AtkinsRéalis

Volume 2, Chapter 13 – Human Health

Manchester City Council

October 2024

FORMER CENTRAL RETAIL PARK – THE PARK

AtkinsRéalis - Sensitive / Sensible

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This document has 27 pages including the cover.

Document history

Document title: Volume 2, Chapter 13 – Human Health

Document reference: Revision	Purpose description	Originated	Checked	Reviewed	Authorised	Date
1.0	For client comment	AV	PD	LR	DP	05/07/2024
1.1	Updated draft	AV	PD	LR	DP	26/07/2024

Client signoff

Client	Manchester City Council	**Client signature/date**
Project	Former Central Retail Park – The Park	
Job number	5224911	

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13. Human Health

13.1 Executive summary

In accordance with the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) LA 112, effects on health have been assessed during construction and up to year 15 of operation (future year scenario). After year 15 of operation, human health effects associated with routine maintenance operations are unlikely to be significant and are not considered further.

Effects during construction are predicted to be slight adverse and not significant. These included those associated with temporary disruption to access at Cotton Field Park and negligible to minor changes in environmental conditions such as air quality and noise and vibration. However, embedded mitigation and best practice measures, as outlined in the Draft CMP (Volume 3, Appendix 3.1) will further minimise these effects and ensure they are not significant for all groups of people.

The assessment found that the operational phase of the Proposed Development will create beneficial effects including:

- Improved townscape amenity by changing the appearance of the Site;
- Increased green space, open space, recreation, and leisure-time activities; and
- Improved accessibility to walking and cycling routes, supporting human health.

This will result in a slight beneficial, not significant residual effect to local residents, users of educational facilities and workers of commercial businesses.

Full details of the anticipated effects associated with Human Health are provided in Section 13.8 of this chapter.

13.2 Introduction

This chapter of the ES assesses the likely effects of the Proposed Development on Human Health. The chapter also describes the assessment methodology, the existing baseline conditions, potential impacts, assessment of effects; the mitigation measures required to prevent, reduce or offset any significant adverse effects and the likely residual effects after these measures have been employed.

The Scoping Report identified the receptors present in and around the Site, as well as the potential impacts of the Proposed Development upon these. It acknowledged that a small proportion of the Site is used, unlawfully, by a community of skateboarders who advertise their activities through social media under the name of 'Gooseside'. This group has periodically formed a skatepark for use by different age groups within the Site, gaining access through breaches in the security fences; and both skateboarders and cyclists have been observed using the skatepark. The 'Gooseside' group has previously hosted skating events/competitions, with the last documented competition in August 2023. The user group has stated that materials required to construct the skateboarding ramps have been funded from crowdfunding (2022)[1] and from the proceeds of the skating community, such as from selling merchandise at local skate shops (2024). Online listings of skating provision suggest that the skatepark has relatively high usage, with up to 100 people using the facility on weekends, and several hundreds of people accessing the skatepark overall[2] ; however, the accuracy of these figures is not assured.

The facility does not have formal consent to operate on the Site, and the skate ramps and other features have been cleared on a number of occasions as part of actions undertaken to re-secure the boundaries. On the basis that this is not a formal provision and that Gooseside and its members/users have no rights to enter or occupy the Site, the group is considered a 'low' sensitivity receptor.

The Site of the Proposed Development will largely be cleared during the Phase 1 development which will include most of the informal skate park. The remainder of the clearance will therefore be a minor impact. It is acknowledged that the Gooseside DIY Skate Park is currently occupying part of the Site. The magnitude of impact would be 'low (as the site is largely cleared during the Phase 1 development), it is considered that this loss would result in a minor adverse and not significant effect and has not been assessed further within this chapter.

13.3 Competent expert evidence

This Human Health Assessment has been undertaken and reviewed by:

- An Environmental Consultant who holds professional membership including Practitioner Membership of the Institute of Environmental Assessment and Management (PIEMA). They have both undergraduate and postgraduate degrees within the field and over two years of experience in EIA.
- An Associate Director who is chartered with IEMA (MIEMA). They have nearly 20 years of knowledge and experience in environmental assessments and have used their knowledge and professional judgement to undertake a technical review of this assessment.

13.4 Relevant legislation and guidance

National planning policy

National Planning Policy Framework, (NPPF) (2023)[3]

The NPPF highlights that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development (Paragraph 8). Relevant sections of the NPPF are:

- Section 8 sets out core planning principles of the NPPF to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places by promoting social interaction and supporting healthy lifestyles. This also includes addressing identified local health and well-being needs through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure.
- Section 8 also sets out core principles to support access to high-quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity. Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and National Trails to support human health.
- Paragraphs 85 and 112 encourage development that provides opportunities for sustainable transport, particularly by giving priority to pedestrian and cycle movements.

The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017[4]

These regulations aim to ensure that the potential environmental effects of proposed developments are thoroughly considered before planning permission is granted. The term "human being" used in previous iterations of the regulations has been replaced by "population and human health," reflecting a broader focus on health impacts. These regulations emphasize a holistic approach, considering not only the physical environment but also the well-being of human health.

[1] Gooseside.diy. 2024. Available at: Goose-Side u heard ! (@gooseside.diy) • Instagram photos and videos [Accessed: 07.08.2024]

[2] Reddit. 2022. Places to Skate – Manchester. Available at: Places to skate? (Adult beginner) : r/manchester (reddit.com) [Accessed: 07.08.2024]

[3] National Planning Policy Framework - Guidance - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

[4] The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (legislation.gov.uk)

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (2022)[5]

Paragraph 003 of the Healthy and Safe Communities PPG defines a healthy place as one which supports and promotes healthy behaviours and environments and a reduction in health inequalities for people of all ages.

Health and Social Care Act 2012[6]

Impacts from developments have the potential to affect the physical and mental health or social wellbeing of the local population, which can have impacts on public health, and health and social care provision. At the local level, this Act gives local authorities the responsibility for improving the health of their local populations.

Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000[7]

Part 2 of the Act requires local authorities to review and publish plans for improving rights of way in their areas, taking into account the needs of the public including disabled people.

Equality Act 2010

The Act requires decision making to have due regard to the need to remove discrimination and support equality of opportunity for a range of 'protected characteristic' groups.

Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)

The PHOF is a valuable resource that examines indicators related to public health trends in England. It helps health and care professionals, as well as the public, understand key aspects of health and well-being. The PHOF aims to achieve two high-level outcomes such as increased healthy life expectancy and reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities.

Public Health England (PHE) Strategy 2020 to 2025 (2019)[8]

Safety, prevention of ill health, narrowing the health gap and supporting a strong economy are key threads in the PHE Strategy.

Fair Society, Healthy Lives (the Marmot Review) 2010 and Health Equity in England (the Marmot Review 10 Years On) 2020[9]

The Marmot Review, also known as Fair Society, Healthy Lives, highlighted the scale of health inequalities in England and six proposed evidence-based strategies for reducing them:

- Give every child the best start in life.
- Enable all children, young people, and adults to maximize their capabilities and have control over their lives.
- Create fair employment and good work for all.
- Ensure a healthy standard of living for all.
- Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities.
- Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention.

In February 2020, a follow-up report titled "Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On" assessed progress in addressing health inequalities and proposed recommendations for future action. The focus remains on social determinants of health and the need for policy changes to achieve health equity.

Sustainable Communities Act 2007[10]

This act aims to promote the sustainability of local communities and encourages the improvement of the economic, social, or environmental well-being of local authorities' areas. The Act allows local authorities to propose measures that contribute to community sustainability, including requests for transferring functions between entities.

Regional planning policy

Manchester's Core Strategy 2012–2027[11]

This crucial document in the Manchester Local Plan outlines long-term strategic policies for the city's development. The strategy was updated in March 2024 after the adoption of the Places for Everyone joint development plan. It serves as a framework for assessing planning applications.

Unitary Development Plan for the City of Manchester (the UDP) (1995)[12]

The UDP for the City of Manchester serves as a statutory document that outlines guidelines for all development in Manchester and provides a framework for making decisions about planning applications. Although the Core Strategy, adopted on July 11, 2012, has replaced significant elements of the UDP, some UDP policies remain extant.

Former Central Retail Park Strategic Regeneration Framework (March 2023)[13]

The revised SRF aims to create a highly sustainable, commercially-led neighbourhood with leisure uses. It emphasizes improved connectivity, increased green space, and biodiversity. The framework aligns with the city's active travel aspirations, providing safe walking and cycling routes for visitors and residents. The FCRP will offer job, skills, and leisure opportunities for all local residents. The development prioritizes accessible public spaces for well-being. The proposals contribute to job creation, diversifying the economy in the area.

