and Family Single Assessments. • Review of the 'neglect' category in Child Protection cases; how is this decided, what are the factors that influence, how often is it used. • Practitioner attendance on training; assessing the implementation of learning and changes to practice • Effective joint working between TSCB, HWB and ASB to influence the delivery of services to work together to support parents and reduce risks to children • Increase in CAF/CIN cohort/Numbers of CPP and CIN • Reduction in re-referrals/assessments	

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
	where neglect is a factor • School readiness data demonstrating an increased number of young children are prepared for the school environment. Crucially, this will relate to children from disadvantaged backgrounds. • Roll out of the Early Years Delivery Model to improve outcomes for children in their early years	
Voice of a Child Strategy		
The Tameside MBC Voice of a Child Strategy document sets out a voice strategy that is intended for everyone in Tameside working with children and young people. This strategy is also for people working directly with children and young people as well as those who commission or manage staff, services or organisations that support children and young people, and for organisations and partnerships whose work impacts upon children and young people. It is intended that all services can access this strategy and work towards its strategic aims. The strategy is primarily focused on improving the participation of children and young people, promoting a rights-based approach linked	The Strategy includes performance indicators for each of its 6 actions: 1. All partner agencies sign up to, and practitioners routinely work to, the 'Statement of	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to children's needs.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)
to United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Tameside MBC also recognise that in many instances the involvement of parents and carers in participation activity is appropriate for service improvement and development. The Strategy includes 6 actions: 1. Launch the Voice of the Child Strategy inc. Statement of Expectation. 2. Deliver Voice of the Child Training x2 year as part of the TSCB Training Programme. 3. Develop and promote a suite of 'good practice' tools for practitioners to access. 4. Establish a Youth Participation Network that helps to connect the various youth forums together. 5. Youth Participation Network write a memorandum of understanding that will exist between the various youth forums. 6. Check that the Tameside Pledge and Statement of Expectation are adhered to	Expectations' when working with children and their families. 2. Practitioners work to the 'Statement of Expectations' when working with children and their families. 3. Practitioners engage with children in a meaningful way that helps them to plan their support and intervention better. 4. Children find it easier to find and access a youth forum that is relevant to them 5. Youth Forums know what each other is doing, share good practice and key message, and have a greater collective influence. Professionals have a good	

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)	
	understanding of the daily lived experience of the children they support.		
Tameside Community Safety Partnership Community Safety Strategy 2021-2024			
The Community Safety Strategy 2021-24 sets out the shared priorities of the Tameside Community Safety Partnership (CSP). The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 sets out statutory duties on the police and local authorities to work in collaboration with key partners and organisations to develop and implement strategies to tackle crime and disorder and create safe communities. These statutory partnerships are known as the Community Safety Partnership. Priorities include: • Building stronger communities • Preventing and reducing violent crime, knife crime & domestic abuse • Preventing and reducing crime & anti-social behaviour • Preventing and reducing the harm caused by drugs & alcohol • Protecting vulnerable people and those at risk of exploitation	No targets or indicators are included.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to community safety.	
2019-23 Tameside & Glossop Suicide Prevention Strategy			
The Tameside and Glossop Suicide Prevention strategy builds on work to date and sets out an ambitious five year plan for reducing and ultimately eliminating suicides in Tameside and Glossop. Tameside & Glossop are aiming for Suicide Safer Communities Accreditation and have therefore based their strategy objectives in line with the 'Nine Pillars of Suicide Prevention'. These are: 1. A leadership/steering committee	Tameside have a zero suicide approach and aim to reduce suicides to 0.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to suicide prevention.	

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)	
2. A robust background summary of the local area to support goal setting 3. Suicide Prevention Awareness raising 4. Mental Health and Wellness promotion 5. Training for community members, lay persons and professionals 6. Suicide intervention and ongoing clinical support services. 7. Suicide bereavement support and resources 8. Evaluation measures including data collection and evaluation system 9. Capacity building/sustainability within communities			
2020 Sexual Health Needs Assessment			
The Sexual Health Needs Assessment aims to better understand resident and practitioner perspectives of where sexual and reproductive health services could be improved, to identify areas of unmet need, and to understand the equity of sexual and reproductive health across Tameside and Glossop. It is structured around five key areas of sexual and reproductive health: 1) Access, awareness and education 2) Contraception and termination of pregnancy 3) Sexually Transmitted Infections 4) HIV 5) Cervical Smears		The report makes a number of recommendations which support overall sexual health.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to sexual health.
2022 Ageing Well Needs Assessment			

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)	
The Ageing Well Needs Assessment considers the most influential determinants of a good later life and outlines key findings and recommendations to support the ageing population across Tameside.		The report makes a number of recommendations which support consideration of an ageing population.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to an ageing population.
Tameside School Place Planning Annual Report January 2022			
Tameside Council has taken the view that, in the current situation of fluctuating demand for places, their strategy needs to be refreshed on a regular basis to be responsive to fluid and contemporaneous data. In order to do this, the Council's Executive Cabinet receives recommendations on an annual basis through the annual determination of admission arrangements process. The annual report highlights current issues and potential solutions in advance of the annual consultation on admission arrangements that includes consultation on changes to published admission numbers.		No targets or indicators are included.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to school place planning.
Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA		**Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA**	**Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)**
Tameside SEND Strategy 2020-2023			

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)	
The Tameside SEND Strategy explains how the Local Authority (LA) has adopted a strategic approach to planning for increased access to its schools, to the curriculum and to information. Key recommendations include: • Ensure that new building programmes maximise opportunities to provide environments to support the further development of the SEN Review. • Ensure all training supports disability and safeguarding to raise expectations and meet policy guidance. • Identify opportunities, within the resources available, to enhance some programmes linked to the statutory guidance. Ensure schools have a duty to comply with the Equality Act 2010, following completion of planned works, including repair and maintenance of facilities and equipment		No targets or indicators are included.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to equality and accessibility.
2021 GM Gambling Needs Assessment			
The GM Gambling Needs Assessment will support leaders, decision-makers and front-line teams across health, community, voluntary and public services to better understand the needs of Greater Manchester resident		This needs assessment attempts to quantify harms using an indicator of harms based on an approach recently developed in Canada. Respondents are coded as experiencing harm if they experience any two of a sub-set of PGSI questions: • betting more than they could afford to lose	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to gambling.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)	
		• felt gambling caused financial problems for self or the household • borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble • been criticised for betting or told have a gambling problem • felt guilty about way gamble or what happens when they gamble • felt might have a problem with gambling or felt gambling caused health problems.	
Tameside GMTS 2040 Transport Implementation Plan 2021			

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)	
The Tameside GMTS 2040 Transport Implementation Plan sets out Tameside's transport priorities for the next five years, as part of the Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040 5-Year Delivery Plan (2020-2025). While the 5-year Delivery Plan tends to consider large, medium and long-term future transport schemes, this Implementation Plan is mainly focused on local neighbourhood and town-level priorities and interventions to be delivered across Tameside up to 2025.		Tameside Council and TfGM will work together to develop a monitoring framework to measure the success of the interventions within this Plan. It is anticipated that this will include aims and targets to measure success against the 5-Year Local Implementation Plan outcomes, carbon targets, and changes in mode-share to meet Right Mix targets.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to transport schemes and priorities.
Our Five Year Transport Delivery Plan (TfGM) (2021) (Appendix B)			
Sets out the strategy for TfGM across Greater Manchester, with specific plans for each of the Local Authorities.		Outcome 1: Increasing the number of neighbourhood journeys (under 2km) made by foot and by bike in Tameside; Outcome 2: Enhanced connections to/from and within Tameside's town centres, employment sites and key destinations by foot,	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to transport schemes and priorities

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)	
		bike, and public transport to support regeneration; Outcome 3: Streets in Tameside will be clean, green and relieve local communities from the impacts of congestion; Outcome 4: Streets in Tameside are safe, well maintained and in good condition for all people who live in or travel within Tameside and current and future assets are looked after.	
Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA		**Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA**	**Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)**
Tameside Strategic Asset Management Plan 2020-2025			

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)	
The purpose of this Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP), is to ensure that the Council and CCG land and property assets contribute pro-actively to the delivery of the organisations priorities. The Policy, Strategy and Action Plan will also inform investment, disinvestment, development and disposal decisions. This SAMP will also direct and inform the actions and priorities of the Council and CCG's Strategic Property Service (SPS) to ensure that the asset portfolio is consistently aligned with corporate priorities, providing value for money with management of the portfolio in accordance with industry standards, benchmarked against comparable peers and aligned with the Corporate Financial Strategy and Capital Programme. This strategic approach to management and investment of the corporate portfolio will ensure that the asset base remains fit for purpose for years to come.		Performance Management involves the adoption of a systematic approach to help improve performance through measurement and review. This will be implemented to ensure the successful delivery of this Strategic Asset Management Plan through a series of key performance indicators (KPIs) reported via a balanced scorecard. Asset Management KPIs will be focused on key outcomes, they will be manageable and realistic, and they will be relevant to stakeholders. The scorecard will contain indicators relating to the critical success factors in the Plan, threading through to ensure effective contribution to delivery of the corporate	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to land and property assets.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)	
		priorities. Following review and challenge, results will be analysed and acted upon with the intention of driving exemplar performance.	
Tameside Digital Strategy 2020-25 February 2020			
Through the delivery of this Digital Strategy and the Inclusive Investment Strategy Tameside MBC will make Tameside the place in Greater Manchester to come and do businesses, a place where the local economy is prospering, a place where the adoption and exploitation of digital technologies is widespread and successful, and place where St Petersfield Digital Quarter is recognised as the thriving destination of choice for technology companies. Core themes of the plan are: • Digital public services - At the forefront of responsive and ubiquitous high quality digital public services • Digital enabled workforce - Highly skilled and agile workforce confident in using technology • Digital economy - Strong and sustainable economy maximising digital opportunities		No targets or indicators are included.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to digital services, the digital workforce, and the digital economy.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)	
Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA		**Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA**	**Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)**
Climate Change and Environment Strategy 2021-2026			
This Carbon Reduction and Environment Strategy 2021-2026 is the product of co-operation between departments within Tameside Council. Through public engagement and other forums we have sought guidance from people and regionally we have worked with peers to develop a workable document and a framework for an effective action plan. The focal points of the Strategy are, Greenspace & Biodiversity, Homes Workspaces & Council Buildings, Influencing Others, Reducing Consumption & Producing Sustainably and Travel & Transport.		Tameside MBC have a net zero target of 2038.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to net zero, Greenspace & Biodiversity, Homes Workspaces & Council Buildings, Influencing Others,

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)	
			Reducing Consumption & Producing Sustainably and Travel & Transport.
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council (2016) Tameside Floodrisk Management Strategy			
The Strategy sets out the following objectives for managing flood risk in the Borough. **Knowing when and where it will flood** • To build up and maintain a detailed evidence base for local flood risk that is fit for purpose and proportionate. • To ensure that householders and businesses understand the flood risk that affects them, and their responsibilities in protecting their properties. • To facilitate effective partnership working within a co-operative community, maximising the benefits of resources invested in flood risk management. • To work with partners to enable citizens and responders to have the most reliable warnings about potential flooding. **Improved planning and reducing the risk of flooding and its impact** • To secure effective funding for flood defence works and ensure that the best use is made of financial resources available for flood risk management.		The Strategy includes the following measures: • Maintain the Asset Register; • Produce a Policy for the prioritisation of assets; • Collect and recorded detailed information for asset priorities; • Produce an improved map of ordinary watercourses; and • Gather more	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to the flooding and managing flood risk.

