

Appendix 17.1

Health and Wellbeing Baseline

1. Baseline Conditions

- 1.1 The baseline conditions assessed are applicable to both Application 4 and Application 5. The distances used to determine social infrastructure surrounding the Proposed Developments has been based off a central point of the combined Sites (referred to herein as 'the Site'). The baseline relies upon the latest available data at the time of writing.

Population and Demographic Change

- 1.2 MCC's population at the time of the 2021 Census was estimated to be approximately 555,943 with around 3.9% (21,473 people) residing within the Cheetham ward.
- 1.3 The breakdown of the population between age groups is outlined in **Table 1-1**, which indicates that the local area surrounding the Site (Cheetham ward) has a higher proportion of children, with a lower proportion of working age and older residents when compared to the MCC population.

Table 1-1: Breakdown of age groups (2021)¹

Age range	Cheetham ward	MCC
Aged 4 years and under	7.7%	6.2%
Aged 5 to 9 years	8.2%	6.6%
Aged 10 to 15 years	10.4%	7.8%
Aged 16 to 19 years	5.7%	6.5%
Aged 20 to 24 years	8.2%	11.2%
Aged 25 to 34 years	20.0%	18.2%
Aged 35 to 49 years	22.2%	19.7%
Aged 50 to 64 years	11.8%	14.3%
Aged 65 to 74 years	3.5%	5.5%
Aged 75 to 84 years	1.9%	2.9%
Aged 85 years and over	0.6%	1.1%

- 1.4 MCC's population is expected to increase by 9.2% from its 2018 population (547,627) to 598,149 in 2043². This is marginally slower than the national population, which is anticipated to increase by 10.3% across the same time period.

Economic Activity

- 1.5 In 2021, 56.8% of the usual resident population aged over 16 years in the Cheetham ward were economically active (i.e. in full or part time employment or self-employed)³. This was lower than the respective proportions for MCC (59.2%) and the national average of 60.6%⁴. Concurrently the remaining 43.2% of the population of Cheetham ward were economically inactive (i.e. retired, full time student, looking after home or family or long-term sick or disabled), compared to the proportion of 40.8% across MCC and 39.4% across England and Wales as a whole.
- 1.6 In 2021, 4.7% of the economically active population were unemployed within the Cheetham ward, compared with 4.0% in MCC and the national rate of 2.8%.

¹ ONS (2021) Age by Single Year [Online] Available from: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/sources/census_2021_ts

² ONS (2022) Population projections for local authorities [Online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>

³ ONS (2021) TS066 – Economic Activity Status [Online] Available from: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=2083>

⁴ ONS (2022) Labour Market Profile – Manchester [Online] Available from: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157083/report.aspx>

- 1.7 Encouragingly, since 2011, the unemployment rate in MCC has more than halved from 12.3% to 4.0%. This trend was reflected across the wider impact areas.

Dependence on Other Benefits

- 1.8 As of December 2022, the proportion of the working age resident population who were claiming out of work benefits in MCC was 5.8%^{Error! Bookmark not defined.}. This was higher than the regional proportion for the North West (4.2%) and for Great Britain as a whole (3.7%).

Employment by Occupation

- 1.9 The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) is a classification system adopted by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and other institutions to classify jobs in terms of skill level, with “Managers and Senior Officials” representing the most skilled occupation and “Elementary Occupations” the least skilled occupations.
- 1.10 **Table 1-2** below demonstrates that the proportion of people employed in higher skilled occupations (Classes 1 to 3) in Cheetham ward as of the 2021 Census was 39.9%. This was lower than both the proportion for MCC at 46.0% and England and Wales as a whole (46.2%).
- 1.11 Concurrently, Cheetham ward has a much higher proportion of people employed in lower skilled occupation (SOC Classes 7 – 9) comprising 37.1%. This was higher than the MCC rate at 29.2% and 25.0% for England and Wales. Professional occupations (SOC 2) are accountable for the greatest share of employment at the ward level (20.4%).

Table 1-2: Employment by occupation group (2021)

Occupation group	Cheetham ward (%) ⁵	MCC (%) ⁵	England (%) ⁵
1. Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	8.6	8.7	12.8
2. Professional occupations	20.4	23.8	20.2
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	10.9	13.5	13.2
4. Administrative and technical occupations	7.7	8.0	9.3
5. Skilled trades occupations	6.9	6.6	10.3
6. Personal Services	8.2	10.1	9.4
7. Sales and customer service occupations	12.5	9.3	7.5
8. Process, plant and machine operative	9.4	6.4	7.0
9. Elementary occupations	15.2	13.5	10.5

Employment by Sector

- 1.12 More recent data for the local authority of MCC illustrates the job breakdown by sector within the area, with around 471,000 jobs supported across the local authority. Within MCC in 2021, the 'professional, scientific and technical activities' and 'health' accounted for the greatest share in employment in the local authority, representing 13.7% and 12.3% respectively⁶.
- 1.13 Other important sectors for MCC include the 'business administration and support' sector (11.3% employed in this sector) and the 'education' sector (9.6% also employed in this sector).
- 1.14 Conversely, MCC had far fewer employees in the manufacturing sector (2.6%) compared to the region (8.6%) and national rates (7.6%). This analysis is set out in Table 1-3.