Putting health at the heart of Greater Manchester: Improving health and care in Greater Manchester 2023–2028[14]

This strategy aims to empower local communities, fostering resilience and social connections. They focus on helping people find and maintain good work, recognizing the impact of employment on health. The strategy emphasizes restoring essential NHS and care services. The preventive measures include helping people stay well and detecting illnesses earlier. The strategy aims to support the Workforce and Carers by recognizing the critical role of healthcare professionals and caregivers and ensuring long-term viability of health and care services. The GM ICP's vision is to create a place where everyone can live a good life, from childhood to old age, within a greener, fairer, and more prosperous city-region. This strategy builds upon their previous work and addresses the challenges posed by the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, spending cuts, and cost of living pressures,

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[5] Planning practice guidance - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
[6] Health and Social Care Act 2012 (legislation.gov.uk)
[7] Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (legislation.gov.uk)
[8] PHE Strategy 2020 to 2025 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
[9] Fair Society Healthy Lives (The Marmot Review) - IHE (instituteofhealthequity.org)
[10] Sustainable Communities Act 2007 (legislation.gov.uk)
[11] Core Strategy 2012-2027 | Core Strategy 2012-2027 | Manchester City Council. Manchester's Local Development Framework. Core Strategy Development Plan Document.
[12] About the Unitary Development Plan | Unitary Development Plan (UDP) | Manchester City Council
[13] Former Central Retail Park framework | Manchester City Council
[14] Greater Manchester Integrated Care Partnership. 2023. Improving health and care in Greater Manchester 2023–2028. Available at: gm-icp-strategy-190423.pdf (gmintegratedcare.org.uk)

Manchester Work and Skills Strategy 2022–2027[15]

This strategy outlines how the city will leverage learning and employment to achieve its vision of becoming a more highly skilled city. It also aims to create a more inclusive and low-carbon economy, connecting more residents to the city's success. The strategy aims to recover from the impacts of COVID-19 and to drive improvements in residents' lives, grow businesses, thereby achieving wider goals of inclusivity, prosperity, and zero-carbon initiatives.

Greater Manchester Strategy 2021–2031 – good lives for all[16]

This strategy aims to create "good lives for all" in the region as per the key points below:

- Vision: Greater Manchester aspires to be a place where everyone can live a good life, from childhood to old age. This includes improved well-being, better homes, jobs, and transportation.
- Triple Lens Approach: The strategy focuses on three themes: greener, fairer, and more prosperous. Activities align with these principles to benefit people, places, and the planet.
- Carbon Neutrality: Greater Manchester aims to become a carbon-neutral city-region by 2038. This involves limiting carbon emissions and offsetting any remaining emissions to achieve balance.
- Inclusivity and Innovation: The strategy emphasizes inclusivity, innovation, and forward thinking. It aims to create a fairer, greener, and more prosperous city region.
- Health and Well-being: The goal is to improve well-being for the 2.8 million residents of Greater Manchester through better health, education, and housing.
- Levelling Up: Despite desirable aspects, Greater Manchester faces challenges such as employment rates, healthy life expectancy, and air quality. The strategy aims to address these inequalities.

Manchester Locality Plan – Our Healthier Manchester - 2021 Refresh[17]

This plan aims to improve health outcomes for the people of Manchester and focuses on delivering new models of care, reducing health inequalities, and enabling better management of health conditions. The plan aims to achieve several key improvements across Greater Manchester, including fewer low birth-weight babies, fewer children living in poverty, fewer early deaths from heart disease, fewer cases of cancer, and fewer people with respiratory disease.

Ancoats, Bradford and Clayton Integrated Neighbourhood Team Plan 2021–2022[18]

This plan promotes partnership with local people by delivering and designing services in collaboration with the community. This plan aims to maximize COVID Vaccination Uptake by ensuring widespread vaccination and strengthen digital inclusion by improving access to devices and resources. The Healthy Weight Strategy addresses the obesity in communities in partnership with service providers and Strengths-Based Approach focuses on community assets and collaborative work. This plan also supports local people by expanding Skills and Training Opportunities.

Manchester's Climate Change Action Plan 2020–2025[19]

This plan outlines the city's commitments to addressing climate change over the next five years. It aims to reduce the Council's direct emissions by at least 50% by 2025 and influence the city to do the same. The plan aims to improve the health and wellbeing of everyone in Manchester thereby emphasizing sustainability, equity, and resilience in the face of climate change.

Manchester's Children and Young People's Plan 2020–2024[20]

The Plan aims to build a safe, happy, healthy, and successful future for children and young people in the city. The plan focuses on ensuring safe and supportive families and promote literacy, education and employment. The plan emphasizes maximizing the physical and mental health of all children and young people, enabling them to lead healthy, active lives and overcome emotional and behavioural challenges.

Manchester Family Poverty Strategy 2017–2022[21]

The Strategy aims to reduce child poverty in the city. It focuses on supporting young people to be more resilient and take advantage of economic opportunities. The strategy emphasizes three themes with ten priorities, including physical and mental health.

Manchester Population Health Plan (2018–2027)[22]

The Plan outlines a vision for improved health and well-being in Manchester. The plan covers key factors such as stopping smoking, promoting breastfeeding, healthy eating, vaccinations, and addressing the impact of housing, poverty, parental behaviour, and learning support.

Manchester: a great place to grow older 2017–2021[23]

The strategy sets out the vision and priorities for Manchester to become an age-friendly city. It emphasizes the rights for older citizens such as dignity and respect, independence, access to information, advice, and guidance, healthy living, influence over decisions affecting their lives, safety and security engagement.

The program has consistently pushed boundaries, gaining recognition on both national and international scales. It fosters partnerships across sectors and actively involves older people in decision-making. The three strategic priorities outlined in the strategy guide Manchester's journey toward sustaining its status as a leading age-friendly city and making it an even better place to grow older.

Eastlands Regeneration Framework – 2019 update [24]

The Framework is a planning document developed by the Manchester City Council to guide development and regeneration in the Eastlands area. The framework aims to provide a strategic vision for the regeneration of Eastlands, including the Etihad Campus and surrounding areas.

Ancoats and New Islington Neighbourhood Development Framework (NDF) 201625

The NDF aims to guide the growth and regeneration of the Ancoats and New Islington area. Its purpose was to provide development objectives for this key location on the northeastern edge of the City Centre, in line with adopted planning policy.

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[15] Manchester Work & Skills Strategy | Manchester Work & Skills Strategy | Manchester City Council
[16] gmca_gm-strategy_our-plan_summary_11-01-22.pdf (aboutgreatermanchester.com)

[17] PowerPoint Presentation (manchester.gov.uk)
[18] Ancoats, Bradford and Clayton POAP (manchesterlco.org)
[19] Final MCC Climate Change Action Plan 2020–25.pdf (manchester.gov.uk)

[20] Children and young people's plan | Manchester City Council
[21] Family Poverty Strategy implementation update.pdf (manchester.gov.uk)
[22] Manchester Population Health Plan (2018–2027) - Summary Version | Manchester City Council
[23] Manchester: A Great Place to Grow Older 2017–2020 | Manchester City Council
[24] Eastlands regeneration framework - 2019 update | Manchester City Council
[25] Ancoats and New Islington | Manchester City Council

Places for Everyone Joint Development Plan[26]

The Places for Everyone (PfE) plan provides objectives and guidance policies to help create inclusive and sustainable economic growth across nine boroughs. It reinforces the ambition to bring forward development on brownfield land and provide greater protection of environmental assets whilst also supporting wider strategies around clean air, walking and cycling and underpins the ambition to be a carbon neutral city region by 2038. Specifically, the health policy (JP-P5) outlines how a new development should support healthy lifestyles, positively contribute to health and wellbeing and be supported by a health impact assessment.

13.5 Assessment method

Study Area

The study area comprises a core and wider study area as follows:

- The core study area extends within 250 m from the Site. This core study area is the area likely to capture the key sensitive physical and human health receptors that have the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development.
- A wider study area has been used to define the characteristics and sensitivity of local communities and the context within which the local economy operates. This also encompasses the study area used by the other assessment chapters where they contribute to the human health assessment. The wider study area is used to define human health and health inequalities in the area within which the local and regional National Health Service (NHS) organisations operate.

The Site falls within the Manchester City Boundary and 'East Manchester Regeneration Area', separated from the Manchester regeneration area by the Inner Relief Road (Great Ancoats Street). The human health study area falls within both East Manchester and the north-eastern fringe of Manchester city centre.

Determining the baseline

The baseline literature and data for the human health assessment are used for two key purposes – firstly, to identify relevant wider determinants of health and receptors within the human health study area, including the presence of any vulnerable groups that would be more vulnerable or susceptible to impacts arising from the Proposed Development; and secondly, to inform the assignment of sensitivity category for each receptor, using the indicative criteria within the IEMA guidance published in November 2022.

The human health baseline requires data to underpin judgements of the sensitivity of receptors, which encompasses the following:

- Deprivation,
- Resource sharing (e.g. assets supporting human health),
- Existing inequalities (e.g. comparing local and national life expectancy),
- Outlook (e.g. considering responses received through consultation and engagement – this will be added at the next stage of the EIA process),
- Life stage, health status and daily activities (based on published data), and
- Capacity of populations to adapt (a professional judgement based on an evaluation of the above, which will be added at the next stage of the EIA process).

[26] https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/media/9578/places-for-everyone-joint-development-plan-document.pdf

The general health profile is informed by demographic profile, demographic trends, socio-economics, deprivation, health and wellbeing characteristics, and general characteristics of the natural and built environment.

The human health assessment considers three types of receptors:

- The general or wider population comprising:
  - Workers and contractors constructing and operating the Proposed Development
  - Workers at nearby local businesses
  - Residents
  - Operators and users of community land and facilities
  - Owners and users of commercial premises
  - Users of Public Right of Way(PRoW) and the National Cycle Network, open space, recreation, and leisure facilities
  - Public transport users
  - Future users of the Proposed Development
- Vulnerable groups identified within the general population including:
  - Families with children and adolescents (e.g., pregnant women, babies, children, and adolescents)
  - People who are physically or mentally disadvantaged (e.g., elderly people, people with physical and/or disabilities, people with other health problems or impairments)
  - People of certain ethnicity and/or gender
  - People who are materially disadvantaged (e.g., people on low income, people without access to a car, unemployed people)
- Physical receptors comprising:
  - Residential properties
  - Local businesses and other commercial interests

Wider health determinants are a diverse range of social, economic, and environmental factors which influence people's mental and physical health, and social wellbeing. The human health assessment considers several environmental, social, and economic aspects relevant to the Proposed Development. By using and adapting the 'Determinants of Health model', the following wider health determinants have been included for assessment:

- Natural environment – air pollution, soil and water pollution, landscape
- Activities – housing
- Lifestyle – noise pollution and vibration

Any assessment of receptors and effects relating to the local economy are captured within the socio-economics assessment (Volume 2, Chapter 19).