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)	
• To undertake works which will reduce flood risk to residents and businesses • To ensure that, in a growing borough, new development is not at an unacceptable risk of flooding, does not materially increase the risk of flooding elsewhere, and where possible reduces flood risk • To maximise the take-up of flood insurance by residents and businesses • To manage the increased flood risk as a result of climate change in a sustainable way • To require well designed Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) where appropriate in new development and promote retrofitting of SUDS in existing development. **Dealing with flooding incidents and the aftermath** • To respond appropriately to flood events, recognising that response should be proportionate to the scale of the incident and that, in the event of a major incident, other agencies will lead the response • To ensure that we are a resilient borough and can recover quickly from flood events, minimising the disruption flooding causes		information regarding flood risk associated with ordinary watercourses.	
Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA		**Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA**	**Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)**
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council (2016) Playing Pitch Strategy 2015			
The Strategy presents a supply and demand assessment of playing pitch facilities in the Borough in accordance with Sport England playing pitch strategy guidance. The Strategy sets out three aims: • To protect the existing supply of sports facilities where it is needed for meeting current or future needs. • To enhance outdoor sports facilities through working in partnership with others to improve the quality and		The Playing Pitch Strategy includes a number of actions related to the quantity and quality of pitches in the	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to open

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)	
management of sites. • To enable and support the provision of new outdoor sports facilities where there is current or future demand to do so.		Borough.	space provision and healthy communities.
Tameside Museums and Galleries Service Forward Plan 2019-2024			
This Forward Plan reflects the changes in the way the Council provides its services to meet the needs of its residents and visitors as well as Government policies influencing the Museums and Galleries sector. The aim of this Forward Plan is to provide a policy context for the work of Tameside Museums and Galleries Service for the period 2019-2024. It outlines the main work areas proposed during this time and how the service will be delivered. The proposals in the Forward Plan will help to: • Increase awareness, understanding and enjoyment of the Borough's museums and galleries and their collections. • Ensure equality of opportunity for people to visit, enjoy and engage with the museums, galleries and collections managed by Tameside Museums and Galleries Service. • Safeguard and preserve the collections for future generations of Tameside residents and visitors. • Drive improvement within the service and enable development		No targets or indicators are included.	The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to Museums and Galleries.
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Tameside (2021)			

Key objectives relevant to HSP & IA	Key targets and indicators relevant to HSP and IA	Commentary (how the IA Framework should incorporate the documents' requirements)	
The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is a collection of documents, data, local knowledge, community insight and other types of evidence to look at and identify health and wellbeing needs within Tameside. This gives an overview and recommendations regarding the work and services required in the area. This JSNA is a statutory (compulsory) requirement (from the Health and Social Care Act 2012) that all Health and Wellbeing boards produce and that it is updated regularly to reflect the changes in Tameside.		No targets or indicators are included.	The JSNA provides context and evidence base for the IA Framework. The IA Framework should include objectives/guide questions related to Health and Wellbeing.

C. Tameside Council's Equality Impact Assessment Template

1a.	What is the project, policy or proposal?	
1b.	What are the main aims of the project, policy or proposal?	

1c. Will the project, policy or proposal have either a direct or indirect impact on any groups of people with protected equality characteristics? Where a direct or indirect impact will occur as a result of the policy, project or proposal, please explain why and how that group of people will be affected				
Protected Characteristic	Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Little / No Impact	Explanation
Age				
Disability				
Ethnicity				
Sex/Gender				
Religion or Belief				
Sexual Orientation				
Gender Reassignment				
Pregnancy & Maternity				
Marriage & Civil Partnership				
Are there any other groups who you feel may be impacted, directly or indirectly, by this project, policy or proposal? (e.g. carers, vulnerable residents, isolated residents)				
Group (please state)	Direct Impact	Indirect Impact	Little / No Impact	Explanation

Wherever a direct or indirect impact has been identified you should consider undertaking a full EIA or be able to adequately explain your reasoning for not doing so. Where little / no impact is anticipated, this can be explored in more detail when undertaking a full EIA.

1d.	Does the project, policy or proposal require a full EIA?	
1e.	What are your reasons for the decision made at 1d?	

Source: Taken from Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council (2015) Equality Impact Assessment Template

D. Tameside Council's Health Impact Assessment Screening Template

Screening Question	No If there will be no health impact, provide a brief explanation for your response	Yes If there will be health impact(s) provide a brief explanation
Will the proposal have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing? For example, would it cause ill health, affecting social inclusion, independence and participation? You should consider whether any socioeconomic or equalities groups will be particularly affected.		
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health? For example, would it affect housing, transport, child development, education, good employment opportunities, green space or climate change? You should consider whether any socioeconomic or equalities groups will be particularly affected.		
Will the proposal affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?		

For example, will it affect their ability to be physically active, choose healthy food, reduce drinking and smoking? You should consider whether any socioeconomic or equalities groups will be particularly affected.		
Will there be a change in demand for or access to health and social care services? For example, Primary Care, Hospital Care, Community Services, Mental Health and Social Services? You should consider whether any socioeconomic or equalities groups will be particularly affected.		
Will the proposal have an impact on global health?		

Source: Adapted from Department of Health (2010) Health Impact Assessment of Government Policy: A guide to carrying out a Health Impact Assessment of new policy as part of the Impact Assessment process.

E. Amendments to Scoping Report and Appendices Following the Consultation

Consultation comments and amendments

Underlined text – new text added

Strikethrough text – text removed

Consultee	Consultee comments	Action
Barratt Homes Limited	Barrett Homes agrees that the baseline provides a suitable context to support the IA and is in line with requirements of relevant plans, programmes and strategies, incl PfE. In particular, the borough's housing supply and delivery position using relevant evidence which were used to support PfE. Godley Green will assist in addressing the Borough's housing needs now, and over the course of the plan period, any future local plan needs to be cognisant of GG allocation without seeking to impose the additional policy burden on it. The Local Plan must align with PfE and this will ensure appropriate baseline context is used.	No action required
	All relevant sources have been identified; it is essential that Local Plan aligns with PfE and adequately considers the evidence base documents that were prepared to inform/ support it.	No action required
	The IA Scoping Report states that HSP will align with PfE which is a crucial step in preparing HSP. Important that HSP does not introduce additional policy burdens that hinder development of Godley Green site; which is an excellent opportunity for Tameside to deliver significant quantum of much needed market and affordable homes over the plan period. Barratts is fully supportive of Council's intentions for new Local Plan.	No action required

Canal and River Trust	[The Open Space summary table] We wish to highlight that whilst this could include canal areas, we request that the Local Plan, when developed, should make specific reference to green and blue spaces.	No action required
	We request that the Scoping Document should make clear the benefits of access to waterside spaces for health and wellbeing.	• Text added in 4.1.4 – Open Space (pp.34): "On top of the typologies summarised above, it is highlighted that waterside spaces also provide access for walking and cycling, as well as spaces for relaxation. Recent research shows that spending more time with water can reduce anxiety levels by 15% and increase life satisfaction value by 6%. (Canal and River Trust, 2021)
	We also request that reference is made to the following documents in the IA / Local Plan Evidence Base to justify the tighter standard for water efficiency in new residential development. It is critical that the IA identifies the need for the local authority to fully assess whether to implement the optional standard for the construction of new homes as per Building Regulations. The optional standard is currently set at 110 litres per head per day (l/h/d). • *North West River Basin Management Plan (NWRBMP)* • *Meeting Our Future Water Needs: A National Framework For Water Resources (March 2020)* • *Water Stressed Areas – 2021 Classification (July 2021)* • *The Water Resources West (WRW): Water Efficiency in New Homes (October 2021)* • *Water Resources West – Emerging Regional Plan for Consultation (January 2022)* • *Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024*	The following documents have been included as part of the IA Scoping Report's review of plans and programmes, as shown in Appendix B.

	Section 4.1.7 does not make specific reference to our towpath network, and we request that this considered so that opportunities to improve connectivity with local communities are not missed as the Local Plan is developed.	• Text added in 4.1.7 – Active Travel (pp.45): "The towpath network in Tameside also provides spaces for active travel by cycle and foot. Whilst not identified as individual SUStrans routes or official public rights of way, towpaths maintained by the Canal and River Trust are made accessible to the wider community. These could be important in promoting active neighbourhoods given their proximity to multiple district centres, including Stalybridge, Mossley, Hyde, and Ston under Lyme."
	We noted that the chapter does not refer to the presence of Sites of Special Scientific Interest, of which there are two sites on our network. Whilst they are referred to later in the report (on page 72), within the Landscape and Townscape section, we do believe that they should be referred to in the Blue and Green Infrastructure section, as this would be a more appropriate section to sign post future decision makers to when assessing Blue and Green Infrastructure.	We note the importance of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in Blue and Green Infrastructure networks. However, no change has been made to reference to SSSIs within this section. This is because this text is included in the Biodiversity section, which is immediately before the Blue and Green Infrastructure section.
	On page 49, we note that the Huddersfield Narrow Canal is titled incorrectly as the "Huddersfield Narrows Canal". To avoid confusion, we request that this is corrected.	• Text amended to "Huddersfield Narrow~~s~~ Canal" in section 4.1.8 - Biodiversity (pp.50)
	We request that reference to managing risks from flooding from artificial sources should be referred to in this chapter.	• Text added in 4.1.10 - Flood Risk (pp.59): "Several canals within the area are supported by embankment structures. In the event of unlikely failure, localised flooding can be triggered and relevant measures for managing flood risks from artificial sources need to be considered."
	The Trust have significant experience in using our water resources for the heating and cooling of developments next to our canal, including the use of water source heat pumps. We calculate that the water flowing through our waterways contains enough thermal energy to produce approximately 640 MW of energy, enough to heat and cool 350,000 homes in the UK for a year.	• Text added in 4.1.10 - Water Resources (pp.55): "Opportunities for water resources to be utilised for the heating and cooling of developments near canals, including the use of water source heat pumps, were identified. The thermal energy of water flowing through waterways can produce approximately 640 MW of energy, which is enough to heat and cool 350,000 homes in the UK each year (Canal and River Trust, 2023)."