⁵ ONS (2021) TS063 – Occupation [Online] Available from: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/submit.asp?forward=yes&menuopt=201&subcomp=>

⁶ ONS (2021) Business Register and Employment Survey [Online] Available from: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/select/getdatasetbytheme.asp?collapse=yes>

Table 1-3: Job breakdown by sector (2021)⁶

Industry	MCC (%)	North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
1 : Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	0.0	0.4	0.7
2 : Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	0.3	1.0	1.3
3 : Manufacturing (C)	2.6	8.6	7.6
4 : Construction (F)	2.6	5.4	4.9
5 : Motor trades (Part G)	0.5	1.6	1.7
6 : Wholesale (Part G)	2.4	3.8	3.5
7 : Retail (Part G)	7.5	9.2	9.2
8 : Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)	7.0	5.4	5.0
9 : Accommodation & food services (I)	8.4	7.9	7.5
10 : Information & communication (J)	4.6	2.8	4.4
11 : Financial & insurance (K)	5.5	3.4	3.6
12 : Property (L)	2.9	2.0	1.8
13 : Professional, scientific & technical (M)	13.7	8.8	8.9
14 : Business administration & support services (N)	11.3	8.3	8.9
15 : Public administration & defence (O)	5.8	4.9	4.6
16 : Education (P)	9.6	7.9	8.7
17 : Health (Q)	12.3	15.0	13.6
18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	3.1	3.6	4.2

Young Person Participation

- 1.15 The 2021 results for MCC show that the rate of 16- and 17-year-olds not in education, employment of training (NEET) was higher than the regional and national averages, as demonstrated in Table 1-4 below.

Table 1-4: NEET statistics by local authority, region and UK-wide⁷

Activity	MCC (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
Full time education and training	86.4	85.2	87.4
Apprenticeship	2.5	5.0	3.8
Work based learning	1.2	1.5	1.1
Part time education	0.0	0.1	0.1
Employment combined with study	0.2	0.7	0.6
Other	1.1	0.3	0.2
Total known in Employment, Education and Training	91.3	92.7	93.2
Current activity not known to the Local Authority	3.7	1.5	2.0
Minimum proportion of 16- and 17-year-olds considered to be NEET	5.0	5.8	4.8

- 1.16 Data from the ONS estimates approximately 11,890 people are aged 16 and 17-years old in MCC. As a result, taking the 5% estimate above of those who are NEET, there is at least 595 MCC residents considered to not be engaging with any kind of employment, education or training activity. Whilst the MCC rate remains below that of the North West, this is still higher than the England proportion at 4.8%.

Business Size

- 1.17 In 2022, there were 23,385 enterprises across MCC, accounting for approximately 8.6% of all business in the North West (271,160). The vast majority of these businesses (87.7%) were micro businesses, employing between 0 and 9 employees. This was a similar trend seen across the North West as a whole.
- 1.18 There were 115 large businesses in MCC (employing 250 people or more), accounting for 0.5% of the total. This analysis is set out in Table 1-5.

⁷ ONS (2022) NEET and participation: local authority figures [Online] Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/neet-and-participation-local-authority-figures>

Table 1-5: Size of businesses across impact areas (2022)^{Error! Bookmark not defined.}

Size of Business	MCC (numbers)	MCC (%)	North West (numbers)	North West (%)
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	20,515	87.7	240,480	88.7
Small (10 – 49 employees)	2,320	9.9	25,235	9.3
Medium (50 – 249 employees)	435	1.9	4,390	1.6
Large (250 + employees)	115	0.5	1,060	0.4
Total	23,385	-	271,160	-

Job Density

- 1.19 In MCC in 2021, there was a total of 471,000 jobs^{Error! Bookmark not defined.}. This equates to a job density (number of jobs per working age person) of 1.20, which is notably higher than the equivalent job densities for the North West (0.85) and the average for Great Britain as a whole (0.86).

Earnings by Place of Residence

- 1.20 The average gross weekly pay in 2022 for full-time workers was 10.5% lower in MCC (£574.90) compared to the average across Great Britain (£642.20)^{Error! Bookmark not defined.}.
- 1.21 This is likely to be reflective of the type of occupation people are employed within in MCC, with a greater proportion of residents working in lower skilled occupations (as set out in Table 1-2).