Impact assessment

The sensitivity of the physical and human receptors depends on whether the receptors are well-placed to deal with any changes to their health determinants. Table 13-1 sets out the criteria used to determine receptor sensitivity.

Table 13-1 - Criteria for estimating the sensitivity of a human health receptor

Receptor sensitivity	Definition	
	Physical receptor	**Human receptor**
High	Physical receptor is of high importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential substitution/replacement High vulnerability to change, little ability to absorb change for the following (or similar) reasons:- Resource is frequently used No reasonable alternative facilities, access routes or opportunities available	Health receptor is likely to be directly affected Receptor is well placed to take advantage of beneficial impacts, and/or is not well placed to deal with any adverse impacts
Medium	Physical receptors are of medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, and limited potential for substitution/ replacement Medium vulnerability to change, limited ability to absorb change for the following(or similar) reasons:- Resource is semi-frequently used Limited range of reasonable alternative facilities, access routes, or opportunities available	Health receptor is likely to be indirectly affected Average ability to maximise beneficial impacts or cope with adverse impacts
Low	Physical receptor is of low or medium importance and rarity, local scale, and considerable potential for substitution /replacement Low vulnerability to change, can easily absorb changes due to the following (or similar) reasons:- Resource is infrequently used Reasonable alternative facilities, access routes or opportunities available	Health receptor is unlikely to be affected Receptor is not well placed to take advantage of beneficial impacts, and/or is well placed to deal with any adverse impacts

The magnitude of impact has been assessed according to the criteria set out in Table 13-2.

Table 13-2 - Criteria for assessing potential magnitude of impact.

Receptor sensitivity	Definition	
	Physical receptor	**Human receptor**
Major	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features, or elements.	Permanent impact to the health determinant; impact affecting large number of people; impact affects sensitive population groups.
Moderate	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features, or elements.	Longer-term impact to the health determinant; impact affecting moderate to large number of people; impact affects some sensitive population groups.
Minor	Some measurable change in attributes, quality, or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to one (maybe more) key characteristics, features, or elements.	Short-term impact to the health determinant; impact affecting low to moderate number of people; impact affects few sensitive population groups.
Negligible	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features, or elements.	Slight or non-perceptible impact to the health determinant or to sensitive groups.
No change	No loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features, or elements; no observable effects in either direction.	No impact to the health determinant or to sensitive groups.

The effects to human health from the Proposed Development are a function of the impact **m**agnitude and receptor sensitivity as shown in Table 13**-3**. Significant effects are those assessed as moderate or major. Minor or neutral effects are not significant.

Table 13-3 - Significance of effect

Receptor Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact				
	Major	**Moderate**	**Minor**	**Negligible**	**No change**
High	Major	Major or Moderate	Moderate or Minor	Minor	Neutral
Medium	Major or Moderate	Moderate	Minor	Minor or Neutral	Neutral
Low	Moderate or Minor	Minor	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Minor	Minor or Neutral	Neutra	Neutral	Neutral

13.6 Baseline conditions

Desk Study

The latest Census was carried out in 2021 and this data has been used to develop the baseline profiles for the wards, supplemented with information and data from recently published health and wellbeing plans and strategies, where applicable. A high-level review undertaken for Scoping identifies the following key health characteristics for the study area. The following sections provide overviews of the baseline for each category of key health characteristics within the study area.

There is only one Local Authority of relevance to the Proposed Development – MCC. The wards that form the human health study area comprise Ancoats and Beswick ward, within which the Proposed Development is located, and Piccadilly ward, whose boundary commences immediately to the south of the Proposed Development, on the opposite side of the Inner Relief Road (Great Ancoats Street).

Ancoats and Beswick ward

Ancoats and Beswick ward (Figure 13-1 below) covers an area extending from the eastern fringe of Manchester city centre westwards towards Ancoats, eastwards through Beswick towards Openshaw, and north eastwards towards Miles Platting. At the Census 2021, the population was 14,822.

The ward is densely populated and includes a mix of uses, including traditional older housing estates and new, mainly high-rise developments, commercial uses, greenspaces, and canals, and further afield, the large Etihad Campus - a key focus for football and other sports and regeneration in this eastern part of the city.

Ancoats and Beswick ward has a deficit of essential services to support the residential population.

Piccadilly ward

Piccadilly ward (Figure 13-1 below) comprises the eastern half of Manchester city centre, which principally includes NOMA, the Northern Quarter, and Piccadilly. At the Census 2021, the population was 11,663. Notably, the ward has an extremely low percentage of population both under the age of 16 and over the age of 65.

As a city centre ward, it is densely populated, and this population is increasing, and comprises a mix of uses, including commercial, residential, and industrial. It also contains important hubs within the multi-modal transport network, including Metrolink, which provides services to the study area, and Manchester Piccadilly railway station.

Piccadilly ward also has a deficit of essential services to support the residential population.

The following sections, along with Figure 13-1, provides context as to the conditions of existing health receptors within each ward.

384000

385000

386000

399000

398000

N

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- Site Boundary
- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- 1km Site Buffer
- Open Green Space
- Educational Facility
- Cultural Facility
- Religious Building
- Sports Facility

Electoral Ward

- Ancoats & Beswick
- Piccadilly

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Client
Manchester City Council

Project
Former Central Retail Park: The Park

Title
Ward Level Health Profiles

Sheet Size	Original Scale	Designed / Drawn	Checked	Authorised
A3	1:9,000	BT Date 30/07/24	RS Date 30/07/24	LR Date 30/07/24

Drawing Number
Figure 13-1

Rev
03

Private property and housing

The Proposed Development is situated in Ancoats, on the north-eastern fringe of Manchester city centre, within a mixed use area that is predominantly commercial and residential in nature. High-density residential accommodation dominates the surrounding area. A summary of these receptors is provided in Table 13-4 below.

Community land and human health assets

There are several community and human health assets within 250 m of the Proposed Development, including services that support human health such as New Islington Medical Practice, Urban Village Medical Practice and Co-op Academy New Islington; Cotton Field Park; a mix of greenspaces, open spaces, and several private gyms.

There are no known places of worship within 250 m of the Site. The study area falls within the catchment area of several secondary schools located in the wider area, with the closest being: East Manchester Academy, Dean Trust Ardwick, Eden Girls Leadership Academy and Eden Boys Leadership Academy.

There are also several charities, specialist support and outreach centres in the human health study area that provide valuable support to vulnerable groups. A summary of all relevant community land and human health receptors is provided in Table 13-5 below.

Development land and businesses

There is a range of local businesses within the study area, encompassing retail, entertainment, hospitality, warehouse/wholesale, and office-based business, amongst others. A summary of these receptors is provided in Table 13-6 below.

Walking and cycling

There are no Public Rights of Way (PROW) crossing the existing Site. There are two promoted long-distance trails within the study area: Medlock Valley Way and Rochdale Canal Towpath which follow the course of the River Medlock and the Rochdale Canal, respectively. A section of the National Cycle Network Route 66 runs along the Rochdale Canal Towpath. There are no bridleways within the study area. A summary of these receptors is provided in Table 13-7 below and Figure 13-2 provides an overview of the walking and cycle receptors in proximity of the Site.

Table 13-4 – Private property and housing baseline.