	We therefore request that opportunities for water to be utilised for this function should be included in the scoping document, so that they are made apparent to developers and decision makers as the Local Plan is developed.	
	As discussed in our response on the topic of water (4.1.10), we request that opportunities for water bodies to be utilised for low carbon energy generation or cooling should be considered within the Scoping Document, so that opportunities brought by this resource can be realised in accordance with the aim of paragraph 155 of the NPPF.	• Text added in 4.1.10 - Water Resource (pp.55): "This can be used as a potential practice for low carbon energy generation and mitigation for climate change."
	We request that impacts to industrial heritage (non-designated as well as designated), including the canal network, are made in this section of the report, so that they can be considered as the Local Plan is developed.	• Text added in 4.1.14 (pp.72): "Non-designated assets such as the canals though Tameside, particularly the Ashton and Huddersfield, are also important cultural assets for the region considering their influence in the districts' rapid development in the Industrial Revolution. There are 19 listed canal structures in Tameside, representing approximately 6% of all listed buildings across the area."
	We request that the IIA should consider the impact of development on existing walking and cycling routes, including our towpath network.	• Criteria added to IA Objective 3: "Support both the existing network and the creation of walking and cycling routes?"
	We request that reference to blue infrastructure (in addition to green) should be included to make it apparent to decision makers that river and canal spaces should be considered in the IIA.	• Text amended to Criteria in IA Objective 11 (pp.92): "Promote access to green <u>and blue</u> infrastructure, public open space, leisure and recreational facilities?" • Text amended to IA Objective 11 (pp.92): " Conserve and enhance biodiversity, green <u>and blue</u> infrastructure and geodiversity assets"
	We would recommend that the impact of development on the attractiveness and accessibility of the wider towpath network should be considered as part of this, expanding on our comments in relation to section 4.1.4 of the scoping report.	• Criteria added to IA Objective 3: "Support both the existing network and the creation of walking and cycling routes?"
	We request that reference to blue infrastructure (in addition to green) should be included to make it apparent to decision makers that river and canal spaces should be considered in the IIA.	• Text amended to IA Objective 11 (pp.92): " Conserve and enhance biodiversity, green <u>and blue</u> infrastructure and geodiversity assets"

		• Text amended to Criteria in IA Objective 11 (pp.92): "Support and enhance existing multifunctional green and blue infrastructure and / or contribute towards the creation of new multifunctional green and blue infrastructure?" • Text amended to Criteria in IA Objective 11 (pp.92): "Ensure access to green and blue infrastructure providing opportunities for recreation, amenity and tranquillity?"
	We request that residual risk from flood risks from potential canal infrastructure failures should be considered as part of the IIA.	• Text amended to Criteria in IA Objective 13 (pp.93): "Ensure adequate measures are in place to manage existing and residual flood risk from all sources?"
	The Trust have significant experience in using our water resources for the heating and cooling of developments next to our canal, including the use of water source heat pumps. We therefore request that opportunities for water to be utilised for this function should be assessed as part of the IIA to ensure that this opportunity is taken into account by decision makers and developers.	• Criteria added to IA Objective 15: "Promote the use of renewable and low carbon energy schemes?"
	We request that canals should be identified as a specific asset of note, due to their age and significance in the development of the industrial character of Tameside.	• Text added in 4.1.14 (pp.72): "Non-designated assets such as the canals though Tameside, particularly the Ashton and Huddersfield, are also important cultural assets for the region considering their influence in the districts' rapid development in the Industrial Revolution. There are 19 listed canal structures in Tameside, representing approximately 6% of all listed buildings across the area."
	We request that emerging policy should aim to specifically ensure that waterside development promotes surveillance towards such spaces, promotes access to waterside paths and seeks to avoid dis-amenity to such spaces.	This is a matter for the HSP and not the IA Scoping Report.
Cheshire Wildlife Trust	Section 4.1.8 The LNRS is mandatory and thus must be referred to in policies. It must be used to inform works through vehicles such as BNG and Environmental Land Management schemes.	This is a matter for the HSP and not the IA Scoping Report.

	SBI's form a key part of the LNRS – they will be identified, along with statutory protected sites, in the Local Habitat Map identifying 'areas that are of particular importance'.	This is a matter for the HSP and not the IA Scoping Report.
	The 'key issues' refer heavily to 'green infrastructure'. Protecting and enhancing biodiversity must be the primary aim, with wider environmental and health and well-being benefits a secondary aim. This is the ethos of the LNRS.	We note the importance of protecting and enhancing biodiversity. However, no change has been made since "Enhance and conserve biodiversity across the Borough" has already been included within the in the "Key Issues" section.
	Section 4.1.8 There is no reference to creating and restoring habitat in Tameside through Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG), which is mandatory in November 2023. Cheshire Wildlife Trust would like to see a minimum 20% net gain requirement set by Tameside council. British Standard and Best Practice Principles must be adhered to, to ensure the best delivery of BNG.	This is a matter for the HSP and not the IA Scoping Report.
	As part of the new Environment Law, there is a strengthened biodiversity duty which has a 'protected site strategy'. This should be considered when referring to designated sites.	• Text added in 4.1.8 (pp. 46) "Supporting LNRS is the Protected Sites Strategies which aim to bring stakeholders together to address pressures facing protected sites, with five pilot projects announced in 2022, with one area being the Peak District focusing on regenerative farming practises (Natural England, 2022)."
	Consideration must also be given to the Peak District Nature Recovery Plan.	This is a matter for the HSP and not the IA Scoping Report.
	The LNRS will identify important species to protect and enhance within Tameside. The strengthened biodiversity duty has a 'species conservation strategy'. Species must be included in Tameside's biodiversity assessment and baseline.	This IA Scoping Report uses the most up to date publicly available information to create a robust foundation for the creation of the IA Framework to assess the HSP. This Scoping Report can be updated in the future to take account of new information, such as the future Tameside LNRS.

	Natural England's 'Peaty Soil Location (England)' dataset must be used, alongside local data, to identify areas of peatland to protect and restore. Peatland in poor condition due to inappropriate land use emit large amounts of greenhouse gas emissions and thus, peatland restoration must be considered as part of Tameside's climate change work.	Peat has been considered as part of this IA Scoping Report throughout, with specific emphasis given within the Biodiversity and Green and Blue Infrastructure, Land Use, Geology and Soil and Climate Change sections and is included as a key issue to be considered. The data set provides site specific information and site specific work is a matter for the HSP and not the IA Scoping Report.
	Irreplaceable habitats must also be referred to, in addition to Habitats of Principle Importance (or priority habitats). The new definition of 'irreplaceable habitats' is due with secondary BNG legislation.	• Text added in 4.1.8 – Biodiversity and Green and Blue Infrastructure (pp. 47) "In addition, SPAs and SACs, there are 56 habitats and 943 species of principal importance which have been identified across England within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (DEFRA 2022). Furthermore, there are irreplaceable habitats which must also be protected which includes ancient woodland, coastal sand dunes and lowland fens (DEFRA 2023)."
	4.1.10 There is no reference to nature-based solutions for water quality and quantity.	• Text added in 4.1.10 - Water Quality (pp.58): "In order to resolve issues impacting water quality and quantity, nature-based solutions can be considered. For example, by planting trees, improving soil cover and restore salt mashes (Environment Agency, 2021)."
	4.1.11 There is no reference to nature-based solutions for air quality.	• Text added in 4.1.11 (pp.62): "In addition, nature-based solutions, such as green prescriptions, planting trees and greening roofs can also be undertaken to improve air quality (ICLEI 2017).
	4.1.12 There is no reference to nature-based solutions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate impacts of climate change.	• Text added 4.1.12 (pp.67): "In addition, nature-based solutions such as restoring wetlands, supporting biodiversity and delivering green infrastructure networks can also be considered for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating impacts of climate change. (ICLEI 2017)"

East Audenshaw Residents Association	No comment provided for all questions.	No action required
Historic England	The report should identify the built environment and its character and distinctiveness and refer to the historic environment. There is the potential for undesignated assets and archaeology on some sites, and these should be referred to within the baseline information.	Text added in 4.1.14 (pp 74) " In combination with the existing historic features and Tameside's distinctive feature River Tame, supporting good designs including reusing buildings to reduce carbon emissions, can provide opportunities for enhancement of the built environment and help address future sustainability issues."
	In terms of the plans and policies identifies, this needs to cover all those relevant at an international, national and local level that would have a direct bearing for the historic environment.	Appendix B lists relevant international, national, and local plans and policies which include those in relation to the historic environment.
	Baseline information should describe the current and future state of the historic environment, providing the basis for identifying sustainability issues, predicting and monitoring effects and alternative ways of dealing with them.	The IA Scoping Report includes reference to both designated and undesignated assets and identifies opportunities for enhancement within section 4.1.14.
	The baseline information in the scoping report on the historic environment should include all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged. This not only involves undesignated (Or local heritage assets) but the potential for unrecorded archaeology, and historic landscape character areas for example.	• Text added in 4.1.14: "Comprising of nine distinctive industrial towns, Tameside was only officially created in 1974. The area however has a much longer and complex history, including the time when it was under control of the Roamn Empire in the 1st Century and when it was a centre of the Industrial Revolution. The historic value of places in Tameside was well recognise. In 2019, Tameside MBC and Historic England partnered to commence a Stalybridge High Street Heritage Action Zone project (HAZ), the project aims to deliver nine key projects with £2.55m of investment over a four-year period from April 2020 to March 2024 (TMBC 2021)."

	The baseline data should include undesignated heritage assets and recognise opportunities for their enhancement and contribution to other aspects of the Plan area.	The IA Scoping Report includes reference to both designated and undesignated assets and identifies opportunities for enhancement within section 4.1.14.
	Local character and identity including landscape and townscape of an area is important consideration and the scoping report should recognise this. Reference should be made to them in key issues and opportunities.	• Text added in 4.1.14 - Key Issues: "Recognise the importance of local character and identity including landscape and townscape of the area" under the 'Key Issues' section.
	Historic England welcomes inclusion of section 4.1.14 on Cultural Heritage within the report but it should be expanded to include more detail. More information about the evolution of the place and what makes it distinctive should be included. This would support the recent government agenda on good design. There is no reference to the importance of non-designated heritage assets and also the different character of places.	• Text added in 4.1.14: "Comprising of nine distinctive industrial towns, Tameside was only officially created in 1974. The area however has a much longer and complex history, including the time when it was under control of the Roamn Empire in the 1st Century and when it was a centre of the Industrial Revolution. The historic value of places in Tameside was well recognise. In 2019, Tameside MBC and Historic England partnered to commence a Stalybridge High Street Heritage Action Zone project (HAZ), the project aims to deliver nine key projects with £2.55m of investment over a four-year period from April 2020 to March 2024. In combination with the existing historic features and Tameside's distinctive feature River Tame, supporting good designs including reusing buildings to reduce carbon emissions, can provide opportunities for enhancement of the built environment and help address future sustainability issues."
	Within the key issues whilst we welcome the list, it is unclear what the distinction between the protection and enhancement of the Borough's cultural heritage assets and avoiding harm to designated assets and their setting.	• Text removed in 4.1.14 - Key Issues: "~~Avoid harm to designated heritage assets and their settings~~" for clarity.

	In terms of non-designated assets, this should be strengthened – it is more than just recognising the value of them. In addition, the need for good design and development that supports the character of places should be included – this is often more than a designated heritage asset.	• Text added in 4.1.14 (pp.74): " Non-designated assets are assets which have some significant archaeological, architectural and/or historic merit but do not meet the criteria for being designated, though are essential for supporting a sense of place and character, just as designated assets (Historic England 2021). Non-designated assets can be identified through local heritage lists, local and neighbourhood plans, conservation areas appraisals and through planning applications (Historic England 2021). They are afforded protection through paragraph 203 within the National Planning Policy Framework (DLUHC 2023)."
	There appears to be no mention of conservation areas as an issue either, as well as heritage at risk. We would expect the document to suggest whether there are any gaps in the evidence base for the topic of 'cultural heritage'.	• Text added in 4.1.14 (pp. 74) – Key Issues "Protect and enhance the Borough's cultural heritage assets and conservation areas" Tameside's conservation areas are outlined on page 73, in addition with information regarding listed buildings, the Borough's registered park and garden, designated scheduled monuments, historic assets at risk and information regarding non-designated heritage assets within Section 4.1.14. Any evidence gaps have been noted throughout the report in the relevant section.
	Whilst the section heading refers to cultural heritage, this section refers to heritage assets and landscape in paragraph one and historic environment in paragraph 2. This appears to be inconsistent and suggests that heritage assets are only important to the economy and tourism for example and the historic environment is only for sustainable development. What about other links to good design, climate change and blue and green infrastructure? It is suggested that this be amended.	• Text amended in 4.1.14 (pp 74): "Heritage assets and landscapes across Tameside contribute to the social and cultural identity of the Borough and are important factors in the tourism economy, delivering green and blue infrastructure networks and tackling Climate Change. They also contribute to making Tameside an attractive place to live, work and invest, and provide recreational resources which are important for the health and wellbeing of the Borough's population. Balancing the demand arising from housing need, employment sites and associated infrastructure with the protection of the historic environment is crucial for sustainable development."

