

# Integrated Pipeline Map: Guidance

## How to access the map

You can access the map directly at <https://mappinggm.org.uk/maps/integrated-pipeline>. Alternatively, you can access the map from the MappingGM homepage by navigating to 'Maps' in the top navigation bar and choosing the Integrated Pipeline option.

## How to use the map

### Navigation

Once you access the map, you can navigate around the map using standard interactive map controls. On desktops or laptops, you can left-click your mouse and drag the map to move around. Zooming in and out can be done via the mouse scroll button. On a mobile, tablet, or touchpad, pinching and expanding controls the level of zoom, while a single touch and drag can move the map around.

Additionally, there are two buttons in the top left corner of the map that allow you to zoom in (+) or zoom out (-) from a particular view.

A small button below these with a house symbol can also navigate to the default view of the map, which covers Greater Manchester.

### Adding and removing layers

You can add or remove layers from the map by navigating to the 'Map layers' button in the top right of the map. The 'Map layers' button looks like a diamond with two lines underneath.

Once you click this button, a popup will appear with a list of layers. A full list of layers is available below. The layers are grouped into themes, which can be expanded to show the layers within by clicking on the small arrow button (>) to the left of the theme name. Some layers may also have sub-layers, and you can see these by clicking the same button next to the layer name.

The map layers are added by making the layers 'visible' and removed by making them 'invisible'. You can toggle this by clicking on the small 'eye' symbol to the right of the layer name. An eye symbol denotes the layer is visible on the map; an eye symbol with a line through it denotes the layer has been made invisible.

NOTE: For a layer to be made visible, both the layer and its parent theme (or a sub-layer, layer and theme) need to be made visible.

To close the map layers popup, click the 'Map layers' button again, or the 'X' close button in the top right of the layer panel. Alternatively, you can keep the panel open, but minimise it by using the button with two up arrows (^) at the top right of the layer panel.

## **Layer options**

Each layer in the layer panel also has a series of three dots on the far right of the layer name. Clicking on this button opens up a series of options for the layer.

The common options are: set filter; statistics; add to table; and export.

NOTE: There are no options available for layer groups, or themes.

### **Set filter**

The 'Set filter' option allows you to filter the information presented on the map. This can be used to filter on text or numerical information about the layer.

### **Statistics**

The Statistics function allows you to see specific statistics about numerical fields attached to the information. For example, if there is a field in a mapping layer that shows the size of a site, the Statistics function will provide summarised information about that field, such as minimums, maximums, averages, and totals.

### **Add to table**

This function adds the layer information to the table section at the bottom of the screen, whether the layer is visible or not.

## Export

The export function is only available for open datasets that GMCA hosts. Many datasets we use may be hosted or published by other organisations, or may not be open. As a result the export function may not work for most datasets.

## Adding and removing a basemap

The basemap is the map that shows the location of roads, water, and buildings that sits underneath all the data layers. The basemap is also changeable. You can do this by clicking on the 'Basemap gallery' button on the top right of the map. This button looks like four squares put together to form a larger square.

You can switch between basemaps by choosing any of the presented options. The default setting for the basemaps is GB Light Grey.

You can close the basemap gallery by clicking on the X button in the top right, or clicking on the 'Basemap gallery' button; and you can minimise the panel by clicking the up arrows (^).

## Legend

The legend shows how each layer appears on the map. You can access the legend by clicking on the 'Legend' button in the top right of the map. The Legend button looks like three vertical dots followed by three horizontal lines arranged vertically.

The legend only shows the layers that have been made visible on the map.

You can close the legend panel by clicking on the X button in the top right, or clicking on the 'Legend' button; and you can minimise the panel by clicking the up arrows (^).

## Searching for a location

The map offers the opportunity to search for a location. This option is available in the 'Search' function in the top left of the map. The search will work on place names, addresses, road names, or postcodes. The function does not search the data layers made visible on the map, but simply searches for locations.