Receptor	Approximate distance from the Site	Description
Residential apartment blocks fronting New Islington Marina Promenade includes approximately 302 apartments (Union Street), 40 apartments (Mansion House), 43 terraces (behind Mansion House), 201 apartments (Weavers Quay), 14 terraces on Coppersmith Road (excluding developed terraces under application ref. 122598/FO/2019).	74 m northeast	There are over 600 residential dwellings located between New Islington Marina, Union Street, New Islington and Weybridge Roads (excluding residential dwellings in construction under application 122598/FO/2019 which is considered as a separate receptor within this Table). These residential dwellings are predominately newly developed apartment blocks and terrace housing built within the last 10 years, with the exception of 14 terraces on Coppersmith Road.
Residential and visitor moorings at Islington Marina	44 m north	Islington Marina provides 33 residential and 7 visitor moorings.
Residential apartments between Redhill Street and Jersey Street includes approximately 124 apartments (Murray Hill complex), 136 apartments (66 Jersey Street), New Little Mill (68 apartments), 283 units (between Jersey Street and Henry Street) and MM2 apartments (approx. 100 units).	206 m northwest	There are over 700 residential dwellings located between Redhill Street and Jersey Street. These residential dwellings are located within new build apartment blocks and renovated mill buildings (Royal Mills).
Residential apartments above commercial units, Ancoats.	215 m west	There are residential apartments/flats above commercial units within the Ancoats area, including buildings surrounding Cutting Room Square.
Residential apartments on Old Mill Street, between the Inner Relief Road (Great Ancoats Street) and Weybridge Road includes 12 townhouses and 345 apartments (Oxygen Manchester and Alliance City Living) 200 flats (Islington Wharf Apartment Buildings), 101 apartments (Lockgate Mews) and 169 apartments and 3 residential dwellings (Lampwick Quay).	50 m south	There are over 830 residential dwellings along Old Mill Street, between the Inner Relief Road (Great Ancoats Street) and Weybridge Road. These are predominately newly developed apartment blocks.
135675/FO/2022: Erection of two residential apartment buildings (Use Class C3) comprising Block 1 -part 9, part 10 (plus roof level amenity block) and Block 2- 12 storey building (comprising of 261 dwellings in total) above basement levels with ground floor commercial units (Use Class E (excluding E (b))	238 m west	Approved in June 2023 and construction recently commenced, this application is on an unallocated site on a car park at Traffic Street, approximately 165m west of the Site. Development of this site will represent a change of use and deliver 261 new dwellings.
122598/FO/2019: Full application for the erection of a residential development comprising 34 no. 3 storey dwellinghouses, 2 no. 6 storey apartment blocks comprising 60 no. apartments with commercial space at the ground floor	93 m northeast	Approved in March 2020 and with construction advanced, this application is on an unallocated site between Lockyard Lane, Coppersmith Road and Islington Marina. Development of this site represents a change of use and deliver 94 new dwellings (34 houses and 60 apartments).
130356/FO/2021: Creation of 39 residential apartments (Use Class C3a) within retained and refurbished facades of the former Ancoats Dispensary Building	211 m east	Approved in May 2021 and currently under construction, this application relates to the Ancoats Dispensary Building on Upper Kirby Street. Development of this site will represent a change of use and deliver 39 new dwellings.
126669/FO/2020 Erection of a Part 16/ Part 11 storey building to form 106 no. apartments (C3 Use Class) together with ground floor commercial uses (Use Class A1, A2 A3 and/or B1),	32 m southeast	Approved in August 2020 and currently under construction, this application is on an unallocated site at the Old Mill Street/Great Ancoats Street/Store Street junction. Development of this site will represent a change of use and deliver 106 new dwellings.
130354/FO/2021 Erection of an 8-storey building to form 118 residential apartments	250 m east	Approved in July 2021 and with construction recently commenced, this application relates to the Ancoats Dispensary Building on Upper Kirby Street. Development of this site will represent a change of use and deliver 118 new dwellings.
132489/FO/2021 135938/NMC/2023 Erection of a part-33, part-11, part 9 part 7 storey residential building above semi-basement level, with associated residents' amenity space including gym (Use Class C3) (comprising 477 dwellings), commercial space (Use Class E)	213 m west	Approved in October 2022 and currently under construction, this application relates to Port Street car park, an unallocated site. Development of the site will represent a change of use and deliver 477 dwellings (apartments).
132574/FO/2021 Erection of 4 no. part 4, part 5 storey, three-bedroom townhouses	214 m south	Approved in July 2022 and is yet to be implemented. This application is on an unallocated site on Ducie Street. Development of the site would represent a change of use and deliver 4 new dwellings (townhouses).

Table 13-5 – Community land and assets land use baseline.

Receptor	Distance from the Site	Description
Co-op Academy New Islington	Adjacent	Co-op Academy New Islington (previously known as New Islington Free School) is a primary school which caters for pupils aged 4 to 11, located on the northern boundary of the Site, and separated by a private road which provides vehicular access to the school. Information taken from the school's website indicates there are 353 pupils at the school, which has capacity for 420. Over three-quarters of the pupils in the last Ofsted Report (2015) were from ethnic minority backgrounds[27]. The school's indicator of deprivation places it within the 20% of areas of highest deprivation in the country. The receptor is used frequently (daily during term-time) and by less than 50% of the community.
New Islington Medical Practice (Ancoats Primary Care Centre), Urban Village Medical Practice and Pharmacy	50 m east	The New Islington Medical Practice and Urban Village Medical Practice are NHS General Practice (GP) surgeries, located to the north east of the Site on the corner of Old Mill Street. The surgeries form part of the city centre & Ancoats Primary Care Network (PNC) alongside the City Health Medical Practice, collectively caring for a total population of around 35,000 people. PNC services include extended access GP services (evenings and weekends), a care home team, extended hours Primary Care, pharmacy team, and a first contact physio for musculoskeletal complaints without going to the GP. The New Islington Medical Practice has eight doctors, two nurses, three mental health nurses, two clinical pharmacists and a remote physiotherapist. It also includes the only Infant Feedings and Tongue-Tie Specialists (INFANTTS) Clinic in Manchester. This receptor is likely to be used reasonably frequently (weekly/ monthly) by some users and by less than 50% of the community. There are a small number of alternative GP surgeries available within Manchester city centre and no known alternatives to the INFANTTS clinic.
This Ancoats Dental Practice (Revive Dental Care)	50 m east	Ancoats Dental Practice is located on the first floor of the Ancoats Primary Care Centre. It offers private and NHS dental care. This receptor is accessible, likely to be used infrequently and used by 50% of the community, with alternatives located within the city centre.
Hallé St Peter's	276 m northwest	Hallé St Peter's provides a home for the Hallé's (Manchester's symphony orchestra) rehearsals and recording, choirs and Youth Orchestra as well educational workshops and small performances. The Hallé offers a range of opportunities for children and young people to engage with music-making on a weekly basis, creative projects for schools with school children from early years to secondary school, including Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND), as well as opportunities for adults. Hallé St Peter's is also available for hire for events such as weddings, parties, conferences, and receptions. This receptor is generally likely to be used weekly by users who perform, rehearse, and participate in workshops, and by less than 50% of the local community. The receptor is accessible by study area, however the Inner Relief Road (Great Ancoats Street) and the canal may create some level of severance between the site and the catchment. The Hallé at St Michael's offers a second space in Ancoats for rehearsals and workshops, approximately 80m northwest of the Hallé at St. Peters.
PureGym Manchester	120 m west	This is a private gym facility at the Urban Exchange retail park. The Inner Relief Road (Great Ancoats Street) is likely to create severance between the site and potential catchment area (Ancoats) albeit there are some crossing provisions. It is anticipated this receptor is likely to be used frequently (daily and weekly) by most users and used by less than 50% of the community. There are alternative gyms within the local community.
Cotton Field Park	Within	Cotton Field Park is a green space and eco -park at the heart of New Islington, located immediately to the north of the Site, consisting of a series of urban green spaces sitting within the New Islington Marina. The park consists of a body of water, a 3-metre-wide boardwalk that forms the main pedestrian route and several distinctive islands. The Inner Relief Road (Great Ancoats Street) and Old Mills Road may create some level of severance albeit there are several crossing points. The receptor is likely to be used frequently (daily) and used by at least 50% of the community, given the locality and density of development surrounding the park. There are alternative greenspaces and parks east of the Site.
New Islington Marina	Adjacent	New Islington Marina is located adjacent to the Cotton Field Park. The receptor is accessible, is likely to be used frequently (daily) and used by at least 50% of the community, given its nature and locality, density of development surrounding the Marina and residential moorings. There are no alternatives to the Marina.
Cutting Room Square	289 m northwest	Cutting Room Square is a public square in the heart of Ancoats which features art installations and outdoor seating. The receptor is accessible, likely to be used frequently (daily) and by less than 50% of the community. There are no similar alternatives to this square for outdoor seating within Ancoats and Islington.
New Islington Green	150 m southeast	New Islington Green is an area of green space, approximately 250m southeast of the Site. The receptor is likely to be used frequently (daily) by less than 50% of the community. There are alternative green spaces and parks east of New Islington Green. There is a proposed development with planning permission (128191/FO/2020) for the erection of five office buildings and new public realm on this site.

[27] Ofsted.2015. New Islington Free School Report. Available at: Co-Op Academy New Islington - Open - Find an Inspection Report - Ofsted

Receptor	Distance from the Site	Description
135662/FO/2022 Erection of a 20 storey building to create a 154 bedroom hotel (Class C1) above 2 basement levels with ancillary café / bar / restaurant and gym	31 m south	Approved in June 2023 and is yet to be constructed. this proposed development includes a private gym facility which will likely be mainly used by hotel staff and guests only and by less than 50% of the community. There will be no severance of access for users and there are alternative gyms in the local area.
132489/FO/2021 Erection of a part-33, part-11, part 9 part 7 storey residential building above semi-basement level, with associated residents' amenity space including gym (Use Class C3) (comprising 481 dwellings), commercial space (Use Class E)	213m west	Approved in October 2022 and is yet to be constructed. this proposed development includes a private gym facility. The gym will be accessible, anticipated to be used frequently (daily and weekly) by most users and by less than 50% of the community. There are alternative gyms within the local community.

Table 13-6 – Receptors – Development land and businesses land use baseline.

