

## Trafford Local Plan

Integrated Assessment Scoping Report  
June 2018

## Quality Management

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Integrated Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

Trafford Council is intending to prepare a new Local Plan which will be the main land use planning document for the borough. The Local Plan will propose detailed planning policies, area designations and site allocations for specific types of development to guide and manage the borough's future growth and development needs up to 2035. These policies will be used as the basis for determining planning applications. This will include identifying sites to deliver new homes and employment land required over the plan period.

The proposed policies, designations and sites of the Local Plan, and their alternatives, will require assessment for potential unintended social, economic and environmental effects. This document proposes a scope for future assessment stages of an Integrated Assessment (IA) of the Local Plan, to be conducted alongside its development. The IA will include three separate but complementary assessments in order to inform the development of the Local Plan. These are:

- Sustainability Appraisal (SA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – assesses effects of the Local Plan across a range of environmental, social and socio-economic issues.
- Health Impact Assessment (HIA) – assesses effects of the Local Plan on the health and well-being of the population and its ability to access health-related facilities and services. This also addresses equalities issues and has some overlap with Equalities Impact Assessment.
- Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) – assesses effects of the Local Plan in terms of equalities issues, with particular focus on disadvantaged or excluded groups of people. EqIA helps identify where we can best promote equality of opportunity.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) will also be conducted separately, which first assesses the potential for the Local Plan to significantly affect European nature conservation sites, and where that potential exists, ensure the Local Plan will not have a likely significant effect on those sites.

- The IA will aid in development of the Local Plan by:
- Supporting plan preparation by challenging and testing iterations of the Local Plan, so that a more robust final document is produced
- Identifying the potentially negative and positive effects of the Local Plan policies and proposals, and providing an opportunity to mitigate potentially adverse effects and enhance positive effects to achieve economic, social and environmental benefits
- Helping the Council develop plans that can support sustainable development and the creation of sustainable communities
- Helping stakeholder engagement by providing consultees with a detailed understanding of the alternative policy options that have been considered during the development of the Local Plan, and the reasons for selecting the preferred options. In doing this, the IA process makes the decisions that are taken during the development of the Local Plan more transparent. It also allows stakeholders to make more informed comments and responses to the Local Plan during consultation, because the IA gives a full picture of the likely significant effects.

This report is being presented for consultation, in order to obtain stakeholder comment on the proposed IA scope, including approach and method.

The Local Plan Regulation 18 Consultation Issues Paper is available, and is issued for consultation alongside this report.

## 1.2 The IA Scoping Process and Purpose of this Report

Assessment processes such as IA generally occur in two main steps:

- **Scoping:** to identify the type, nature and extent of potential significant effects which need to be considered, and propose the next steps in the assessment and how they will be conducted.
- **Assessment:** assessing the options / alternatives as they arise during plan development in order to inform the plan's proposals, and then assessing the preferred plan in order to (in order of preference) avoid, reduce, offset and then (as a last resort) compensate for any significant adverse effects identified, as well as to maximise beneficial effects.

Within the above, there are further steps of consultation and refinement of the assessment and plan. Also, there are various guidance documents which set out ways of further organising and describing assessments such as IA. IA's main sub-component is SA/SEA, and the SA Guidance<sup>1</sup> identifies 5 key stages in preparing a Sustainability Appraisal:

- **Stage A:** Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
- **Stage B:** Developing and refining options
- **Stage C:** Appraising the effects of the plan
- **Stage D:** Consulting on the plan and SA Report
- **Stage E:** Monitoring implementation of the plan

This scoping report covers Stage A which is divided into five tasks:

- **Task A1:** Identifying other relevant policies plans, programmes and sustainability objectives
- **Task A2:** Collecting baseline information
- **Task A3:** Identifying sustainability issues and problems
- **Task A4:** Developing the SA framework
- **Task A5:** Consulting on the scope of the SA

The IA Scoping Report will be consulted upon with the statutory consultees – Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency – and others for more than the required 5-week period in order to agree the proposed scope of the IA.

This Scoping Report is structured as follows:

- Section 2 describes the Local Plan, providing information and context for the IA
- Section 3 describes the methodology used for this scoping report, and which will be used to undertake the IA
- Section 4 identifies plans, programmes and strategies relevant to the Trafford Local Plan and IA
- Section 5 describes the baseline situation in Trafford
- Section 6 identifies key issues for the Local Plan and IA resulting from the review of plans, programmes and strategies and the review of baseline data
- Section 7 outlines the IA Framework (SA, EqIA and HIA) including objectives and assessment criteria
- Section 8 provides a brief summary and refers to next steps

<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2015. *Guidance: Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal*. <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal>



### 1.3 What is Covered in the IA

As stated in the previous section, the IA includes an SA/SEA, HIA and EqIA. An SA is required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The aim of SA is to ensure that plans are doing as much as they can to support the delivery of social, economic and environmental objectives at the same time. SA must also meet the requirements of the SEA Regulations<sup>2</sup>.

The SEA Regulations require that SEA addresses potential impacts on:

- biodiversity
- fauna
- flora
- population
- human health
- soil
- water
- air
- climatic factors
- material assets
- cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage
- landscape

SEA must also address the interrelationships amongst the above topics, which means that additional topics such as geodiversity / geological conservation (related to 'soil' and 'biodiversity') and flood risk (related to 'water' and 'population') can be considered. This consideration, based primarily on professional judgement using guidance and experience, helps to provide further clarity and transparency when it comes to reporting impacts. These interrelationships are also partly covered by recognising the way one topic influences another – for example that good human health requires good air quality, and that healthy flora and fauna require non-polluted water.

HIA and EqIA are separate processes, but are linked to SEA. The 'human health' topic can be addressed more holistically and with greater depth through a HIA. HIA considers various 'determinants' of health, which are shown in Figure 3-1 of Chapter 3. These are:

- People – includes characteristics such as age, sex and hereditary factors
- Lifestyle – includes factors such as diet, physical activity, and work/life balance
- Community – addresses 'social capital', which holds no single definition and is "about the value of social networks, bonding similar people and bridging between diverse people, with norms of reciprocity"<sup>3</sup>, and people's access to and place within community networks
- Local Economy – including wealth creation and the markets which people work within and gain opportunities from
- Activities – such as working, shopping, moving, living, playing and learning
- Built Environment – such as buildings, places, streets and routes
- Natural Environment – such as natural habitats, air, water and land
- Global Ecosystem – consideration of how climate change and biodiversity affects our lives

<sup>2</sup> Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (statutory instrument 2004 No. 1633). <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/2004/1633/contents/made>

<sup>3</sup> Social Capital Research & Training (accessed 2018). *Definitions of Social Capital*. <https://www.socialcapitalresearch.com/literature/definition.html>

The EqIA addresses issues associated with the SEA topic of 'population and equality' in greater detail. Under the terms of the Equality Act 2010, the Council has a duty to prevent discrimination based on:

- Race
- Gender
- Disability
- Age
- Sexual orientation
- Religion or belief
- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Marriage and civil partnerships

IA helps to ensure that the overlaps of each process (SA/SEA, HIA and EqIA) are managed and taken into account, that gaps are avoided, and that they are used to ensure a consistent evidence base and consistent assessment results.

## 1.4 Statutory Requirements

### 1.4.1 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

National planning policy<sup>4</sup> states that local plans are key to delivering sustainable development and that they must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.

Sustainable development is that which seeks to strike a balance between economic, environmental and social factors to enable people to meet their needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

It is therefore very important that the Local Plan contributes to a sustainable future for the borough. To support this objective, the Council is required to carry out an SA of the Local Plan<sup>5</sup>.

SA is a means of ensuring that the likely social, economic and environmental effects of the Local Plan are identified, described and appraised, and also incorporates SEA in accordance with the UK SEA Regulations and the related European Directive<sup>6</sup> (see also Section 1.3).

### 1.4.2 Equalities Impact Assessment

The Public Sector Equality Duty contained in Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 requires public authorities to have due regard to a number of equality considerations when exercising their functions. EqIA is not required by law, but it is a way of ensuring that the Public Sector Equality Duty, alongside requirements under the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 and Disability Discrimination Act 2005, have been complied with by considering the effect of Council services, practices and policies (such as the Local Plan) on different groups protected from discrimination by the Equality Act. It is a tool that can help local authorities ensure that their policies and decisions do not discriminate, that they promote equality wherever possible and that they foster good community relations.

<sup>4</sup> See paragraph 150-151 of the National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012). <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

<sup>5</sup> The requirement for SA of local plans is set out under section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

<sup>6</sup> Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

### 1.4.3 Health Impact Assessment

There is no statutory requirement to undertake HIA as part of the plan-making process. However, 'human health' is a statutory SEA topic (see Section 1.3) and HIA can support decision-making by predicting the health consequences of proposals, helping to ensure that plans and policies avoid or minimise negative, and maximise positive, health impacts.

## 1.5 IA and Local Plan Development

IA is an iterative process, and will be conducted at relevant points throughout Local Plan development. Figure 1-1 provides the stages of Local Plan development in accordance with plan-making guidance, alongside the stages of SA which the IA will follow<sup>7</sup>.

It can be seen that the proposed assessment approach and methodology set out in this report will be applied at various stages in Local Plan development, including in particular in order to inform:

- Regulation 18 consultation on the Local Plan options and preferred option (may occur more than once)
- Regulation 19 consultation on the Publication Local Plan
- Outcome of Examination / proposed 'main modifications'

<sup>7</sup> See Footnote 1, and also the following link: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal#Sustainability-appraisal-process>

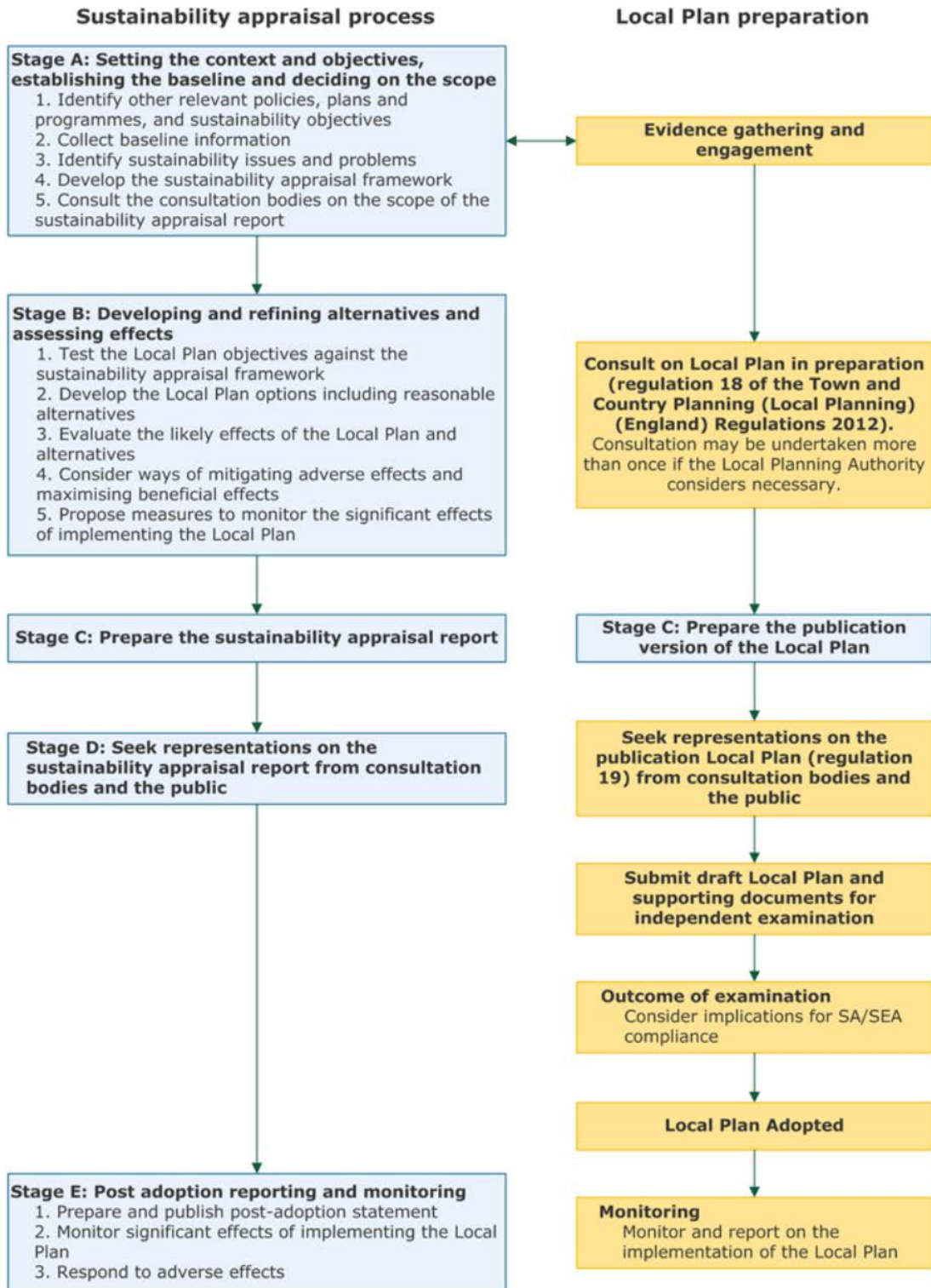


Figure 1-1: Stages of IA and Local Plan preparation

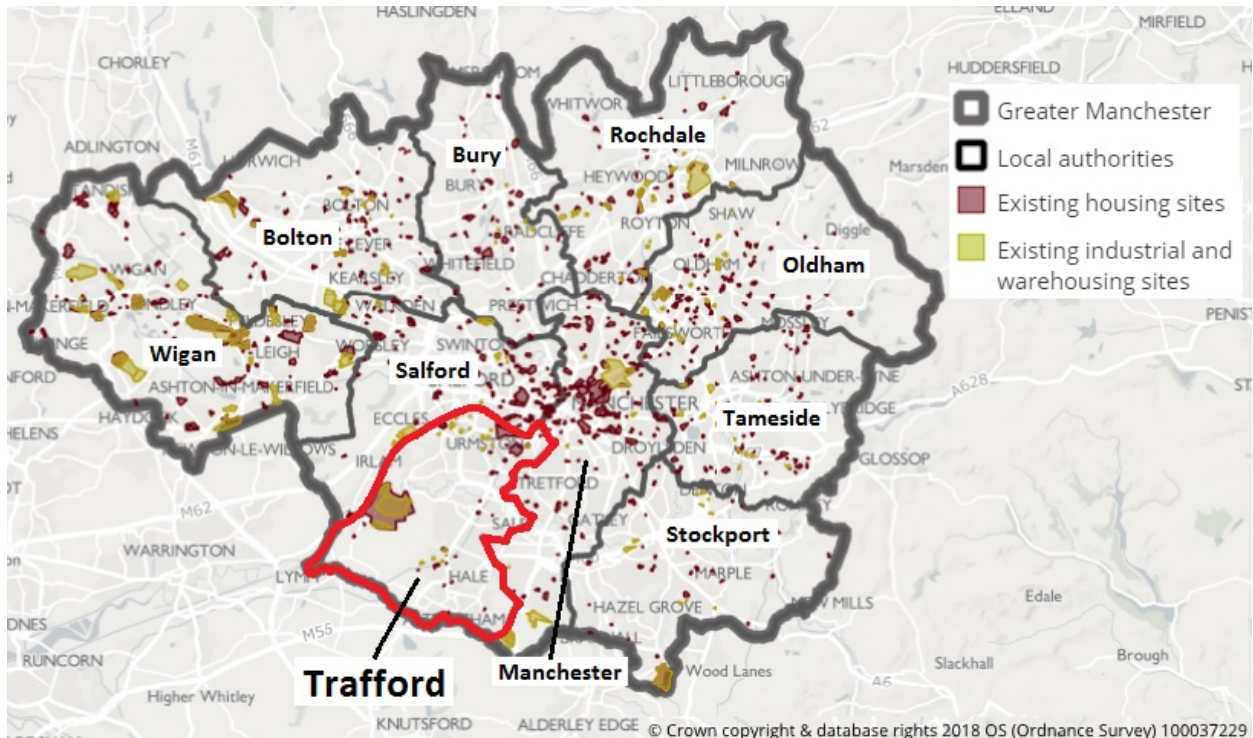
## 2. About the Local Plan

### 2.1 Spatial Context

Trafford is one of the ten metropolitan districts of Greater Manchester within the northwest of England, and is within the Manchester City Region. It's location within Greater Manchester is shown in Figure 2-1.

Trafford is part of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) which is made of the ten (10) Greater Manchester councils which together will produce a joint plan in the form of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF).

Trafford Borough is located in the southwest of Greater Manchester, with a population of around 230,000 people (8.5% of the Greater Manchester population) and a diverse mix of communities, has important centres for industry and business, a high quality natural environment including leafy suburbs and large areas of countryside and some disadvantaged neighbourhoods.



**Figure 2-1: Location of Trafford within Greater Manchester, showing existing housing and employment sites**

As identified in the Core Strategy, the borough had been split into ten individual 'Places' considered to be locally distinctive, as illustrated in Figure 2-2.



**Figure 2-2: Designated Places in Trafford**

Descriptions of the characteristics, key issues and objectives of each of the ten Trafford Places, as defined by the Local Plan, are described in Appendix A.

## 2.2 Purpose of the Local Plan

National planning policy places Local Plans at the heart of the planning system. They set out a vision and a framework for the future development of the area, addressing needs and opportunities in relation to housing, the economy, community facilities and infrastructure – as well as a basis for safeguarding the environment, adapting to climate change and securing good design.<sup>8</sup>

Once finalised, the Trafford Local Plan will demonstrate how the spatial vision, strategic objectives and scale of growth outlined in the emerging Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) will be delivered in Trafford; by proposing a spatial vision and strategy tailored to the needs of the borough to guide and manage future growth and development needs up to 2035. This will include identifying sites to deliver the new homes and employment land required over the plan period, and identifying areas for protection from development. The Local Plan will be tailored to ensure that the development of policies, specific to Trafford, will be wide-ranging, covering issues from infrastructure and community requirements, to environmental protection and conservation. It must be prepared with due regard to the duty to co-operate, which requires Local Planning Authorities and certain other public bodies to co-operate with each other on cross-border strategic issues.

Once finalised the Trafford Local Plan will form part of a set of documents that together will form the overall 'development plan' for the borough:

- Trafford Local Plan
- Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)
- Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan (adopted April 2012)
- Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan (adopted April 2013)

<sup>8</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2016). *Guidance: Local Plans*. <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/local-plans--2>

- Any adopted Neighbourhood Plans

### 2.2.1 Greater Manchester Spatial Framework

The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) is being prepared, jointly, by all ten of the Greater Manchester authorities. When complete, it will provide an overarching plan that will cover the whole of the Greater Manchester conurbation and define the scale and distribution of housing and employment growth across the City Region for the next 20 years, up to 2035.

## 2.3 Scope of the Trafford Local Plan

The Local Plan will eventually replace the current ‘Trafford Local Plan: Core Strategy’, adopted in January 2012, which sets out the Council’s spatial policy framework for delivering the development and change needed to realise the Council’s vision for the borough up to 2026. It includes policies relating to economic, social and environmental issues and how these will shape the future of Trafford. The Local Plan will also replace the remaining saved policies and proposals of the Revised ‘Unitary Development Plan’ (UDP), adopted in June 2006. A key objective of the Local Plan will be to promote the development of brownfield sites, underused land and buildings and sites within the urban area as the key approach to delivering growth within Trafford.

In line with the emerging GMSF, the Local Plan will establish the planning policy framework for the borough for the period up to 2035 and include strategic policies to deliver:

- The homes and jobs needed in the area
- The provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development
- The provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat)
- The provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities
- Climate change mitigation and adaption, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape

It will provide increased certainty and guidance for developers and members of the public on both the location of development and the detailed design and sustainability principles that development must achieve.

## 3. Approach and Methodology

This chapter outlines how the scoping stage (Stage A) of the IA has been conducted. The tasks of Stage A are listed in Section 1.2 and repeated under the headings below. Stages B to E are described in Chapter 8 of this report.

### 3.1 A1: Review of relevant plans programmes and strategies

This task requires the consideration of international, national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies, drawing out relevant issues for both the development of the Local Plan and the IA.

Documents were identified via previous IA and SA work, including the GMSF IA, and the SA of the previous local plan documents for Trafford. It was checked whether these documents were current and applicable, and where not, their replacement were sought where applicable. Further documents were identified where possible to fill any gaps.

The documents were then obtained and reviewed for key, relevant messages or information that needs to be taken on board by the Local Plan and/or IA. A simple table was employed (as found in Appendix B) to record this exercise.

In order to make this review more streamlined, the review only refers to legislation where the Local Plan and/or the IA could be affected, or where there could be a need for the Local Plan to comply. This is to avoid unnecessary repetition of legislation.

### 3.2 A2: Establishing the current and future baseline

This task requires the describing of relevant aspects of the current and future (over the lifetime of the Local Plan) situation for Trafford, where available. Sources are given throughout. In HIA and EqIA, the baseline is referred to as the 'community profile'.

This task was again completed by considering first the substantial background information already available via the GMSF IA, and the previous SA work for Trafford. Firstly, topics were defined using the existing key issues and IA/SA objectives and criteria previously identified, as well as ensuring the SEA statutory topics were clearly addressed.

Secondly, for each identified topic, some relatively recent baseline work already existed for the borough, and this was used where possible. Where there were gaps in the baseline or it was found to be too out-of-date, new baseline research was conducted in order to provide a current picture of conditions within the borough under those topics.

The main focus of the baseline research has been to identify the current status of key aspects of the environment and society across Trafford, and then to identify and describe the differences within and across the borough in terms of baseline status. This was focused on the different defined 'Places' where possible, as shown in Figure 2-2.

### 3.3 A3: Identifying key sustainability (including health and equalities) issues

This task draws on the information collated in Tasks A1 and A2, and identifies issues that are of relevance to the development of the Local Plan and IA. They are sometimes summaries of the status of a baseline issue, where this is obviously linked to the Local Plan, and otherwise they identify relevant challenges or opportunities for the Local Plan to address during its development, and considerations by the IA to ensure those challenges and opportunities are investigated.

### 3.4 A4: Refine and finalise the IA Framework

Using the list of key sustainability issues, a suite of IA appraisal objectives have been developed to form an assessment framework. This considers the range of potential effects



(except where it is thought they cannot be significant) of the Local Plan options and proposals, in terms of receptors that could be affected within the borough and also outside of the borough.