Education and Skills

Proportion of People with No Qualifications

- 1.22 The 2021 Census indicated that the local impact area of Cheetham ward had a higher proportion of working age residents with no qualifications (25.0%) than MCC (19.7%) and England and Wales as a whole (18.2%)⁸. This is reflected in Table 1-6.

Proportion of People with Higher Level Qualifications

- 1.23 In 2021, the proportion of the population with higher qualification (Level 4 or above) at the local impact area of Cheetham ward (35.1%) was lower than the average for MCC (37.6%), but higher than the rate for England and Wales (33.8%)⁸. This is reflected in Table 1-6.

⁸ ONS (2021) TS067 – Highest level of qualification [Online] Available from:
<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/submit.asp?forward=yes&menuopt=201&subcomp=>

Table 1-6: Educational attainment (2021)⁸

Highest level of qualification	Cheetham ward (%)	MCC (%)	England and Wales (%)
Total: All usual residents aged 16 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0
Level 4 qualifications or above	35.1	37.6	33.8
Level 3 qualifications	12.5	18.2	16.9
Apprenticeship	3.0	3.5	5.3
Level 2 qualifications	10.9	10.3	13.4
Level 1 and entry level qualifications	9.7	8.0	9.6
Other qualifications	3.8	2.7	2.8
No qualifications	25.0	19.7	18.2

Health

- 1.24 The health of people in MCC presents a mixed picture when compared to England-wide averages, with the area performing below the national average across key health indicators, but outperforming in others, according to NHS England⁹.
- 1.25 Life expectancy at birth (for the period 2018 to 2020) for both men and women was notably lower in MCC than England. Male life expectancy in MCC was 75.5 years compared to 79.4 across England and female life expectancy was 79.9 years, compared to 83.1 across England.
- 1.26 There are also significant gaps in life expectancies between the most and least deprived areas of MCC. For the period 2018-2020, across MCC there was a life expectancy gap of 8.4 years and 7.2 years for men and women respectively.
- 1.27 MCC also scores below the national average across a host of other physical and mental health indicators including the under 75 mortality rate across all causes, diabetes diagnosis rates, suicide rates, road casualties, diabetes diagnosis rate and the percentage of physically active adults. Conversely, MCC does perform better than the national averages for hospital admissions for intentional self-harm and percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese.
- 1.28 Table 1-7 provides an overview of how MCC performs against the national average across these key health metrics, with red shading within the table indicating where MCC performs below the national average, and green shading illustrating where MCC performs above the national average.

⁹ Public Health England (2022) Local Authority Health Profile - Manchester [Online] Available from: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles>

Table 1-7: Health profile of MCC compared against national average⁹

Health Indicator	MCC	England
Male Life Expectancy (at birth)	75.5	79.4
Female Life Expectancy (at birth)	79.9	83.1
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes	528.2	336.5
Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases	116.6	70.4
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer	182.4	129.2
Suicide rate	10.8	10.4
Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads	88.1	86.1
Emergency hospital admission rate for intentional self-harm	162.2	181.2
Estimated diabetes diagnosis rate	77.2%	78.0%
Percentage of physically active adults	63.2%	65.9%
Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese	61.7%	63.5%

- 1.29 In comparing the local area (based on the Cheetham ward) with the wider MCC local authority, there are additional key messages on the community health profile. Table 1-8 shows the ward level health data and compares this with the local authority data where available. To allow for comparisons between the geographic areas, some of the data presented in Table 1-8 may differ from that shown in Table 1-7 to ensure consistency in the data being reviewed (for example, the published date of data may differ to demonstrate like-for-like statistics). As above, Table 1-8 demonstrates where the Cheetham ward performs above the borough average in green shading and worse performing indicators are denoted in red shading.

Table 1-8: Comparison of ward and local authority level health indicators against national averages¹⁰

Health Indicator	Year of data	Cheetham ward	MCC	England
Life expectancy at birth (male)	2016 – 2020	75.7	75.6	79.5
Life expectancy at birth (female)	2016 – 2020	81.0	79.7	83.2
Smoking prevalence at age 15 – regular smokers	2014	3.9%	5.6%	5.4%
Reception: Prevalence of overweight children (including obesity)	2019/20 – 2021/22	25.1%	24.4%	22.6%
Year 6: Prevalence of overweight children (including obesity)	2019/20 – 2021/22	44.9%	42.2%	35.8%
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes, all ages (standardised admission ratio)	2016/17 – 2020/21	135.7	131.1	100
Incidence of all cancers (standardised incidence ratio)	2015 - 2019	101.9	116.6	100
Deaths from all causes, all ages (standardised mortality ratio)	2016 - 2020	124.0	133.3	100
Hospital stays for self-harm	2016/17 – 2020/21	67.4	80.8	100
Percentage of people who reported having a limiting long-term illness or disability	2011	16.4%	17.8%	17.6%

- 1.30 As highlighted in Table 1-8, while the ward performs worse than MCC on some indicators such as life expectancy (males), child overweight/obesity rates and emergency hospital admissions, with regards to other indicators, the ward is healthier than the local authority.
- 1.31 When reviewing the Cheetham ward against the national rates for each health indicator, the Cheetham ward performs worse than the national average across all topics with the exception of teenage smoking prevalence, hospital stays for self-harm and the proportion of people who reported having a limiting long-term illness or disability.