Receptor	Distance from the Proposed Development	Description
Urban Exchange	65 west	A number of businesses are located at the Urban Exchange, a retail outlet located opposite the Site on Great Ancoats Street, with 189 car parking spaces and within an approximate 5-minute walk from Piccadilly Railway Station. Current retail occupiers include Aldi, GO Outdoors, M&S Outlet and PureGym.
Residence Inn Manchester	54 m southwest	The Residence Inn Manchester is located opposite the Site, off Great Ancoats Street, on Lomax Street.
Great Ancoats Street	Adjacent to the southern boundary of the Site	There are clusters of other businesses located along Great Ancoats Street. Businesses adjacent to Great Ancoats Street, between Ducie Street and Laystall Street and opposite the Site include independent furniture stores (Timothy Oulton and Stocktons), John K Dale locksmiths and outdoor car parks.
Ancoats Food and Drink hotspot	289 m northwest (Cutting Room Square)	There is a cluster of independent businesses approximately 289m northwest of the Site, predominately restaurants along streets in proximity to Cutting Room Square, such as Henry Street, Murray Street and Jersey Street.
New Islington Marina	Adjacent to the north of the Site	There are at least four businesses (small restaurants/bars) adjacent to New Islington Marina.
Poland Street	294 m north	There are a number of businesses located within 250m to the north, in warehouses surrounding Poland Street, such as City Court Trading Estate, D.M. Miller Ltd, Powells Tea and Coffee Merchants, Wholesale Budget Flooring, Clarke Gough contractor, Ancoats Food Factory, House of Ethnic Foods Ltd and a Recycling Centre.
Diecast	105 m southwest	Diecast is a temporary multi-purpose event space located between Store Street and Ducie Street. The venue includes a night market, brewery, restaurants, and festival stage for music focused events, with 5,000 capacity. It also hosts a beer garden, creative hub, recording studio and dance studio.
135675/FO/2022: Erection of two residential apartment buildings (comprising of 261 dwellings in total) above basement levels with ground floor commercial units (Use Class E (excluding E (b)).	238 m west	Approved in June 2023 and is yet to be constructed. This application is on an unallocated site on a car park at Traffic Street. The proposed development includes 185 sqm of Class E commercial units (exact use unknown).
122598/FO/2019: Erection of a residential development comprising 34 no. 3 storey dwellinghouses, 2 no. 6 storey apartment blocks comprising 60 no. apartments with commercial space (Use Classes A1, A2, A3, A4, B1 and D1) at the ground floor.	93 m northeast	Approved in March 2020 and currently in construction. This application is on an unallocated site between Lockyard Lane, Coppersmith Road and Islington Marina. The proposed development includes 504 sqm for new commercial uses (Use Classes A1, A2, A3, A4, B1 and D1), (exact use unknown).

Receptor	Distance from the Proposed Development	Description
126669/FO/2020 Erection of a Part 16/ Part 11 storey building to form 106 no. apartments (C3 Use Class) together with ground floor commercial uses (Use Class A1, A2 A3 and/or B1),	30 m southeast	Approved in August 2020 and currently in construction. This application is on an unallocated site at the Old Mill Street/Great Ancoats Street/Store Street junction. The proposed development includes 163 sqm for new commercial uses (Use Class A1, A2 A3 and/or B1), (exact use unknown).
132489/FO/2021 Erection of a part-33, part-11, part 9 part 7 storey residential building above semi-basement level, with associated residents' amenity space including gym (Use Class C3) (comprising 481 dwellings), commercial space (Use Class E)	213 m west	Approved in January 2022 and is yet to be constructed. This application relates to Port Street car park, an unallocated site. The proposed development includes 595 sqm for new commercial uses (Use Class E), (exact use unknown).
128191/FO/2020 Erection of five office buildings and new public realm comprising: 3 no. 8 storey mixed use buildings (Buildings A, D and E) comprising workspaces (Use Class E) together with flexible uses at ground floor (Use Class E) and/or theatre/bar (Sui Generis) together with a multi use rooftop amenity area to Building A; and 2 no. 5 storey mixed use buildings (Buildings B and C) comprising workspaces (Use Class E) together with flexible uses at ground floor (Use Class E) and/or theatre/bar (Sui Generis);	140 m southeast	Approved in December 2022 and is yet to be constructed. This application is located on New Islington Green (Park and Garden). The proposed development includes 47,078 sqm (4.7ha) of Class E (over 39,208 sqm of office space (all upper floors) and up to 7,770 sqm (ground floors only) of flexible commercial – restaurant/café/gym/maker's spaces/creche or health services) and up to 1,770 sqm for a theatre or bar.
135662/FO/2022 Erection of a 20-storey building to create a 154 bedroom hotel (Class C1) above 2 basement levels with ancillary café / bar / restaurant and gym	31 m southwest	Approved June 2023 and is yet to be constructed. This application relates to a car park on Laystall Street, adjacent to the Residence Inn Manchester Piccadilly. The proposed development includes 5214 sqm for hotel use (total of 154 rooms), 27 sqm for a conference room and 130 sqm for a bar/coffee or restaurant.

Table 13-7 – Receptors – Walking and Cycling Routes land use baseline.

Receptor	Distance to the Site	Description
Medlock Valley Way	185 m south-east of the Site	Medlock Valley Way is defined as a Major Recreational Route on the Manchester CC Interactive Proposals Map. Medlock Valley Way is a promoted long-distance pathway follows the course of the River Medlock throughout the whole of East Manchester, running from Ducie Street and finishing at Bishop Park north east of Oldham[28]. The route is predominately used for recreation (frequently) and may also be used for commuting. There are no similar alternatives to this route.
Rochdale Canal towpath	25 m north of the Site	Rochdale Canal towpath is defined as a Major Recreational Route on the Manchester CC Interactive Proposals Map, connecting the city centre of Manchester to the Pennine Hills[29]. The Rochdale Canal also forms part of the circular South Pennine Water Trail and the National Cycle Network (NCN) Route 66 runs along the towpath for most of the way. The Rochdale Canal and associated towpath lies approximately 25m north of the Site. The route is a promoted long-distance trail along the Rochdale Canal. It is likely to be used frequently (daily) for recreation and commuting (for residents in East Manchester). There are no similar alternatives to this route.
NCN Route 66	108 m west of the Site	Route 66 is a cycle route which connects Manchester Piccadilly Railway Station to east Manchester. The route runs along Old Mill Street, Weybridge Road and the Rochdale Canal towpath. The route is likely to be used frequently (daily) for both commuting and recreation, in particular commuters living in east Manchester to reach the railway station and employment. Alternatives to this route would involve on-road cycling.
Non-designated footpath at Great Ancoats Street	Adjacent to the southern boundary	This is an important footpath which runs west to east along the southern boundary of the Proposed Development, running parallel to the Inner Relief Road (Great Ancoats Street). The route is used regularly (daily), by commuters and others, including those attending nearby community facilities, including vulnerable travellers such as the elderly, school children, people with disabilities, and particular sensitivities. Footfall increases significantly on match days at the Etihad Stadium with the footpath acting as a busy through route between Manchester city centre and the stadium. There are few alternatives to this route.
Non-designated footpath at Old Mill Street	Adjacent to the southeast corner	This is an important footpath which runs northwards just to the east of the Proposed Development, forming the eastern boundary of the former Central Retail Park. The route is used regularly (daily), by commuters and others, including those attending nearby community facilities, including vulnerable travellers such as the elderly, school children, people with disabilities, and particular sensitivities. The New Islington tram stop is towards the east of the Site and can be accessed through Old Mill Street. Footfall increases significantly on match days at the Etihad Stadium with the footpath acting as a busy through route between Manchester city centre and the stadium. There are few suitable alternatives to this route.

[28] The Long Distance Walkers Association. Medlock Valley Way. Available at: Medlock Valley Way - LDWA Long Distance Paths
[29] Canal and Rivers Trust. Rochdale Canal. Available at: Rochdale Canal | Canal Route Planner | Canal & River Trust (canalrivertrust.org.uk)

Receptor	Distance to the Site	Description
Hugh Oldham Way	Within the Site	Hugh Oldham Way a private road which runs along the northern boundary of the Proposed Development (separated by a wire fence) and is accessed from Old Mill Street, which provides the only vehicular access to Co-op Academy New Islington. Whilst this is predominantly a vehicular route, it's also likely to be used by pedestrians either to gain access to the school or by people loitering outside New Islington Medical Practice (usage unknown but likely to be fairly low). This route has been included as a precautionary measure to be considered at the next stage of the EIA process. There are no alternatives to this route.
Pedestrian access to Co-op Academy New Islington, off the Rochdale Canal	109 m northwest	Pedestrian access to Co-op Academy New Islington is only available from two points. The first access being from a small informal route off the Rochdale Canal, just to the north of the Proposed Development. The route is used frequently (daily during school term time) by children travelling to Co-op Academy New Islington from the south and areas of the west. There is one alternative route to access the school, further to the north, from Cotton Field Park; however, this is likely to be mostly used by users of Old Mill Street and those travelling to the school from the east and north.
Non-designated footpath at Redhill Street	125 m northwest	This is an important footpath which runs northwards, less than 50m west of the Proposed Development, connecting to the Rochdale Canal in this location by a small pedestrian overbridge. The route is used regularly (daily), by commuters and others, such as those attending nearby community facilities. Footfall increases significantly on match days at the Etihad Stadium with the footpath acting as a through route between Manchester city centre and the stadium. There are very few suitable alternatives to this route.

384000

385000

386000

399000

398000

N

Route Number: 66

Route Number: 6

Site Boundary
Phase 1
Phase 2
1km Site Buffer
National Cycle Network
Medlock Valley Way
Rochdale Canal Towpath

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Client
Manchester City Council

Project
Former Central Retail Park: The Park

Title
Public Rights of Way and National Cycle Networks

Sheet Size	Original Scale	Designed / Drawn	Checked	Authorised
A3	1:9,000	BT Date 30/07/24	RS Date 30/07/24	LR Date 30/07/24

Drawing Number
Figure 13-2

Rev
02

Health characteristics groups

Ancoats and Beswick ward

- Higher than average income deprivation, including poverty affecting children and older people,
- Higher than average risk of premature death and impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health,
- High incidences of poor general health or disabilities, although rates are slightly better than for Manchester and England,
- Life expectancy for both males and females below the national average,
- Particular health issues such as respiratory disease, circulatory disease, and coronary heart disease, with significantly higher death rates than the national average, and
- Emergency hospital admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) nearly four times higher than the national average and higher than average emergency hospital admissions for hip fractures.