Given that the Local Plan will in part implement the GMSF, and that the GMSF IA has Trafford Borough included within its scope (having used issues in Trafford and elsewhere to inform its development), the IA Framework for the GMSF was used as a starting point. However, the IA Framework has been modified and tailored to the specific issues within Trafford Borough, so they are not identical.

Consistent with the approach being taken to the development of the GMSF, the Council has determined to undertake an IA of the Local Plan that is to include SA, EqIA and HIA. The IA Framework includes criteria which address issues identified whilst considering HIA and EqIA guidance, and in consultation with the Council's officers in the areas of health and equality.

### **3.5 A5: Prepare the scoping report and consult**

The final task is the preparation of the IA scoping report. This report includes the three key aspects of a scope for an assessment:

- spatial scope – the geographical areas to which effects of the Local Plan could potentially extend and which need to be considered during future stages of assessment
- temporal scope – the timeframe over which significant effects of the Local Plan are possible, and which therefore needs to be considered during future stages of assessment
- technical scope – mainly the coverage of sustainability (including health and equalities) topics and issues, but also a proposed approach to assessing the options and proposals of the Local Plan

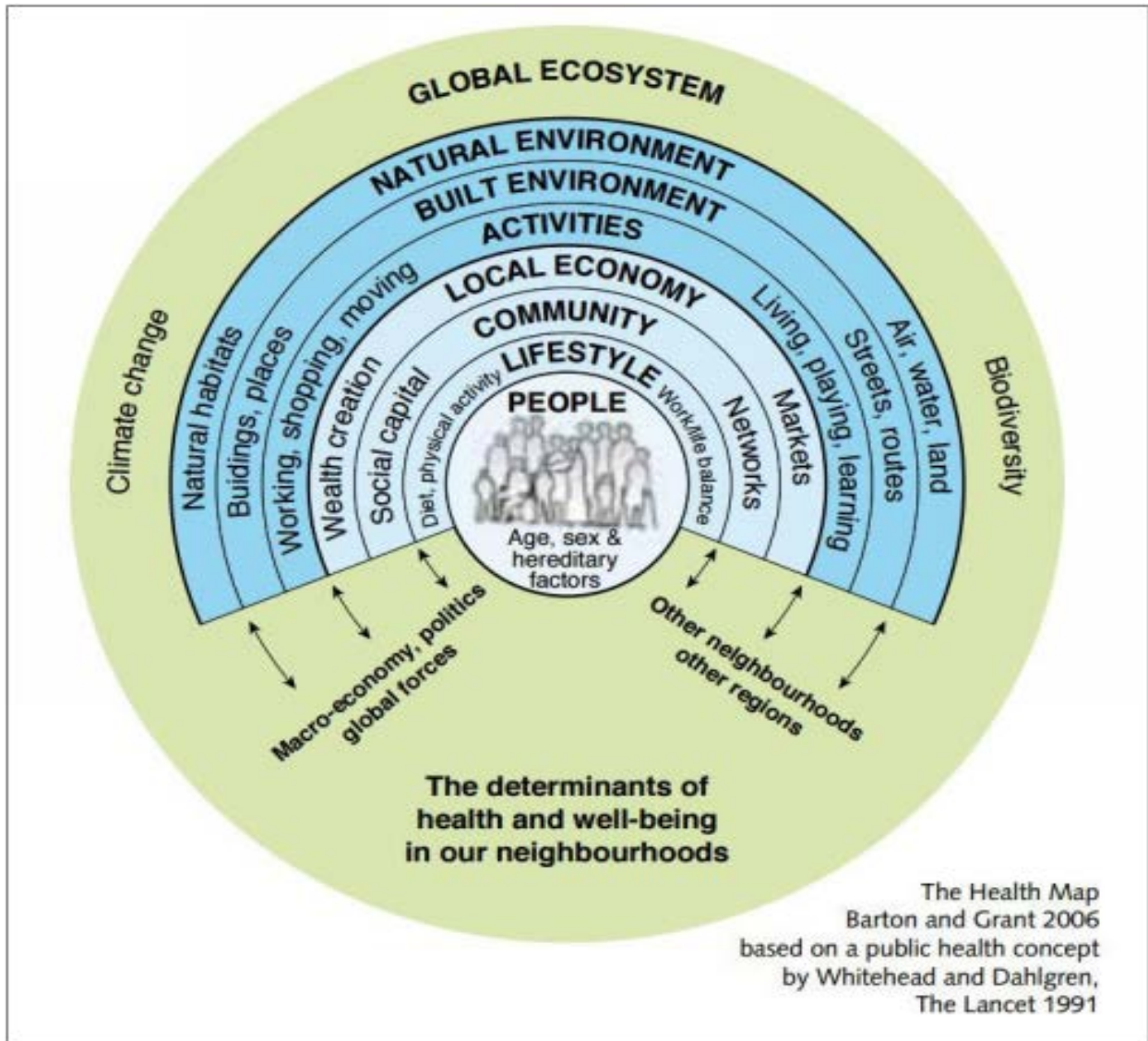
The final stage of the scoping process is statutory consultation on the report. Consultation is intended to take place in XXXX 2018 for a period of six weeks. As a result, all comments received will inform the final draft of the Scoping report which will be updated accordingly. Following consultation, the IA process will run in tandem with the development of the Local Plan, helping to inform its development and provide third parties with an understanding of how decisions have been made.

### **3.6 Integrating HIA**

Department of Health (DOH) guidance<sup>9</sup> on HIA states that “the determinants of health are the focus of HIA They are the social, economic, environmental and cultural factors that indirectly influence health and wellbeing. They include what we eat and drink; where we live and work; and the social relationships and connections we have with other people and organisations”.

The *determinants of health*, as set out in Figure 3-1 below, to help guide the framework for assessing how the Local Plan may affect health (i.e. by affecting the determinants of health). This is reflected in the previous tasks of IA described (A1 to A5), and has informed the IA Framework outlined in Chapter 7.

<sup>9</sup> Department of Health (2010). *Health Impact Assessment of Government Policy*.



**Figure 3-1: Determinants of Health and Well-being in our Neighbourhoods**

Subsequent HIA stages align with those of the IA, and will be carried out with reference to DOH guidance, and other guidance on HIA as may be appropriate. As such, by including consideration of health alongside other environmental, sustainability and equality considerations, the IA will cover the scope of a HIA.

### 3.7 Integrating EqIA

Guidance on EqIA tends to be tailored to organisations, however some general guidance and guidance specific to Trafford include:

- Trafford’s Equality Impact Assessment Guidance Notes and Template (2016)
- Equality impact assessment guidance: A step-by-step guide to integrating equality impact assessment into policymaking and review (Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2009)
- Equality Impact Assessment: Summary, tool and guidance for policy makers (Department of Health, 2009)

EqIA lends itself to following the same steps as Tasks A1 to A5 described above, hence it can be integrated into IA. During the scoping stage, the applicable advice of the guidance documents is focused on sound, consistent data on equalities, and a process which is consultative and initiated early.

One difference by which EqIA stands out in this integrated process is that as there are not yet any detailed options on the table for assessment, the relevance of the Local Plan to equalities issues cannot yet be determined, and some theoretical links have been drawn up for consideration. This is typically done via EqIA 'screening' of proposals, which is in itself a form of assessment. The information within this IA report supports both the screening and assessment stages of any future EqIA work.

## 4. Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

### 4.1 Requirement and scope

The SEA Regulations require that a review of relevant policies, plans and strategies be undertaken as part of the preparation of a local plan. By doing so, the SEA Regulations allow the process to take account of the multiple plans, policies and strategies that can influence the sustainable development of an area, and thus which can influence the production of a local plan. The requirements are stated as:

*An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan and programme, and of its relationships with other relevant plans and programmes*

and:

*The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation<sup>10</sup>.*

The first stage of completing the IA is therefore to review relevant policies, plans, strategies and programmes (which are essentially groups of projects) on an international, national, regional and local scale in order to:

- ensure that the Trafford Local Plan and IA are in line with the requirements of legislation and national policy
- maximise consistency and relevance between the Trafford Local Plan, the IA and other relevant plans and policies, as well as identify inconsistencies or constraints to be dealt with
- identify sustainability objectives, key targets and indicators that should be reflected in the IA
- provide baseline data

### 4.2 Summary of the Review

A range of key international, national, regional and local documents (available as of January 2018) was reviewed. The full list and the review can be found in Appendix B.

The key links and themes identified during the review have been summarised into the points below:

- the importance of encouraging the transition to a low carbon economy by switching to renewable energy sources, low carbon building materials and low carbon industries
- the importance of increasing the resilience of infrastructure and the natural environment to climate change
- the importance of openness, equality and fairness in decision-making, and the role that assessments such as SA, SEA, HIA and EqIA play in providing the public with high-quality information
- protecting and enhancing the built heritage and landscape of the area
- protecting biodiversity and encouraging the incorporation of green infrastructure into developments
- sustainable use of natural resources, waste prevention and appropriate disposal such as recycling

<sup>10</sup> Parts 1 and 5 of the SEA Regulations – reference found at Footnote 2.

- choosing sustainable locations for development, including proximity to local services and facilities, good public transport links and making the most efficient use of the existing road network
- protecting and enhancing public open spaces, public rights of way and their associated networks, sports and recreational opportunities
- improving access to services such as health & wellbeing services and essential amenities;
- achieving sustainable economic prosperity
- providing equal opportunities for people to achieve economic prosperity or to access services and facilities such as healthcare & wellbeing, social care as well as access to recreational and green open space

In addition, some of the more specific messages for the Local Plan are:

- the necessity of providing the opportunity for people in Trafford to live in affordable, decent homes of their choice in a thriving and secure neighbourhood
- to contribute towards improving and expanding transport networks in Greater Manchester
- the need to increase the participation and access to sport, leisure and physical activity to the communities in Trafford and thereby contribute towards the health and wellbeing of residents
- an opportunity to contribute towards evolving Altrincham town centre into an economically, environmentally and socially attractive and dynamic centre as outlined in the Altrincham town centre neighbourhood business plan 2015 to 2030
- an opportunity to contribute towards the Refreshed Stretford Masterplan aiming to revitalise Stretford town centre into a vibrant attractive and safe destination providing a wide range of facilities
- an opportunity to integrate with the Trafford Community Strategy Trafford 2031 aiming make Trafford a thriving, prosperous, culturally vibrant Borough at the heart of the Manchester City Region
- promoting sustainable economic growth within Greater Manchester and the North West, in line with the 'Northern Powerhouse' initiative
- promoting greener growth by integrating biodiversity into development planning and protecting existing natural areas

## 5. Baseline Situation

### 5.1 Population, Equality, and Housing

#### 5.1.1 Population

Trafford experienced population growth in the period 2003 – 2016<sup>11</sup> (Table 5.1) which is above the regional (6%) but marginally below the England (10.7%) average, and was the borough of Greater Manchester with the third-highest rate of population growth behind Manchester and Salford. The forecasted population growth for 2016 – 2041 will be in excess of the forecasted regional average (6.5%), and marginally higher than the forecasted England average (12.5%). Trafford is forecasted to remain as the borough of Greater Manchester with the third-highest rate of population growth 2016 – 2041, behind Salford and Manchester<sup>12</sup>.

**Table 5.1: Past, recent, and future projected population statistics for Trafford**

Population Statistic	Value for Trafford (persons unless indicated )
Total 2003	213,000
Total 2016	234,200
Total change 2003-2016	21,200
Percentage growth 2003-2016	9.95%
Forecast Total 2041	264,200
Forecast Total 2016-2041	30,000
Forecast Percentage growth 2016-2041	12.8 %

Source: ONS

The population of Trafford is heavily concentrated along the route of the A56, which passes in a generally northeast-central-south direction across the borough, meaning that the largest population centres are Old Trafford, Stretford, Sale, and Altrincham<sup>13</sup>. The populations of Urmston and Trafford Park, based on numbers and comparative ward size, are far less dense than along the A56 corridor, while the population of the rural areas within Trafford is concentrated in Dunham Massey, Dunham Woodhouses and Warburton.

Table 5.2 shows household numbers for Trafford. The borough experienced an increase in the number of households in the period 2002 – 2012, which is below the England (7.4%), regional (6.3%), and Greater Manchester (7.1%) averages<sup>14</sup>. The DCLG estimates that this will be reversed for the period 2012 – 2037, and has forecasted Trafford to undergo an increase in the number of households in excess of the England (16.2 %), regional (13.1 %), and Greater Manchester (16.8 %) averages<sup>15</sup>. Similar to population, Trafford is predicted to experience the third-highest increase in the number of households 2012 – 2037 behind Salford and Manchester.

<sup>11</sup> ONS Mid Year Estimates drawn from NOMIS data (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)

<sup>12</sup> ONS Population Projections (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>)

<sup>13</sup> Info Trafford (2017). *Population by Geographic Area*. Available at: <http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/trafford-population-estimates>

<sup>14</sup> DCLG (2012). *Live tables on household projections 2012*. Available at: [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/407641/Household\\_Projections\\_Published\\_Tables.ods](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/407641/Household_Projections_Published_Tables.ods)

<sup>15</sup> DCLG (2015). *Live tables on household projections 2012*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-household-projections>

**Table 5.2: Past and Projected Household Statistics**

Household Statistic	Value for Trafford (persons unless indicated )
Total 2002	89,729
Total 2012	95,000
Total growth 2002-2012	5,739
Percentage growth 2002-2012	6.0 %
Forecast Total 2037	117,000
Forecast Total Growth 2012-2037	22,000
Forecast Percentage Growth 2012-2037	18.8 %

Source: ONS

### 5.1.2 Equality

The population of Trafford currently has a dependency rate of 59.24% based on age percentages (Table 5.3). The borough population is predicted to age between 2014 and 2037, with the dependency rate predicted to increase to 69.49% by the end of this period, which is predicted to be due to an expansion of the over 64 population by a factor of one-third from 2014 levels<sup>16</sup>.

**Table 5.3: Current and future age distribution, Trafford**

Demographic	Current Trafford Percentage (2014)	Forecast Trafford Percentage (2037)
Aged 0-15	20.5	18.10
Aged 16-64	62.8	59.00
Aged >65	16.7	22.90

Source: ONS

The three age groups identified in Table 5.3 exhibit differing variation across the borough<sup>17</sup>, though the data demonstrating this use slightly different age brackets. Those Aged 0-15 show no clear pattern, with relatively high rates of children aged 0-4 and 5-17 in Partington, northwest Altrincham, southwest Sale, and Old Trafford. Relatively low rates of children aged 0-4 are seen in Trafford's Rural Communities and south Altrincham, while those aged 5-17 show no clear pattern across the borough. Among those aged 16-64, a general pattern of increasing age towards the south and southwest of the borough is evident. Those aged >65 are generally concentrated in Altrincham, Sale, and Urmston away from their respective town centres, with few in Old Trafford and Partington, and those aged 75 and older are concentrated in Urmston and east Altrincham.

The population of Trafford has experienced an increased in at-birth life expectancy during the period 2002 – 2012 (Table 5.4), with the increase being of a similar level for both male and female residents; this is equal to the England average increase for males, but significantly higher than the England average increase for females (2.4)<sup>18</sup>.

<sup>16</sup> ONS (2014). *Population Estimates for England and Wales Mid-2013*. Available at:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pop-estimate/population-estimates-for-uk--england-and-wales--scotland-and-northern-ireland/2013/stb---mid-2013-uk-population-estimates.html>

<sup>17</sup> Info Trafford (2016). *ACORN2016 Propensities: Population*. Available at:

[http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016\\_Propensities\\_Population](http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016_Propensities_Population)

<sup>18</sup> ONS (2014). *Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by local areas in the United Kingdom, 2006-08 to 2010-12*. Available at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/lifeexpectancies/bulletins/lifeexpectancyatbirthandage65bylocalareasintheunitedkingdom/2014-04-16>

**Table 5.4: Past and current life expectancy statistics for Trafford**

Life Expectancy Statistic (at birth)	Trafford Value (years)
Male 2002	76.4
Male 2012	79.6
Male change 2002-2012	3.2
Female 2002	80.3
Female 2012	83.7
Female change 2002-2012	3.4

Source: ONS

Data from the most recent ONS Census shows that the ethnic makeup of the Trafford population is broadly similar to the England and Wales average (Table 5.5), differing by 0.5 percentage points or greater for Bangladeshi, Pakistani, and Other Asian residents and those reporting Mixed or Multiple ethnic origin<sup>19</sup>. The majority of the Trafford population is white, though minorities of Asian (predominantly Pakistani and Indian) and Black origin are significant.

There were 40 gypsy / Roma within Trafford according to this 2011 data, however due to their inherent mobility it is probable that this number will have changed as of the date of this report. Their current distribution within the borough is currently unknown.

**Table 5.5: Ethnicity in Trafford and 'England and Wales'**

Ethnicity	Percentage for Trafford	Percentage for England and Wales
White	85.5	85.9
Gypsy/Traveller	0.0	0.1
Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups	2.7	2.2
Asian / Asian British: Indian	2.8	2.5
Asian / Asian British: Pakistani	3.1	2.0
Asian / Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.2	0.8
Asian / Asian British: Chinese	1.0	0.7
Asian / Asian British: Other Asian	0.9	1.5
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	2.9	3.3
Other Ethnic Group	1.0	1.0

Source: 2011 UK Census

Relative proportions of ethnicity vary significantly within Trafford, though white residents form the majority across most LSOAs within the borough, with the only exceptions falling within Old Trafford. Asian residents form the majority ethnicity within several Old Trafford LSOAs, and are grouped largely in the deprived urban areas to the north of the borough in Old Trafford, Stretford, and the Gorse Hill Area, though with smaller above-average populations in the centre of Sale and in the affluent areas southeast of Altrincham. Black and mixed residents are more concentrated within Old Trafford and Stretford, though the Urmston area as a whole has relatively few BAME residents<sup>20</sup>.

ONS Census data (2011) shows that the Trafford population is majority Christian, with minority populations of Muslim, Jewish, Hindu, and Sikh affiliation (Table 5.6). The proportion of the

<sup>19</sup> ONS (2011). *Census data by local authority: ethnic groups UK*. Available at: <http://infuse2011.mimas.ac.uk/>

<sup>20</sup> Info Trafford (2017). *Ethnicity by Geographic Area*. Available at: <http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/trafford-ethnicity>



population identifying as Christian, Muslim, or Jewish is higher than the England and Wales average, as is the proportion of Trafford reporting belief in a religion in general<sup>21</sup>.

**Table 5.6: Religious affiliation in Trafford and 'England and Wales'**

Religious affiliation	Percentage for Trafford	Percentage for England and Wales
Christian	63.4	59.3
Buddhist	0.3	0.4
Hindu	1.0	1.5
Jewish	1.1	0.5
Muslim	5.7	4.8
Sikh	0.7	0.8
Other religion	0.2	0.4
No religion	21.2	25.1
Not stated	6.3	7.2

Source: 2011 UK Census

Within Trafford, the proportion of residents identifying as Christian or non-religious is relatively high across the west of the borough, with a similar pattern also found in the area of southeast Sale and northeast Altrincham. The Jewish and Muslim populations, especially, are heavily concentrated in contrast, with the former to be found in relatively high numbers to the southeast of Altrincham, and the latter concentrated in Old Trafford, forming the majority population in some LSOAs<sup>22</sup>.

### 5.1.3 Housing

Table 5.7 below shows housing tenure and ownership data for Trafford from the most recent ONS Census. This shows that Trafford has a relatively high rate of home ownership, higher than both the England and Wales (63.6%) and Greater Manchester (60.1%) averages, and second only to Bury (69.6%) within the Greater Manchester area<sup>23</sup>. As is to be expected, the proportion of households which are rented is below both the England and Greater Manchester averages, though the disparity is larger for private rented properties, with social-rented property rates being close to the England and Wales average (17.6%).

**Table 5.7: Housing tenure or ownership in Trafford**

Housing Tenure	Percentage of total households
Owned outright or with mortgage	69.3
Shared ownership (part-owned and part-rented)	0.6
Social rented: Rented from council or other	16.4
Private rented	12.7
Total Number of Households	94,484

Source: ONS

The percentage of owner-occupiers is generally high across Trafford<sup>24</sup>, with no obvious or overriding directional trend: Altrincham, Sale, Trafford Park, and Urmston, despite differing

<sup>21</sup> ONS (2011). *Census data by local authority: religion or belief*. Available at: <http://infuse2011.mimas.ac.uk/>

<sup>22</sup> Info Trafford (2017). *Religion by Geographic Area*. Available at: <http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/trafford-religion>

<sup>23</sup> ONS (2011) *Property by Type*. Available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Property+by+Tenure+Type#tab-data-tables>

<sup>24</sup> Info Trafford (2017). *ACORN2016 Propensities: Housing*. Available at: [http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016\\_Propensities\\_Housing](http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016_Propensities_Housing)

levels of deprivation, all show high levels of owner-occupation. However, rates of owner-occupiers are low throughout Old Trafford and Stretford, as well as in Partington, indicating a slight trend of decreasing owner occupation with increased overall deprivation. These areas also show the highest rates of social renting within the borough, as do the small pockets of Sale West and northeast Altrincham where owner occupiers are rare. Rates of private renting are highest in the centre of the urban areas along the A56 corridor, with particular prevalence in Old Trafford.

The majority of housing stock in Trafford is of a whole house or bungalow, which account for 82.96% of all residential properties within the borough (Table 5.8), of which more than half are classified as semi-detached. Semi-detached housing is prevalent across all but the southernmost and northernmost extremes of the borough, in Trafford's Rural Communities and Old Trafford respectively. In these locations, the more common housing types are detached and terraced or flats, though terraced housing and flats are present in smaller numbers along the A56 corridor<sup>25</sup>.