	It is important that the role the historic environment plays in sustainable development and the contribution it makes to delivering social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits is recognised. The historic environment underpins sustainable development and therefore, it may warrant including in other objectives including the need for specific reference to landscape character. Table 4.2 summarises the findings of the previous section (see comments above). This should be amended. We welcome the content of the table under implications for the IA framework.	The objective has not been amended as the assessment criteria consider the two topics to appropriately considered within the IA Framework.
	The IA (objective 16) should be separate to landscape. It is suggested that a single objective for heritage should be included that also refers to cultural heritage (which is also within the document). We would suggest that it should read: *Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting including cultural heritage.*	The objective has not been amended as the assessment criteria consider the two topics to appropriately considered within the IA Framework.
	Whilst the character of Greater Manchester is important, it is unclear why the Plan itself is using the whole metropolitan area as a marker for the Local Plan. Why would the character of Wigan or Salford for example, be important in this context?	• Text amended to IA Objective 16: "Conserve and/or enhance landscape, townscape, heritage assets and their setting and the character of ~~GM~~ Tameside" • New objective added to the IA framework: "Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting including cultural heritage of Tameside."

	In terms of the assessment criteria, whilst we welcome its content, reference should be made to the comments above and also be checked for consistency.	Assessment criteria have been reviewed and checked for consistency. Amendments to assessment criteria outlined in the rows above.
	Historic England strongly advises that you engage conservation, archaeology and urban design colleagues at the local and country level to ensure you are aware of all the relevant features of the historic environment and that the historic environment is effectively and efficiently considered as part of the Local Plan, the allocation of any site and in the preparation of the SEA.	Suitable professionals will complete the preparation of the SEA. In regard to the HSP, this is not a matter for the IA Scoping Report.
Mossley Town Council	The Town Council has no specific response on the Integrated Scoping Report consultation but acknowledges that a number of issues raised in the plan will be of assistance to the Town Council in formulating the Mossley Neighbourhood Plan. The Town Council presumes there will be further consultation as the 'Homes, Spaces, Places – Shaping Tameside for Tomorrow' develops and the Town Council will wish to comment on the proposals contained in therein.	No action required
	In formulating this response and in discussion with Town Council Chair (Councillor Frank Travis), the Town Council would wish to enquire at this stage about the impact on the NP process and in particular the possibility of sharing with the Town Council any ongoing work-statistics etc which emerge from the work that ARUP will be doing. In effect this means the Town Council being made aware where possible of ongoing work results.	The IA will be shared for comment and information at each stage of the HSP process.
	The Town Council has received numerous requests for the following statistics: The number of housing completions of all types in Mossley and Tameside over- 1. Last 10 years 2. Last 5 years 3. Number in construction or with planning permission 4. Planning applications in process and not determined	The number of housing completions in Tameside over the last 10 years has been included in Section 4.1.2 – Completions. This section does not provide a breakdown of completions of settlements within Tameside as the IA Scoping Report focuses on a Borough wide scale regarding housing completions. Therefore, Tameside Council may be better placed to assist the Town Council.

	5. Other sites deemed to be suitable for housing at present and not included in the above and any likely indication of capacity. Mossley Town Council will want to see an informed approach to the issues around all subjects in the NP, but the call for the above information is now constant and has resulted in the Town Council being held responsible by being unaware of these statistics. Receipt of this information without the need to go through such formal channels would assist and reduce potential claims of negativity.	
National Highways	National Highways sets out its overall approach to involvement in the Local Plan process. They are unable at this time to comment specifically on the framework. They do however highlight the key SRNs in Tameside.	No action required
	NH sets out the legal framework and guidance required for transport and Local Plan making, the important context of PfE and the context of net zero and carbon, as well as aspiration to work together on HSP.	No action required
	NH are unable to objectively comment on the points due to there not being any transport evidence available at this early stage; however transport will play a key role in environmental and social issues. Robust transport evidence which demonstrates that suitable schemes and mitigation have been considered and that will shift demand into less carbon-intensive forms of travel. Local Plan should be produced in line with new DfT circular (01/2022) which is national policy for NH on SRN and should be fully cognisant with the policy, particularly paras 26-38. Also be developed using the Transport Evidence Bases in Dec Making guidance (DLUHC).	No action required

	Also consideration of PfE evidence base and Statement of Common Ground jointly signed between GMCA (9 authorities) and National Highways. Other Net-Zero Carbon - Climate Change Committee 2022 Report to Parliament - action is needed to support a modal shift away from car travel.	No action required
National Plant Enquiries	Please can you resubmit this and all future request to include: • The site location name (including postcode if possible) within the subject heading • Send separate emails for each separate site location • 12-digit grid references within the body of the email • A site location plan Please resend to osm.enquiries@atkinsglobal.com	No action required
Natural England	Natural England welcome the reference to the Peat Action Plan and the important role it plays when considering climate change within the Baseline Situation section of the Report. Natural England do not support the principle of developing on peat and wish to see this reflected in Local Plan policy.	No action required
	Natural England recommend that under each topic heading the relevant baseline evidence documents are referenced and whether they require review or are missing.	References to evidence base documents have been included where appropriate. Appendix B contains a further review of relevant plans and programmes.
	4.1.3 The Economy *Links across the integrated Assessment* We advise that further consideration should be given to encouraging investment in green jobs/skills as a means of reducing unemployment and encouraging economic growth and investment. You may also wish to consider the design of new employment facilities and their proximity to green infrastructure, open green space and cycle ways.	• Text added in 4.1.3 – Links across the Integrated Assessment: "On the other hand, employment in relation to environmental protections such as green jobs and skills can be seen as an opportunity to address both unemployment and sustainability issues."
	Key Issues and Opportunities We suggest considerations of the relationship between environmental and economic sustainability issues, investment in green jobs and skills, such as in habitat creation and	• Text added in 4.1.3 – Links across the Integrated Assessment: "On the other hand, employment in relation to environmental protections such as green jobs and skills can

	management, and in wildlife surveying and monitoring will also contribute to environmental issues.	be seen as an opportunity to address both unemployment and sustainability issues."
	4.1.4 Health and Wellbeing *Links across the Integrated Assessment* We advise that consideration is given to reducing access to nature inequalities and improving the plan area population's access to nature as currently there is no mention within the Report.	• Text added in 4.1.4 – Open Space: "Within Tameside area, the two locations with relatively high level of poverty are lacking good quality open spaces. This is against Natural England's Green Infrastructure Principles (2023) where green infrastructure designs should seek to create liveable places where everyone has access to good quality green and blue space. Considerations need to be given to improve future open space proposals to address health inequalities.
	We advise that reference to Green social prescribing (GSP) and BNG could be made as a source of funding/investment for improvements in parks and open spaces. GSP is the practice of supporting people in engaging in nature-based interventions and activities to improve their mental health, whilst offering nature recovery benefits.	• Text added in 4.1.4 – Open Space: "Opportunities for developing green and blue infrastructures to support Green Social Prescribing (GSP) and Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) are identified. GSP can help to improve citizens' mental and physical health by engaging people in nature-based interventions and activities. This can include providing spaces for local walking schemes, community gardening projects, conservation volunteering, green gyms, open water swimming or outdoor arts and cultural activities (NHS, 2023)."
	We note under the subheading of Open Space, figures have been provided which identify the number of open spaces. However, there is no indication that deficiencies or barriers to open space have been identifies. Whilst the Open Space Study is referenced within the section, it does not discuss its findings. Consideration should be made to key access issues within Tameside which may include the evaluation of user needs.	• Text added in 4.1.4 – Open Space: "Within Tameside area, the two locations with relatively high level of poverty are lacking good quality open spaces. This is against Natural England's Green Infrastructure Principles (2023) where green infrastructure designs should seek to create liveable places where everyone has access to good quality green and blue space. Considerations need to be given to improve future open space proposals to address health inequalities.
	You may wish to consider an active travel policy to encourage walking and cycling whilst linking policies on green infrastructure and ecological networks to support access to nature as the Local	No action required

	Plan progresses. This may include design standards, local design codes or guides.	
	Key Issues and Opportunities Natural England would expect to see deficiencies and barriers to Open Space in Tameside as identified in the Open Space Study included within this section to ensure key issues are tailored and specific to Tameside.	• Text added in 4.1.4 – Key Issues: "Improve open space accessibility to address health inequalities for deprived locations"
	4.1.8 Biodiversity and Green and Blue Infrastructure *Links across the Integrated Assessment* Natural England notes that Figure 6 has correctly identified designated sites within Tameside. However, mapping of wider biodiversity assets such as priority habitats and species, irreplaceable habitats and assets such as ancient woodland and peat, wildlife rich habitats and corridors, areas identified for habitat management, enhancement, restoration and creation including strategic solutions, Functionally Linked Land (FLL), other protected species and valued & protected landscapes has not been made. We advise that this section should have an ambition to create wildlife corridors and habitat connectivity through linking new and existing areas of biodiversity wherever possible. This includes irreplaceable peat assets and brownfield sites.	The creation of wildlife corridors supporting habitat connectivity, including irreplaceable peat assets and brownfield sites, is a matter for the HSP. The IA Scoping Report identifies key environmental sites within the borough and the importance of supporting green and blue infrastructure networks and biodiversity. Additionally, the following criteria is part of IA Objective 11 "Support and safeguard local wider ecological networks including local wildlife-rich habitats?"
	Peat Natural England recommend policy clearly supports protection and enhancement of peatlands (including those in degraded state). We would wish to see more peatlands restored through re-wetting. Where development is proposed on peat, Natural England advises that sufficient information should be provided to determine the impacts. Suitable detailed information must be	No action required

	provided to enable an understanding of the integrity of the peat and suitability for restoration.	
	Local Nature Recovery Strategies Natural England welcome reference to Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) and the Nature Recovery network. LNRS are designed as tools to encourage more coordinated practical and focused action and investment in nature.	No action required
	Designated Sites The Report correctly identifies the European and nationally designate sites within Tameside, including those which are across boundary. However this section can be strengthened by referring to key issues which are applicable to the designated sites. Please also note the full name of the designated sites within the baseline data and key issues section.	• Text added in 4.1.8 - Biodiversity: "The issues and vulnerabilities associated with the designated sites are as follow: • South Pennine Moors SACP • Contains habitats that are vulnerable to poor water quality and a severance of hydrology. • The geological features of the SACa need to be assessed for impacts as they have the potential to become degraded and lost through impacts such as erosion, chemical reactions and obstruction. • Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA • Contains species that are threatened by habitat loss, degradation, and disruption to their natural behaviour. Impacts during construction, such as noise and light might displace species and prevent breading and feeding, as well as obstruct commuting pathways. • The designated features are threatened by recreational disturbance both within the designated site and within its associated Functionally Linked Land (FLL). • Hollinwood Branch Canal SSSI • Contains designated features that are sensitive to changes in water quality. Foul water and surface run-off need to be addressed throughout developments. • Huddersfield Narrow Canal SSSI