Ancoats, Clayton and Bradford neighbourhood area

- Fewer adults and older people in the 'Good Health' cohorts and more in the 'Adults with Wider Determinants of Need' cohort,
- The highest percentage of people in the 'Complex Lifestyles' cohort of all neighbourhoods in Manchester,
- The main Long-Term Conditions registered are for smoking (20.2%), followed by hypertension (9%) and obesity (8%), and
- Respiratory is the third highest area of neighbourhood spend per person for GP practices , significantly higher than Manchester generally.

Piccadilly ward

Performs much better than Ancoats and Beswick ward, Manchester, and England across most health indicators, although emergency hospital admissions for COPD are higher than the national average.

Protected characteristics groups

In broad terms, the population located in the vicinity of the Proposed Development will be most vulnerable or susceptible to changes occurring because of harmful activities associated with the Proposed Development. Although some of this population may not be 'vulnerable' in human health, social or other terms, they are likely to be more sensitive to any impacts/changes.

A key consideration in human health assessment is the distribution of effects (demographic, socio-economic, geographic) within the affected population. Therefore, the assessment presented within the ES will consider the potential effects of the Proposed Development on two types of populations. The first is the general or wider population and the second is the vulnerable groups or individuals identified within the general or wider population where evidence suggests they could be more susceptible to changes to the baseline conditions and impacts/effects arising from the Proposed Development.

The following vulnerable group categories are not mutually exclusive, e.g. an individual may fit into one or more of these vulnerable group categories.

- Families with children and adolescents (e.g. pregnant women, babies, children, and adolescents),
- People who are physically or mentally disadvantaged (e.g. elderly people, people with physical and/or disabilities, people with other health problems or impairments),
- People of certain ethnicity and/or gender, and
- People who are materially disadvantaged (e.g. people on low income, people without access to a car, unemployed people).

Wider determinants of health

Using the high-level baseline information, details of the Proposed Development, and knowledge from other similar schemes, the following wider determinants of health will be used in the assessment, with more detailed information to be provided within the ES.

- Ambient air quality,
- Ambient noise,
- Sources of pollution and environmental exposures,
- Townscape amenity,
- Risk of injuries and death,
- Characteristics of the transport network,
- Access to private property and housing,
- Access to work and training (also drawing on the relevant land use baseline),
- Community assets supporting health (also drawing on the relevant land use baseline),
- Green space, open space, recreation, and leisure-time activities (also drawing on the relevant land use baseline), and
- Walking and cycling routes supporting human health (also drawing on the relevant land use baseline).

Surveys

Surveys have been undertaken to inform the baseline conditions for the following assessments which have contributed to the human health baseline:

- Ground Conditions and Contamination (see Chapter 11 for survey details)
- Townscape and Visual assessment (see Chapter 16 for survey details)
- Noise and vibration (see Chapter 15 for survey details)

No other specific surveys have been undertaken for the human health assessment.

13.7 Potential impacts

During construction, there is potential for the following to be affected by the Proposed Development, which would have various impacts for human health.

Construction phase impacts

Construction works resulting in changes to access and nuisances

The Proposed Development will result in the introduction of construction traffic and traffic management measures that have the potential to cause temporary disruptions and changes to access, specifically associated with minor works along Hugh Oldham Way and Cotton Field Park. This has the potential to impact health and wellbeing and accessibility/ participation in physical activity, with availability, good access and participation linked to both physical and mental health, such as through social interaction, reduction in isolation and stress. This could have impacts on school children and parents, the elderly and mobility impaired residents, and the other vulnerable groups identified in the baseline, who require safe and easy access.

Presence of construction plant and activities, causing noise, dust and visual disturbance

The construction activities of the Proposed Development will give rise to other environmental exposures including potential sources of pollution from construction traffic and activities, lighting, and changes to views.

Changes in emissions from dust as a result of construction processes will potentially affect exposure to pollutants that could impact human health. Poor environmental quality could increase the risk to physical health, including respiratory and gastrointestinal problems, and lower mental health outcomes. Those with existing issues would be more susceptible, noting the high incidence of existing conditions such as respiratory diseases within the study area.

The construction phase for the Proposed Development has the potential to result in health impacts from changes in exposures to noise and vibration. Noise (unwanted sound) from construction processes is a pathway for health effects relating to annoyance, sleep disturbance, cardiovascular and physiological effects, mental health effects and behavioural effects, including poor school performance by school children. This is particularly relevant to the study area given the close proximity of the Proposed Development to Co-op Academy New Islington and New Islington Medical Practice and a large resident population, which includes vulnerable groups and young professionals working from home leading to an elevated risk of impacts arising from the Proposed Development. Vibration impacts have the potential to give rise to increased stress and anxiety and sleep disturbance also.

Operational Phase impacts

Change in land use from derelict site and part of Cotton Field Park to a park

The land use will be permanently changed from a young woodland, scrub, and grassland to a public park and managed landscaped areas. This has the potential for the following impacts:

- Improved townscape quality,
- Increased access to work and training (including consideration of the relevant land use baseline),
- Changes in access to community assets supporting human health (including consideration of the relevant land use baseline), Increased green space, open space, recreation, and leisure-time activities (including consideration of the relevant land use baseline), and
- Improved walking and cycling routes supporting human health.

13.8 Assessment of effects

The following tables set out the impact assessments carried out for the baseline defined in section 13.6 of this chapter. Reference is made to mitigation measures which are then defined in section 13.9.

Table 13-8 Construction phase impact assessment

Receptor	Sensitivity	Impact	Mitigation	Residual impact magnitude	Residual effect	Effect significance
Users of educational facilities	High	Construction works resulting in changes to access and nuisances	Draft CMP	Negligible	The construction phase has the potential to result in health impacts to users of educational facilities by causing severance and/or disruption to access, and/or increasing risks to safety from increased construction traffic. The Disused service road off Old Mill Street will be used for Site access during construction, therefore ensuring Hugh Oldham Way is kept accessible as this provides the only vehicular access to Co-op Academy. Where minor works are planned along Hugh Oldham Way – such as the installation of fencing and gateways – this can be managed appropriately such as restricting works to school holidays, thus ensuring the Co-op Academy is not effected. Additionally, industry best practice measures will be undertaken as standard and included in the Draft CMP. Effects to severance of users of educational facilities are anticipated to be temporary and negligible through proper management. Dust from construction may occur from earthworks and construction activities including aggregate handling, vehicle track out, cutting and grinding etc. However, appropriate mitigation measures have been identified to ensure no significant effects will occur. The Air Quality assessment in Volume 2, Chapter 7 of this ES provide further detail and evidence behind these conclusions. Construction noise impacts to Co-op Academy are anticipated to be negligible (see Volume 2, Chapter 15) and therefore in combination with appropriate mitigation no significant effects are anticipated that could effect the health of users of education facilities.	Slight adverse effect Not significant
			Best practice noise and vibration measures			Slight adverse effect Not significant
			Implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the IAQM guidance for all construction activities.			Slight adverse effect Not significant
			Implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the IAQM guidance for low-risk demolition activities.			Slight adverse effect Not significant
			Implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the IAQM guidance for low risk trackout activities.			Slight adverse effect Not significant
Users of Public Right of Ways (PRoWs)	High	Presence of construction plant and activities, causing noise, dust and visual disturbance	Draft CMP	Negligible	The presence of construction activities have the potential to alter the visual amenity of the surrounding area whilst also introducing air quality and noise related nuisances, this may affect the health of users of Public Rights of Way (PRoW). Firstly, users of PRoW within sight of the Site may be discouraged from using such travel routes as they are less enjoyable with the presence of construction activities. Additionally, changes to air quality and the noise environment may effect users of PRoW through exposing them to associated health risks. However, as discussed within the Air Quality and Noise and Vibration impact assessments, associated impacts are anticipated to be minimal and temporary, therefore effects are not significant. Nearby PRoW include National Cycle Network Route 66 which runs along the Rochdale Towpath, a non-designated footpath along Great Ancoats Street and pathways through Cotton Field Park. All PRoW have suitable alternatives nearby should users wish to change routes and therefore active travel routes will be maintained within the area. Only one pathway within Cotton Field Park may be impacted in terms of access, and this will be very temporary in nature whilst the timber boardwalk is constructed. Due to the minimal dust and noise anticipated from construction activities and the negligible access disruptions to PRoW, users of PRoW are not expected to be significantly effects by the construction of the Proposed Development.	Slight adverse effect Not significant
			Best practice noise and vibration measures			
			Implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the IAQM guidance for all construction activities.			
			Implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the IAQM guidance for low-risk demolition activities.			
			Implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the IAQM guidance for low risk trackout activities.			
Users of Cotton Field Park	High	Presence of construction plant and activities, causing noise, dust and visual disturbance	Draft CMP	Negligible	The Proposed Development is expected to lead to disruptions and reduced access to green open space in relation to Cotton Field Park. Minor construction works are proposed within Cotton Field Park, the installation of a timber boardwalk and gateway access along Hugh Oldham Way. These works are minor and will be temporary meaning that the effects to users of Cotton Field Park are not anticipated to be significant. The area of works taking place within Cotton Field Park will be appropriately managed and fenced so that access to the rest of the park is maintained and users are kept safe. The presence of the construction site and activities will result in a change in views and landscape character and reduce tranquillity, potentially discouraging the use of green space and recreational facilities within	Slight adverse effect Not significant
			Best practice noise and vibration measures			
			Implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the IAQM guidance for all construction activities.			