**Table 5.8: Dwelling types in Trafford**

Accommodation Type	Quantity	Percentage
Number of occupied households	94,484	100
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	14,622	15.48
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	42,812	45.31
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end-terrace)	20,948	22.17
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	15,922	16.85
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	2,129	2.25
Flat, maisonette or apartment: In a commercial building	868	0.92
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	29	0.03

House prices in Trafford have experienced significant, if inconsistent, growth during the period 1995 – 2014 (Table 5.9), with a period of major price inflation between 1999-2004, followed by a period of slower rises between 2005 – 2007, before the financial crisis of 2008 led to a period of negative or negligible growth. This trend is mirrored by the number of houses sold within Trafford in the same period; both metrics have only begun to increase since 2013.<sup>26</sup>

**Table 5.9: Five-year averages of annual average house prices and numbers of house sales within Trafford**

Year	Average House Price (£) for Trafford	Number of house sales for Trafford
1995-1999	64,900	3,890
2000-2004	119,190	4,731
2005-2009	177,900	3,739
2010-2014	190,800	3,080

<sup>25</sup> Info Trafford (2017). *ACORN2016 Propensities: Housing*. Available at: [http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016\\_Propensities\\_Housing](http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016_Propensities_Housing)

<sup>26</sup> ONS (2015). *House Price Statistics for Small Areas*. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/housepricestatisticsforsmallareas>

Despite the financial crisis and subsequent plateau, Trafford retained the highest house prices within the Greater Manchester area, both in absolute price terms and in terms of affordability. The Sustainability Assessment Scoping Report identified that home ownership, despite the high current rates, is out of reach for people on middle and lower incomes, which limits access to homeownership and choice among, in particular, first-time buyers, older people, and ethnic minorities. The average house price in Trafford is 7.63 times the average annual income of a local resident (MSOA-scale); in 3 Trafford MSOAs, the ratio was greater than 10. As a ratio of 4 is considered the upper limit for affordable housing, this represents an obvious shortfall in affordable housing. Recent information published for the Council indicates the affordability ratio is now 8.35 for the borough.<sup>27</sup>

Though house prices in Trafford are high on average, there is some variation within. HM Land Registry Data indicates that areas of Trafford's Rural Communities, Altrincham and southern Sale are among the most expensive, the area of Trafford Park, central Stretford, and Carrington / Partington are relatively less expensive<sup>28</sup>. The general trend is one of increasing prices towards the south of the borough and away from the urban core of Greater Manchester.

Trafford stated to be the least affordable area based on average wages in IASR. Data generates a mean house price to income ratio of 7.63 for Trafford, based on 28 MLSOAs, of which only one had a ratio below 5 and three had a ratio above 10<sup>29</sup>. This may be related to falling levels of housebuilding in the borough, which fell to 256 per year in 2012 and this is disproportionately spread across the borough with only 51 units in the north but 205 in the south. This is 19% down from 2011 figures and continues the downward trend from 2004 when figures were 774 per year.

Trafford has an overall rate of empty or unoccupied homes of 2.56%, which drops to 1.01% for those classed as long-term unoccupied<sup>30</sup>. Despite, or perhaps because of, the high relative house prices, the greatest number of unoccupied houses are in the centres of Altrincham and Sale, though with a high number also present in the centre of Stretford and Old Trafford. The relative concentrations of these values are currently unknown<sup>31</sup>.

#### 5.1.4 Affordable Homes

Affordable housing<sup>32</sup> is a major concern in Trafford. The average house price is, most recently, £258,146, which means that it is very difficult for most residents to get onto the housing ladder.<sup>33</sup>

Estimates of the number of households and projected households that do not have their own housing, or live in unsuitable housing and cannot afford to meet their housing needs in the market, were completed in 2017.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>27</sup> Arc4 (2017) State of the Market Report

<sup>28</sup> Land Registry (2015). *Seasonally Adjusted House Price Index*. Downloaded from:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/house-price-index-background-tables>

<sup>29</sup> ONS (2016). *Housing affordability ratios for middle layer super output areas, England & Wales, financial year ending 2014*. Available at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/adhocs/006486housingaffordabilityratiosformiddlelayersuperoutputareasenglandwalesfinancialyearending2014>

<sup>30</sup> DCLG (2014). *Live tables on dwelling stock (including vacants)*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>

<sup>31</sup> Info Trafford (2015). *Unoccupied Residential Properties*. Available at:

<http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/emptyproperties>

<sup>32</sup> 'Affordable Housing' is defined as "Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market". (Gov.uk, 2012: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/definitions-of-general-housing-terms>)

<sup>33</sup> Trafford Council (accessed 2018). *Affordable housing*. <http://www.trafford.gov.uk/about-your-council/strategies-plans-and-policies/housing-strategy/affordable-housing.aspx>

<sup>34</sup> Unknown (2017). *Affordable Housing Need Calculation in Greater Manchester 2017*.

Average annual income in the borough is £33,218, with the bottom 10% earning just £8,015 per year on average<sup>35</sup>. Total household income required to access the housing market is considered to be around £47,500 per annum, or £22,500 to access the rental market, the highest rates in the Greater Manchester authority<sup>36</sup>.

As of 2017, it was estimated that the borough of Trafford had shortfall of 1,096 dwellings appropriate to the needs of each household. It is expected that the requirement for housing will rise by a further 925 households each year given current growth rates.

In 2016/17, 57 new affordable units began construction with a further 95 completed, either for rent or purchase<sup>37</sup>. The total number of affordable housing units in Trafford owned by Registered Providers as at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 was 15,490<sup>38</sup>.

Though a further 788 affordable housing units are anticipated to become available on an annual basis (99% from social housing re-lets), it is estimated that net annual affordable housing need for the borough is 351 dwellings per annum<sup>34</sup>.

Table 5.10 below presents the number and percentage of empty homes in Trafford in 2014. Trafford Council uses its powers and actively supports early intervention to bring empty housing back into use.<sup>39</sup>

**Table 5.10: Empty homes in Trafford.**

Empty Home Statistic	Value for Trafford (2014)
Total Dwellings	95,762
Total Empty Dwellings	2,452
Percentage Empty Dwellings	2.56
Long-Term Empty Dwellings	970
Percentage Long-Term Empty Dwellings of all Dwellings	1.01

## 5.2 Economy and Education

### 5.2.1 Economic Data

Trafford has been identified as a key driver of growth within the Greater Manchester area, due to its high proportion of skilled labour and the number of private sector businesses hosted within<sup>40</sup>. Trafford forms an important part of the conurbation core, with potential to further exploit the strategic and commercial potential of Trafford Park, as well as less developed sites such as those at Carrington. As such, the borough is well-placed to benefit from increased agglomeration in the conurbation core, and can continue to offer a desirable lifestyle choice to attract and retain skills within Greater Manchester.

Trafford hosts several international iconic sporting, cultural and retail attractions, including the Imperial War Museum North, Manchester United, Lancashire County Cricket Club, Dunham Massey Hall and Park and the Trafford Centre. These attractions employ more than eight

<sup>35</sup> NOMIS, 2017. *Annual survey of hours and earnings – resident analysis*.  
<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/asv2htm.aspx>

<sup>36</sup> Data is based upon ONS and VOA data (2016). Taken from: *Affordable Housing Need Calculation in Greater Manchester 2017*.

<sup>37</sup> Homes and Community Agency (2017). *Housing Statistics; 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017*.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/housing-statistics-1-april-2016-to-31-march-2017>

<sup>38</sup> Gov.uk (2018). *Live tables on dwelling stock (including vacants)*. <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>

<sup>39</sup> Trafford Council (accessed 2018). *Empty properties*. <http://www.trafford.gov.uk/residents/housing/housing-standards/empty-properties.aspx>

<sup>40</sup> Trafford Council (2013). *Trafford Local Plan: Land Allocations Plan – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report*. Available at: <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/lap-sa-scoping-report-oct-2013.pdf>

thousand people and inject between £45 and £55 million in wages into the Manchester City Region Economy<sup>40</sup>.

The borough of Trafford is characterised by a series of market towns and suburbs, but also has one of Greater Manchester’s largest and most important economic centres in Trafford Park (including the Trafford Centre). Trafford Park is the oldest and largest industrial park in Europe, and has attracted national and international companies into Greater Manchester. In 2009, the Trafford Centre was the highest rented retail centre in the North West, with its location on the M60 drawing in visitors from as wide catchment across Greater Manchester and much further afield.<sup>41</sup>

Between the years of 1997 – 2017, Urmston had an overall reduction of 11% in vacant properties in the town centre which could suggest that recent initiatives to redevelop the main shopping area in the town centre have been a success. Altrincham overall had a slight decrease in vacancy rate of 2% and Sale overall had a decrease of 0.5% in vacancy rate over the same time period. There has been a particularly dramatic change in Stretford’s vacancy rates, going from the town centre with the lowest vacancy rates in 1997 to the highest in 2017. Stretford has had a rise of 17.5% vacancy rate between 1997 and 2017. However, this is down from a rise of 21.5% observed over the period 1997-2016. Stretford town centre almost entirely comprises of Stretford Mall, an indoor shopping centre

The borough is also internationally recognised as a tourist destination as a result of its sporting pedigree, including Manchester United, Old Trafford Football Club, Old Trafford cricket ground as a venue for international cricket, leisure and shopping opportunities, continuing development of ‘the Quays’ area, and attractions such as the Imperial War Museum North, Durham Massey and Trafford Park.

Sale and Urmston have a similar proportion of convenience retail (small, fixed price items such as groceries) at 17% and 14% respectively. Altrincham has the lowest proportion of convenience retail at 8% but Altrincham does have large convenience supermarkets. Therefore, the percentage of convenience retail in Altrincham would be higher if measured by total floor space. Comparison retail (major or negotiable purchases, such as appliances or vehicles) is the highest in Altrincham at 72% and is the lowest in Urmston at 57%.

The observed (2004 – 2014) and forecasted (2014 – 2034) changes to Gross Value Added for Trafford reveal a pattern of modest changes overall (Table 5.11), with the possible exception of the 4.74% contraction in the Information and Communication sector<sup>42</sup>. Given that these dates are, respectively, shortly before and some years after the 2007/08 financial crisis, which is stated to have been ‘difficult’ for the borough<sup>40</sup>, this relative lack of change is to be expected.

**Table 5.11: Changes in Gross Value Added to the Trafford economy by sector**

Employment Sector	GVA % Change 2004-2014	GVA Forecast % Change 2014-2034
Primary Services (Agriculture and Mining)	0.04	-0.02
Energy and Water	-0.21	1.04
Manufacturing	0.13	-1.89
Construction	-1.42	0.11
Services	1.46	0.76

<sup>41</sup> Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (2010). *Greater Manchester Local Economic Assessment*. Available at: <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/greater-manchester-local-economic-assessment-trafford.pdf>

<sup>42</sup> Oxford Economics (2014) Greater Manchester Forecasting Model. Available at: [http://neweconomymanchester.com/stories/1775-greater\\_manchester\\_forecasting\\_model](http://neweconomymanchester.com/stories/1775-greater_manchester_forecasting_model)

Wholesale and Retail, including Motor Trades	0.98	-0.25
Transport Storage	-2.31	-0.14
Accommodation and Food Services	0.22	-0.09
Information and Communication	-4.74	1.34
Financial and Other Business Services	0.57	0.46
Public Admin, Education, and Health	-0.86	-2.14
Other Services	2.50	-2.57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-3.22</b>	<b>-3.39</b>

### 5.2.2 Education Data

Educational attainment in the Borough is high, with schools that are regarded as the among the best in the country and the outright best in the North West region, along with two 'excellent' colleges at which over 90% of post-19 students successfully achieve their qualifications, allowing each college to earn national recognition as a Centre of Vocational Excellence (CoVEs)<sup>40</sup>.

A higher proportion of residents in the borough have attained a NVQ4 level qualification than the England average<sup>43</sup>, and a greater proportion of Trafford students attain 5 or more GCSEs at A\*-C (63.3% 2009/10; 72.4% 2012/12) than any other borough in Greater Manchester<sup>44</sup> (Table 5.12). Similarly, the proportion of Trafford young residents classified as 'NEET' is the lowest in Greater Manchester, and is lower than the England average (5.2%)<sup>45</sup>.

**Table 5.12: National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) data for Trafford**

NOMIS Qualification Statistic	Value for Trafford	Percentage for Trafford
NVQ4 and above	76,900	51.9
NVQ3 and above	101,500	68.5
NVQ2 and above	123,400	83.3
NVQ1 and above	136,200	91.9
Other qualifications	5,100	3.4
No qualifications	6,900	4.6

However, educational attainment varies significantly throughout the borough, and exhibits a general trend of higher attainment away from the urban core or the north of the borough<sup>46</sup>. Generalising, Old Trafford and Partington exhibit the lowest level of educational attainment, with the greatest concentration of residents without formal qualifications, though this is prevalent throughout the north of the borough. While the proportion of residents with NVQ4 as their highest qualification level remains higher in the north of the borough, this may be due to the relatively high proportion of residents in the south of the borough, especially within Altrincham, who have degree level qualifications.

<sup>43</sup> NOMIS Forum (2010). 'Other Qualifications'. Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/forum/posts.aspx?tID=343>

<sup>44</sup> Department for Education (2014). *GCSE and Equivalent Results, England*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4>

<sup>45</sup> Department for Education (2014). *Statistics: NEET and participation*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-neet>

<sup>46</sup> Info Trafford (2016). *ACORN2016 Education Propensities*. Available at: [http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016\\_Propensities\\_Education](http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016_Propensities_Education)

Similarly, the proportion of young residents classified as NEET is generally higher in the north of the borough, with the highest proportion being in Partington, while levels of NEET status are so low in the south of the borough as to have been classified as negligible<sup>47</sup>.

Trafford currently has enough school places for all children of primary and secondary school age within the borough, with primary schools operating at 96% capacity (Table 5.13) and secondary schools at 83.4% capacity (Table 5.14). Approximately half of primary schools report at least one unfilled place compared with almost all secondary schools. The number of children of both primary and secondary school age within the borough is predicted to increase by 2018; without additional school places through construction or expansion, there will be more children of primary school age within the borough than available school places by 2018.

**Table 5.13: Primary school statistics for Trafford**

Primary School Statistic	Value for Trafford (2013)	Forecast for Trafford (2017/18)
Number of Schools	67	No data
Number of School Places	19,010	No data
Number of Pupils	18,655	20,297
Number of Schools with at least one unfilled place	36	No data
Number of unfilled places	764	No data
Percentage of total places unfilled	4.0	No data

**Table 5.14: Secondary school statistics for Trafford**

Secondary School Statistic	Value for Trafford (2013)	Forecast for Trafford (2017/18)
Number of Schools	18	No data
Number of School Places	19,671	No data
Number of Pupils	16,532	18,879
Number of Schools with at least one unfilled place	16	No data
Number of unfilled places	3,262	No data
Percentage of total places unfilled	16.6	No data

### 5.2.3 Employment Data

The Trafford profile of high skills and better economic prospects is reflected in the general employment structure of the borough, which has seen increases to already elevated levels of senior, managerial, and technical professional roles<sup>48</sup> (Table 5.15). When this is combined with employment statistics for the borough, which show that the number of working-age people who are economically active increased both in absolute and relative terms during the period 2004 – 2017 (Table 5.16), while the number of JSA claimants<sup>49</sup> and economically inactive<sup>50</sup> in the

<sup>47</sup> Info Trafford (2016). *Young People Not In Education, Employment, or Training*. Available at: <http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/trafford-neet>

<sup>48</sup> NOMIS (2014). *Local authority profiles: Employment by Occupation*. Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/contents.aspx>

<sup>49</sup> NOMIS (2014). *Local authority profiles: Out of Work Claimants*. Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/contents.aspx>

<sup>50</sup> NOMIS (2014). *Local authority profiles: Economic Inactivity*. Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/contents.aspx>

borough has declined, the general employment picture is indicative of a population benefiting from and displaying higher than average wages, skills, and productivity.

**Table 5.15: Trafford working population by type of role (regardless of sector)**

Occupation	Percentage for Trafford 2004	Percentage for Trafford 2017	Percentage Point Change 2004-17
Managers, Directors, And Senior Officials	9.2	12.9	3.7
Professional Occupations	22.6	28.3	5.7
Associate Professional and Technical	13.9	17.8	3.9
Administrative and Secretarial	14.3	12.5	-1.8
Skilled Trades Occupations	9.5	6.7	-2.8
Caring, Leisure, and Other Service Occupations	8.6	8.3	-0.3
Sales and Customer Service	7.4	5.6	-1.8
Process Plant and Machine Operatives	5.3	2.1	-3.2
Elementary Occupations	9.1	5.6	-3.5

**Table 5.16: Economically active people (16-64) and % employed**

Employment Statistic	Value for Trafford
Number of Economically Active People 2004	106,800
Number of Economically Active People 2017	121,900
Percentage of Economically Active Population Employed (16-64) 2004	76.8
Percentage of Economically Active Population Employed (16-64) 2017	80.8
Percentage Point Change 2004-2017	4.0

The same figures also indicated declines in roles associated with manufacturing (whether skilled or unskilled), low unemployment in the borough at 3.6 %<sup>51</sup>, and a rise in the number and rate of unemployment in the borough<sup>52</sup>. This represents a fall of 1.9 percentage points since 2014, and is below the average for Greater Manchester and the UK<sup>53</sup>. Where there is unemployment, it is highly concentrated in areas of Partington, Old Trafford, and Sale West, with unemployment being significantly lower for much of the borough (though tending to be higher in the north)<sup>54</sup>. A similar trend is present for Job Seekers Allowance<sup>55</sup> and Disability Living Allowance<sup>56</sup> claimants.

Within Trafford, a general employment structure trend of fewer senior, technical, or professional roles in the north of the borough can be observed, mirroring educational attainment. Residents employed in higher managerial or technical roles are concentrated to the south of Altrincham, while general roles of this nature account for a higher proportion of residents in Altrincham, Sale, and Trafford's Rural Communities than other areas of the borough, though Urmston has the highest rates of senior or professional roles in the north of the borough. Residents employed

<sup>51</sup> NOMIS (2017). *Local authority profiles: Employment by Occupation*. Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/contents.aspx>

<sup>52</sup> NOMIS (2017). *Local authority profiles: Labour Supply*. Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/contents.aspx>

<sup>53</sup> <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157089/report.aspx#tabempunemp>

<sup>54</sup> Info Trafford (2016). *ACORN2016 Economic Propensities*. Available at: [http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016\\_Propensities\\_Economy](http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016_Propensities_Economy)

<sup>55</sup> Info Trafford (2017). *JSA Claimants by LSOA*. Available at: <http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/jsa-claimants>

<sup>56</sup> Info Trafford (2016). *ACORN2016 Economic Propensities*. Available at: [http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016\\_Propensities\\_Economy](http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016_Propensities_Economy)



in lower supervisory or routine roles are clustered to the north of the borough, in Urmston, Stretford, Trafford Park, Partington, and Carrington, with these final two settlements having especially high proportions of residents in routine occupations.<sup>57</sup>

A similar trend exists for deprivation, which is concentrated in the areas of Old Trafford, Stretford, Partington, and Sale West, though of a low and declining level for Trafford as a whole<sup>40</sup>. Though acute deprivation has been noted within the borough in successive IMD analyses, the rate is well below the England average (2.9% of LSOAs within the 10% of LSOAs with greatest deprivation)<sup>58</sup>, and the Council has identified these areas as Priority Regeneration Areas<sup>40</sup>.

Fuel poverty, defined as spending more than 10% of household income to maintain a satisfactory level of heating, is listed as 10% across Trafford<sup>59</sup>. However, this is distributed unevenly across the borough, with acutely high fuel poverty rates (>25%) across most of Old Trafford, Stretford, southern Sale, and south Partington, though with relatively low rates throughout the rest of the urban areas in the borough<sup>60</sup>.

Documents: Sharing the Vision – A Strategy for Greater Manchester – 2003; The Greater Manchester Economic Development Plan 2004/5 – 2006/7; Greater Manchester Forecasting Model (2011); Manchester City Region Development Plan; Prosperity for all: The Greater Manchester Strategy (2009); Manchester Independent Economic Review (2009); Manchester Multi Area Agreement (2008); Greater Manchester Local Investment Plan (2011 - 2015); Destination Manchester – A Five Year Tourism Strategy 2003 – 2008;

### 5.3 Health

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain of the IMD 2015 measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality, but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

The IMD 2015 assessment indicates that the general health of Trafford residents is better than their equivalents in Greater Manchester and the North West as a whole<sup>61</sup>. Acute deprivation from poor health is still noted within the borough, generally in the neighbourhoods of highest economic deprivation<sup>40</sup>.

IMD 2015 data indicates that 5.8% of Trafford LSOAs are stated to be among the most deprived 10% for deprivation related to health and disability<sup>61</sup> (Table 5.17), with considerable variation within the borough<sup>62</sup>. Generally, the south of the borough is less deprived than the north regarding health and disability, with the majority of LSOAs in this area exhibiting levels of deprivation well below the England average. In contrast, the median value of health and disability deprivation to the north of Trafford is closer to the England average or slightly above it. However, areas of higher deprivation are present across the borough, including Stretford and Urmston, and extreme deprivation exhibited in Carrington, Partington, northeast Altrincham, Sale West, and especially Old Trafford.

<sup>57</sup> Info Trafford (2016). *ACORN2016 Economic Propensities*. Available at: [http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016\\_Propensities\\_Economy](http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016_Propensities_Economy)

<sup>58</sup> DCLG (2015). *Index of Multiple Deprivation, File 10: Local Authority District Summaries*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

<sup>59</sup> DECC (2015). *Fuel Poverty in England*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/fuel-poverty-england-2013-statistical-release>

<sup>60</sup> Info Trafford (2015). *Fuel Poverty – 2013 – LIHC*. Available at: <http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/fuel-poverty-2013-LIHC>

<sup>61</sup> DCLG (2015). *Index of Multiple Deprivation, File 10: Local Authority District Summaries*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

<sup>62</sup> DCLG (2015). *Indices of Deprivation 2015 explorer*. Available at: <http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>

**Table 5.17: 2015 IMD Health and Disability Deprivation data for Trafford**

IMD 2015 Health Deprivation and Disability Stat	Value for Trafford
Health Deprivation and Disability - Rank of average rank	132
Health Deprivation and Disability - Rank of average score	131
Health Deprivation and Disability - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% in England	0.058
Health Deprivation and Disability - Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% in England	101

Source: IMD Health Deprivation and Disability metrics

Rank refers to IMD rank (1=least deprived) compared with all other English local authorities, of which there are 354

Trafford is the least- and third-least-deprived borough of Greater Manchester by health and disability deprivation and living environment deprivation, respectively, but the overall ranks of 131 and 170, against a potential best of 326, indicate significant potential for improvement in these metrics<sup>63</sup>.

Improving the current state of Trafford will require a focus on improving lifestyles generally among residents, tackling risk behaviours such as tobacco and alcohol consumption, drug misuse, and obesity. It may also require more bespoke, targeted solutions to mitigate localised and acute deprivation from health, such as the apparent lack of facilities in the extreme south of the borough, and the generally higher rates of obesity across the north of the borough<sup>64</sup>.