Typing your search term into the long box will highlight a series of options that match the search term. You do not need to click 'Enter' or the search button for these options to appear below the search box.

Scroll down the list to find the address or location you are looking for. Left-clicking on your chosen option will pan and zoom the map to your chosen location. A small circle will also appear at the chosen location. To remove the circle, click on the X button in the search bar, and this will also clear the search. The map will not move if you do this, but will stay centred on your last chosen location.

## **Measurement**

There are two measurement options available on the map. These are measuring a line, and measuring an area. Both options are available in the Measurement tool, which appears below the map's search bar.

The instructions to start a measurement appear when you click on a chosen measurement. You start a measurement by clicking at a relevant point on the map (the starting location for your measurement) and then clicking on other points to either form a line or polygon.

You can select different measurement units, dependent on the type of measurement, from the dropdown menu next to the measurement buttons.

The measurement of the line, or polygon, appears below the measurement bar. As you add further points to a line, the measurement updates to show the total length of the line. When measuring a polygon, the measurement continually updates after two points have been placed, and forms a straight line from your cursor location back to the first point to form a polygon and measurement. The polygon measurement usually shows both an area and a perimeter measurement.

To delete a measurement, click on the small 'bin' button to the right of the measurement tool.

## **Selecting**

When layers are presented on the map, they may be polygons, lines, or points. Left clicking on any of these will bring up information about that particular element.

A popup appears, showing relevant information linked to the element you have clicked. In cases where several elements exist in the same place, and are visible on the map – for example, a ward, a local authority, and a Metrolink stop – the popup will show only one of these elements. To see the other elements at the location

clicked, there are two small arrow buttons at the bottom of the popup. Clicking on either one of these will cycle through the different elements at the clicked location.

To deselect an element, click on the X button in the top right of the popup, or click anywhere outside the popup on the map (but where no other elements exist).

## Information table

At the bottom of the map is an information table. This table function provides details about each of the layers made visible on the map in a tabular format. To access the information table, click on the small up arrow (^) at the bottom centre of the map.

This will open a panel, with individual tabs for each of the visible data layers.

To close the information table, click the same button that opened the table.

## What is on the Integrated Pipeline Map?

Please find below a list of the layers on the Integrated Pipeline map, grouped and ordered by the categories on the map, along with some details of the layers, such as a short description and the number of projects, schemes or sites. Please view the [Data](#) page on MappingGM for further information about the layers.

## Administrative Boundaries

**Greater Manchester Boundary:** The boundary for the city region of Greater Manchester.

**Greater Manchester Local Authorities:** The full boundaries of the ten local authorities in Greater Manchester - Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan.

**Greater Manchester Wards:** The full boundaries of the local authority wards in Greater Manchester. There are 215 in Greater Manchester.

**Greater Manchester Parliamentary Constituencies:** Westminster Parliamentary Constituency boundaries as of July 2024. There are 27 in Greater Manchester.

## Transport

**Active Travel Programme Infrastructure & Routes:** This layer represents completed and planned Active Travel Programme infrastructure points & routes (subject to LTP consultation).

**Bus Improvements:** This layer represents improvements to bus infrastructure across Greater Manchester (subject to LTP consultation).

**Metrolink Stops & Lines:** This layer represents current Metrolink stops & lines.

**Northern Powerhouse Rail: Liverpool to Manchester Railway (LMR):** This layer details the alignment of the Manchester to Warrington section of the proposed Liverpool to Manchester railway. The proposal between Warrington and Liverpool is yet to be confirmed. The Liverpool to Manchester Railway proposal is subject to confirmation of Government's 10 Year Infrastructure Strategy in June 2025.

**Rail Stations & Lines:** This layer represents existing heavy rail passenger lines and stations across GM and the planned phases for bringing them into the Bee Network (subject to LTP consultation).

**Rapid Transit Integration Programme:** This layer represents a mix of planned, proposed and potential schemes as part of the Rapid Transit Integration Programme (subject to LTP consultation) including Interchange redevelopment, new stops, stop improvements and first/last mile improvements for the rapid transit network.