		• Contains designated features that are sensitive to changes in water quality. Foul water and surface run-off need to be addressed throughout developments. • Dark Peak SSSI • Vulnerable to development which causes hydrological impacts and impacts to birds and nearby supporting habitat, including recreational disturbance. The designated sites can also be affected by air quality impacts associated with emissions from increased road traffic resulting from new development, transport schemes, intensive agriculture or industrial development."
	Natural England would expect any bird data used to support a development application to be robust and up-to-date. It should also include an assessment of habitat suitability both on-site and within nearby fields to determine whether they can be deemed as FLL.	No action required as this a development management matter.
	Alignment should also be made to the Places for Everyone plan which outlines a long term plan for sustainable growth, including any mitigation measures.	No action required as this is a HSP matter.
	Biodiversity Net Gain Biodiversity Net Gain obligations (including a mandatory 10% net gain) in line with the Environment Act 2021 and the NPPF (paragraphs 8, 73, 104, 120, 174, 175 and 180) should be made in regards to planning applications. We advise you to follow the mitigation hierarchy as set out in paragraph 180 of the NPPF and firstly consider what existing environmental features on and around the site can be retained or enhanced or what new features could be incorporated into the development proposals.	• Text added in 4.1.8 - Biodiversity : "In addition, the Environment Act 2021 introduced a mandatory 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) for all planning permissions granted in England, except for small sites. This can be seen as an opportunity to connect and enhance biodiversity assets such as peatlands and LNRS." Development proposals are a matter for the HSP, not the IA Scoping Report.

	Irreplaceable Habitats The Plan should give the highest level of protection to irreplaceable habitats in line with 180c of the NPPF. You may wish to refer to our standing advice and the PPG on Trees and Woodlands.	No action required as this is a HSP matter.
	Key Issues and Opportunities We would expect to see the inclusion of the specific designated sites and their specific vulnerabilities which include hydrological and air quality changes. When assessing risks posed by recreational disturbance, we would expect reference to FLL.	• Text added in 4.1.8 - Biodiversity: "The issues and vulnerabilities associated with the designated sites are as follow: • South Pennine Moors SAC o Contains habitats that are vulnerable to poor water quality and a severance of hydrology. o The geological features of the SACa need to be assessed for impacts as they have the potential to become degraded and lost through impacts such as erosion, chemical reactions and obstruction. • Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA o Contains species that are threatened by habitat loss, degradation, and disruption to their natural behaviour. Impacts during construction, such as noise and light might displace species and prevent breading and feeding, as well as obstruct commuting pathways. o The designated features are threatened by recreational disturbance both within the designated site and within its associated Functionally Linked Land (FLL). • Hollinwood Branch Canal SSSI o Contains designated features that are sensitive to changes in water quality. Foul water and surface run-off need to be addressed throughout developments. • Huddersfield Narrow Canal SSSI o Contains designated features that are sensitive to changes in water quality. Foul water and surface run-off need to be addressed throughout developments. • Dark Peak SSSI

		o Vulnerable to development which causes hydrological impacts and impacts to birds and nearby supporting habitat, including recreational disturbance. The designated sites can also be affected by air quality impacts associated with emissions from increased road traffic resulting from new development, transport schemes, intensive agriculture or industrial development."
	This section could also be strengthened by including reference to mandatory biodiversity net gain (BNG), nature recovery including the opportunities to connect and enhance biodiversity assets such as peatlands and Local Nature Recovery Strategies.	• Text added in 4.1.8 - Biodiversity : "In addition, the Environment Act 2021 introduced a mandatory 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) for all planning permissions granted in England, except for small sites. This can be seen as an opportunity to connect and enhance biodiversity assets such as peatlands and LNRS."
	Reference should be made to biodiversity assets such as irreplaceable habitats, locally designated sites, priority habitats and species. Natural England recommend that reference is also made to protecting and enhancing wetland habitats due to the important ecosystem services they can provide.	We note the importance of biodiversity assets. However, no change has been made since reference to designated sites and habitats are made within the section and reference to wetland habitats can be found under section 4.1.15 Landscape and Townscape
	There has been no reference to the opportunities which are present within this section. As an example, an opportunity which has not been discussed includes the Medlock Landscape Partnership. It enables under-represented communities in Manchester, Tameside and Oldham to experience nature connection, access for all (including active travel) and improved health and wellbeing. Local communities are empowered through volunteering on nature projects, citizen science, green jobs, green skills, community engagement, trails, events and corporate social responsibility. Working alongside Tameside Council, the Partnership aim to reverse the decline in condition at Hollinwood Branch Canal SSSI.	• Text added to 4.1.8 - Biodiversity (pp.51): "The Medlock Landscape Partnership, comprising of fifteen organisations including the Tameside council and Greater Manchester Combined Authority, was considered as an opportunity to support the Nature Recovery Network, where under-represented communities in Manchester, Tameside, and Oldham can experience nature connection, access for all including active travel, and improved health and wellbeing. Local communities are empowered through volunteering on nature projects, citizen science, green jobs, green skills, community engagement, trails, events and corporate social responsibility."

	Green and Blue Infrastructure *Key Issues and Opportunities* Natural England welcome the links made between biodiversity, green and blue infrastructure with wellbeing, economics and climate change resilience. However further consideration would be required to inform the Local Plan including obtaining mapping of such resources to inform the baseline situation and provide tailored key issues. Information resources such as National Green Infrastructure mapping database and Green Infrastructure Framework – Principles and Standards for England, and Green Belt Boundaries should be utilised.	The IA is a part of the HSP evidence base and further work will be completed to support the HSP regarding Green and Blue Infrastructure; however it is not a matter to be covered within the IA Scoping Report.
	4.1.9 Land Use, Geology and Soil *Links across the Integrated Assessment* The Local Plan should give appropriate weight to the roles performed by the area's soils. These should be valued as a finite multi-functional resource which underpins our wellbeing and prosperity. Decisions about development should take full account of the impact on soils, their intrinsic character and the sustainability of the many ecosystem services they deliver. The plan should safeguard the long term capability of best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land (Grades 1, 2, and 3a in the Agricultural Land Classification) as a resource for the future in line with National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 170. Any development strategy on BMV agricultural land should have a soil handling plan and sustainable soil management strategy based on detailed soils surveys.	This is a matter for the HSP and not the IA Scoping Report.
	Any soils of high environmental value (e.g. wetland and carbon stores such as peatland, low nutrient soils; or soils of high environmental value in the local context) should be considered for their role in ecological connectivity. This has not currently been included and we would welcome further reference to the protection and enhancement of peat resources.	• Text added in 4.1.9 - Links across the Integrated Assessment: "Any soils of high environmental value such as peatland and low nutrient soils, could play a role in ecological connectivity. Soil protection and sustainable management can relate to other policy areas such as renewable energy, climate change, green infrastructure and biodiversity net gain, flood schemes, managed realignment, development design, and landscaping."

	Soil protection and sustainable management relates to other policy areas such as renewable energy, climate change, green infrastructure and biodiversity net gain, flood schemes, managed realignment, development design and landscaping.	
	Key Issues and Opportunities Natural England would expect to see key issues which clearly demonstrate protection of high grade agricultural land and soils of high environmental value including peat based soils and their wider nature based solutions.	• Text added in Section 4.1.9 - Key Issues (pp.54): "Protect high grade agricultural land and soils of high environmental value including peat-based soils and their wider nature-based solutions."
	We note that ALC mapping does not distinguish grade 3a and 3b without further detailed survey work, however this has not been included as an evidence gap.	Within the IA Scoping Report, we have noted in Section 4.1.9 that the ALC mapping does not differentiate between grades 3a and 3b for transparency to note this evidence gap. The IA utilises the most up to date publicly available information. The Scoping Report can be updated in the future to include any new relevant evidence base work to support the HSP, including any new information on the agricultural land within Tameside.
	Whilst we support the development of brownfield sites, some brownfield sites are important for historic importance, wildlife and can be of high environmental value. You may wish to refer to Open Mosai Habitat Inventory as starting point for assessing environmental value: Open Mosaic Habitat (Draft) - data.gov.uk and Brownfield land of environmental value in Planning Policy Guidance (PPG). You may wish to update the key issues to reflect the balance which must be met.	• Text added in 4.1.9 – Land Use: " Whilst developments on brownfield lands are supported, considerations need to be given to the potential for previously developed lands to contain high environmental value. Conservation measures should be prioritised where a brownfield land is considered of high environmental value, or are important for historic importance. According to the Open Mosaic Habitats high value guidance (Wildlife and Countryside Link, 2015), A site should be considered of 'high environmental value' in biodiversity terms if: o It contains priority habitat(s) listed under section 41 Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 o The site holds a nature conservation designation such as Site of Special Scientific Interest, or is defined as a Local Wildlife Site (or equivalent) in local planning policy."

	4.1.10 Water We have highlighted the importance of nature-based solutions within section 4.1.12 Climate Change which equally apply to water resources.	• Text added in 4.1.10 - Water Quality (pp.57): “In order to resolve issues impacting water quality and quantity, nature-based solutions can be considered.”
	Key Issues and Opportunities We would expect further consideration of water sensitive designated sites, other wetland based habitats including peatlands and nature based solutions. You may wish to map and refer to wetland based habitats such as Annex I habitat degraded raised bogs which are still capable of natural regeneration, lowland raised mire, the shallow water bodies and mosaic of wetland habitats as additional water assets. This is a current example of an evidence gap. Following the mapping exercise, further bespoke comment can be made within the Key Issues, including opportunities.	• Text added in 4.1.10 - Links across the integrated assessment: “Links to water sensitive designated sites including wetland-based habitats such as peatlands, also need to be considered for water management.”
	4.1.11 Air Quality *Links across the Integrated Assessment* Commonly encountered air quality impacts on designated sites are associated with emissions from increased road traffic resulting from new development, transport schemes, intensive agriculture or industrial development. You may wish to refer to Air Quality PPG and Natural England’s approach to advising competent authorities on the assessment of road traffic emissions under the Habitats Regulations (NEA001).	• Reference to potential air quality impact on designated sites has been included in section 4.1.8 Biodiversity and Green and Blue Infrastructure. • Text added in 4.1.11 - Links across the Integrated Assessment: “In addition, air quality could induce impacts to air quality sensitive designated sites and other biodiversity assets. Considerations need to be undertaking along with measures to mitigate climate change, Including opportunities for nature-based solutions.”
	Key Issues and Opportunities Similarly, the key issues are generic and do not reflect impacts to the air quality sensitive designated sites nor the effect on other biodiversity assets. Air quality concerns can be exacerbated with climate change. Opportunities for nature-based solutions should be explored as a means of mitigation and resilience. Should there be any gaps in knowledge this should be detailed.	• Text added in 4.1.11 - Links across the Integrated Assessment: “In addition, air quality could induce impacts to air quality sensitive designated sites and other biodiversity assets. Considerations need to be undertaking along with measures to mitigate climate change, Including opportunities for nature-based solutions.”