Further data can be found in Appendix C. This topic is linked closely with others in the IA, and this data should be referred to. All have some level of relevance, but in particular:

- 5.4 Access and Community Infrastructure – addresses also the accessibility to and capacity of health-related infrastructure, greenspace, and other facilities
- 5.5 Transport – addresses active travel options, such as walking, cycling and public transport (which combines with walking and cycling)
- 5.7 Air Quality – this topic is about air quality in general, but is inherently focused on human health implications

## 5.4 Access and Community Infrastructure

### 5.4.1 Designations, Open Space and Accessible Greenspace

Local level and neighbourhood parks have been catalogued in the Trafford Greenspace Strategy<sup>65</sup>, which produced an assessment of greenspace and park access based on a hierarchy of perceived importance of each site classification. Based on this assessment, the entire borough was determined to have levels of accessible greenspace above the Natural England standard of 2 hectares of green space per 1000 population. Within this overall picture of good quality and access, high-density areas such as Old Trafford have limited access to natural and semi-natural greenspace, whilst parts of Trafford's Rural Communities, central Sale, south Altrincham, west Urmston and Carrington have only limited access to public park facilities.

In total, the borough supports 37 municipal parks and a diverse range of historic open spaces and visitor attractions such as Sale Water Park, Longford Park and Dunham Massey. There are also multi-functional greenspaces in the Mersey Valley and Bollin Valley, containing golf

<sup>63</sup> DCLG (2015). *Index of Multiple Deprivation, File 10: Local Authority District Summaries*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

<sup>64</sup> Info Trafford (2017). *Health Indicators: BMI Greater Than 30*. Available at: [http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016\\_Propensities\\_Health](http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016_Propensities_Health)

<sup>65</sup> Trafford Council (2010). *Trafford Greenspace Strategy*. Available at: <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/trafford-greenspace-strategy-january-2010.pdf>

courses, country parks and sports grounds. The Mersey Valley provides a strategic countryside area for Umston, Carrington, Stretford and Sale. The valley forms a unique green wedge of land which is predominately meadowland and agricultural land in the floodplain, containing few buildings and protected from development by Green Belt. It is a highly valued area for nature conservation and recreation in close proximity to populated urban areas. The Bollin Valley is in the south of Trafford's Rural Communities and Altrincham, where extensive open land, including Green Belt land, features and separates the borough from East Cheshire. This area also contains Stamford Park which features on Historic England's Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest.

The borough has a single Village Green (The Green) in Partington which is 0.1 ha in size. There are no areas of Registered Common Land and no Doorstep or Millennium Greens within Trafford.<sup>66</sup> There is some designated CROW (Countryside and Rights of Way) Act open access land within Trafford, concentrated in the Mersey Valley<sup>67</sup>. Southeast Altrincham, west Urmston, and Carrington in general lack necessary access to any kind of park, while much of the borough is served only by 2 or fewer parks, indicating the dominance of larger / staffed facilities in consideration as opposed to a network of local-level sites.

Current usage of and demand for allotments in Trafford, another form of community greenspace, is fairly high, with 165 residents on a waiting list and a total of 1,492 allotments in the borough. Demand in the Sale and Stretford areas is claimed to be particularly high.

The quality of its play areas are improving with only 29% in 2005/06 meeting National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) standards to 63% achieving the standard in 2010/11. Areas that are of a poorer quality are Old Trafford, Partington and Sale West.

#### 5.4.2 Walking and Cycling Routes

Trafford is well-served by an extensive network of Public Rights of Way (PROWs) and also The NCN. PROW exhibit a slight pattern of distribution, being present in significantly greater quantities and distances away from the urban core of the Greater Manchester conurbation: there are no PROW designations within Old Trafford, and those within Trafford Park and Stretford are few in number, away from the centres of each urban area. However, a similar pattern also exists for Partington PROWs. More extensive PROW networks are located throughout Urmston, Sale, Altrincham, Carrington, and Trafford's Rural Communities, but most of these paths are either short distance or located entirely within each area; very little connectivity across large distances of Trafford is provided by the PROW network, though local connectivity can be high.<sup>66</sup>

The opposite is true for the local cycle network. Designated cycle routes are more concentrated in the northern part of the borough, from Sale and Urmston northwards. NCN Routes 62 and 55 connect and pass through the borough from southwest to northeast (from the rural area to Stretford and into central Manchester). NCN regional route 82 connects Sale with Stretford.

Two long-distance walking routes cross the borough. The Cheshire Ring Canal Walk passes in a northeast-southwest trajectory through Stretford, near the centre of Greater Manchester. The second long-distance route, the Trans-Pennine Trail, is a multi-user national route that runs predominately east-west from Southport to Kingston-upon-Hull and Hornsea on the eastern coast. In Trafford, it runs between Dunham at the south western boundary with Cheshire East and Sale to the eastern boundary with Manchester, passing through Broadheath, Carrington, Ashton on Mersey and Stretford along the way. Numerous PROWs branch off from these two long-distance routes, providing interconnectivity both within the borough and to the wider region. Much of these routes are listed as being off-road, potentially providing a safer route of

<sup>66</sup> MAGIC (2017). *Magic Map*. Available at: <http://magicuat.landmarkcloud.co.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

<sup>67</sup> Natural England (2013). *National Character Area Profile: 60. Mersey Valley*. Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5757459629080576>

passage compared to on-road equivalents, which may be used to encourage greater uptake of cycling.<sup>40</sup>

The Bridgewater Way is a multi-user route along the canal towpath, part of a 65 km route for cyclists and walkers through Salford, Trafford, Manchester, Warrington and Halton, forming part of the Cheshire Ring Canal Walk. The project is a major priority for Trafford Council, with 20 km of the route within Trafford and largely completed. This has been claimed to have resulted in ‘massive’ increases in cycling of approximately 380%<sup>40</sup>.

### 5.4.3 Community Assets

Data regarding the locations of cultural (libraries, theatres, galleries etc.), social (community centres), and leisure (sports centres, playing fields, etc.) infrastructure, excluding those which involve greenspace as these would have been analysed and discussed above is limited. Simple location data for public libraries, leisure centres, and playing fields indicates that such facilities are distributed relatively evenly through the borough, with at least one library and leisure centre in Altrincham, Sale, Stretford, Urmston, Old Trafford, and Partington, though two are located in close proximity in Altrincham. The less urbanised areas of Carrington and Trafford’s Rural Communities may lack these facilities for efficiency or cost-effectiveness reasons, due to their low or dispersed populations, while Trafford Park is a notable void for community assets<sup>68</sup>. Playing fields are also distributed without obvious pattern or bias throughout the borough, excluding their absence from Trafford Park and a relatively low number of playing fields within Old Trafford<sup>69</sup>.

Such buildings are key for the rounded provision of wellbeing and the formation of sustainable communities. Non-analytical description<sup>40</sup> indicates that current provision is sufficient, but that this is likely to be affected by changing demographics in the borough. Population increases, with a trend towards increasing average ages, will likely require both an increase in the provision of community infrastructure and the variety of infrastructure types, as well as careful design or alteration of facilities as necessary to ensure access is maintained to all residents.

## 5.5 Transport

Appropriate transport infrastructure and systems are vital for the functioning of a modern society, due to the economic need for the efficient movement of goods and people, the potential ramifications for overall health and wellbeing, and the need to encourage more sustainable resource use. The Transport Strategy for Manchester City Centre<sup>70</sup> predicted a 30% increase in the number of trips to the centre of Manchester, for which Trafford has been identified as a key route<sup>71</sup>. Key information relating to current conditions has been summarised for road (Table 5.22) transport infrastructure within Trafford.

**Table 5.18: Road transport infrastructure and its usage within Trafford**

Key Facts	Trafford
2016 Total Road Length (km)	804
Motorway Length (incl principal motorways)	10
A Road Length	58

<sup>68</sup> MappingGM (2017). *Social and public amenities*. Available at: [https://mappinggm.org.uk/gmodin/?lyrs=gm\\_boundaries.v\\_gm\\_leisure\\_centres.dcms\\_public\\_libraries#os\\_maps\\_light/13/53.4254/-2.3308](https://mappinggm.org.uk/gmodin/?lyrs=gm_boundaries.v_gm_leisure_centres.dcms_public_libraries#os_maps_light/13/53.4254/-2.3308)

<sup>69</sup> MappingGM (2017). *OS Open Greenspace sites*. Available at: [https://mappinggm.org.uk/gmodin/?lyrs=gm\\_boundaries.undefiined.os\\_open\\_green\\_spaces#os\\_maps\\_light/13/53.4427/-2.3281](https://mappinggm.org.uk/gmodin/?lyrs=gm_boundaries.undefiined.os_open_green_spaces#os_maps_light/13/53.4427/-2.3281)

<sup>70</sup> Manchester City Council (2010). *Transport Strategy for Manchester City Centre*. Available at: [http://www.manchester.gov.uk/downloads/download/1871/transport\\_strategy\\_for\\_manchester\\_city\\_centre](http://www.manchester.gov.uk/downloads/download/1871/transport_strategy_for_manchester_city_centre)

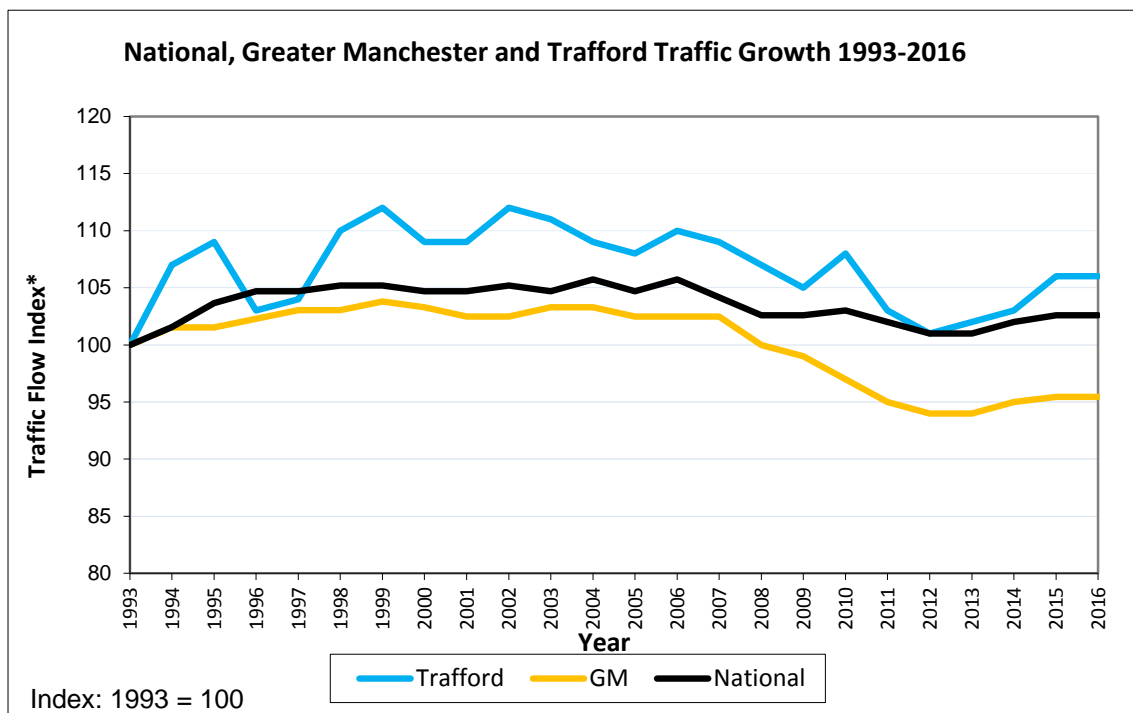
<sup>71</sup> Trafford Council (2009). *Trafford Transport Strategy*. Available at: <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/trafford-transport-strategy-2009.pdf>

Key Facts	Trafford
B Road Length	53
Minor Road Length**	683
Annual Kilometres travelled on Motorways (millions)	404
Annual Kilometres travelled on A Roads (millions)	424
Annual Kilometres travelled on B Roads (millions)	188
Average Daily Vehicle Flow per km on motorways	116,700
Average Daily Vehicle Flow per km on A Roads	19,900
Average Daily Vehicle Flow per km on B Roads	9,900
% of Greater Manchester M, A, B Road Network	9
% of GM M, A and B Road Traffic Carried	8
Trunk (Highways Agency controlled) Road Section with Highest Flow	M60 Bet Jns 10 & 11
Traffic Flow - 24 Hr AAWT	132,200
Non Trunk (Local Authority controlled) Road Section with Highest Flow	A56 Chester Rd, Stretford
Traffic Flow - 24 Hr AAWT	64,800
Road Section with Highest 12 hour Pedal Cycle Flow (most recent year)	B5218 Chorlton Rd, Old Trafford
Pedal Cycle Flow weekday 0700-1900	1,223
Average 12 hour A Road Pedal cycle Flow	243
Average 12 hour B Road Pedal cycle Flow	179

### 5.5.1 Private Transport

Relative to 1993 levels, the earliest year for accessible records, traffic in Trafford has remained elevated compared to Greater Manchester as a whole, and has been above the UK average for all but three years<sup>72</sup> (Figure 5-1). Even as traffic in Greater Manchester has fallen below 1993 levels, traffic in Trafford has remained higher than 1993 levels, despite a reduction following the 2008 financial crisis.

<sup>72</sup> Transport for Greater Manchester (2017). *Transport Statistics Trafford Main Report*. Available at: [www.gmtu.gov.uk/reports/transport2016/DSD%20Report%201921%20Transport%20Statistics%20Trafford%202016%20Main%20Report.xlsx](http://www.gmtu.gov.uk/reports/transport2016/DSD%20Report%201921%20Transport%20Statistics%20Trafford%202016%20Main%20Report.xlsx)



\*relative to 1993 levels (100)

**Figure 5-1: Road traffic flow within Trafford, Greater Manchester, and the UK**

This may be due to the increased population of the borough, the growth of which has been high relative to Greater Manchester as a whole, and would raise the demand for transport more passively. This may also be due in part to the high levels of car ownership within the borough (Table 5.23), as the proportion of households without access to a private vehicle is 8.9 percentage points lower (approximately one-third) than for Greater Manchester as a whole, and the proportion of households with access to multiple vehicles is greater for Trafford than for Greater Manchester<sup>73</sup>. Within Trafford, residents who do not have access to any private vehicles are clustered in areas of higher deprivation, in Old Trafford, Sale West, and Partington, though are generally higher in the north of the borough. Rates of single private vehicle ownership are lower in Trafford’s Rural Communities and southern Altrincham than the rest of the borough, but the trend is reversed for ownership of two or more vehicles, which is generally more prevalent towards the south of the borough.<sup>74</sup>

**Table 5.19 Private motor vehicle ownership within Trafford and Greater Manchester.**

Car or Van Ownership Statistic	Trafford (% of households)	Greater Manchester (% of households)
All categories: Car or van availability	94,484	1,128,066
No cars or vans in household	21.7%	30.6%
1 car or van in household	43.2%	42.7%
2 cars or vans in household	28.4%	21.8%
3 cars or vans in household	5.2%	3.9%
4 or more cars or vans in household	1.4%	1.1%
All cars or vans in the area	115,300	1,156,353

<sup>73</sup> ONS (2011). 2011 Census: Car or van availability. Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/ks404ew>

<sup>74</sup> Info Trafford (2016). ACORN2016 Transport Propensities. Available at: [http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016\\_Propensities\\_Transport](http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016_Propensities_Transport)

On-road travel times within Trafford have generally increased in recent years, though the only reduction in average travel time between 2006/7 and 2013/4 was during the morning commuting peak and after the evening commuting peak<sup>75</sup> (Figure 5.2). Congestion is noted as a key issue within Trafford (Table 5.24; 5.25), with acute events occurring on the A56 corridor, the A6144 in Carrington, and the A560, and a general increase in traffic growth that is above Greater Manchester for all time periods. In particular, congestion is a key issue for the M60 motorway at peak hours, resulting often in long delays though it is hoped the completion of the M60 'smart motorway' will ease the problematic issues across the wider GM area.<sup>76</sup>. This has serious potential ramifications for economic, health, and ecological wellbeing in the area, though journey times have increased less significantly or outright decreased relative to Greater Manchester as a whole for the latest year of statistics, except during the evening peak time.

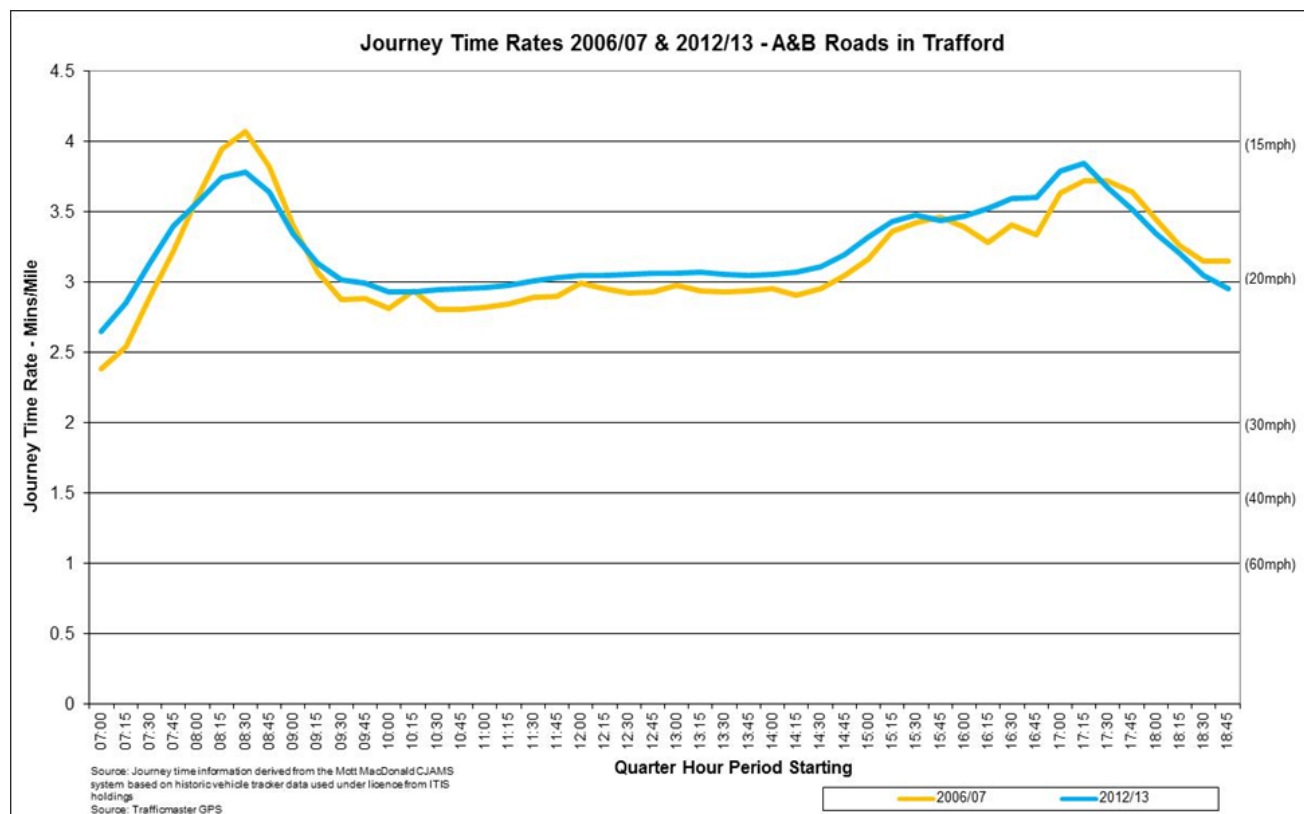


Figure 5-2: Average journey times on A and B roads in Trafford, 2006/07 vs. 2012/13

Table 5.20: Changes in road traffic for Trafford, Greater Manchester, and Great Britain between 2015 - 2016 and 1993 - 2016

Summary Road Traffic - Growth	Trafford	GM	GB
% Change in Motorway 24 Hour Weekday Flow 2015 to 2016	2	2	2
% Change in Combined A and B Road 12 Hour Weekday Flow 2015 to 2016	0	0	*1
% Change in combined A and B Road 12 Hour Weekday Flows since 1993	6	-5	*3

<sup>75</sup> Transport for Greater Manchester (2014). *Transport Statistics Trafford Main Report*. Available at: <http://www.gmtu.gov.uk/reports/transport2013/HFAS%20Report%201783%20Transport%20Statistics%20Trafford%202013%20main%20report.xlsx>

<sup>76</sup> Transport for Greater Manchester (2017). *Transport Statistics Trafford Main Report*. Available at: [www.gmtu.gov.uk/reports/transport2016/DSD%20Report%201921%20Transport%20Statistics%20Trafford%2016%20Main%20Report.xlsx](http://www.gmtu.gov.uk/reports/transport2016/DSD%20Report%201921%20Transport%20Statistics%20Trafford%2016%20Main%20Report.xlsx)

**Table 5.21: Changes in road traffic journey time for Trafford and Greater Manchester, between 2014/15 and 2015/16**

Summary Road Traffic - Congestion		
% Change in A and B Road Journey Time (2015-16/2014-15)	Trafford	GM
0700 - 1000	-1	1
0800 - 0900	-2	0
1000 - 1600	1	2
1700 - 1800	5	3
1600 - 1900	4	3
0700 - 1900	1	2

**5.5.2 Public and Active Transport**

Mode composition for transport within Trafford has changed during this period. Both peak (commuting time) and off-peak rail travel has increased within the borough since 1991 (Table 5.26), though this growth was temporarily halted during and immediately after the 2008 financial crisis (Table 5.27). Similarly, the Metrolink light rail network has experienced large growth in passenger numbers since 1991<sup>77</sup>, but peak-time usage has fluctuated between 170% - 205% of 1991 usage since 1999 (Table 5.28), and off-peak usage has been generally below 1999 levels since that year (Table 5.29). The greatest proportion of residents commuting by rail is concentrated within the A56 corridor, as is to be expected given the locations of the rail lines within the borough, with very few residents of the western areas of Partington, Carrington, Urmston, or Trafford Park using rail transport.<sup>74</sup>

**Table 5.22: Key information regarding rail transport usage within Trafford**

Summary - Rail	2016	% Change since 1991	% Change since 2015
<b>Irlam Corridor</b>			
AM peak - 0730 to 0930	843	105	34
Off-peak - 0930-1330	263	105	0
<b>GM - All Corridors</b>			
AM peak - 0730 to 0930	17268	76	6
Off-peak - 0930-1330	10842	139	7
<b>Summary – Altrincham Metrolink Line</b>	Feb-17	% Change since Nov 1992	% Change since Jan 2016
AM peak - 0730 to 0930	5155	149	-3
Off-peak - 0930-1330	3537	71	6