¹⁰ Public Health England (2022) Local Health – Ward – Cheetham [Online] Available from: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-health/data#page/1/gid/1938133185/pat/401/par/E08000003/ati/8/are/E05011356/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1>

Deprivation

- 1.32 The English Indices of Deprivation (EID 2019) enable comparisons to be made for a range of deprivation indicators at the small area level¹¹. The small areas, or neighbourhoods, are known as lower level super output areas (LSOAs) which on average contain around 1,500 people.
- 1.33 The EID 2019 provides an overall index of multiple deprivation which is based on seven separate deprivation domains. Each deprivation domain is weighted, as shown below:
- **Income deprivation** – with a weighting of 22.5%;
 - **Employment deprivation** – with a weighting of 22.5%;
 - **Education, skills and training deprivation** – with a weighting of 13.5%;
 - **Health deprivation and disability** – with a weighting of 13.5%;
 - **Crime** – with a weighting of 9.3%;
 - **Barriers to housing and services** – with a weighting of 9.3%; and
 - **Living environment deprivation** (9.3%).
- 1.34 The Site is located within Manchester 056C, an LSOA which forms part of the Cheetham ward. The area is ranked 5,691 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England, where 1 is the most deprived. This places it amongst the 17% most deprived neighbourhoods in England.
- 1.35 Table 1-9 shows how the LSOA within which the Site falls (Manchester 056C), is ranked, both overall and by each different domain, against all the LSOAs within England.

¹¹ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) English Indices of Deprivation 2019 [Online] Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

Table 1-9: Deprivation ranking for LSOA covering the Site¹¹

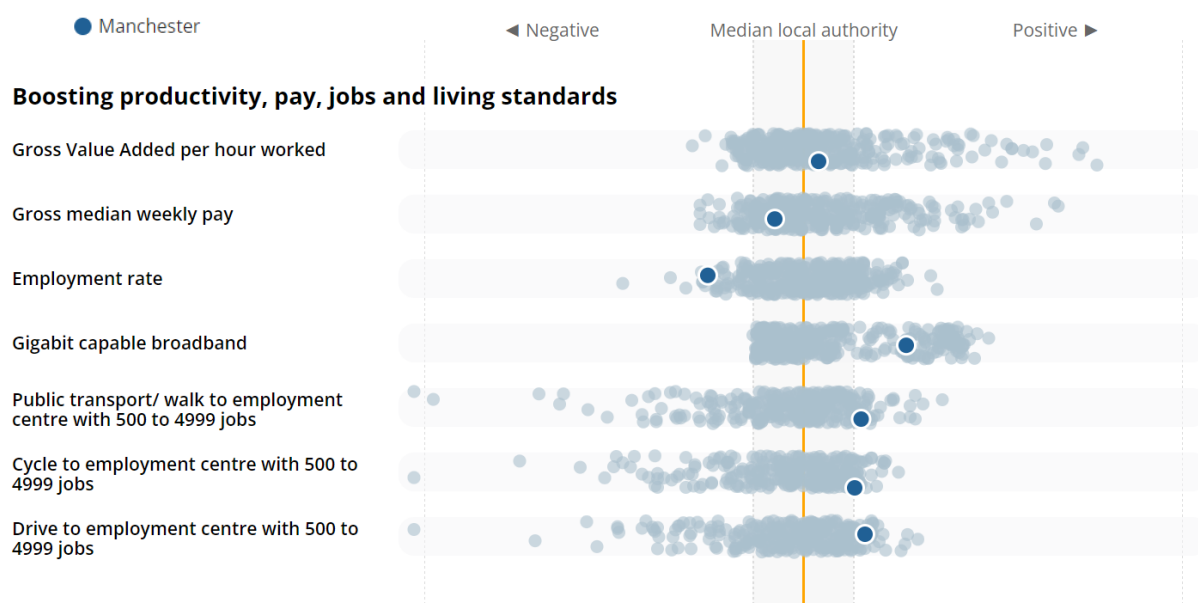
Domain of Deprivation (Rank out of 32,844 where 1 is most deprived)	Manchester 056C
Overall IMD Rank	5,691
IMD % Decile	17% most deprived
Income Rank	14,764
Income % Decile	45% most deprived
Employment Rank	21,268
Employment % Decile	35% least deprived
Education, Skills and Training Rank	7,653
Education % Decile	23% most deprived
Health Deprivation and Disability Rank	2,157
Health % Decile	7% most deprived
Crime Rank	3,559
Crime % Decile	11% most deprived
Barriers to Housing and Services Rank	2,856
Barriers to Housing % Decile	9% most deprived
Living Environment Rank	583
Living Environment % Decile	2% most deprived