		• Text added in 4.1.11 - Key Issues: "Monitor impacts of air quality on air quality sensitive sites"
	4.1.12 Climate Change We recommend that the Integrated Assessment has a greater emphasis on climate change adaption and resilience.	• Text added in 4.1.12: "In addition to recognising the effect of climate change, measures for adaptation need to be considered to enhance the resilience of the existing and future environment. According to Natural England's Climate Change Adaptation Manual (2020), it is important to incorporate cross-sectorial working in climate change adaptation practices to allow one to hinder another. It is suggested that relevant actions should be undertaken early to allow time for adaptation measures such as nature-based solutions to mature and achieve their desired ecological state, whilst the condition of existing environmental features should be maintained to build ecological resilience for species and habitats. Evaluation for adaptation against the adaptation principles can also improve relevant practices and help Tameside to build resilience against climate change."
	The Local Plan should recognise the opportunities and role nature plays in providing key services for climate change adaptation such as cooling, shading, clean air and water, as well as building in resilience and accommodating changes in the natural environment by restoring natural processes. This may include greater emphasis on nature-based solutions such as peatland restoration and woodland creation. Nature-based solutions can help communities become more resilient to climate change, whilst enhancing nature and biodiversity.	This is a matter for the HSP and not the IA Scoping Report.
	Links across the Integrated Assessment We would also wish to see recognition that the delivery of green infrastructure is a key way to deliver and support climate change adaptation.	• Text added to 4.1.12 - Links across the Integrated Assessment (pp.67): "The delivery of green infrastructure will be a major solution to support climate change adaptation.

	Peat Presence You may wish to consider peat under the *Key Issues.* We recommend that reference is made to peat management and re-wetting of peat based habitats to address key issues with climate change.	• Text added to 4.1.12 - Key Issues (pp.67): "Mitigate climate change via peat management and re-wetting of peat-based habitats"
	4.1.13 Material Assets *Key Issues and Opportunities* There should be an assessment of potential opportunities such as peatland restoration and peat remaining in-situ.	• Text added to 4.1.13: "Peatlands are widely recognised for its values in carbon storage and environmental mitigation (National Trust, 2023). Opportunities of benefiting from peat restorations are identified, considerations can be given to setting goals and objectives for peat restoration projects, as well as setting out corresponding monitoring practices."
	4.1.15 Landscape and Townscape *Key Issues* The key issues do not best reflect the ambitions and challenges faced by Tameside. As such it is difficult to create bespoke and tailored objectives and assessment criteria. Key issues should include reference to tranquillity, national parks, national character areas and preparation of local design codes or guides.	• Text added to 4.1.15 - Key Issues (pp.77): "Preserve the tranquillity of important landscapes such as National Parks, national character areas, and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty"
	Table 35: IA Framework *6. Support improved health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities* Natural England recommend a further assessment criteria question is added, such as '*Will it increase the quantity and quality of open spaces, blue and/or green infrastructure?' 'Will it promote healthy lifestyle?'* Monitoring indicators may include: Percentage of people who will utilise social prescribing: Percentage increase of local green spaces; Percentage of the plan areas population having access to a natural greenspace within 400 metres of their home; Length of greenways constructed; Hectares of accessible open space per	• Criteria added to IA Objective 6: "Increase the quantity and quality of active environments, open spaces, green and blue infrastructure?" Monitoring indicators will be considered in the future when developing the monitoring framework for the plan.

	1000 population; Number of new and retrofitted urban green infrastructure, such as living roofs, living walls, planters.	
	10 Improve air quality Natural England recommends that a new assessment criteria question be added to demonstrate commitment to designated sites such as '*Will air quality improve or have an insignificant effect on designated sites and other biodiversity assets?'* Monitoring indicators may include: Recognising the value of nature-based solution, such as: Number of trees planted, Hectares of flood plain; Percentage increase in green space; Area within plan area enhanced through Biodiversity Net Gain; Hectares of peat engaged in restoration efforts; Hectares of trees planted and enhanced; Number of tonnes of NOx emitted annually from road transport.	• Text amended to Criteria in IA Objective 10: "Improve air quality within Tameside, specifically within designated sites, Greater Manchester Combined Authority Air Quality Management Area, and other biodiversity assets? Monitoring indicators will be considered in the future when developing the monitoring framework for the plan.
	11 Conserve and enhance biodiversity, green infrastructure and geodiversity assets We recommend that the IA objective is separated into multiple objectives each covering a specific theme (1. Designated site, 2. Green and blue infrastructure & 3. Biodiversity assets which may include peat, priority species and habitats, irreplaceable habitats, other notable species and habitats.) Natural England recommend that IA objectives specifically reference creating opportunities for biodiversity and wildlife habitats. You may wish to consider an assessment criteria question such as '*Will the Homes, Spaces, Places: Protect, create and enhance the borough's biodiversity, geodiversity, and wildlife habitats in line with mandatory 10% Biodiversity Net Gain'* and *'Will it protect and promote effective management of designated sites?' 'Will it align with LNRS'* You may also wish to amend the wording to the following assessment criteria question,	• Text amended to Criteria in IA Objective 11 (pp.92): "Encourage enhancement and restoration of designated wildlife sites, habitats and species and protected and unique geological features?" The objective has not been further amended as the assessment criteria consider the three topics appropriately considered.

	'Encourage enhancement and restoration of designated wildlife sites, habitats and species and protected and unique geological features?' The IA Framework can be strengthened by an assessment criteria question such as '*Does the plan promote the protection and recovery of priority species and habitats?'*	
	We recommend an assessment criteria question which discusses wider ecological networks and nature recovery. An assessment criteria question may include specific reference to nature recovery and safeguarding local wider ecological networks including local wildlife-rich habitats.	• Criteria added to IA Objective 6 (pp.93): "Support and safeguard local wider ecological networks including local wildlife-rich habitats?"
	Other assessment criteria questions may include: *'Will it ensure current ecological networks are not compromised, and future improvements in habitat connectivity are not compromised?' 'Will it provide habitat connectivity?', 'Will it provide opportunity to restore and reconnect peat based habitats?' 'Will it remove an irreplaceable habitat or asset?'* Monitoring indicator examples include: Number of planning approvals that generated any adverse impacts on sites of acknowledged biodiversity importance; Percentage of major developments generating overall biodiversity enhancement; Net gain in biodiversity using the Defra Metric; Number of planning applications which have delivered no net gain in nutrient load.	• Criteria added to IA Objective 6 (pp.93): "Support and safeguard local wider ecological networks including local wildlife-rich habitats?" • Criteria added to IA Objective 17 (pp.97): "Encourage the protection of peat?" Monitoring indicators will be considered in the future when developing the monitoring framework for the plan.
	13 Reduce the risk of flooding to people and property Natural England recommend a greater emphasis on nature based solutions is included within the assessment criteria. Nature based solutions can assist with managing flooding whilst enhancing biodiversity and connecting people with nature.	• Criteria added to IA Objective 13 (pp.94): "Promote the use of nature-based solutions to manage flood risks?"
	14 Protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources We suggest the following assessment criteria questions '*Will the Plan minimise the risk of pollution arising from new development?' 'Will the plan encourage water efficiency and promote the use of grey-water recycling / rainwater harvesting?'*	• Criteria added to IA Objective 14 (pp.95): "Minimise the risk of pollution arising from new development?" • Criteria added to IA Objective 14 (pp.95): "Encourage water efficiency and promote the use of water recycling systems?"

	Monitoring indicators may include: Percentage of relevant development incorporating SuDS and Water quality/ecological status of Rivers.	Monitoring indicators will be considered in the future when developing the monitoring framework for the plan.
	15 Increase energy efficiency, encourage low carbon energy generation (including heat) and reduce greenhouse gas emissions Natural England recommend that the protection and enhancement of peat is included within the assessment criteria.	• Criteria added to IA Objective 17 (pp.97): "Encourage the protection of peat?"
	16 Conserve and/or enhance landscape, townscape, heritage assets and their setting an the character of GM Natural England would also expect reference to National Character Areas (NCAs) within the additional assessment criteria. Furthermore, you may wish to consider an additional assessment criteria questions of *'Will it increase the quantity or quality of open space?' and 'Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness including the Peak District National Park?'* Monitoring indicators may include: Percentage increase of local green spaces.	We note the importance of increasing the quantity and quality of open spaces. However, no change has been made as criteria has already been included in IA Objective 6. • Text amended to Criteria in IA Objective 16 (pp.95): "Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness <u>including the setting of the Peak District National Park</u>?" Monitoring indicators will be considered in the future when developing the monitoring framework for the plan.
	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 You may wish to separate the IA Objective into three separate IA Objectives to cover reusing previously developed land and buildings with consideration of contaminated land, protection of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land and protection and sustainable management of soils.	The objective has not been amended as the assessment criteria consider the three topics to appropriately considered in the IA Framework.
	Reusing Previously Developed Land with Contaminated Land Consideration Monitoring indicators may include the percentage of new dwellings or employment space on previously developed land and number of planning applications on contaminated land with a contamination assessment.	Monitoring indicators will be considered in the future when developing the monitoring framework for the HSP in the IA Framework.

	Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land Natural England strongly recommend an assessment criteria question is set to discuss methods of recording Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land such as *'Has Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land been informed by an Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) data?'*	Criteria has not been amended as the following assessment criteria was already included for Objective 17 (pp. 97): "Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land / soil resources from inappropriate development?"
	We also suggest a specific assessment criteria and baseline indicator is created which is specific to peat. This may include *Protect peat resources, Will it result in the loss peat? Number of planning applications on peat, Number of peat extraction sites.* Natural England welcome monitoring indicators which may include: Hectares of peat in restoration: Number of planning applications on peat: Number of planning applications on BMV; Hectares of Peat lost or retained; Hectares of BMV land lost or retained.	• Criteria added to IA Objective 17 (pp.97): "Encourage the protection of peat?" Monitoring indicators will be considered in the future when developing the monitoring framework for the plan.
	Protection and Sustainable Management of Soils A specific assessment criteria question includes 'Will it impact on the extent and quality of soils?' 'Will it safeguard soils of high environmental value (wetland, low nutrient and carbon stores or those important in a local context)?' Monitoring indicators may include hectares of soil with high environmental value lost to development.	• Criteria added to IA Objective 17 (pp.97): "Protect soils of high environmental value in both a general and local context?" Monitoring indicators will be considered in the future when developing the monitoring framework for the plan.
	18 Promote sustainable consumption of resources and support the implementation of the waste hierarchy We suggest the following assessment criteria questions: '*Will it safeguard existing supply of natural resources?' 'Will it encourage a reduction in the amount of waste produces?' 'Will it encourage increased recycling and composting and achieve the diversion targets for waste away from landfill?' 'Will it result in improvement in the management of fly tipping?'*	• Criteria added to IA Objective 18 (pp.97): "Safeguard existing supply of natural resources?" • Criteria added to IA Objective 18 (pp.97): "Encourage recycling and composting of waste and avoid landfill?" • Criteria added to IA Objective 17 (pp.97): "Encourage the protection of peat?" • Monitoring indicators will be considered in the future when developing the monitoring framework for the plan.