**Table 5.23: Numbers of daily peak and off-peak rail boarders at Trafford rail stations, both actual and relative to 1991 levels**

Year	Irlam Corridor		Greater Manchester	
	0730-0930	0930-1330	0730-0930	0930-1330

<sup>77</sup> Transport for Greater Manchester (2014). *Transport Statistics Trafford Main Report*. Available at: <http://www.gmtu.gov.uk/reports/transport2013/HFAS%20Report%201783%20Transport%20Statistics%20Trafford%202013%20main%20report.xlsx>



	Number	Index*	Number	Index*	Number	Index*	Number	Index*
1991	411	100	128	100	9808	100	4536	100
2001	369	90	134	105	11290	115	6392	141
2002	380	92	145	113	10222	104	5599	123
2003	405	99	148	116	11454	117	7095	156
2004	399	97	109	85	12399	126	6959	153
2005	483	118	149	116	13286	135	7558	167
2006	607	148	151	118	13422	137	8631	190
2007	546	133	159	124	14400	147	9243	204
2008	515	125	139	109	14635	149	9650	213
2009	564	137	159	124	14147	144	9719	214
2010	520	127	212	166	13406	137	9805	216
2011	533	130	190	149	14727	150	11455	253
2012	528	128	248	194	15494	158	11127	245
2013	534	130	301	235	14858	151	11092	245
2014	513	125	278	217	15495	158	10794	238
2015	627	153	264	206	16243	166	10133	223
2016	843	205	263	205	17268	176	10842	239

\* Index = 100

**Table 5.24: Weekday Peak Inbound Boarders on the Altrincham Metrolink Line (07:30-09:30).**

Zone	Station	Year															
		1992	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Outer Area (Zones F and G)	Altrincham	518	937	988	1000	762	776	831	893	933	868	864	925	894	902	893	865
	Navigation Road	172	435	426	378	376	422	416	262	351	376	430	389	438	438	469	372
	Timperley	257	412	401	419	386	422	380	405	410	408	412	410	441	507	497	500
	Brooklands	403	636	637	646	676	690	664	746	933	694	639	630	563	670	626	682
	Sale	331	545	558	582	579	566	722	453	549	480	560	516	641	558	708	689
	Dane Road	98	163	156	138	176	191	149	120	160	147	180	160	158	188	184	186
	Total	1779	3128	3166	3163	2955	3067	3162	2879	3336	2973	3085	3030	3135	3263	3377	3294
	Index	100	176	178	178	166	172	178	162	188	167	173	170	176	183	190	185
Inner Area (Zone E)	Stretford	141	404	536	411	393	410	333	383	413	328	392	278	334	372	398	395
	Old Trafford	88	128	157	145	122	126	113	102	142	100	128	111	103	97	146	116
	Trafford Bar^	63	175	149	134	133	170	154	122	151	101	108	72	104	120	175	122
	Cornbrook Alt	N/A	N/A	9	4	4	2	3	17	38	50	68	68	50	-	-	-
	Cornbrook*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	111	140
	Total	292	707	851	694	652	708	603	624	744	579	696	529	591	704	830	773
	Index	100	242	291	238	223	242	207	214	255	198	238	181	202	241	284	265
All Stations	Total	2071	3835	4017	3857	3607	3775	3765	3503	4080	3552	3781	3559	3726	3967	4207	4067
	Index	100	185	194	186	174	182	182	169	197	172	183	172	180	192	203	196

\* Cornbrook station opened in Dec. 1999 with the Eccles extension. Street access available only from Sept. 2005.

Cornbrook count includes passengers using all lines (Altrincham, Eccles and Chorlton) in 2011. Previously trams from each line were counted separately.

^Trafford Bar count includes passengers using all lines (Altrincham and Chorlton) from 2011 onwards.

**Table 5.25: Weekday Off-Peak Inbound Boarders on the Altrincham Metrolink Line (09:30-13:30).**

Zone	Station	Year															
		1992	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013

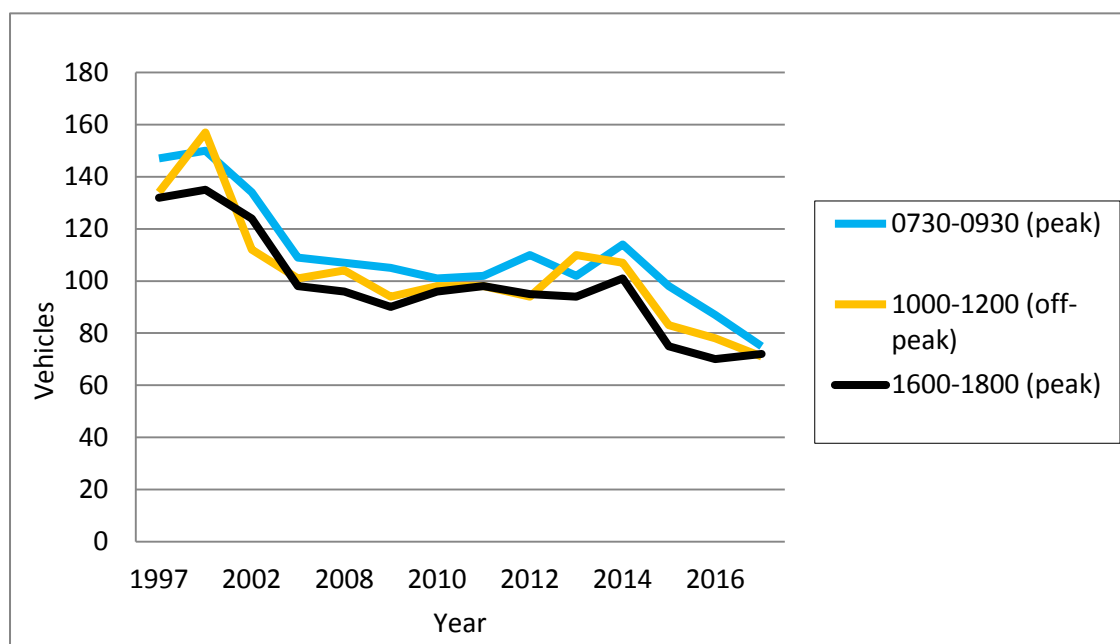
Zone	Station	Year															
		1992	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Outer Area (Zones F and G)	Altrincham	692	1053	919	776	848	757	679	876	993	952	862	771	756	875	868	795
	Navigation Rd	108	227	184	201	156	194	201	168	224	238	236	231	199	257	306	199
	Timperley	181	265	267	229	267	236	259	312	311	320	358	276	310	336	340	308
	Brooklands	190	396	308	300	257	277	290	323	417	335	374	363	294	403	434	370
	Sale	371	634	555	527	478	476	508	543	587	584	687	575	510	586	666	544
	Dane Road	75	104	108	103	86	110	85	121	120	102	117	125	100	118	125	112
	Total	1617	2679	2341	2136	2092	2050	2022	2343	2652	2531	2634	2341	2169	2575	2739	2328
	Index	100	166	145	132	129	127	125	145	164	157	163	145	134	159	169	144
Inner Area (Zone E)	Stretford	159	528	419	443	394	401	382	395	475	468	425	402	329	479	436	329
	Old Trafford~	150	214	196	206	213	215	233	255	204	225	214	273	205	223	244	185
	Trafford Bar^	144	248	217	182	235	206	204	193	212	183	153	144	121	173	158	156
	Cornbrook Alt	N/A	N/A	21	13	9	11	17	32	54	49	87	44	69	-	-	-
	Cornbrook*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	124	182
	Total	453	990	853	844	851	833	836	875	945	925	879	863	724	991	962	852
	Index	100	219	188	186	188	184	185	193	209	204	194	191	160	219	212	188
All Stations	Total	2070	3669	3194	2980	2943	2883	2858	3218	3597	3456	3513	3204	2893	3566	3701	3180
	Index	100	177	154	144	142	139	138	155	174	167	170	155	140	172	179	154

However, this success of public transport does not appear to include bus provision, as usage of buses has decreased significantly during the period 1997 – 2017<sup>78</sup> (Table 5.30; Figure 5.3), with buses highlighted for their variable reliability and poor user experience<sup>79</sup>, and the provision of public transport connections outside of Trafford was stated to be poor in the Local Transport Plan 3 (2011). Bus usage for commuting is reported as extremely low among the residents of Trafford’s Rural Communities and to the south of Altrincham, lending further evidence to poor provision. Bus usage is slightly higher towards the north of the borough, with the highest proportions of residents commuting by bus reported in Partington, Old Trafford, and to the west of Sale, correlating strongly with areas of unemployment.<sup>74</sup>

**Table 5.26: Vehicle journey data within Trafford by time of day and vehicle type, expressed as a ratio between the years 2017 and 1997**

Time of Day	Cars	LGV	OGV	Buses	M/Cycle	P/Cycle	All
07:30 – 09:30	0.96	0.79	0.51	0.51	1.11	1.48	0.93
10:00 – 12:00	0.74	1.06	0.53	0.53	0.33	0.46	0.74
16:00 – 18:00	0.93	0.83	0.32	0.55	0.38	0.88	0.90

Note: number above 1.00 indicates an increase, and below 1.00 indicates a decrease, since 1997



**Figure 5-3: Bus counts in Trafford key centres during peak and off-peak periods**

Use of active transport appears to have increased in the borough during the same period, though the increase in pedal cycle journeys relative to 1997 levels was only observed for peak commuting times, and appears to have declined since 2014<sup>80</sup>. However, the rate of commuting

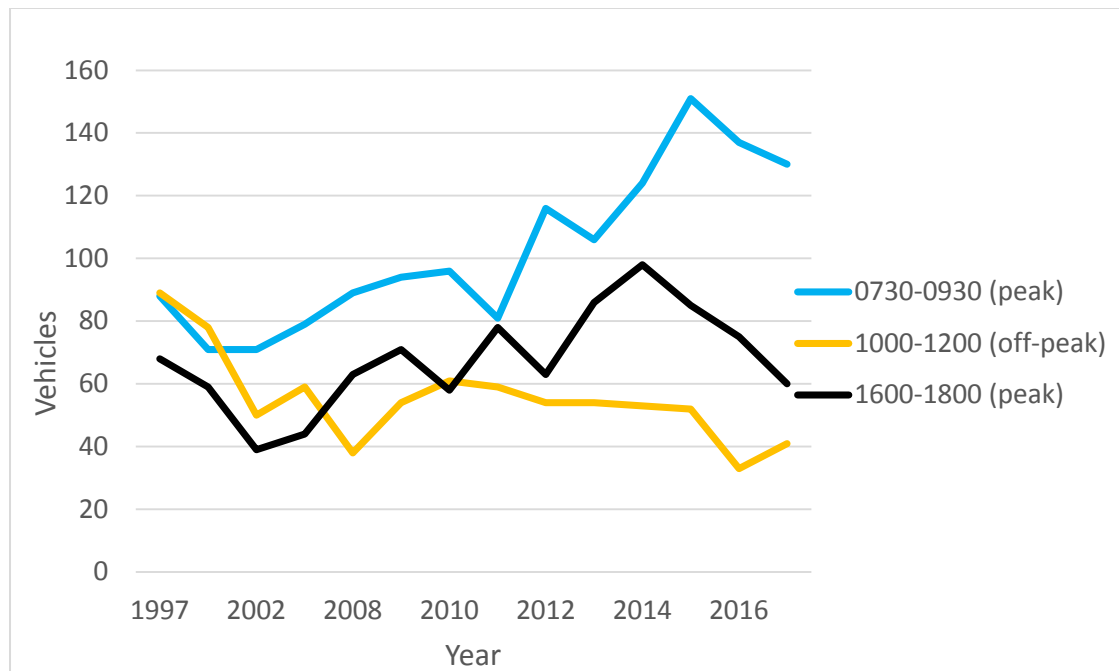
<sup>78</sup> Transport for Greater Manchester (2017). *Transport Statistics Trafford Main Report*. Available at: [www.gmtu.gov.uk/reports/transport2016/DSD%20Report%201921%20Transport%20Statistics%20Trafford%202016%20Main%20Report.xlsx](http://www.gmtu.gov.uk/reports/transport2016/DSD%20Report%201921%20Transport%20Statistics%20Trafford%202016%20Main%20Report.xlsx)

<sup>79</sup> Trafford Council (2009). *Trafford Transport Strategy 2009*. Available at:

<https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/trafford-transport-strategy-2009.pdf>

<sup>80</sup> Transport for Greater Manchester (2017). *Transport Statistics Trafford Main Report*. Available at: [www.gmtu.gov.uk/reports/transport2016/DSD%20Report%201921%20Transport%20Statistics%20Trafford%202016%20Main%20Report.xlsx](http://www.gmtu.gov.uk/reports/transport2016/DSD%20Report%201921%20Transport%20Statistics%20Trafford%202016%20Main%20Report.xlsx)

by pedal cycle is low across the borough, with the highest proportions in the centres of Altrincham and Sale accounting for at most 5% of residents.<sup>74</sup>



**Figure 5-4: Pedal cycles counts in Trafford key centres, peak and off-peak**

Key issues remain in the provision of public transport within Trafford, despite the success in increasing rail traffic within the borough, and key investment is planned to upgrade the Metrolink network. Much of the borough population is reported to have below-average accessibility to Public Transport<sup>74</sup>, with no clear pattern related to deprivation: the areas reported to have the lowest levels of accessibility (1A) are concentrated to the southeast of Altrincham and in Trafford’s Rural Communities, though large proportions of the urban populations of Urmston, Sale, Stretford, Carrington, Partington, and Trafford Park are reported to have public transport access that is only marginally (1B) better. The areas of Trafford best served by public transport are located along the A56 corridor and within Old Trafford, close to the city-centre networks for the conurbation. While there may not be a clear or direct correlation between deprivation and public transport access, the lack of access generally is likely to have the greatest impact within deprived areas, as it may have potential effects relating to access to employment, wider community and health facilities, and recreation, as well as congestion and overall reliance of potentially unaffordable private transport.

In addition, wider strategic planning and education may be employed to encourage the use of shorter trips, using active transport, and minimise trips outside of the urban centres.<sup>40</sup>

**5.6 Utilities**

Infrastructure provision in Trafford has been suggested to have not maintained parity with development in the area. The 2013 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report indicated that this had led to increased concern over the provision of fundamental energy and water needs in the light of future proposed growth.

Substantial investment has been planned and recently undertaken in Trafford. The Local Infrastructure Plan<sup>81</sup> highlighted the following:

- Gas-fired combined cycle gas turbine power station (860 MW), to be operational 2016
- Gas-fired combined cycle gas turbine power station (1520 MW), to be operational 2016
- Refurbishment of 132 kV distribution network, to be completed by end of 2011
- Reinforcement of water supply network, to be completed by end of 2014

Of the above, it is known that the 860MW power station (Carrington Power Station) has been completed and has been operational since 2016. The other power station (Trafford Power Station) has undergone revision during planning and is yet to be commenced as of December 2017.

Developments earmarked or listed for 10-15 years after publishing of report (2020-2025) are:

- Significant investment in local wastewater treatment assets
- Refurbishment of the local electricity supply network
- Refurbishment of the local gas supply network
- Renewable heat (export) opportunity from Davyhulme Wastewater Treatment Works

Both water (including potable water) and wastewater management in Trafford are provided by United Utilities. Water is provided as part of a single Integrated Resources Zone which covers much of the North West and part of the East Midlands regions. United Utilities indicate that there will be adequate potable water supply within Greater Manchester, including Trafford, following the completion of a new pipeline between Manchester and Merseyside to allow for more flexible resourcing. This work is also scheduled to be performed alongside necessary maintenance, such as that outlined above<sup>82</sup>.

The majority of Trafford has access to broadband internet, though a small minority of households report no access with a higher proportion of these being in Trafford's Rural Communities. The quality of this connection varies across the borough, with the highest reported download speeds being generally concentrated in Sale, Carrington, Stretford, and areas of Urmston. Poorer connectivity is reported for much of Altrincham and central Urmston, as well as the whole of Old Trafford and Partington. The proportion of properties unable to receive 30 Mb/second is highest in Trafford Park and Trafford's Rural Communities<sup>83</sup>.

## 5.7 Air Quality

Land within Trafford falls within the Greater Manchester Air Quality Management Area<sup>84</sup>, designated due to the increased levels of NO<sub>2</sub> and other transport pollutants which exceed European Directive targets<sup>85</sup>. This pollutant is produced by, and most commonly associated with, hydrocarbon combustion in vehicles. Accordingly, the AQMA within Trafford follows much of the major roadways, including the M60, A56, A5081, and A5181 and includes the

<sup>81</sup> Trafford Council (2010). *Local Infrastructure Plan*. Available at: <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/local-infrastructure-plan-september-2010.pdf>

<sup>82</sup> United Utilities (2015). *Summary of our Final Water Resources Management Plan*. Available at: <http://corporate.unitedutilities.com/documents/WRMPSummaryReport.pdf>

<sup>83</sup> MappingGM (2017). *Broadband availability and speed by postcode (2016)*. Available at: [https://mappinggm.org.uk/gmodin/?lyrs=gm\\_boundaries,undefined,ofcom\\_fixed\\_network\\_postcode\\_2016#os\\_map\\_light/12/53.4233/-2.3428](https://mappinggm.org.uk/gmodin/?lyrs=gm_boundaries,undefined,ofcom_fixed_network_postcode_2016#os_map_light/12/53.4233/-2.3428)

<sup>84</sup> DEFRA (2017). *AQMAs interactive map*. Available at: <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/maps>

<sup>85</sup> Greater Manchester Combined Authority (2016). *Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan 2016-2021*. Available at:

[www.manchester.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/24676/greater\\_manchester\\_air\\_quality\\_action\\_plan\\_2016.pdf](http://www.manchester.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/24676/greater_manchester_air_quality_action_plan_2016.pdf)

immediately surrounding residential areas, with isolated pockets of AQMA designation around junctions within the residential areas away from the main roadways. In the last few years, Trafford had been regarded as one of the highest carbon-emitting boroughs within Greater Manchester (reflective also of other air pollutants), due in part to the major roadways within its borders<sup>40</sup>. However, diffusion tube tests for nitrogen dioxide pollution found that none of the monitoring sites within Trafford recorded a level of nitrogen dioxide pollution in excess of European Directive limits. Trafford was the only borough within Greater Manchester to not record a result in excess of the legal limits<sup>86</sup>.

The Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan has been developed with the intent to reduce nitrogen oxides pollution to below legal limits, though this target is not currently expected to be met until after 2020 without 'considerable and far-reaching' action.

*"Trafford's contributions to climate change will be a major focus for improvement. Carbon emissions from the busy M60 and A56 routes together with Trafford Park make it one of the highest emitters of carbon emissions in Greater Manchester. Trafford has declared air quality management zones in these poorer areas and along with other GM authorities has produced an Air Quality Action Plan to seek improvements. A slight reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> has been seen in the 2010/11 data. New development will need to ensure that measures are taken to limit contributions to carbon emissions particularly in terms of car use. The use of renewable energy measures and other appropriate new technologies will also help to address these issues."*<sup>104</sup>

**Table 5.27: Data from air quality sensors within Trafford**

Air Quality Statistic	Value for Trafford (Background)	Value for Trafford (Traffic)
NO <sub>2</sub> Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) 2016	22	33
NO <sub>2</sub> 1-Hour Means >200µg/m <sup>3</sup> 2016	0	0 (107)
PM <sub>10</sub> Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) 2016	15	17
PM <sub>10</sub> 24-Hour Means > 50µg/m <sup>3</sup> 2016	0	0

*Note: mean pollutant concentrations and days exceeding EU Directive limits. Figure in brackets represents the 99.8th percentile of 1-hour NO<sub>2</sub> means, provided due to the level of data coverage for the site being below 90%*

## 5.8 Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Trafford forms part of the Greater Manchester conurbation and it has been heavily influenced by human activities, owing to the prominence of the city in the industrial revolution and its continuing prominence as an economic centre, as well as the limited availability of natural ecological space<sup>40</sup>.

### 5.8.1 Designations

There are four statutory biodiversity designations within Trafford<sup>66</sup>, distributed without obvious clustering but comprising a small proportion (<0.1%) of the total land area of the borough (Table

<sup>86</sup> Greater Manchester Combined Authority (2016). *Greater Manchester Air Quality Annual Status Report 2015*. Available at: [www.manchester.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/24305/greater\\_manchester\\_air\\_quality\\_annual\\_status\\_report\\_a\\_sr\\_2015.pdf](http://www.manchester.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/24305/greater_manchester_air_quality_annual_status_report_a_sr_2015.pdf)

5.33). Two of these are Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), both located in the area of Trafford's Rural Communities; one of these SSSI designations, Dunham Park SSSI, comprises a large area of parkland in close proximity to Altrincham. Both the Dunham Park SSSI and Brookheys Covert SSSI designations are stated to be in favourable or recovering condition, indicating a high quality of current management. The remaining two statutory biodiversity designations are Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and are located further north within the borough, with Broad Ees Dole LNR located within the Mersey Valley between Sale and Stretford, and Trafford Ecology Park LNR located to the north of Trafford Park.

The entire borough has been designated as part of the Red Rose Community Forest<sup>66</sup> (Table 5.34). While this is a non-statutory designation, it establishes a wider commitment between the local, regional, and national partners, such as the Forestry Commission and Natural England, to create ecological and social regeneration by the improvement of derelict land through habitat and community asset creation. This is stated to include the improvement of biodiversity.<sup>87</sup>

In addition to the Community Forest, Trafford Council have designated 47 Sites of Biological Importance (SBI) within the borough<sup>88</sup>, which are local-level, non-statutory designations affording some protection towards local biodiversity against development, though all 4 statutory biodiversity designations are also designated as SBIs. A further 3 SBIs designated by neighbouring Councils are located partially within Trafford, and these areas have been included for completeness. SBIs are largely concentrated in the rural or less-developed areas to the south and west of the borough, with high concentrations of SBI in Trafford's Rural Communities, Carrington, Partington, and in the Mersey Valley, with a small cluster to the south and east of Altrincham and to the east of Sale. SBIs are considerably rarer in the deprived north of the borough, with very few (2 or fewer) within Stretford, Urmston, and Trafford Park, and none in Old Trafford.