- 1.36 Table 1-9 illustrates that Manchester 056C on the whole scores poorly in terms of deprivation, ranking in the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country across the living environment, health and barriers to housing domains. This supports the analysis set out earlier in the socio-economic baseline which highlights that the local area performs below the national average across key health indicators.
- 1.37 The LSOA scores better in terms of employment, likely due to its proximity to Manchester city centre. Despite this, the LSOA's poor performance across the majority of domains – resulting in its overall ranking of 5,691 – reflects that the area suffers from relatively high levels of deprivation.

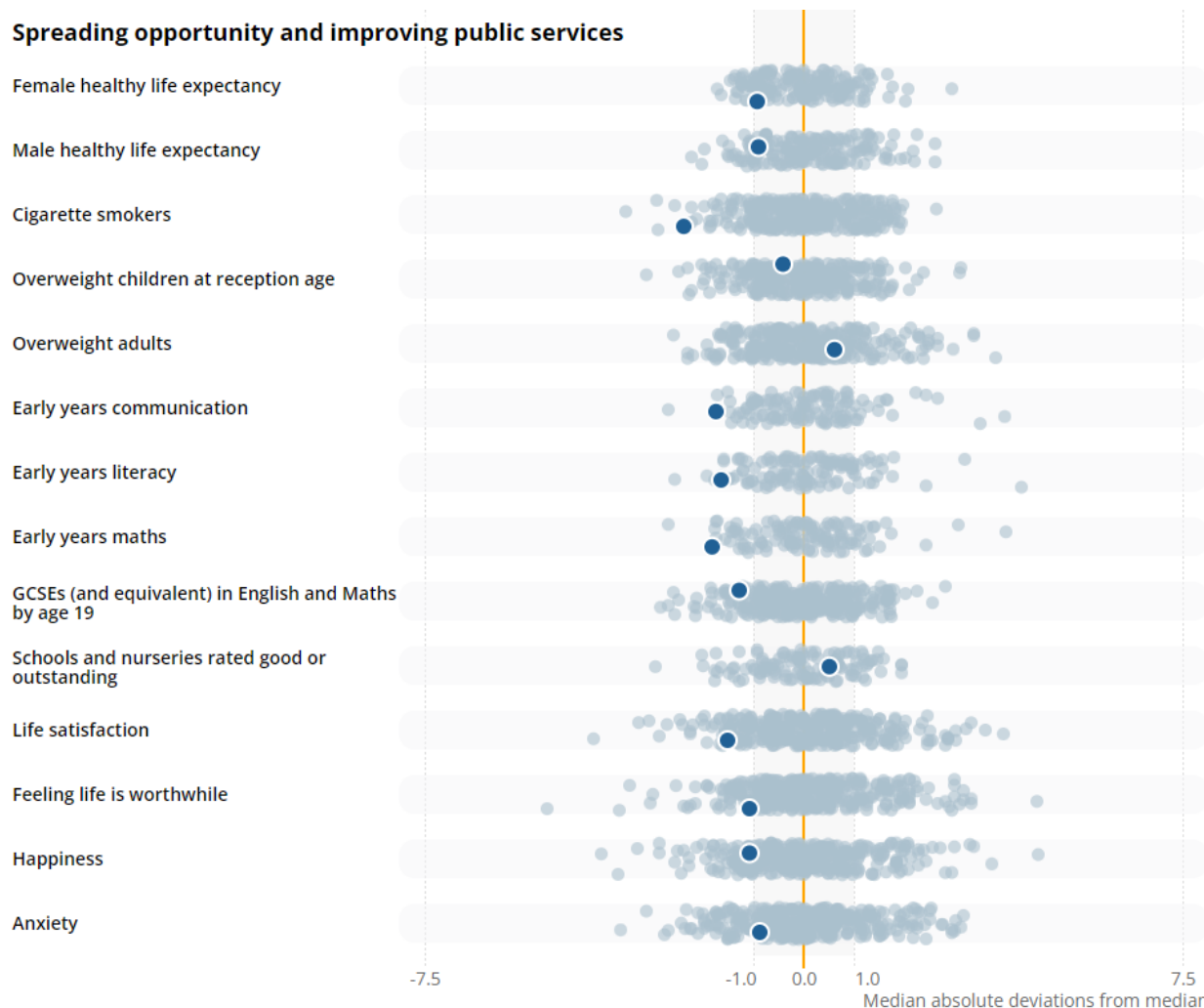
Wellbeing

- 1.38 In January 2022, the ONS released the Wellbeing Subnational Indicators Explorer, allowing a range of indicators relating to wellbeing to be compared for each local authority across the UK¹². The dataset is divided into two broad categories, ("boosting productivity, pay, jobs and living standards", and "spreading opportunity and improving public services").
- 1.39 The results for the two broad categories for MCC are demonstrated in Figure 1-1 and Figure 1-2 below.