	Natural England would support an assessment criteria question which committed to no future peat extraction as a commercial operation. Monitoring indicators may include: Tonnage of waste diverted from landfill; Number of recycling facilities.	
	Other IA Objectives The Plan should have a policy on light pollution from artificial sources. 'Obtrusive' light or 'light pollution' can be harmful to wildlife and undermine enjoyment of the countryside or night sky, especially in intrinsically dark landscapes, such as nature reserves, particularly where they support nocturnal animals.	No action required
Network Rail	For average railway noise exposure, the GDG strongly recommends reducing noise levels produced by railway traffic below 54 dB Lden, as railway noise above this level is associated with adverse health effects. For railway night noise exposure, the GDG strongly recommends reducing noise levels produced by railway traffic during night time below 44 dB Lnight, as night-time railway noise above this level is associated with adverse effects on sleep. The council and the developer (along with their chosen acoustic contractor) are recommended to engage in discussions to determine the most appropriate measures to mitigate noise and vibration from the existing operational railway to ensure that there will be no future issues for residents once they take up occupation of the dwellings.	• Text added (under 4.1.7 – Public Transport): "It is highlighted that relevant measures to control noise generated by rail operations should be put in place. The Guideline Development Group (GDG) strongly recommends reducing noise levels produced by railway traffic below 54 dB L den for average railway noise exposure, and below 44dB L den for railway night noise exposure, as railway noise above this level is associated with adverse health effects."
	Network Rail is in agreement with the factual and baseline information set out in the consultation document. This correctly identifies the baseline position with regard to the rail network with in Tameside and provides a robust framework to support the IA	No action required
	We welcome the inclusion of the reference to "Support timely investment in transport infrastructure to accommodate anticipated growth" as a Key Sustainability, Health and Equality	No action required

	Issues" set out in Table 34. This reflects ongoing investment and future enhancements to rail infrastructure in the borough, through the example, the Transpennine Route Upgrade Programme.	
Northern Railway	n/a	No action required
Resident	Plans of any kind which do not included a total rejection of the previous long term policy of Ashton first, Ashton Second, Ashton third, and if there is anything left Ashton again, can not provide a robust foundation for the future of all towns in the borough.	This is a matter for the HSP and not the IA Scoping Report.
	Fare economical wealth distribution through out all of the towns in the borough, has again been ignored.	This is a matter for the HSP and not the IA Scoping Report.
	Too many houses and too little provision for industry, People are more likely to spend their money where they work rather than where the live.	This is a matter for the HSP and not the IA Scoping Report.
Resident	It's good to be able to see the documents, but be aware that only professionals and those with a lot of time can read it and understand it well enough to make any sensible comments.	A non-technical summary and the complete IA work will be provided at each future HSP public consultations for comment from anyone.
	It is opaque to the layman. IA, ARUP, SEA, SA, EqIA, HIA, HSP, ONS, GMCA, and that's just the first few pages. And grappling with the convoluted and often meaningless/political phrasing is a major barrier.	A non-technical summary will be provided alongside each HSP public consultation which will explain the process for the IA without technical language.
	It does need to be technical and thorough, and you can't keep politics away from this sort of thing. But don't expect many useful comments, as most people responding won't understand it, or indeed read it all.	A non-technical summary and the complete IA work will be provided in future public consultations for comment.

Sport England	Based on our guidance the Tameside PPS 2015 is considered out of date and therefore does not constitute a robust foundation for the Integrated Assessment or plan making for Tameside as a whole. Sport England have been involved in work to update the 2015 Tameside PPS and would welcome its satisfactory completion and adoption in order to ensure the plan is developed based on the most up to date information available.	We note the importance of utilising up to date information as part of the scoping stage of the IA. In the creation of this Scoping Report, we have utilised the most up to date publicly available information available. The Scoping Report can be updated in the future to include any new relevant evidence base work to support the HSP, including the completion of a new playing pitch strategy.
	Sport England recommend the following are added to Appendix A2: • Sport England's Uniting the Movement – This outlines Sport England's vision for the future of sport and physical activity in England for the ten years to 2031. • Sport England's Active Design guidance – The latest version of Sport England's active design guidance was published in May 2023. In line with the NPPF (including Section 8) and the PPG (Health and wellbeing section), consideration should also be given to how any new development, especially for new housing, will provide opportunities for people to lead healthy lifestyles and create healthy communities. Sport England's Active Design guidance can be used to help with this when developing or assessing a plan or proposal. Active Design provides ten principles to help ensure the design and layout of development encourages and promotes participation in sport and physical activity. • Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Tameside (see comments in respect of Section 4 below). The full list of documents that comprise the JSNA for Tameside are included at https://www.tameside.gov.uk/publichealth/healthandwellbeing (accessed 23 August 2023)	• The recommended documents have been added to the IA Scoping Report's review of the plans and programmes within Appendix B

	Sport England recommend that our key indicators included in our Active Lives data should be included under sub section 4.1.4 Health and Wellbeing. The most recent Active Lives (adults aged 16+) survey was published in April 2023 and covers the period mid November 2021 to mid November 2022). The most recent survey undertaken for children and young people is for the academic year 2021-22. Data is available at the local authority level. (https://www.sportengland.org/research-and-data/data/active-lives/active-lives-data-tables)	• Text added in 4.1.4 - Activity Level: "**Activity Level** According to Sport England (2023)'s Active Lives Adult Survey between 2021 and 2022, over 63.1% adults in England achieved an average of 150 minutes of activity a week. 11.1% were fairly active but didn't reach an average of 150 minutes a week, whilst 25.8% spent less than an average of 30 minutes a week for activities. Overall, activity levels have recovered from the coronavirus pandemic, however, activity levels among women are taking longer to fully recover and the activity levels have fallen among young adults over the long term. On the other hand, activity levels continued to grow among older adults and adults with a disability or long-term health condition have seen activity levels recover from the pandemic. Nevertheless, significant inequalities continue to exist in activity levels between some minority ethnic groups and those living in the most deprived places are yet to see activity levels fully recover. During the same year, only 47.2% children and young people were active with an average of 60 minutes or more a day, whereas 30.1% do less than 30 minutes a day. Although activity levels have returned to those seen pre-pandemic, not all children and young people have seen activity levels recover, with girls' activity levels remain up on pre-pandemic. Activity levels are consistent between children and young people with and without a disability or long-term health condition but haven't recovered to pre-pandemic levels for children and young people going to schools in deprived areas."
	Sport England consider the criteria questions included under Objective 6 "Support improved health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities" should be expanded to include explicit reference to the creation of active environments. It is not clear whether the assessment scale included at table 35 will apply to each of the assessment criteria included under the objectives or if the assessment will only apply	Objective criteria amended to IA Objective 6: "Support healthier, active lifestyles, proactive and preventative care and support improvements in determinants of health?" Objective criteria amended to IA Objective 6: "Increase the quantity and quality of active environments, open spaces, green and blue infrastructure?"

	to the objective as a whole. We suggest that relying on a single score for an objective may result in uneven weighting being given to certain assessment criteria. We would support a more robust approach that ensures each assessment criteria is scored.	We note Sports England's suggestion for scored sub-criteria with the IA Framework. Our methodology is a pragmatic approach and utilised elsewhere as standard IA practice to consider environmental, social and economic matters as the HSP is developed. The approach is also in line with national legislation, policy and guidance. To clarify, the assessment scale will be applied to each objective as a whole, rather than as individually applied to assessment criteria. We are transparent about the assessment criteria and each will be applied consistently when assessing the HSP. It is felt that it would be disproportionate to score each assessment criteria individually as part of the IA process. Therefore, the IA approach has remained the same.
The Coal Authority	Our records indicate that Tameside area has coal mining features present at surface and shallow depth including; mine entries, shallow coal workings and reported surface hazards. These features may pose a potential risk to surface stability and public safety. The coal authority's records also indicate that surface coal resource is present in the area, although this should not be taken to imply that mineral extraction would be economically viable, technically feasible or environmentally acceptable. As you will be aware those authorities with responsibility for minerals planning and safeguarding will have identified where they consider minerals of national importance are present in your area and related policy considerations. As part of the planning process consideration should be given to such advice in respect of the indicated surface coal resource.	

- Text added (under 4.1.13 – Minerals, pp.68): "Presence of mine entry, abandoned mine catalogue, and past shallow coal mine workings were found within Tameside area, associated with some mine entry potential zones of influence. Surface coal resource areas, coal outcrops and probable shallow coal mine workings are identified, although this does not imply that mineral extraction would be economically viable, technically feasible or environmentally acceptable. The area also comprises Development High Risk Area, where a potential for instability or a degree of risk to the surface from the legacy of coal mining operations is present."

	We provide the LPA with downloadable GIS data in respect of Development Risk Plans which identify areas where coal mining features are reported to be present at surface and shallow depth, defined as the Development High Risk Area. We would expect any sites being proposed for new development to be assessed against this data in order to ensure that risks posed by past coal mining activity, including areas where the quantum of development may be affected, are taken into consideration. If mine entries are present on a site this may impact on the amount of developable area. **The coal authority of the opinion that building over the top of, or in close proximity to, mine entries should be avoided wherever possible, even after being capped in line with adopted policy: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/building-on-or-within-the-influencing-distance-of-mine-entries** **We would also expect policies to relate to addressing land instability issues to be included in the plan if these are not already covered in other relevant policy documents.**	**No action required**
	The Planning team at the Coal Authority have no specific comments to make on the questions asked as part of this consultation.	No action required
Trans Pennine Trail and Sustrans	Pg 21 – Completions – should there be reference to the 3 locations where further residential development is expected?	Text added to 4.1.2 – Housing "Three allocations within Tameside have been included within the emerging PfE, 'Ashton Moss West', 'Godley Green Garden Village' and 'South of Hyde'."
	Pg 24 – Has consideration been given to start including the Purple Pound to represent the spending Power of disabled households?	• Text added in 4.1.3: "In addition, statistics from the Purple Pound (2020) suggests that there is large potential in the spending power of disabled people. However, opportunities have been missed out due to the poor accessibility for disabled consumers. 1 in 5 potential UK consumers are

		estimated to have a disability, where 75% of disabled people and their families have walked away from a UK business because of poor accessibility or customer service. The spending power of disabled people and their households was estimated to be £274 billion per year to UK businesses, whilst businesses lose approximately £2 billion a month by ignoring the needs of disabled customers." • Text added in 4.1.3 - Key issues: "Improve physical and digital accessibility to disabled consumers"
	Pg 40 – 4 key outcomes – should we include wheeling as this is now a term used by the DfT, Active England, Sustrans and TPT. This term is included on page 42.	• Text amended to 4.1.7 – Transport and Accessibility "Enhanced connections to/from and within Tameside's town centres, employment sites and key destinations by foot, ~~cycling~~ wheeling, and public transport to support regeneration"
	Pg 41 – The DCO order paragraph – this could also note that the scheme will also deliver a sustainable transport scheme.	• Text amended to 4.1.7 - Road (pp.43): "The ~~scheme~~ proposal lies mainly within the administrative boundaries of Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council. The proposal will also deliver sustainable transport infrastructure."
	Pg 43 – Note inclusion of NCN and TPT	We note the importance of NCN and TPT in the transport sector. However, no change has been made since the contribution of both NCN and TPT was discussed in the Active Travel section.
	Pg 45 – 3rd line please include wheeling.	• Text amended to 4.1.7 - Key Issues (pp.46): "The need to ensure new development is accessible to alternative modes of transport, such as active travel modes, to reduce the need to travel by car"
	Pg 60 – end of 4.1.11 should reference green prescribing.	• Text amended to 4.1.11 (pp.61): "In addition, nature-based solutions, such as green prescriptions, should also be considered for mitigating air quality."