**Table 5.28: Summary of Statutory Biodiversity and Geodiversity sites within Trafford (~105,900 ha total)**

Designation	Number	Area (ha)	Proportion (%)
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	2	81.55	0.077
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	0	0	0
Special Protection Area (SPA)	0	0	0
Ramsar site (RS)	0	0	0
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	0	0	0
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	2	13.17	0.012
Limestone Pavement Order (LPO)	0	0	0
Biosphere Reserve (BR)	0	0	0
National Park (NP)	0	0	0

**Table 5.29: Summary of Non-Statutory Biodiversity and Geodiversity sites within Trafford (~105,900 ha total)**

Designation	Number	Area (ha)	Proportion (%)
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<sup>87</sup> Community Forests (2017). *About England's Community Forests*. Available at: <http://www.communityforest.org.uk/aboutenglandsforests.htm>

<sup>88</sup> Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (2017). *Sites of Biological Importance (SBI) in Greater Manchester*. Available at: <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/sites-of-biological-importance-sbi-in-greater-manchester>



Designation	Number	Area (ha)	Proportion (%)
RSPB Reserve (RSPB)	0	0	0
Community Forest (CF)	1	~105,900	100
Site of Biological Importance (SBI)	50	442.105	0.417

### 5.8.2 Habitats

Areas of ecologically important habitat designations (Table 5.35) are similarly concentrated in the rural or less-developed areas of the borough. However, the largest concentrations are within the Mersey Valley, with large sections of this valley designated as important Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh or Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitats (PHI). Deciduous Woodland PHI designations are also distributed across the Carrington, Partington, and Trafford’s Rural Communities areas, with a large cluster around the Dunham Park, and some Lowland Fen PHI in the vicinity of Carrington. It is also in these three areas where the majority of Ancient Woodland and Wood pasture and Parkland BAP habitat within Trafford are located, though there is one small extent of Ancient Woodland among the Deciduous Woodland PHI cluster south of Altrincham. Within the urban areas of Sale, Stretford, Trafford Park, Urmston, and Old Trafford, the extent of PHI is limited to isolated pockets of Deciduous Woodland PHI, and a cluster of this near the Davyhulme Millennium Nature Reserve in northwest Urmston.<sup>66</sup>

**Table 5.30: Trafford’s habitat designations, summary data**

Designation	Number of Sites	Area (ha)	Proportion (%)
Priority Habitat (PHI)	1125	822.982	0.777
PHI Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	128	231.345	0.218
PHI Deciduous Woodland	853	428.812	0.405
PHI Lowland calcareous grassland	1	0.133	<0.001
PHI Lowland fens	46	35.234	0.033
PHI Lowland raised bog	2	3.995	0.004
PHI No main habitat but additional habitats present	81	113.111	0.107
PHI Reedbeds	1	0.241	<0.001
PHI Traditional Orchards	12	6.116	0.006
Ancient Woodland	8	19.786	0.019
Woodpasture and Parkland BAP	3	164.124	0.155

## 5.9 Climate Change and Associated Risks

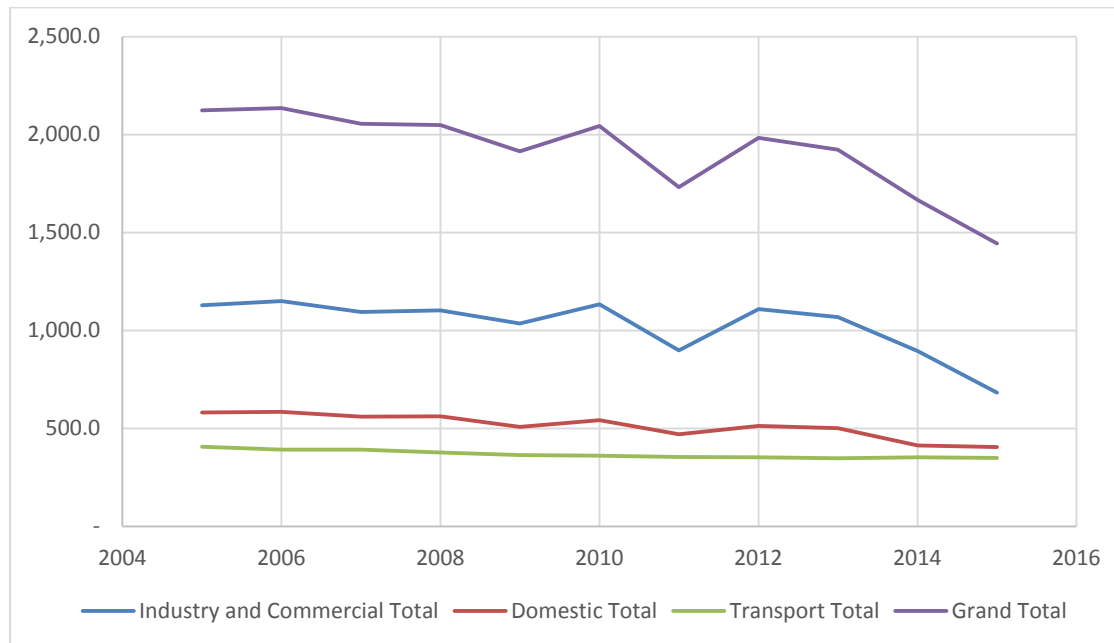
### 5.9.1 Energy Use and Emissions

Under the Greater Manchester Climate Strategy, Trafford is bound to act in accordance with the overall aims of a transition to a low carbon economy, including the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions to 48% of 1990 levels by 2020<sup>89</sup>. A reduction of such emissions, both through direct effects such as the reduction of pollutants released alongside carbon and increased habitat creation, as well as reducing the potential impacts of climate change such as increased heat

<sup>89</sup> Greater Manchester Combined Authority (2011). *Greater Manchester Climate Change Strategy*.

and flooding, may potentially generate wider benefits to health, worker productivity, biodiversity, energy and insurance costs, and recreational opportunities, among many others.

Current data for Trafford indicates that some progress has been made towards the reduction of both overall and per capita emissions, which have demonstrated a declining trend for transport, domestic, and business / industrial emissions, the latter of which has exhibited steep reductions since 2012 during a period of economic recovery<sup>90</sup> (Figure 5-5; Table 5.36). However, per capita emissions in Trafford have remained the highest in Greater Manchester.



**Figure 5-5: Domestic, Industrial and Commercial, Transport, and Total annual carbon emissions within Trafford**

Within Trafford, data is not available to assess the variation in emissions across the borough, though the dominance of business / industrial emissions would indicate that the economic centres of Trafford Park and Carrington are local hotspots for carbon emissions.

Energy mix data for Trafford is not available. Within Greater Manchester, the primary mix is of gas and electricity for domestic, business, and industrial usage, and petroleum products for transport, though this may not be true for Trafford itself. Trafford is bound to act in accordance with the Greater Manchester Climate Strategy, with an overall commitment to reducing carbon emissions by 48% (relative to 2011) by 2020, which should involve an emphasis on local generation, smart grids, and reducing energy use more generally.

Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy (DBEIS) data for electrical consumption for the period 2005 – 2015<sup>91</sup> (Table 5.32) shows a general trend of long term decline in average energy consumption for both domestic purposes, though this decline rapidly shallowed between 2010 - 2015. Business (non-domestic) consumption declined towards and immediately after the 2008 financial crisis, with a brief collapse in 2011, consumption has then

<sup>90</sup> DBEIS (2017). *UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005-2015*. Available at: [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/623016/2005\\_to\\_2015\\_UK\\_local\\_and\\_regional\\_CO2\\_emissions\\_data\\_tables.xlsx](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/623016/2005_to_2015_UK_local_and_regional_CO2_emissions_data_tables.xlsx)

<sup>91</sup> DBEIS (2017). *Regional and local authority electricity consumption statistics: 2005 to 2016*. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/regional-and-local-authority-electricity-consumption-statistics-2005-to-2011>

steadily risen since 2012 during the period of economic recovery. Except for 'average Household' consumption in 2015, all values for Trafford are below the regional averages for the North West.

**Table 5.31: Per capita annual carbon emissions within Trafford, divided by source**

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>A. Industry and Commercial Electricity</b>	723.7	792.4	692.0	702.2	549.8	523.2	374.2	530.3	489.5	443.7	359.5
<b>B. Industry and Commercial Gas</b>	357.8	311.9	356.8	361.4	451.2	572.5	490.1	535.1	527.3	400.6	268.0
<b>C. Large Industrial Installations</b>	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2	4.8	7.6	7.8	15.3	26.9	24.5	29.1
<b>D. Industrial and Commercial Other Fuels</b>	42.7	42.2	42.7	34.8	29.5	29.3	25.6	28.3	23.3	25.2	25.8
<b>E. Agriculture</b>	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
<b>Industry and Commercial Total</b>	1,128.4	1,150.7	1,095.5	1,102.6	1,036.2	1,133.7	898.6	1,110.0	1,068.0	894.8	683.4
<b>F. Domestic Electricity</b>	221.4	236.8	235.7	222.9	203.8	209.5	200.0	210.4	192.7	159.5	140.5
<b>G. Domestic Gas</b>	352.3	341.1	318.2	332.6	297.4	326.9	264.4	296.7	301.7	246.7	257.7
<b>H. Domestic 'Other Fuels'</b>	7.9	7.1	6.7	7.2	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.3	7.0	6.7	6.7
<b>Domestic Total</b>	581.5	585.0	560.6	562.8	507.7	543.3	470.9	513.3	501.4	413.0	404.9
<b>I. Road Transport (A roads)</b>	117.9	116.0	112.4	107.1	102.8	102.4	101.0	98.8	96.9	95.7	97.4
<b>J. Road Transport (Motorways)</b>	97.2	93.8	92.0	86.1	83.7	84.9	85.0	88.5	87.8	90.6	87.8
<b>K. Road Transport (Minor roads)</b>	187.2	178.4	183.6	179.3	173.7	169.2	165.3	162.3	159.0	162.4	161.0
<b>L. Diesel Railways</b>	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
<b>M. Transport Other</b>	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
<b>Transport Total</b>	406.5	392.4	392.3	377.0	364.6	360.8	355.5	353.9	348.0	352.9	350.3
<b>N. LULUCF Net Emissions</b>	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8
<b>Grand Total</b>	2,123.2	2,134.7	2,054.9	2,048.8	1,914.8	2,044.1	1,731.2	1,983.2	1,923.4	1,666.4	1,444.4
<b>Population ('000s, mid-year estimate)</b>	215.4	217.4	219.4	220.9	223.1	225.2	227.1	228.5	230.2	232.5	233.3
<b>Per Capita Emissions (t)</b>	9.9	9.8	9.4	9.3	8.6	9.1	7.6	8.7	8.4	7.2	6.2

**Table 5.32: Average annual domestic, non-domestic, and 'household' energy consumption**

Year	Average Domestic Consumption (kWh)	Average Non-Domestic Consumption (kWh)	Average 'Household' Consumption (kWh)
2005	4,708	182,633	
2006	4,461	182,816	
2007	4,393	157,220	4,609
2008	4,198	157,517	4,331
2009	4,198	138,101	4,347
2010	4,198	126,288	4,322
2011	4,169	97,139	4,253
2012	4,092	128,080	
2013	4,058	127,316	4,099
2014	4,056	136,455	4,011
2015	4,033	146,587	4,140*
2016	3,860		3,806

### 5.9.2 Projected Climate Change Impacts

The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Manchester, Salford, and Trafford<sup>92</sup> assessed the potential for climate change to impact upon present flooding projections. Analysis for Greater Manchester as a whole indicates that increased flood risk, both in terms of direct damage and in terms of secondary impact such as loss of homes, impacts to health, and stress, would be the most critical factor for the conurbation as a whole, though effects relating to the Greater Manchester heat island were also highlighted<sup>93</sup>.

Several key sites within Trafford have been identified as at risk from climate change-specific impacts. The Trafford Core employment area (Trafford Park and Stretford)<sup>94</sup> has been identified as susceptible to heat stress, which is projected to increase significantly with modelled climate change. This is expected to lead to reduced worker productivity, reduced employee health, and increased energy usage. Trafford Core is not expected to be significantly impacted by flooding with or without climate change. The Carrington Business Park area has been found to be at risk from surface water flooding, and is identified as a key risk area within Flood Zone 2 and 3. These predicted effects were also observed in the SFRA, as residual risk from overtopping was increased in the area of Carrington when predicted climate change impacts were incorporated into the model for both 1-in-100 year and 1-in-1000 year flood events.

Present assessments of flood risk are relevant due to the strong predicted link between climate change and increased flooding as outlined above. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the

<sup>92</sup> Trafford Council (2011). *Manchester City, Salford City, Trafford Councils Level 2 Hybrid SFRA – LEVEL 2 SFRA*. Available at: <http://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/manchester-salford-and-trafford-councils-level-2-hybrid-sfra-level-1-sfra-march-2011.pdf>

<sup>93</sup> Carter and Kazmierczak (2013). *Evidencing and Spatially Prioritising Weather and Climate Change Risks in Greater Manchester*; Centre for Urban and Regional Ecology (University of Manchester). Available at: [http://www.agma.gov.uk/cms\\_media/files/gmccra\\_final\\_1\\_.pdf?static=1](http://www.agma.gov.uk/cms_media/files/gmccra_final_1_.pdf?static=1)

<sup>94</sup> Carter and Kazmierczak (2013). *Evidencing and Spatially Prioritising Weather and Climate Change Risks in Greater Manchester*; Centre for Urban and Regional Ecology (University of Manchester). Available at: [http://www.agma.gov.uk/cms\\_media/files/gmccra\\_final\\_1\\_.pdf?static=1](http://www.agma.gov.uk/cms_media/files/gmccra_final_1_.pdf?static=1)

Trafford Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2014<sup>95</sup> identified critical drainage areas within Trafford, which largely cover the urban areas near the core of the Greater Manchester metropolitan area (Stretford, Urmston, Trafford Park) and the urban areas of Sale and Altrincham; the Mersey Valley separating these is not included within the critical drainage area. The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment<sup>96</sup> identified the main Flood Risk Area as the north of the borough, centred outside the borough but incorporating the area of Trafford Park. The Greater Manchester Surface Water Management Plan (2011) identified key areas at risk of surface water flooding, based on a grid. This identified a large cluster of risk at the Carrington Business Park, through smaller, more isolated risk areas were found in Urmston, Stretford, Sale, and Altrincham, distributed evenly throughout each urban area.

A strategic map for surface flood risk has also been produced<sup>97</sup> and areas of Flood Zone within the borough calculated (Table 5.37), through trends are difficult to identify as risk appears to be in pockets distributed relatively evenly throughout the borough, though small identifiable clusters of risk appear to be located in the centre of Altrincham, the Carrington Business Park, and the rural / Green Belt areas outside the urban centres, particularly concentrated around Dunham.

**Table 5.33: Flood Zone data for Trafford**

Fluvial Flood Zone	Area of Trafford (ha)	Proportion of Trafford (%)
Flood Zone 3b	6.2	0.006
Flood Zone 3a	830.6	0.784
Flood Zone 3 + Climate Change	400.6	0.378
Flood Zone 2	382.9	0.362

Areas of potential groundwater flooding have also been identified<sup>98</sup>. Areas at risk of direct groundwater flooding follow the river (non-canal) channels within the catchment and the surrounding floodplains, while extensive areas of shallow ground water exist under Altrincham and Sale, as well as the rural area to the west of this, and under Urmston. An area of potential groundwater rebound is located under Stretford and Old Trafford.

Recorded incidents of flooding (2012/13, Trafford Council)<sup>99</sup> were relatively elevated in the Urmston urban area, with significantly higher numbers relative to other urban areas in the borough, though Partington recorded a high number of incidents relative to its size. Lower levels of flooding were recorded in Stretford, Sale, and Altrincham, with almost no flooding recorded within Trafford Park.

## 5.10 Land, Geology, and Soils

Two fifths of Trafford is countryside and the majority of this is in the Green Belt (4,060 hectares). The borough fell slightly behind the Core Strategy target of 80% development on PDL land (formally the RSS and Government target) with only 69% of all housing units built on PDL land

<sup>95</sup> Trafford Council (2014). *Local Flood Risk Management Strategy*. Available at: <http://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/lfrms-trafford-final-2014.pdf>

<sup>96</sup> Trafford Council (2011). *Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment*. Available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328165302/http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/flho1211bvmp-e-e.pdf>

<sup>97</sup> Trafford Council (2014). *Local Flood Risk Management Strategy*. Available at: <http://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/lfrms-trafford-final-2014.pdf>

<sup>98</sup> Trafford Council (2014). *Local Flood Risk Management Strategy*. Available at: <http://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/lfrms-trafford-final-2014.pdf>

<sup>99</sup> Trafford Council (2014). *Local Flood Risk Management Strategy*. Available at: <http://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/lfrms-trafford-final-2014.pdf>

in 2010/11. There continues to be pressure to develop on greenfield sites. This could affect the landscape character of these sites particularly in the south of the borough.

Trafford also has a significant area of Grade 2 agricultural land (more than 2300 hectares; Table 5.38).

**Table 5.34: Summary of agricultural land and construction within Trafford.**

Land Statistics	Value(s) for Trafford
Agricultural Land	Grade 1 – 0 Grade 2 - 2342 ha Grade 3 – 1704 ha Grade 4 – 205 ha Grade 5 - 0
% dwellings built on brownfield land	61% (2011/2012)

Trafford Council keeps its own record and GIS maps of areas of contaminated land.

The baseline for the number of contaminated land sites remediated per year is 18 sites. Details of this strategic work are contained within the Council's Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (2012-2015). The Strategy highlighted the main objective is the removal of unacceptable risks to human health and the environment<sup>100</sup>.

The geology of Trafford varies mainly from north to south and faulting in the region is relatively light and uncomplex. The oldest rocks in Trafford are the Upper Mottled Sandstones of the Sherwood Sandstone Group from the Triassic period. These cover the north of the borough from Davyhulme across to Stretford and in the central region around Carrington. More recent Keuper Sandstone covers a west - east strip of the borough's eastern border above Sale. Below the centre of the borough lies the majority of this group; this nearly runs right across in a southeasterly direction from Partington to Timperley. Lower Keuper Marl lies along the southern border of the borough. This runs from the southwest corner around Warburton to Hale Barns and to the east of Altrincham in the south east corner of the borough.

The majority of the drift in the borough is made up of late glacial flood sand and gravels. In the centre of the borough these run from Partington and Carrington across to Sale in the east and Timperley further south. To the north of this area the glacial flood deposits are dissected by recent alluvium deposits along the River Mersey. To the north of the Mersey the glacial flood plains extend eastwards from Davyhulme across to Stretford and northwards to Trafford Park. Further details of drift deposits can be found in the Trafford Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy

## 5.11 Landscape and Townscape

There are a number of documents detailing the landscape of Trafford. These include but are not limited to: The Trafford Urban Historic Characterisation Report (2008)<sup>101</sup>, PG30 Landscape

<sup>100</sup> <http://www.trafford.gov.uk/residents/environment/pollution/contaminated-land/docs/trafford-contaminated-land-strategy.pdf>

<sup>101</sup> Available at: <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/interim-hcl-oct-08.pdf>

Strategy (2004)<sup>102</sup>, Parks and Open Space Strategy (2006), Trafford Green and Open Spaces (2009)<sup>103</sup>, Trafford Greenspace Strategy (2010)<sup>65</sup> and Trafford Park Growth Strategy (2013)<sup>104</sup>.

There are no national landscape designations covering the Trafford area and, in line with government guidance, there are no local landscape designations (though conservation areas are designated as discussed under cultural heritage).

The National Character Areas (NCAs) covering the area are Manchester Conurbation and Mersey.

The Manchester Conurbation NCA is characterised by dense urban and industrial development, commercial, financial, retail and administrative centres, commuter suburbs and housing, interspersed with a network of green infrastructure with the industrial heritage providing sites of wildlife interest in the urban environment. The Mersey NCA encompasses a complex mix of extensive industrial development and urban areas, with high-quality farmland in between.

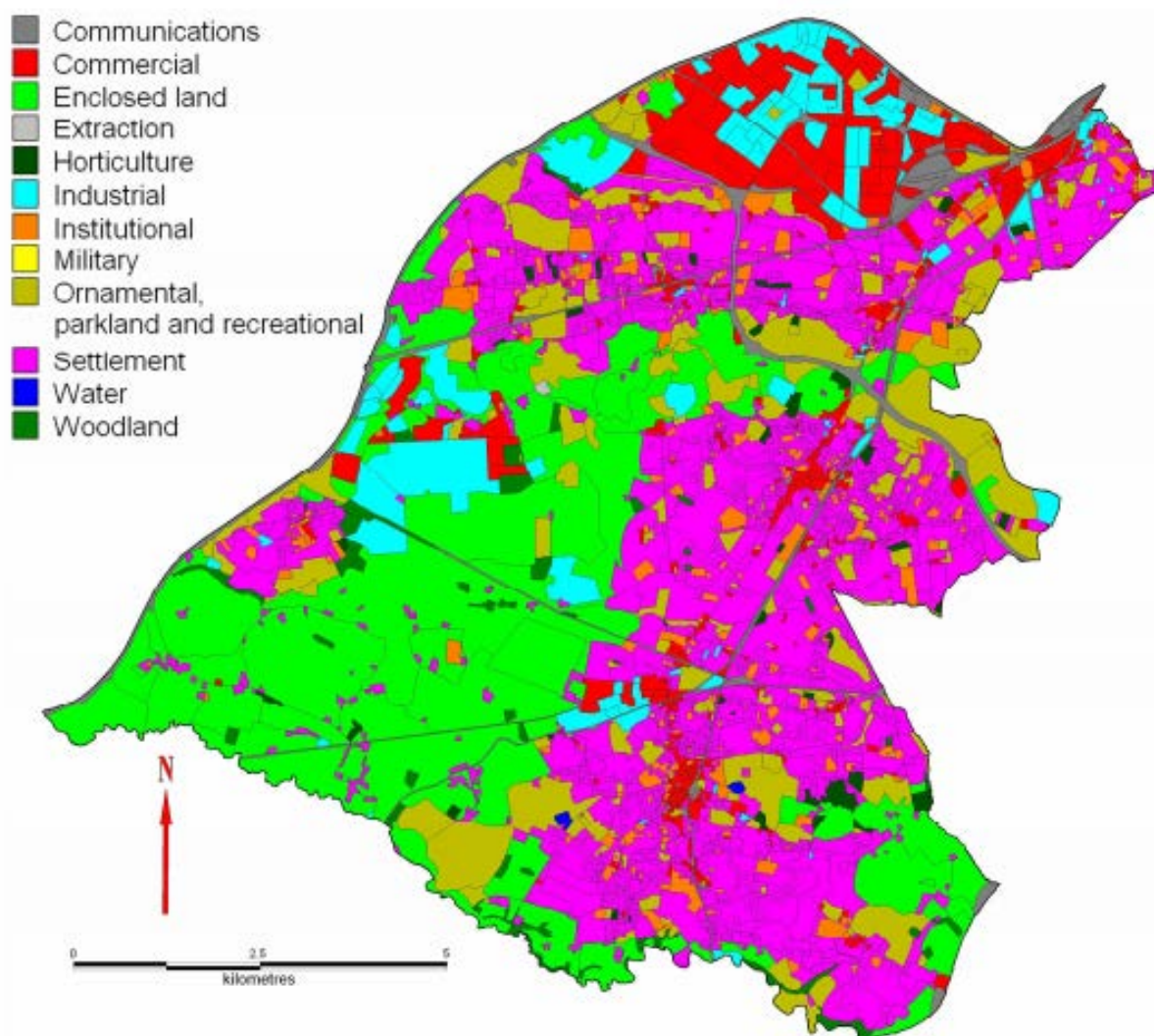
The Trafford Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Report (2008) defines distinct zones of broad types of landscape character within the borough: communications, commercial, enclosed land, extraction, horticulture, industrial, institutional, military, ornamental/parkland and recreation, settlement, water and woodland (Figure 5.6; Table 5.39).