**Future Rapid Transit Programme:** This layer represents a mix of planned, proposed and potential schemes as part of the Future Rapid Transit Programme (subject to LTP consultation) including 'next generation' Metrolink fleet, depots and stabling, the Bury-Heywood-Rochdale-Oldham tram-train 'Pathfinder', and new lines and extensions.

## Infrastructure & Energy

**Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Schemes:** The Environment Agency programme of work which aims to reduce the risk of flooding from rivers, sea, groundwater or surface water and/or to reduce the risks from coastal erosion. The map shows eight schemes within Greater Manchester which have an indicative allocation of Grant in Aid (GIA) funding for 2025/26.

**Local Authority-led Heat Networks in Development:** Local Authorities are currently working on plans to bring forward low-carbon heat networks in Strategic Heat Zones across Greater Manchester. A heat network is a distribution system of insulated pipes that takes heat from a central source and delivers it to domestic and non-domestic buildings. The low-carbon heat source might be a facility that utilises heat recovered from industry and urban infrastructure, canals and rivers, or sewers. There are six in development.

**Strategic Heat Zones:** GMCA in partnership with the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) has developed and tested a methodology for identifying Heat Network Zones as part of the Heat Network Zoning Pilot Programme where heat networks will provide the lowest cost low-carbon heating option. This work has identified ten Strategic Heat Zones, which are key to enabling the development of heat networks across Greater Manchester.

## **Investment**

**Investment Zones:** Investment Zones are areas across the UK where central and local government will work with businesses, higher education institutions and other local partners to develop growth opportunities for investment and innovation. Greater Manchester's two Investment Zones will focus on the advanced materials and manufacturing sector and form boundaries within which Greater Manchester is able to retain business rates growth over the next 25 years.

**Growth Zones:** The three Growth Zones form boundaries within which Greater Manchester is able to retain business rates growth over the next 25 years.

## **Planning & Development**

**Places for Everyone Allocations:** The Places for Everyone Allocations were adopted in March 2024 and allocate sites for employment and housing outside of the existing urban area. There are 36 allocated sites.

**Land Supply - Housing, 2024:** The Housing Land Supply for Greater Manchester shows the land identified for future housing development and is provided by the ten Greater Manchester local authorities to the GMCA on an annual basis. There are 3,765 sites.

**Land Supply - Industrial and Warehousing, 2024:** The Industrial & warehousing Land Supply for Greater Manchester shows the land identified for future industrial & warehousing development and is provided by the ten Greater Manchester local authorities to the GMCA on an annual basis. There are 349 sites.

**Land Supply - Offices, 2024:** The Identified Offices Land Supply for Greater Manchester shows the land identified for future office development and is provided by the ten Greater Manchester local authorities to the GMCA on an annual basis. There are 242 sites.

## **City & Town Centres**

**City Centre:** The city centre of Greater Manchester is located across central Manchester and Salford.

**Principal Town Centres:** This layer shows the boundaries of the Principal Town Centres in Greater Manchester. There are nine Principal Town Centres in Greater Manchester: Bolton, Bury, Oldham, Rochdale, Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport, Salford Quays, Altrincham, and Wigan.

## **Growth Locations**

**Growth Locations:** Our six Growth Locations represent opportunities for the whole city-region to bring forward development at a scale which can drive the transformational change we want to see across Greater Manchester to deliver the Greater Manchester Strategy and Government's Growth Mission. The six Growth Locations are: Airport City and Southern Growth Corridor; Central Growth Cluster; Eastern Growth Cluster; North East Growth Corridor; NorthFold; Western Gateway. To find out more about [Greater Manchester's Growth Locations](#), please visit the linked website.

**Local Investment Framework Areas:** The Local Investment Framework Areas represent key growth opportunity areas & development programmes within each of Greater Manchester's Growth Locations.