Receptor	Sensitivity	Impact	Mitigation	Residual impact magnitude	Residual effect	Effect significance
			Implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the IAQM guidance for low risk demolition activities.		Cotton Field Park. This has the potential to adversely impact health and wellbeing, with good access to green space linked to both physical and mental health. However, the availability of other open spaces such as Victoria Mill Park and Philips Park provide feasible temporary alternatives for users and therefore this effect is expected to be negligible.	
			Implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the IAQM guidance for low risk trackout activities.			
Residents of houses in the vicinity of the Site	High	Presence of construction plant and activities, causing noise, dust and visual disturbance	Draft CMP	Negligible	There are numerous properties that are close to or immediately adjacent to the construction works. These include properties on Old Mill Street, Redhill Street, New Union Street, New Islington Road, and Coppersmith Road. The combination of visual, noise and vibration, and air quality impacts can all have an effect on the residential amenity of dwellings. The effects will be greatest for the residents of properties directly adjacent to the construction works and will become less noticeable for properties further away and with intervening buildings or vegetation. The air quality assessment has identified the necessary mitigation measures to ensure that no significant dust effects arise. Noise from construction vehicles, construction plant, machinery and construction processes is a pathway for health effects relating to annoyance and behavioural effects. Due to the scale of the proposed works and the implementation of standard best practice construction techniques, noise impacts will be negligible. Construction traffic is anticipated to be low in volumes due to the scale of the works and therefore will not generate significant noise impacts. The presence of the construction site and activities will also result in a minor change in views and townscape character and reduce tranquillity for some residents in properties overlooking the Site. This could have slight impacts on health by causing very minor increases in stress and anxiety, for some residents, for the duration of the construction works. Health outcome effects will be temporary and reversible, lasting for the duration of the construction works. Effects to these residential receptors would be at worst slight adverse and not significant. These non-significant effects would be the same for all groups, including any vulnerable groups present at the properties.	Slight adverse effect Not significant
			Best practice noise and vibration measures			
			Implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the IAQM guidance for all construction activities.			
			Implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the IAQM guidance for low risk demolition activities.			
			Implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the IAQM guidance for low risk trackout activities.			
Health and social care services	High	Construction works resulting in changes to access and nuisances	Draft CMP	Negligible	Construction works are not expected to effect journey times to and from local health and social care services, such as New Islington Medical Practice and Urban Village Medical Practice, due to the low volume of construction traffic anticipated. Access to health and social care facilities will be maintained at all times, particularly for blue light services such as ambulances. There are also several charities, specialist support and outreach centres in the human health study area that provide valuable support to vulnerable groups. Equally these are not expected to experience noticeable, disruption. The introduction of a non-home-based construction workforce into an area may increase demand for public services and the ability of service providers to respond. Any effects are likely to be greatest at the peak of the construction workforce. Disruptions to health care services are likely to disproportionately affect elderly, disabled, and low-income groups who typically have a greater demand on health care services and a reduced resilience to disruption. However, the non-home-based workforce for the Proposed Development is expected to be small overall and dispersed across a wide area so that no single health care service will notice a change in demand, particularly in the context of the wider permanent and temporary workforces in the area. Therefore changes in demand for public services are anticipated to be negligible The residual effects would therefore be temporary and reversible and assessed as slight adverse, not significant.	Slight adverse effect Not significant
Workers of commercial businesses in	Medium	Presence of construction plant and activities, causing	Draft CMP	Negligible	There is a range of local businesses within the study area, encompassing retail, entertainment, hospitality, warehouse/wholesale, and office-based business, amongst others. The indirect effects	Neutral or slight adverse effect Not significant
			Best practice noise and vibration measures			

Receptor	Sensitivity	Impact	Mitigation	Residual impact magnitude	Residual effect	Effect significance
the vicinity of the Site		noise, dust and visual disturbance	Implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the IAQM guidance for all construction activities. Implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the IAQM guidance for low risk demolition activities. Implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the IAQM guidance for low risk trackout activities.		during construction relate to changes in noise and dust, affecting the health of workers and visitors at commercial properties. The construction phase for the Proposed Development has the potential to result in health impacts from changes in exposures to noise and vibration, dust, and changes in views. The air quality assessment has identified the necessary mitigation to ensure that there will be no significant adverse effects from dust. The noise and vibration assessment has determined that construction effects would be negligible and workers are not sensitive to changes in views to the point where health outcomes are affected. There would be no significant effect to these receptors.	
Construction workers	High	Presence of construction plant and activities, causing noise, dust and visual disturbance	Draft CMP	Negligible	Construction of the Proposed Development could expose the construction workforce to health risks related to increased noise and air pollution. Noise from construction vehicles, construction plant, machinery and construction processes is a pathway for health effects relating to annoyance, cardiovascular and physiological effects, mental health effects and behavioural effects. Vibration impacts have the potential to give rise to increased stress and anxiety also. Dust from construction sites can occur from a variety of activities including aggregate handling, excavations, earthworks, vehicle track out, cutting and grinding etc. However, these increases in noise and air pollution are expected to be minimal and only temporary. Additionally, suitable best practice measures, outlined within the Draft CMP, and appropriate PPE will minimise any residual effects. Therefore residual effects from dust emissions and increased noise and vibration will be negligible and not significant in relation to human health.	Slight adverse effect Not significant

Table 13-9 Operational phase impact assessment

Receptor	Sensitivity	Impact	Mitigation	Residual impact magnitude	Residual effect	Effect significance
Users of educational facilities	High	Change in land use from derelict site and part of Cotton Field Park to a park	None required	Negligible	Once operational, the Proposed Development will provide a new recreational and educational facility for local schools. The land use will be permanently changed from a derelict plot with some young woodland, scrub, and grassland, to a public park with managed landscaped areas, resulting in slight beneficial effects to users of educational facilities with regards to: ▪ Improved townscape amenity by changing the appearance of the Site; ▪ Increased green open space for breaks where applicable; and ▪ Improved accessibility to walking and cycling routes, supporting the human health of users of educational facilities as well as safer and more amenable routes for students to travel home. Whilst not significant, this will result in a slight beneficial effect to users of educational facilities.	Slight beneficial effect Not significant

Receptor	Sensitivity	Impact	Mitigation	Residual impact magnitude	Residual effect	Effect significance
Users of Public Right of Ways (PRoWs)	High	Change in land use from derelict site and part of Cotton Field Park to a park	None required	Negligible	Once operational, the Proposed Development will permanently change the Site from a derelict plot with some young woodland, scrub, and grassland, to a public park with managed landscaped areas. This will result in slight or moderate beneficial human health effects by creating a more visually amenable setting for users of PRoW and open spaces to enjoy, thus encouraging increased use of these active travel routes and outdoor spaces. Additionally, the Proposed Development will increase permeability through the urban landscape which is a benefit to travellers by cutting journey times. This effect will not be significant when considering the transitory nature of the receptor who will only experience the park very briefly.	Slight beneficial effect Not significant
Residents of houses in the vicinity of the Site	High	Change in land use from derelict site and part of Cotton Field Park to a park	None required	Negligible	Once operational, the Proposed Development will provide a new recreational facility for local residents. The land use will be permanently changed from a derelict plot with some young woodland, scrub, and grassland, to a public park with managed landscaped areas, resulting in slight beneficial effects to workers with regards to: ▪ Improved townscape amenity by changing the appearance of the Site; ▪ Increased green space, open space, recreation, and leisure-time activities; and ▪ Improved accessibility to walking and cycling routes, supporting human health. This will result in a slight beneficial residual effect to local residents, but will not be significant.	Slight beneficial effect Not significant
Health and social care services	High	Change in land use from derelict site and part of Cotton Field Park to a park	None required	Negligible	Once operational, the Proposed Development will provide a new recreational facility for the local residents. This is likely to lead to an increase in recreational activities and exercise, which will improve the mental and physical health and wellbeing of local residents. This will indirectly lead to a reduced pressure on health and social care services in the local area. This residual effect is assessed as slight beneficial, not significant.	Slight beneficial effect Not significant
Workers of commercial businesses in the vicinity of the Site	High	Change in land use from derelict site and part of Cotton Field Park to a park	None required	Negligible	Once operational, the Proposed Development will provide a new recreational facility for local office workers and employees of commercial businesses. The land use will be permanently changed from a derelict plot with some young woodland, scrub, and grassland, to a public park with managed landscaped areas, resulting in slight beneficial effects to workers with regards to: ▪ Improved townscape amenity by changing the appearance of the Site, providing a pleasant setting to enjoy lunch breaks; ▪ Increased green space, open space, recreation, and leisure-time activities; and ▪ Improved accessibility to walking and cycling routes for employee commutes and customer travel, supporting human health. This will result in a slight beneficial effect to workers of commercial businesses but will not be significant.	Slight beneficial effect Not significant
Maintenance workers	High	Change in land use from derelict site and part of Cotton Field Park to a park	None required	Negligible	The Proposed Development will require some operational maintenance. The main activities will include waste removal, refurbishment and replacement of street furniture, maintenance of the drainage system when needed and general upkeeping of the landscaping and vegetation. The improved environment will provide a positive workspace for the maintenance workers, providing a non-significant and negligible but beneficial effect to worker health.	Slight beneficial effect Not significant

13.9 Additional mitigation and enhancement measures

The following mitigation measures have been referenced in Table13-8 for the construction phase are defined in the following sections. No mitigation is suggested for the operational phase.