<sup>102</sup> Trafford Council (2004). *Supplementary Planning Guidance: Landscape Strategy*. Available at: <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/spg-2004-landscape-strategy.pdf>

<sup>103</sup> Trafford Council (2009). *Trafford's Green and Open Spaces: An Assessment of Need Update*. Available at: <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/greenspace-assessment-of-need-update-june-2009.pdf>

<sup>104</sup> DTZ, et al. (2013). *Trafford Park Growth Strategy*. Available at: <http://bailey.persona-pi.com/Public-Inquiries/Trafford-Park/Core-Documents/B-Other-Documents/TfGM.B007.pdf>





Source: *Trafford Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Report (2008)*

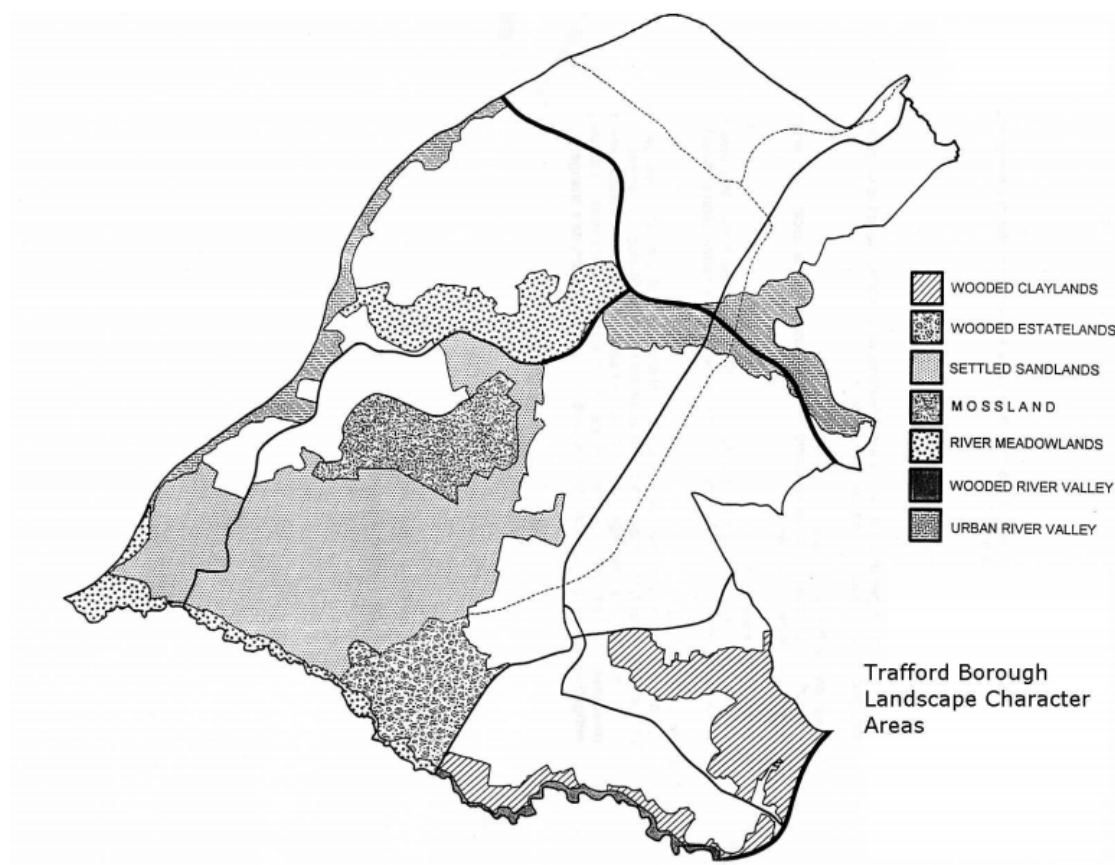
**Figure 5-6: Landscape character zones within Trafford**

**Table 5.35: Summary of landscape character zones within Trafford.**

Broad type of landscape character	Area covered by broad types (km <sup>2</sup> )	% of borough represented
Enclosed land	29.67	28.07
Woodland	1.55	1.46
Settlement	36.30	34.34
Ornamental, Parkland, Recreational	13.54	12.81
Industrial	7.27	6.88
Extraction	0.03	0.03
Institutional	3.84	3.63
Commercial	8.42	7.97
Communications	4.08	3.86
Water bodies	0.07	0.07
Horticulture	0.92	0.87

Broad type of landscape character	Area covered by broad types (km <sup>2</sup> )	% of borough represented
Military	0.01	0.01
Unenclosed land	0.00	0.00
<b>Totals for borough</b>	<b>105.70</b>	<b>100</b>

The Trafford Landscape Strategy (2004) assessment considers all areas of open land outside the built-up area, which comprises approximately 45% of the borough (Figure 5.7). Trafford Council has identified seven different landscape types from the open land that should be preserved or enhanced as seen in the figure below: Wooded Claylands (Timperley Wedge and open areas adjacent to River Bollin), Wooded Estate lands (centred around the Dunham Massey Estate), Settled Sandlands (Dunham and Warburton), Mossland (Carrington Moss), River Meadowlands (low-lying areas of the River Bollin and Mersey), Wooded River Valley (east section of the River Bollin from M56 to A56), Urban River Valley (Manchester Ship Canal and canalised River Mersey).



**Figure 5-7: Non-urban landscape character areas within Trafford**

### 5.12 Cultural Heritage

The Trafford Urban Historic Characterisation Report (2012) details the rural landscape and surviving historic features. It maps the broad character types of the borough as seen in Figure in section 1.11 on Landscape.

There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument of archaeological importance in Trafford situated in the Bowdon Ward. This is Watch Hill motte and bailey castle, 450m south of Streehead Farm.

There are 21 designated Conservation Areas throughout Trafford, each reflecting the variety of building styles and environments exhibited within its borders.<sup>105</sup> The Conservation Areas are: The Downs, The Devisdale, Bowdon, Ashley Heath, Goose Green, Old Market Place, Sandiway, George Street, Linotype Housing Estate, Stamford New Road, Dunham Massey, Dunham Town, South Hale, Hale Station, Ashton Upon Mersey, Brogden Grove, Empress, Longford, Flixton, Barton-upon-Irwell, Warburton Village. Historic England report on its Heritage at Risk Register 2017 that three of these are at risk George Street, Barton-upon-Irwell and Empress

There are 266 listed buildings with one at risk in 2018<sup>106</sup>. The percentage of grade I and grade II buildings at risk of decay is below the national average.

Trafford also has 3 registered historic parks and gardens, these are Sale cemetery, Stamford Park and Dunham Massey.

Two canals are present in Trafford: the Bridgewater Canal and the Manchester Ship Canal. The Bridgewater Canal was constructed between 1759 and 1776. It formed one of the earliest stages of a canal network that connected the north of England to the Midlands. The Manchester Ship Canal opened in 1894 and it allowed sea-going vessels to dock at Manchester. There are several notable features on the canal, including the Barton Swing Aqueduct, Pomona Docks, and Irlam and Barton Locks.

### 5.13 Materials and Waste

Documents detailing waste and resources plans for Trafford include the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan Authority Monitoring Report 2016-17, the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan Authority Monitoring Report 2016-17<sup>107</sup>, the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan (2013)<sup>108</sup>, the Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD (2012)<sup>109</sup> and the Greater Manchester Waste Management Strategy Baseline Report (2011). The Trafford Community Strategy Trafford 2021: a Blueprint (2010)<sup>110</sup>, the Trafford Sustainable Strategy (2008)<sup>111</sup> and the Parks and Open Space Strategy (2006) also contain information relating to resource management.

Waste and resources are dealt with in GM through the Joint Waste Development Plan Document (2012) and the Joint Minerals Development Plan Document (2013).

Trafford has mineral safeguarding areas for sand and gravel<sup>109</sup>, covering approximately half the area of enclosed land (not developed) in the borough (Figure 5-8). It also shows three small areas of search for gravel.

<sup>105</sup> Trafford Council (2017). *Conservation Areas in Trafford*. Available at:

<http://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/planning-for-householders/conservation-areas-in-trafford.aspx>

<sup>106</sup> Historic England

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/results?q=Trafford&searchtype=har>

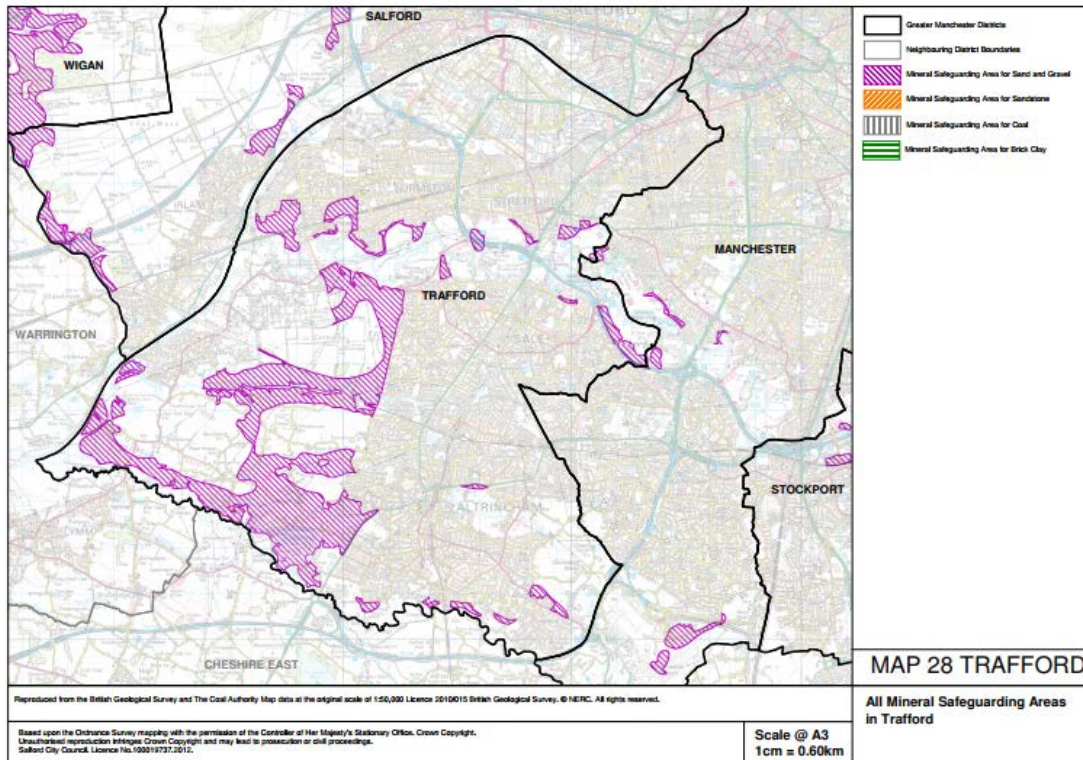
<sup>107</sup> Urban Vision (2017). *Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan Authority Monitoring Report 2016-2017*. Available at: <https://www.salford.gov.uk/media/391613/greater-manchester-joint-minerals-development-plan-document-monitoring-report-2016-to-2017.pdf>

<sup>108</sup> Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council, et al. (2013). *The Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan April 2013*. Available at: [http://www.gmmineralsplan.co.uk/docs/The\\_Minerals\\_Plan\\_April\\_2013\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.gmmineralsplan.co.uk/docs/The_Minerals_Plan_April_2013_FINAL.pdf)

<sup>109</sup> AGMA (2012). *Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Document*. Available at: [http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk/docs/Doclib/Greater\\_Manchester\\_Waste\\_Plan.pdf](http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk/docs/Doclib/Greater_Manchester_Waste_Plan.pdf)

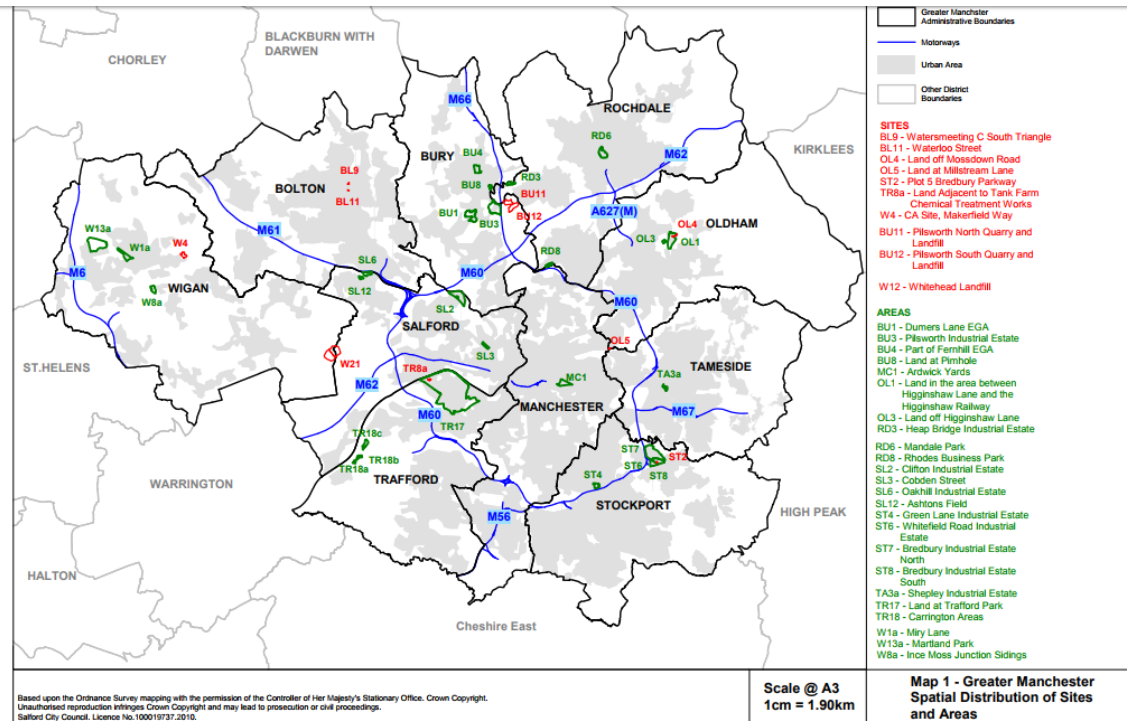
<sup>110</sup> Trafford Partnership (2010). *Trafford Vision 2021: a blueprint*. Available at: <http://www.traffordpartnership.org/useful-links/Docs/2021-blueprint.pdf>

<sup>111</sup> Trafford Council (2008). *Sustainable Trafford: A strategy for the transition to a low-carbon future in Trafford*. Available at: <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/trafford-sustainable-strategy.pdf>



**Figure 5-8: Mineral Safeguarding Areas within Trafford**

The Joint Waste Development Plan details the current disposal sites in Trafford (Figure 5-9).



**Figure 5-9: Waste disposal sites and areas within Greater Manchester**

The disposal of most waste in Trafford is currently controlled by the Greater Manchester Waste Regulation Authority. The Authority is responsible for issuing site licences and for monitoring disposal by both the public and the private sectors.

Trafford has a small number of landfill sites, transfer stations, chemical treatment plants, incinerators and Civic Amenity sites. Much of the waste arising in Trafford is currently disposed of outside the borough. The only significant disposal facilities within the borough are situated at Peak's Nook, Carrington (landfill) and Sinderland Lane, Broadheath (incinerator).

There are two household waste recycling centres (tips) in Trafford, all with full recycling facilities and facilities for the disposal of non-recyclable household waste, located in Stretford (M32 9AU) and Altrincham (WA14 5TB). There is an In-Vessel Composting (IVC) facility at Trafford Park, Nash Road. The greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority also manages three closed landfill sites: Cob Kiln Lane (M41 9JT), Chester Road (M32 6QU) and Torbay Road (M41 9JT).

Greater Manchester has performed particularly well in terms of increasing household waste recycling and Trafford, in particular, has made significant progress by achieving a recycling rate of 50% in 2011. In 2011/2012, of the 51,302 tonnes of waste produced, 26.4% was recycled and 22.8% was composted.

In 2010, 0.51 million tonnes of aggregates were produced across Greater Manchester, Merseyside, Halton and Warrington.

### 5.14 Water Resources

Trafford sits mainly over two surface water operational catchments; Bollin Dean Mersey Upper and Croal Irwell. Both catchments are generally considered moderate for ecological status and good for chemical status.

The quality of the watercourses within the borough ranges from Fairly Good to Poor (Table 5.40). However, most stretches have shown improvements over the last five years. In several cases the poor quality of water has been attributed to wrongly connected surface water drains, unsatisfactory combined sewer overflows and contaminated surface water discharges.

**Table 5.36: Summary of water resources within Trafford.**

Water resource statistic	Value(s) for Trafford
Water quality – classification of water courses under WFD	Good – 1 (12.5%) Moderate – 4 (50%) Poor 2 (25%) Bad – 1 (12.5%)
Water Availability	Part of NW – classified by EA as an area at Low water stress
Properties in EA fluvial flood risk zones	Flood Zone 2 – 2776 Flood Zone 3 - 554
Properties at risk of surface water flooding (0.3m or greater)	1 in 30 – 332 1 in 100 – 910 1 in 200 - 1800

Trafford has two extensive canals, the Bridgewater Canal and The Manchester Ship Canal. Water quality is poor in the majority of rivers but Environment Agency General Quality Assessment (GQA) data indicates a big improvement in the biological quality of rivers but no change for chemical quality of waterways running through the borough. The Bridgewater Canal cuts through the Trafford region, flowing through Altrincham, Sale and Stretford. The Environment Agency has classified it as Good/Fairly Good through the borough. The Manchester Ship Canal forms the northern and western boundary of the borough and has been described as one of Europe's most polluted stretches of water. Until 1997 the Manchester Ship Canal was classified as bad, it is now classed as moderate. An issue of concern along the

Manchester Ship Canal is the effect of effluent from the Davyhulme Sewage Treatment Works. The main problems are the downstream effects of foam and colour from treatment works effluent.

The main river within the borough is the River Mersey. This flows westward across the district and joins the Manchester Ship Canal at Irlam Weir. The River Mersey is classified as Fair and the cleanest stretch of brook is Fairywell Brook. The poorest stretch of brook is Sinderland Brook between Altrincham Sewage works and the Manchester Ship Canal. The River Bollin forms the southern boundary. The remaining watercourses in the borough are brooks.

In 2009/10, the biological quality of 82% of the river and canal lengths assessed were considered good/fair and 72% were good/fair for chemical quality.

There are only two standing water bodies. These covered 0.07 km<sup>2</sup> of land, less than 1% of the total area. The two sites comprised a mid- to late 20th century covered reservoir at Dunham New Park, off Dunham Road, and the King George V Pool, a former fishpond west of Timperley Golf Course.

The major aquifer within the borough is the Permo-Triassic sandstone series (including the Sherwood Sandstone Group). The sandstone underlies the majority of the borough, particularly in the northern and central areas. The sandstone is part of a much larger outcrop, which forms the Manchester and East Cheshire aquifer unit. This aquifer unit is a major groundwater resource, of strategic importance to both industrial and public water supply.

Minor aquifers within the borough boundaries are limited to the more permeable unconsolidated drift (superficial) deposits; there are no solid rock minor aquifers within Trafford.

Information from the Environment Agency groundwater maps show that groundwater vulnerability across the majority of the borough is at medium high risk.

The groundwater maps from the EA show that only a small section of the borough potentially lies within zone 3 of a groundwater source protection zone. This protection zone lies within Little Bolton (Salford), the very outskirts of which may cross over into the northernmost tip of Trafford Park.

## 6. Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues for the Local Plan

Based on a review of other plans and programmes relevant to the Local Plan and an analysis of the characteristics of the borough, a number of key sustainability, health and equality issues relevant to the Local Plan have been identified.