Figure 1-1: Subnational Indicator results for MCC¹²



¹² ONS (2022) Wellbeing - Subnational Indicators Explorer [Online] Available from: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/articles/subnationalindicatorsexplorer/2022-01-06>

Figure 1-2: Subnational Indicator Results for MCC

1.40 In reviewing both Figure 1-1 and Figure 1-2 above, it is evident that MCC on the whole performs worse than the median local authority. This is with exception, for example the accessibility to employment opportunities, broadband connectivity, overweight adults and schools and nursery performances.

1.41 The worst performances are evident in relation to the employment rate, cigarette smoking and life satisfaction.

Self-assessment of health

1.42 The 2011 Census¹³ included a question which asked respondents to state what their current assessment of their own health was. The results from this are demonstrated in Table 1-10 below. It is evident that the majority of Cheetham ward residents consider themselves to have 'very good' and 'good' levels of health (83.3%). This was higher than both MCC and England and Wales proportions (82.2%) and (82.0%) respectively.

1.43 The ward also had a lower proportion of residents who perceived themselves to have 'bad' or 'very bad' health (5.6%) compared to MCC (6.0%), however this remained higher than England and Wales (5.2%).

¹³ At the time of writing, the results of the self-assessment of health from the 2021 Census was yet to be released.

Table 1-10: Self-Assessment of Health

General health	Cheetham ward (%)	MCC (%)	England and Wales (%)
Very good health	52.9	50.8	48.4
Good health	30.4	31.4	33.6
Fair health	11.1	11.8	12.7
Bad health	4.1	4.5	4.0
Very bad health	1.5	1.5	1.2

Summary

1.44 In summary, the baseline assessment has identified the following positive trends:

- **Population** – The proportion of residents who are of children at the ward level is higher than at the local authority level. Despite this, the proportion of working age residents (16 to 64 years) is similar at both ward and local authority level. The population across MCC is also anticipated to grow at a rate of 9.2% between the years 2018 and 2043. This is a slower rate of growth than that anticipated across the national population;
- **Unemployment** – the unemployment rate for MCC has more than halved in the years 2011 to 2021.
- **Education** – The proportion of people in the Cheetham ward who have Level 4 and above qualifications is higher than the national average.
- **Self-assessment of health** – The proportion of Cheetham ward residents who perceived themselves to have 'good' or 'very good' health was higher than that at the local authority and national level.

1.45 However, despite this, the following adverse trends were also identified:

- **Economic Activity** – In general, economic activity levels are lower at the ward level when compared to all other impact areas, with the Cheetham ward having the highest rate of unemployment when compared against MCC and England and Wales according to the 2021 Census.
- **Employment Structure** - the proportion of people employed in higher skilled occupations in Cheetham ward was notably lower than both and MCC and comparative figures for England and Wales as a whole. This is reflected in the average wages earned across MCC, which are lower than that earned across the wider region and nationally.
- **Education** – At the ward level, the proportion of people with no qualifications was higher than the rates at the local authority level and across the country as a whole. Concurrently, the proportion of residents within

Cheetham ward with higher level qualifications was lower than the MCC average, however remained above the England and Wales average.

- **Young person participation** – The proportion of 16 and 17-year-olds who were considered to be NEET within MCC was higher in MCC than the national average, however this did remain below the regional rate across the North West.
- **Health** - The health of people in MCC and the Cheetham ward specifically is generally worse than the England average.
- **Deprivation** – The neighbourhood impact area (LSOA Manchester 056C) is ranked among the 17% most deprived areas in England. Overall, while the LSOA scores well across some domains (namely income and employment) this is offset by a poorer performance across others, with the neighbourhood found to be in the 2% most deprived communities for living environment in the country. Deprivation relevant to health, housing and crime were also evident.
- **Subnational Indicator Explorer** – MCC performed in-line or worse than the median local authority across the UK, with the exception of broadband connectivity and access to jobs.

1.46 Taken together, these factors suggest that the local area is relatively deprived, although benefits from its close proximity to the business activities in central Manchester for employment opportunities and transport connections. Data over the last decade shows that the populations in MCC are now less likely to be unemployed, however recent data on young person participation shows that there are persistent issues relating to economic participation. On the whole, the health of residents in the Cheetham ward is worse than England overall and there are significant issues relating to living environment deprivation.