Draft CMP

A Draft Construction Management Plan will be produced to outline key environmental mitigation measures relevant to the construction phase. This will be a 'live' document that will ultimately sit with the Principal Contractor and be developed to be more detailed prior to construction commencing.

Best practice noise and vibration measures

In developing the control measures, Best Practicable Means (BPM), as defined in Section 72 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 and Section 79 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, will be applied during all construction works to minimise noise and vibration at neighbouring residential properties and other sensitive receptors. In doing so, due consideration will be given to the recommendations contained within BS 5228:2009+A1:2014, approved by the Secretary of State as the Code of Practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites.

There are many general measures than can reduce noise levels at source, and the following are examples of items that are considered Best Practicable Means:

- All plant and equipment will comply with the noise limit and noise marking requirements prescribed by the “Noise Emission in the Environment by Equipment for Use Outdoors Regulations 2001” and the “Noise Emission in the Environment by Equipment for Use Outdoors (Amendment) Regulations 2005” implementing the EU Directives 2000/14/EC.
- All plant, equipment and noise control measures applied to plant and equipment shall be maintained in good and efficient working order and operated such that noise emissions are minimised as far as reasonably practicable. Any plant, equipment or items fitted with noise control equipment found to be defective will not be operated until repaired.
- Vehicles and mechanical plant employed for any activity associated with the construction works will, where reasonably practicable, be fitted with effective exhaust silencers and shall be maintained in good working order and operated in a manner such that noise emissions are controlled and limited as far as reasonably practicable.
- Machines in intermittent use will be shut down or throttled down to a minimum during periods between works.
- Static noise emitting equipment operating continuously will be screened or housed within suitable acoustic enclosure, where appropriate.
- Noisy plant or equipment shall be sited as far away as possible from noise sensitive buildings. Wherever practicable, the use of barriers in the form of acoustic enclosures or barriers shall be employed.
- All personnel on site will undergo site specific inductions and briefings, to include section 61 consent requirements where required, and noise and vibration control measures. Where relevant, specific noise control measures will be incorporated into Works Package Plans.
- A programme of community liaison will be carried out, including notification of works and details of the complaints process.
- A programme of site inspections and noise monitoring is recommended to assess whether BPM is being employed in the control noise and vibration, to investigate any noise complaints or incidents and compare actual construction noise levels against those predicted.
- Noise from reversing alarms from delivery and construction vehicles will be controlled and limited as far as possible through the following means:
- Designing the site layout to limit the need for reversing vehicles;
- The use of banksmen for traffic management at site entrance gates and within site footprint;
- Reversing alarms incorporating directional sounders, broadband signals self-adjusting output sounders or flashing warning lights;
- Setting reversing alarms to the minimum output noise level required for health and safety compliance; and
- Where practicable, noisy activities (such as vegetation clearance and access track works near to properties) should be undertaken during normal daytime working hours (0800 to 1800 Monday to Friday and from 0800 to 1300 Saturday).

Neighbourhood liaison should be undertaken with local residents and surrounding businesses that are likely to be affected by the works, informing them of the nature and expected duration of the works and the proposed hours of work. A noticeboard should be displayed in a prominent position near the site detailing named contacts who are able to provide further information and deal with any complaints as appropriate during all working hours.

Implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the IAQM guidance for all construction activities.

The following general mitigation measures for all construction sites, specified in the IAQM guidance will be implemented across the construction works areas (Note that number refer to the mitigation number in the IAQM guidance):

1. Develop and implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement before work commences on site.
2. Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary. This may be the environment manager/engineer or the site manager.
3. Display the head or regional office contact information.
4. Develop and implement a Dust Management Plan (DMP), which may include measures to control other emissions, approved by the Local Authority. The level of detail will depend on the risk and should include as a minimum the highly recommended measures in this document. The desirable measures should be included as appropriate for the site.
5. Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken.
6. Make the complaints log available to the local authority when asked.
7. Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on- or offsite, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the log book.
8. Hold regular liaison meetings with other high risk construction sites within 500 m of the site boundary, to ensure plans are co-ordinated and dust and particulate matter emissions are minimised. It is important to understand the interactions of the off-site transport / deliveries which might be using the same strategic road network routes.
9. Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors (including roads) are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the local authority when asked. This should include regular dust soiling checks of surfaces such as street furniture, cars and window sills within 100 m of site boundary, with cleaning to be provided if necessary.
10. Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the DMP, record inspection results, and make an inspection log available to the local authority when asked.
11. Increase the frequency of site inspections by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on site when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions.
12. Agree dust deposition, dust flux, or real-time PM10 continuous monitoring locations with the Local Authority. Where possible commence baseline monitoring at least three months before work commences on site or, if it a large site, before work on a phase commences. Further guidance is provided by IAQM on monitoring during demolition, earthworks and construction.

13. Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible.
14. Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary that are at least as high as any stockpiles on site.
15. Fully enclose site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is actives for an extensive period.
16. Avoid site runoff of water or mud.
17. Keep site fencing, barriers and scaffolding clean using wet methods.
18. Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If they are being re-used on-site cover as described below.
19. Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping.
20. Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary - no idling vehicles.
21. Avoid the use of diesel- or petrol-powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment where practicable.
22. Impose and signpost a maximum-speed-limit of 15 mph on surfaced and 10 mph on unsurfaced haul roads and work areas (if long haul routes are required these speeds may be increased with suitable additional control measures provided, subject to the approval of the nominated undertaker and with the agreement of the local authority, where appropriate).
23. Produce a Construction Logistics Plan to manage the sustainable delivery of goods and materials.
24. Implement a Travel Plan that supports and encourages sustainable travel (public transport, cycling, walking, and car-sharing).
25. Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction, e.g. suitable local exhaust ventilation systems.
26. Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate.
27. Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips.
28. Minimise drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use fine water sprays on such equipment wherever appropriate.
29. Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods.
30. Avoid bonfires and burning of waste materials.

Implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the IAQM guidance for low-risk demolition activities.

In addition to the general measures set out in the IAQM guidance, the following mitigation measures specified for low-risk demolition activities must be applied (Note that numbers refer to the mitigation number in the IAQM guidance):

33. Ensure effective water suppression is used during demolition operations. Hand held sprays are more effective than hoses attached to equipment as the water can be directed to where it is needed. In addition high volume water suppression systems, manually controlled, can produce fine water droplets that effectively bring the dust particles to the ground.
34. Avoid explosive blasting, using appropriate manual or mechanical alternatives.
35. Bag and remove any biological debris or damp down such material before demolition.

Implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the IAQM guidance for low risk trackout activities.

In addition to the general measures set out in the IAQM guidance, the following mitigation measures specified for low risk trackout activities must be applied (Note that numbers refer to the mitigation number in the IAQM guidance):

43. Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site. This may require the sweeper being continuously in use.
44. Avoid dry sweeping of large areas.
45. Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport.
47. Record all inspections of haul routes and any subsequent action in a site log book.
49. Implement a wheel washing system (with rumble grids to dislodge accumulated dust and mud prior to leaving the site where reasonably practicable).

Construction site management

The construction site will be kept clean and tidy with dedicated areas demarcated for equipment and materials storage.

Temporary construction site fencing will include solid hoarding where there are direct views into the Site and to manage access and safety in and around the Site.

Working hours will consider adjacent residential receptors.

13.10 Cumulative effects

This planning application has sight of the prospective Phase 2 development adjacent to the east of the Proposed Development as disclosed within the SRF 2023. It is understood that this will comprise a commercial development with opportunities for ancillary ground floors to provide active frontages. The buildings will be of heights between 6-16 storeys and vehicular access will be available via Old Mill Street. It is assumed the Proposed Development will have been constructed prior to the construction of the Phase 2 development and therefore no cumulative effects are anticipated during the construction phases as these will not overlap. In relation to the operational phase of the Proposed Development, only beneficial effects are anticipated within this Human Health assessment and therefore, the Proposed Development is not expected to result in adverse cumulative effects in combination with those of the Phase 2 development during its construction nor its operation.

There are no other anticipated future developments to consider within this assessment of inter-cumulative effects as all applications within the planning portal as the time of assessment are expected to already be constructed prior to the Proposed Development. However, it is advised that should concurrent construction projects occur that regular liaison is carried out between the environment manager/engineer or the site manager ensure mitigation measures remain appropriate.

Intra-cumulative effects of the Proposed Development are considered in Volume 2, Chapter 20 of this ES.

13.11 Summary and conclusions

No significant effects are anticipated on Human Health as a result of the construction and operation of the Proposed Development.

Beneficial effects are anticipated during the operational phase of the Proposed Development, relating to improved townscape amenity with increased green open space and accessibility.

13.12 Glossary and acronyms

Table 13-10 Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
Draft CMP	Draft Construction Management Plan
FCRP	Former Central Retail Park
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
MCC	Manchester City Council
NHS	National Health Service
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PHOF	Public Health Outcomes Framework
PIEMA	Practitioner membership of Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PRoW	Public Right of Way
UDP	Unitary Development Plan

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