	Pg 76 – Transport Accessibility – Implications – good reference to 'accessible and inclusive' active travel infrastructure.	No action required
	Pg 84 – Point 6 – include green prescribing.	We note the importance of green prescribing however no change has been made. This is because it is felt this is covered by the current assessment criteria for IA Objective 6 to support healthy lifestyles.
United Utilities plc	We request that the IA clearly references the need for the new local plan to address all forms of flood risk. In particular, flood risk from the public sewer and the exceedance paths that could arise from reservoir dam failure.	• Text added to 4.1.10 - Flood Risk (pp.59): "Additionally, flood risk from the public sewer and the exceedance paths that could arise from reservoir dam failure."
	We request that Tameside Council consults with UUW on both sewer flood risk and reservoir failure to inform the site selection process for the emerging local plan.	No action required
	It will be imperative that the development plan includes an overarching policy relating to flood risk as well as site-specific policy when allocating sites where a risk of flooding has been identified. Any flood risk which is identified as part of the site selection process will also need to be clearly set out in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the local plan. Where a risk of flooding from the public sewer / reservoir is identified, we would encourage the site promoter to obtain an early understanding of this risk prior to examination of the plan through engagement with UUW.	This is a matter for the HSP and not the IA Scoping Report.
	With respect to Section 4.1.10 Water, we note that the Key Issues include reference to the need to 'encourage the use of sustainable drainage systems'. In order for the plan to manage water quality and be resilient to the challenges of climate change, we believe that more needs to be done than simply	The role of the Scoping Report is to provide a baseline situation of current and likely future social, economic and environmental characteristics of Tameside with key international, national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies to define the IA Framework in which the HSP will be assessed to ensure all the social, environmental and economic issues are fully considered

	'encourage' the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems. UUW believes that the IA should be clear that the local plan should 'require' the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems in line with national policy. The IA should recognise that the emerging development plan has a key role to play in the delivery of Sustainable Drainage Systems. It is critical that the emerging development plan includes clarity in relation to the requirement for sustainable drainage systems on emerging site allocations relating to major development sites. This clarity is critical to avoid regulatory uncertainty and offer a level playing to house buildings operating in a competitive setting (see Sustainable drainage and new housing developments, Payne, Walker, Illman and Sharp, 2023). We recommend that site-specific policy for allocation sites clearly identifies the need for the proposed development to make space for multi-functional sustainable drainage systems and that site promoters are asked to set out an indicative masterplan which illustrates how this would work in practise prior to examination.	and integrated within the HSP. The IA Scoping report cannot make requirements for the HSP. Therefore, this is a matter for the HSP and not the IA Scoping Report.
	We also request that reference is made to the following documents in the IA / Local Plan Evidence Base to justify the tighter standard for water efficiency in new residential development. It is critical that the IA identifies the need for the local authority to fully assess whether to implement the optional standard for the construction of new homes as per Building Regulations. The optional standard is currently set at 110 litres per head per day (l/h/d). • *North West River Basin Management Plan (NWRBMP)* • *Meeting Our Future Water Needs: A National Framework For Water Resources (March 2020)* • *Water Stressed Areas – 2021 Classification (July 2021)* • *The Water Resources West (WRW): Water Efficiency in New Homes (October 2021)*	• Text added to 4.1.10 - Flood Risk (pp.59): "Implementation of the optional water efficiency standards (110 l/h/d) for proposed new homes construction can be implemented as the standard to minimise water usage where possible. The recommended documents have been added to the IA Scoping Report's review of the plans and programmes within Appendix B.

	• *Water Resources West – Emerging Regional Plan for Consultation (January 2022)* • *Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024*	
Environment Agency	We have reviewed the submitted document and note there appears to be no references towards Biodiversity Net Gain. We recommend developers incorporate a 10% Biodiversity net gain as part of their development, this is in keeping with the 25year environment plan as published by government.	• Text added in 4.1.8 - Biodiversity: "In addition, the Environment Act 2021 introduced a mandatory 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) for all planning permissions granted in England, except for small sites. This can be seen as an opportunity to connect and enhance biodiversity assets such as peatlands and LNRS." Development proposals are a matter for the HSP, not the IA Scoping Report.
	Riparian corridors are valuable for wildlife, and it is essential this is protected, networks of undeveloped buffer zones may also help wildlife adapt to climate change. Any development should be set back a minimum of 8 metres from statutory main rivers from bank top. The top of the riverbank is defined as the point in which the bank reaches normal land levels. The scheme shall include: • plans showing the extent and layout of the buffer zone • details of any proposed planting scheme (for example, native species) • details demonstrating how the buffer zone will be protected during development and managed over the longer term including adequate financial provision and named body responsible for management plus production of detailed management plan • Detailed method statement for removing or the long-term management / control of Non-native Invasive Species	The role of the Scoping Report is to provide a baseline situation of current and likely future social, economic and environmental characteristics of Tameside with key international, national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies to define the IA Framework in which the HSP will be assessed to ensure all the social, environmental and economic issues are fully considered and integrated within the HSP. The IA Scoping report cannot make requirements for the HSP. Therefore, this is a matter for the HSP and not the IA Scoping Report.

	• Details of any proposed footpaths, fencing, lighting, etc.	
	For any development proposing an outfall into statutory main rivers, a Flood Risk Activity Permit under Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016 will be required. We would need to see the following details: • A robust reasoning and justification for the design and layout of the outfall • In-depth method statements outlining method of work for the construction of the outfall • Timings of work • Materials used to create the outfall We would prefer to see structures set back from the channel that utilise SUDs features wherever practicable. The outfall pipe shall be aligned to an angle of between 30° and 60° to the direction of flow in the watercourse and be sited at a geomorphologically stable section of water course. Any works, which are within 8metres of statutory main river will require an appropriate ecological survey to be conducted by experienced ecologists at an appropriate time of year using recognised techniques. The surveys will highlight any protected species, the impacts on them and any mitigation measures needed, the survey will also identify any invasive non-native species. This will include a detailed method statement for removing or the long-term management / control of invasive non-native species identified on development site which shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The method statement shall include proposed measures that will be used to prevent the spread of identified invasive non-native species during any operations e.g.,	The role of the Scoping Report is to provide a baseline situation of current and likely future social, economic and environmental characteristics of Tameside with key international, national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies to define the IA Framework in which the HSP will be assessed to ensure all the social, environmental and economic issues are fully considered and integrated within the HSP. The IA Scoping report cannot make requirements for the HSP. Therefore, this is a matter for the HSP and not the IA Scoping Report.

	mowing, strimming, bank regrading or soil movement. It shall also contain measures to ensure that any soils brought to the site are free of the seeds / root / stem of any invasive plant covered under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended. Development shall proceed in accordance with the approved method statement.	
	All works should adhere to good environmental practice ensuring safe working through 'check, clean and dry' biosecurity protocol (http://www.nonnativespecies.org) to reduce the risk of spreading the seeds/roots/stem fragments of invasive non-native species. Proposed developments should evaluate whether there is ideal opportunity to utilise Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) which can protect local freshwater resources from the effects of pollutants and enhance biodiversity. They include options such as retention ponds, reedbeds, swales and porous pavement. The developer must assess the feasibility of incorporating SuDS within the development.	The role of the Scoping Report is to provide a baseline situation of current and likely future social, economic and environmental characteristics of Tameside with key international, national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies to define the IA Framework in which the HSP will be assessed to ensure all the social, environmental and economic issues are fully considered and integrated within the HSP. The IA Scoping report cannot make requirements for the HSP. Therefore, this is a matter for the HSP and not the IA Scoping Report.
	We are generally opposed to culverting as it involves the destruction of river and bankside habitats as well as the interruption of wildlife corridors acting as barriers for the movement of native species. If this is the case, we prefer to see an open-span bridge. There should be natural bank retained under the bridge structure to allow native species the freedom of movement and prevent fragmentation of an important wildlife corridor. We recommend that developers assess whether a culvert can be opened, which runs through the development site. This will require a flood risk activity permit (FRAP) under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016. For us to accept a FRAP the applicant should submit details to support the design, which provides sufficient information to have	The role of the Scoping Report is to provide a baseline situation of current and likely future social, economic and environmental characteristics of Tameside with key international, national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies to define the IA Framework in which the HSP will be assessed to ensure all the social, environmental and economic issues are fully considered and integrated within the HSP. The IA Scoping report cannot make requirements for the HSP. Therefore, this is a matter for the HSP and not the IA Scoping Report.

	confidence in the design and demonstrate improvements to physical habitats and fluvial processes • Channel long section • Channel cross-sections showing all key design proposals (i.e. different morphological features and any engineered sections are captured). • Water levels for QMED and mean flows marked on the proposed cross-sections. • Details of proposed planting. • Details of proposed in channel structures. • Details of proposed bed substrate and channel lining (if required). • Details of proposed structures or bed/bank reinforcement. • Construction methodology • Proposals for post-construction monitoring	
	For the Integrated Assessment, forthcoming it would be advisable to seek /determine whether the Level 1 and Level 2 Places for Everyone SFRA exercise undertaken offers sufficient assessment to any/all allocations made within the local plan and in turn, whether a supplementary SFRA exercise is required to determine the suitability of allocations made within it.	The role of the Scoping Report is to provide a baseline situation of current and likely future social, economic and environmental characteristics of Tameside with key international, national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies to define the IA Framework in which the HSP will be assessed to ensure all the social, environmental and economic issues are fully considered and integrated within the HSP. The IA Scoping report cannot make requirements for the HSP. Therefore, this is a matter for the HSP and not the IA Scoping Report.

	Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, considering relevant information such as river basin management plans; and remediate and mitigate despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. For ground conditions and pollution should ensure that: 1. a site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination. This includes risks arising from natural hazards or former activities such as mining, and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation (as well as potential impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation). 2. after remediation, as a minimum, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990; and 3. adequate site investigation information, prepared by a competent person, is available to inform these assessments. Where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development rest with the developer and/or landowner.	The role of the Scoping Report is to provide a baseline situation of current and likely future social, economic and environmental characteristics of Tameside with key international, national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies to define the IA Framework in which the HSP will be assessed to ensure all the social, environmental and economic issues are fully considered and integrated within the HSP. The IA Scoping report cannot make requirements for the HSP. Therefore, this is a matter for the HSP and not the IA Scoping Report.
	Where a development site appears to have been the subject of past industrial activity which may pose a risk of pollution to controlled waters. We recommend that developers and the planning authority be mindful of and should: • Follow the risk management framework provided in Guidance on Land contamination risk management (LCRM) Land contamination risk management (LCRM) -	The role of the Scoping Report is to provide a baseline situation of current and likely future social, economic and environmental characteristics of Tameside with key international, national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies to define the IA Framework in which the HSP will be assessed to ensure all the social, environmental and economic issues are fully considered and integrated within the HSP. The IA Scoping report cannot make requirements for the HSP. Therefore, this is a matter for the HSP and not the IA Scoping Report.

	GOV.UK (www.gov.uk), when dealing with land affected by contamination • Refer to our Guiding principles for land contamination for the type of information that we require in order to assess risks to controlled waters from the site - the local authority can advise on risk to other receptors, such as human health • Consider using the National Quality Mark Scheme for Land Contamination Management which involves the use of competent persons to ensure that land contamination risks are appropriately managed • Refer to the contaminated land pages on gov.uk for more information • Refer to 'The Environment Agency's approach to groundwater protection'	