2. Social Infrastructure

Primary Healthcare

- 2.1 Primary healthcare generally refers to GPs and dental practices. The NHS operates with ICBs as its statutory commissioning bodies, and the Site is located within the NHS Greater Manchester ICB area.

GPs

- 2.2 There are eight GP surgeries that lie within one mile of the Proposed Development Site (see Table 2-1 for further detail and for locations)¹⁴, which is considered a typical walking distance to access healthcare services. At the practices where data was publicly available, there was a total of 40.13 Full Time Equivalent (FTE)¹⁵ GPs and an average of 1,848 patients per FTE GP; which is higher the England average patient list size of 1,800 patients per FTE GP, as recommended by the Department of Health¹⁶.

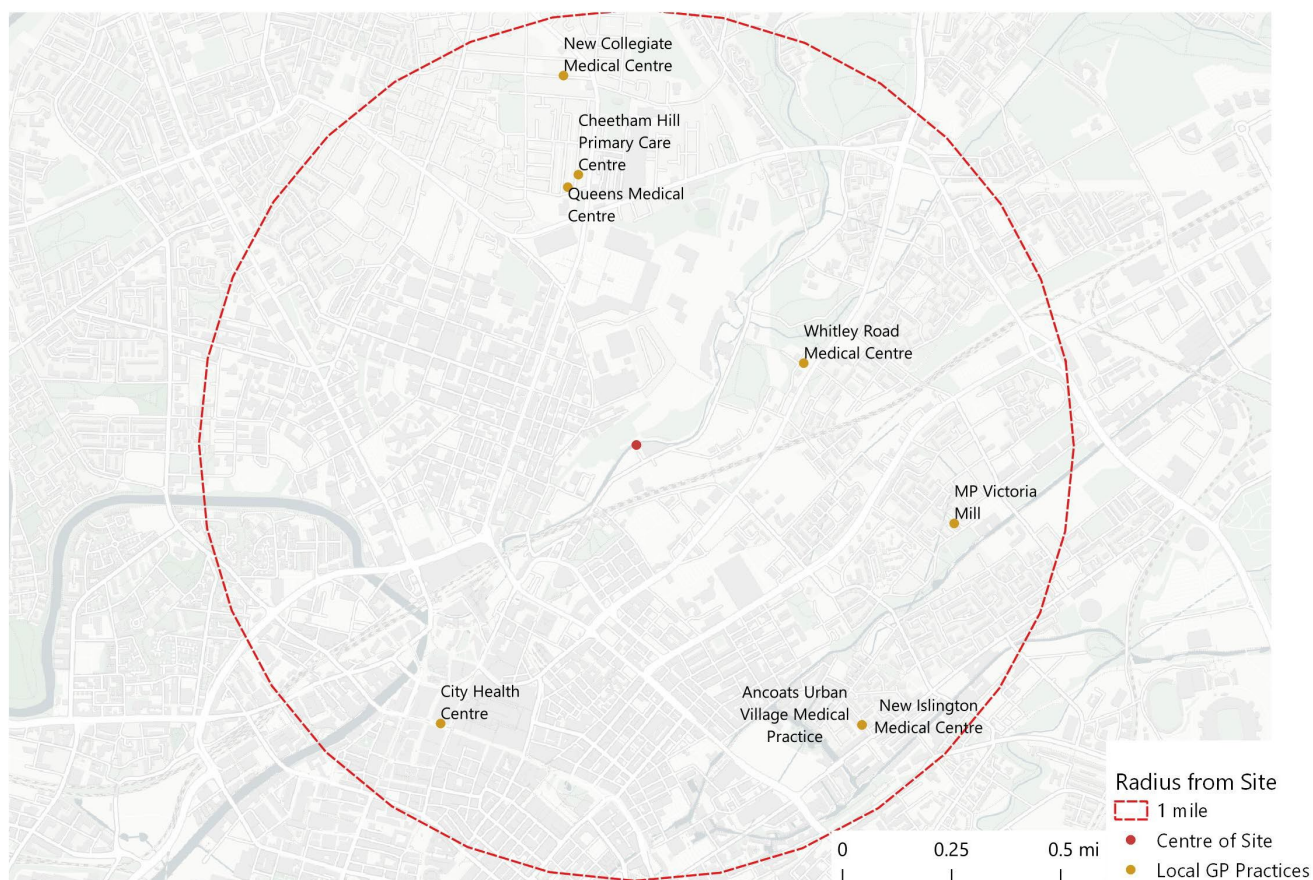
Table 2-1: GP surgeries within one-mile of the Site, practice data as of December 2022

Name	FTE GPs	Registered patients	Patients per FTE GP
Ancoats Urban Village Medical Practice	13.22	12,293	1:930
Cheetham Hill Primary Care Centre	6.03	12,304	1:2,042
City Health Centre	4.95	15,294	1:3,093
MP Victoria Mill	0.64	3,919	1:6,123
New Collegiate Medical Centre	10.13	13,716	1:1,354
New Islington Medical Centre	2.73	9,848	1:3,603
Queens Medical Centre	No data disclosed	No data disclosed	No data disclosed
Whitley Road Medical Centre	2.43	6,805	1:2,801
Totals	40.13	74,179	1:1,848

¹⁴ NHS (2022) Find a Service – GPs [Online] Available from: <https://www.nhs.uk/service-search/find-a-gp/results/M4%204NL>

¹⁵ NHS Digital (2023) General Practice Workforce [Online] Available from: <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/general-and-personal-medical-services/31-december-2022>

¹⁶ NHS Healthy Urban Development Unit (2019) Planning for Health Rapid HIA Tool, Fourth Edition

Figure 2-1: Location of GP clinics within one-mile of the Site

- 2.3 Whilst the average number of patients per FTE GP at Ancoats Urban Village Medical Practice (930) and the New Collegiate Medical Centre (1,354) are below the recommendation of 1,800 patients, the ratio at the Victoria Mill practice is considerably higher (6,123).

Dentists

- 2.4 There are nine dentists within one-mile of the Site, which are outlined in Table 2-2 below.
- 2.5 Dentists are not required to publish data in the same way as GPs, as they are privately operated services but governed under NHS regulations. As such, data is limited, but where possible information on whether dental practices are taking on new patients was obtained during an online audit and supplementary telephone survey conducted in January 2023.

Table 2-2: Dental practices within one mile of the Site¹⁷

Name	Accepting new patients?
New Cross Dental Surgery	This practice is not currently accepting any new patients
mydentist, Stevenson Square, Manchester	This practice is not currently accepting any new patients
Revive Dental Centre Ancoats	This practice is not currently accepting any new NHS patients
Queens Road Dental and Cosmetic Centre	This practice is not currently accepting any new patients
Ocean Dental Implant and Aesthetic Clinic	This practice is only taking on new NHS patients who have been referred to the practice
Manchester Dental Practice	Accepting new private patients only
Bupa Dental Care	This practice is only taking on new NHS patients who have been referred to the practice
City Centre Dental and Implant Centre	This practice is not currently accepting any new patients
Collegiate Dental Practice	This practice is accepting new patients, however, is not accepting adults entitled to free dental care

2.6 Of the nine local dentists, only two are accepting new patients, however one practice is accepting new NHS patients when referred for specific treatments.

2.7 In any case, future residents will be able to access dental care beyond a one-mile radius as practice places are not based on home locations. It is also possible that future residents would already be registered with a local dental practice, which they could retain after they relocate to live within the Proposed Development.

Pharmacies

2.8 There are 10 pharmacies within a one-mile radius of the Site¹⁸. The nearest pharmacy is Boots Pharmacy located at Cheetham Hill Road, which is approximately 0.3 miles from the Site.

¹⁷ NHS (2022) Find a Service – Dentists [Online] Available from: <https://www.nhs.uk/service-search/find-a-dentist/results/M4%204NL>

¹⁸ NHS (2022) Find a Service – Pharmacy [Online] Available from: <https://www.nhs.uk/service-search/pharmacy/find-a-pharmacy/results/M4%204NL>

Secondary Healthcare

- 2.9 Secondary healthcare generally refers to hospitals and specialist units providing acute medical care. Secondary healthcare services within the locality of the Site are operated by the NHS Greater Manchester ICB; however, it is acknowledged that dependent on the type of treatment required, a person may access secondary healthcare across a wider area in order to obtain the most appropriate treatment recommended.
- 2.10 There are six NHS hospitals within three miles of the Site¹⁹, with North Manchester General Hospital being the main primary care provider within the locality. Further facilities within details are outlined in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3: Secondary NHS healthcare services within three miles of the Site

Name	Key services
North Manchester General Hospital	A range of inpatient and outpatient services, including A&E, paediatrics, maternity, and cancer care
University Dental Hospital of Manchester	Dental surgery
Manchester Royal Infirmary	A range of inpatient and outpatient services, including A&E, major trauma, paediatrics, and cancer care
Saint Mary's Hospital	Maternity, obstetrics, and gynaecology services
Manchester Royal Eye Hospital	Eye care and surgery
Royal Manchester Children's Hospital	Specialist children's services

¹⁹ NHS (2022) Find a Service – Hospital [Online] Available from: <https://www.nhs.uk/service-search/hospital/results/M4%204NL>