**Table 6.1: Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues for the Local Plan**

Topic	Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues
Population, Equality, and Housing	Population growth in the borough is greater than that of both the national and regional averages. Forecasted growth for the duration of the Local Plan and GMSF is expected to continue in excess of the national average.
	The distribution of population and households is disproportionate throughout the borough, with Old Trafford, Stretford, Sale and Altrincham the largest and most condensed population centres.
	There is expected to be an ageing population into the future, with a higher proportion of the overall population aged over 65, and a lower proportion of the overall population of working age. This increases risk associated with certain likely impacts associated with employment, connectivity and infrastructure provision.
	There is an identified need to provide suitable infrastructure for Gypsy, Roma and traveller communities and travelling showpeople.
	Short-term population growth in the borough (8.2 %) is greater than that of housing availability (6.0 %), though the average household size in the borough is equal to that of England (~2.4 pp/h).
	Homeownership across the borough is higher than national and regional averages (~64%).
	Trafford has high rate of occupied homes, 97%, rising to 98.9% when discounting properties classified as short-term unoccupied.
	Old Trafford, Stretford, Partington and particularly Sale West and northeast Altrincham, indicate lower levels of ownership and rely on social welfare.
	A lack of affordable housing available to meet local housing needs, especially with house prices continuing to increase faster than incomes.
	Rates of private renting are highest in the centre of the urban areas along the A56 corridor, with particular prevalence in Old Trafford.
Given the need to deliver housing in the future, pressure will be placed to free land which has not previously been allocated.	
Economy and Education	Trafford has particular strengths with business financial and professional services, manufacturing and digital.
	Unemployment in the area falls below the average for GM and is in keeping with that of England. Unemployment is centred upon areas of Partington, Old Trafford, and a small area to the west of Sale.
	In order that Trafford can grow and improve its overall economic performance, sufficient employment land for expansion in locations well served by transport and other infrastructure and in locations attractive to the market will be needed, particularly in the key growth sectors.
	In recent years the number of people out of work and claiming JSA in GM has decreased. Many of those unemployed represent a potential labour resource which is

Topic	Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues
	<p>under-utilised in the economy</p> <p>Significant pressures to redevelop existing employment land and premises into non-employment uses, particularly at Trafford Park</p> <p>Retail in Trafford requires modernisation, including the need to promote the ‘evening economy’ and increase the vitality and viability of Trafford’s town centres.</p> <p>Trafford’s town centres have faced significant challenges over recent years as a consequence of fundamental national changes to the retail sector following the economic downturn earlier in the decade, shifting socio-demographics and market trends; including the growth of out of town shopping and online retail. Trafford’s town centres need to continue to diversify, including increased town centre living, and growth in their local independent offer to strengthen their resilience.</p>
<b>Health</b>	<p>General health of Trafford residents is better than their equivalents in Greater Manchester, however several areas, namely to the south, remain lower than the national average in Trafford . There is considerable variation in the health of the population across the borough, including areas of deprivation within Altringham, Stretford, Urmston, Carrington, Partington and Sale.</p> <p>Managing increasing life expectancy means managing acquired disability, which is a challenge for services. There is therefore a need to plan for a population who may be able-bodied at present, but may pick up disabilities along the way. There is a need to build in policies which allow for this, addressing adaptable homes, accessibility, good pavements, good street lighting, etc.</p> <p>The growth in the population is likely to put pressure on healthcare provision (including emergency services) and is likely to drive an increase in demand.</p> <p>There are higher than average rates hospital admissions related to alcohol and alcohol abuse, as well as of lung cancer, stroke, and especially liver disease</p> <p>Due to the aging population and increase in younger people there is need for elderly and young people’s services and facilities.</p>
<b>Access and Community Infrastructure</b>	<p>There is variation across the borough regarding the level of access to community services and facilities, with smaller settlement areas, e.g. Partington and Trafford’s Rural Communities, indicated as being deprived in regard to the IMD ‘barriers to housing and services’ domain.</p> <p>The growth in the population is likely to put pressure on health care provision (including emergency services) and is likely to drive an increase in demand.</p> <p>Due to the aging population and increase in younger people there is need for elderly and young people’s services and facilities.</p>
<b>Transport</b>	<p>Transport infrastructure must be able to support population growth and support and enable economic growth.</p> <p>There is a need to improve connectivity, particularly in more isolated areas, like Partington, Dunham Town, Warburton and south-east of Altrincham, where there is a lack of access to key locations. Integrating public transport networks through ticketing and timetabling would improve connectivity and accessibility and provide an attractive alternative to private car journeys.</p> <p>There is a need to encourage sustainable travel through improved public transport infrastructure and services and through improving infrastructure and conditions for pedestrians and cyclists. This will contribute to improved health and environmental outcomes, including lower levels of air pollution and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Reducing the need to travel, especially by car, together with investment in public transport infrastructure, walking and cycling, is essential for a growing city region.</p>



Topic	Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues
	Housing, employment land, centres and green space should be well connected or co-located where appropriate.
	Overcrowding on the Altrincham Metrolink line during peak periods as well as limited services and overcrowding on railway lines.
	Significant traffic congestion in peak periods – particularly on the strategic road network and key route network.
	Variable reliability, poor connection to surrounding areas and poor user experience of bus services.
<b>Utilities</b>	Existing utilities need to be accounted for in development decisions, and utilities provision and capacity is a key consideration in the planning of new development.
<b>Air Quality</b>	Trafford had been identified as one of the highest-emitting Boroughs for carbon emissions and nitrogen oxides within Greater Manchester, due in part to the major roadways within its borders.
	GM is not expected to meet the requirements of the European Air Quality Directive in terms of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ) pollution until after 2020.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	Increased housing and employment land requirements will place pressure on the natural environment directly or through encroachment.
	The entire borough has been designated as part of the Red Rose Community Forest
	At present it is envisaged any major changes to Trafford's Green Belt boundary will be made through the GMSF not by the Local Plan.
	There are a wide variety of habitats, species of wildlife found within a large number of designated and non-designated sites within which warrant protection and enhancement.
<b>Climate Change and Associated Risks</b>	By the 2050s the North West is expected to experience hotter and drier summers and more severe heat waves. Droughts may affect the availability of water and have an impact on biodiversity. Winters are predicted to be wetter and warmer and rainfall events will become more intense
	Areas of Trafford are at risk from river and surface water flooding, and increasing due to climate change.
	Need to minimise surface water run off and groundwater levels in some areas
	Potential need to use land for new flood defences and flood water storage areas.
<b>Land, Geology, and Soils</b>	The need to conserve geodiversity.
	The need to conserve land and soils.
	The legacy of contaminated land in the borough needs to be considered, for potential risks to the environment and health, and the potential to reduce the amount of contaminated land in the borough.
<b>Landscape and Townscape</b>	The need to protect areas of character within the borough - resisting inappropriate development which would cause harm to the local areas.
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	The need to conserve, enhance and protect the historic environment of Trafford, noting its built and other cultural heritage features.
<b>Materials and Waste</b>	Matters relating to minerals and waste will continue to be addressed by the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan (April 2013) and the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan (April 2012) respectively
<b>Water</b>	Some of Trafford's water bodies have a poor status – water quality should not be

Topic	Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues
Resources	worsened in accordance with legislative requirements, and opportunities to achieve water body objectives sought and secured where possible.
	There is a need to consider infrastructure capacity alongside new development, including with regard to existing pollution / capacity issues such as at Davyhulme Sewage Treatment Works.

## 7. The Integrated Assessment Framework

The main purpose of the Scoping stage of the IA is to identify the framework for the assessment of the Local Plan. The framework contains a series of objectives and guide questions developed to reflect both the current socio-economic and environmental issues which may affect (or be affected by) the Local Plan and the objectives contained within other plans and programmes.

Table 7.1 presents the proposed IA Framework for the Local Plan.

**Table 7.1: Trafford Local Plan IA Objectives and Assessment Criteria**

Ref	Objective	IA Topic	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	Assessment Criteria: <i>Will the Local Plan...</i>
1	Provide housing of an appropriate mix of sizes, types, tenures in locations to meet identified needs and reduce disparity	Population, Equality and Housing	1	Ensure an appropriate mix of types, tenures and sizes of properties in order to meet current and projected housing needs?
				Support a reduction in the disparity of housing quality across the borough?
				Ensure housing land is well-connected with employment land, centres and green space or co-located where appropriate?
				Support improvements in the energy efficiency and resilience of the housing stock?
				Ensure the number of houses meets that of demand by increasing access to affordable housing in line with growth and income?
2	Promote equality of opportunity and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity	Population, Equality and Housing	4, 5, 7, 8	Ensure equality of opportunity and equal access to facilities / infrastructure for all?
				Ensure differential negative impacts based on 'protected characteristics', as defined in the Equality Act 2010?
				Ensure that the needs of different Places in the borough are equally addressed?
				Reduce the proportion of people living in deprivation?
				Support reductions in poverty (including child and fuel poverty), deprivation and disparity across the domains of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation?
				Foster good relations between different people?
3	Support improved health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities	Health	6, 7	Support healthier lifestyles and improvements in determinants of health?
				Reduce health inequalities within Trafford and with the rest of England?
				Promote and improve social infrastructure and access to community services and facilities?

Ref	Objective	IA Topic	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	Assessment Criteria: <i>Will the Local Plan...</i>
4	Ensure sustainable economic growth and job creation	Economy and Education	2, 8	Recognise the increasing importance of tourism to the economy and increasing demand for tourist facilities
				Support education and training to provide a suitable labour force for future growth?
				Increase the vitality and viability of Trafford's town centres
				Meet the needs for retail, leisure, offices and other main town centre uses by allocating a range of suitable sites for main town centre uses?
				Promote the 'evening economy' within town centres and identify appropriate sites and opportunities?
				Support the increasing importance of culture and leisure uses within the town centres?
				Provide sufficient employment land in locations that are well-connected and well-served by infrastructure?
				Ensure and maintain a sufficient labour force (in terms of volume and skills)?
				Improve the qualification and skill base of residents in order to meet employers' needs?
				Allocate high quality and attractive sites for office, industrial and warehousing uses to mirror its strengths in financial business, professional services, manufacturing and digital?
				Retain and consolidate suitable existing employment sites and areas where there is a reasonable prospect of these continuing to be used for employment purposes?
				Focus employment uses in allocated employment land, such as at Trafford Park?
				Set out criteria that development for non-employment uses on employment sites have to meet?
				Set out the target of level of employment land in Trafford and phasing in accordance with GMSF?
Allocate suitable sites of employment land. (In addition to any strategic allocations coming through the GMSF).				
Identify whether there is a need for additional culture and tourism facilities in the borough?				
5	Ensure that there is sufficient coverage	Transport	3, 9	Ensure that the transport network can support and enable the anticipated scale

Ref	Objective	IA Topic	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	Assessment Criteria: <i>Will the Local Plan...</i>
	and capacity of sustainable transport and utilities to support growth and development	Utilities		<p>and spatial distribution of development?</p> <p>Reduce the need to travel and promote efficient patterns of movement?</p> <p>Promote a safe and sustainable public transport network that reduces reliance on private motor vehicles?</p> <p>Champion the use of sustainable modes of transport by all throughout the borough</p> <p>Ensure infrastructure development, the business community and public transport networks are sufficiently connected, to reduce the need to travel by car?</p> <p>Link to the objectives of the 2040 Transport Strategy and consider how new development can contribute to increasing capacity and supporting new infrastructure for Train routes and the Metrolink?</p> <p>Improve transport connectivity, particularly to alleviate issues from travelling east to west across the Borough?</p> <p>Ensure that utilities / digital infrastructure can support and enable the anticipated scale and spatial distribution of development?</p>
6	Improve the accessibility of the borough by equitable means to community facilities, services and other needs	Access and Community Infrastructure	5, 7, 8, 9	<p>Improve the availability of opportunities to residents and others to walk, cycle and use public transport to meet their needs?</p> <p>Ensure people are adequately served by healthcare and other key facilities, regardless of socio-economic status?</p> <p>Ensure people obtain equitable access to affordable high-quality food shopping, and other fundamental needs such as chemists?</p> <p>Ensure sufficient access to educational facilities for all children?</p> <p>Promote access to, and provision of, appropriate community social infrastructure including playgrounds and sports facilities?</p>
7	Conserve and enhance landscape, townscape, and the character of the borough	Landscape and Townscape	16	<p>Protect landscape character and improve the quality of open spaces and the public realm?</p> <p>Conserve and enhance townscape character, and the aesthetic quality of the built environment?</p> <p>Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness?</p>

Ref	Objective	IA Topic	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	Assessment Criteria: <i>Will the Local Plan...</i>
8	Conserve and enhance the historic environment	Cultural Heritage	16	Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting?
9	Improve air quality	Air Quality	10	Improve air quality within the borough, particularly in Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)?
10	To conserve and protect land and soils, whilst reducing land contamination	Land, Geology, and Soils	17	Support the development of previously developed land and other sustainable locations?
				Conserve and protect geodiversity?
				Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land / soil resources from inappropriate development?
				Encourage the redevelopment of derelict land, properties, buildings and infrastructure, returning them to appropriate uses?
				Support reductions in land contamination through the remediation and reuse of previously developed land?
11	Protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources	Water Resources	14	Encourage compliance with the Water Framework Directive?
				Promote management practices that will protect water features from pollution and, where possible, create a net benefit by improving water quality?
				Avoid consuming greater volumes of water resources than are available to maintain a healthy environment?
12	Conserve and enhance biodiversity and promote nature conservation	Biodiversity	11	Provide opportunities to enhance new and existing wildlife and geological sites?
				Avoid damage to, or destruction of, designated wildlife sites, habitats and species and protected and unique geological features?
				Support and enhance existing multifunctional green infrastructure and / or contribute towards the creation of new multifunctional green infrastructure?

Ref	Objective	IA Topic	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	Assessment Criteria: <i>Will the Local Plan...</i>
				Ensure access to green infrastructure providing opportunities for recreation, amenity and tranquillity?
13	Promote sustainable consumption of resources and support the implementation of the waste hierarchy	Materials and Waste	18	Support the sustainable use of physical resources? Promote movement up the waste hierarchy? Promote reduced waste generation rates?
14	Reduce per capita greenhouse gas emissions	Climate Change and Associated Risks	15	Encourage the growth of the low carbon goods and services sector will contribute to emissions reductions, create employment opportunities and economic growth? Improve the energy efficiency of buildings and encouraging low carbon and decentralised forms of energy generation will be key to reducing greenhouse gas emissions? Encourage reduction in energy use and increased energy efficiency? Encourage the development of low carbon and renewable energy facilities, including as part of conventional developments? Promote a proactive reduction in direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions emitted across GM?
15	Reduce the consequence of flooding	Climate Change and Associated Risks	13	Restrict the development of property in areas of flood risk? Ensure adequate measures are in place to manage existing flood risk? Ensure that development does not increase flood risk due to increased run-off rates? Ensure development is appropriately future proof to accommodate future levels of flood risk including from climate change?
16	Ensure communities, developments and infrastructure are resilient to the other effects of expected climate change	Climate Change and Associated Risks	12	Ensure that communities, existing and new developments and infrastructure systems are resilient to the predicted effects of climate change across the borough, besides climate change (e.g. temperature extremes, high winds)?

## 8. Next Steps

This Scoping Report has defined the proposed scope of work for the IA of the Trafford Local Plan. It contains a review of national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies; a description of the current and, where possible, future baseline for the borough; an identification of the key issues and sets out the IA Framework consisting of IA objectives and assessment criteria.

The report will be used to facilitate consultation with a range of consultees. As a result of comments received from the statutory consultation process, the report will be updated accordingly to include any pertinent feedback.

Following the conclusion of scoping consultation, the IA Framework will be amended to take into account consultation responses as appropriate.

The revised IA Framework will be used to assess the effects of the emerging Local Plan (Stage B). This stage is iterative and will involve the development and refinement of the Local Plan by testing the sustainability, health and equality strengths and weaknesses of the emerging Plan options. In this respect, IA will be undertaken throughout the preparation of the Local Plan with the findings presented in IA Reports, as needed, to accompany each relevant iteration of the draft Local Plan published for consultation.

At Stage C, a final IA Report will be prepared to accompany the submission draft Local Plan. This will be available for consultation alongside the draft Local Plan itself prior to consideration by an independent planning inspector at an Examination in Public (Stage D).

Following Examination in Public, and subject to any significant changes to the draft Local Plan that may require assessment, the Council will issue a Post Adoption Statement as soon as reasonably practicable after the adoption of the Local Plan. This will set out the results of the consultation and IA processes and the extent to which the findings of the IA have been accommodated in the adopted Local Plan.

During the period of the Local Plan, the Council will monitor its implementation and any significant social, economic and environmental effects (Stage E).

### 8.1 Stage B: Developing and Refining Alternatives and Assessing Effects

#### 8.1.1 *Integrated Approach*

The approaches discussed in the previous sections to SA/SEA, EqIA and HIA use similar assessment steps. Broadly speaking these include:

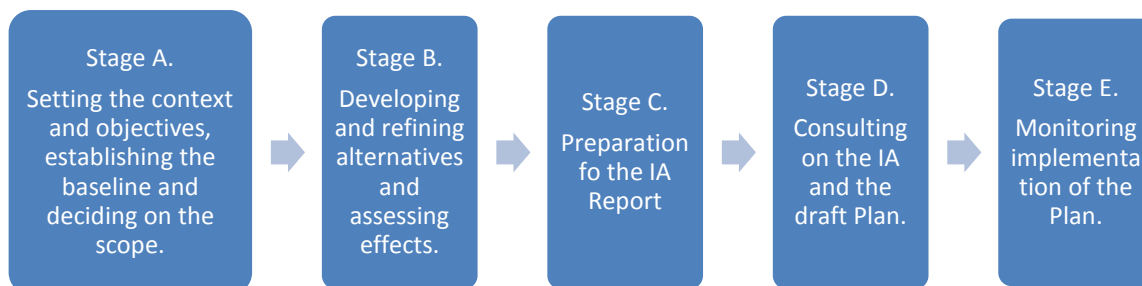
- screening (i.e. deciding if the assessment is needed)
- setting the baseline context; identifying where there are impacts on defined relevant topics areas (e.g. flora and fauna, the determinants of health, or the impact on certain groups of people in society)
- understanding impacts of that which is being assessed
- making recommendations for mitigation where necessary

In the case of the Local Plan, the IA will include assessment of policy and site options, and will look at topics across environment, society (including health and equality) and the economy. As described in Chapter 1, the requirements of EqIA and HIA have been integrated with the SA/SEA process to create the IA.



The structure of the IA process is based upon the process contained in Planning Practice Guidance on SEA and SA, updated in 2015<sup>1</sup>. This structure follows a five (5) stage process and is outlined in Figure 8-1.

In some cases, the specific stages contain individual tasks, which are broken down. To ensure the assessment takes in the scope of EqIA and HIA, equality and health issues/characteristics will be considered at the appropriate points in the assessment, alongside other sustainable development objectives, impacts and considerations.



**Figure 8-1: The IA Process**

Carrying out EqIA involves assessing the likely effects of policies on “protected characteristics” as defined in the Equality Act (the protected characteristics or groups are set out in Section 1.3).

In order to ensure the IA meets the requirements of EqIA, it will consider whether there is potential for the Local Plan to affect people differently based on the protected characteristics. Furthermore, consideration of equality issues within the IA will be supported by an equality screening assessment which will be presented as an Appendix to the IA Report. This is reflected in the considerations for IA assessment, outlined in the IA Framework in Chapter 7.

EqIA is two-stage process:

- **Stage 1: Screening** - this involves the assessment of impacts of the strategy/plan against the protected characteristics outlined above. If no negative effects are identified during screening, then no further assessment is required. If there are effects that cannot easily be mitigated, a full EqIA should be undertaken.
- **Stage 2: Full EqIA** - this involves more in-depth assessment of the impacts of the strategy/plan, the recommendation of mitigation measures, definition of monitoring and evaluation measures and public consultation.

Following Stage A, as outlined in Section 3, involves the consideration of the proposed policy options, and the assessment of their effects, using the framework developed during the scoping and consultation process in this Scoping Report. The specific activities are listed in Table 8.1 below.

**Table 8.1: Stage B - Developing and Refining Alternatives and Assessing Effects of the IA**

Task	Description
<b>B1. Test the Local Plan objectives against the IA framework</b>	<p>Identify whether any of the IA objectives could potentially conflict with the Local Plan / GMSF objectives.</p> <p>The output will be an appraisal of where the objectives are complementary, may conflict or where there might be uncertainty.</p> <p>By undertaking this task first, the IA process can highlight early on, where objectives are misaligned. If potential areas of conflict are identified,</p>

Task	Description
	potential mitigation measures can be implemented so that the potential area of conflict can be avoided during the development of alternatives.
<b>B2. Develop Local Plan options including reasonable alternatives.</b>	<p>The SEA Directive requires that ‘...the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographic scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated’ (Article 5.1).</p> <p>Planning Practice Guidance defines reasonable alternatives “as the different realistic options considered by the plan-maker in developing the policies in its plan. They must be sufficiently distinct to highlight the different sustainability implications of each so that meaningful comparisons can be made. The alternatives must be realistic and deliverable”.<sup>112</sup></p> <p>Any reasonable alternative options identified will be assessed so that their relative performance can be compared against the IA objectives. This will be set out in an assessment matrix, along with a description of the effects. In addition, a level of significance will be assigned with a reasoning. The effect will be assigned as being direct, indirect, cumulative, permanent or temporary, and whether it would occur in the short, medium or long term.</p>
<b>B3. Evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan and alternatives</b>	<p>Any reasonable alternative options will be considered prior to publication of a draft Local Plan These will be subject to sustainability and appraisal and a preferred option set out in the Draft Local Plan. The reasons provided for taking forward the preferred option and the reasons for rejecting any alternatives will be detailed by The Council and documented in the IA Report.</p>
<b>B4. Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects</b>	<p>Where the assessment identifies significant adverse effects, a series of measures will be identified that could be implemented to avoid, or reduce their magnitude.</p> <p>The proposed mitigation will be identified in the IA, where appropriate taken on board in revisions to Local Plan policies,.</p> <p>Note that in HIA, if potential adverse effects are identified, these are termed ‘<i>recommendations</i>’. These are equivalent to ‘<i>mitigation measures</i>’ highlighted in SA/SEA and EqIA.</p>
<b>B5. Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan</b>	<p>Measures will be proposed to enable the monitoring of the effects of the implementation the Local Plan against the IA Objectives. These will be included within the IA Report.</p>

<sup>112</sup> Planning Practice Guidance, Paragraph: 018 Reference ID: 11-018-20140306

During the assessment, a number of factors will have to be taken into account to determine whether a predicted effect has the potential to be significant. These factors are listed in Table 8.2 below.

**Table 8.2: Assessment Criteria to be applied in the Integrated Assessment**

Issues for consideration	Details
Type of Effect	Positive or Negative
	Direct or Indirect
	Cumulative
	Temporary or Permanent
Magnitude and Spatial Extent	Where will it impact? Will it be within Trafford boundary or outside it?
	Will it cause trans-boundary issues and impact on adjacent areas or regionally (GM) or nationally?
	What is the geographical area and size of population likely to be affected?
Who it will affect, key groups or communities to be considered include:	Old and young people
	Socio economic groups (variable)
	Women and men
	Asylum seekers and refugees
	Black and ethnic minority people (including Gypsy and Traveller communities);
	Disabled people
	Faith communities
Vulnerability of Receptor	Sensitivity of receptors
	Special natural characteristics/areas or cultural heritage
	Protected areas
	Relative importance of the site, whether it is a nationally or internationally important feature or of local significance.
Timing and Duration of the Effect	Short-term: 0-4 years
	Medium-term: 5-9 years
	Long-term: 10+ years

## 8.2 Stage C: Reporting

Stage C of the process involves the preparation of the IA Report. Throughout the Local Plan process, versions of the IA Report will be produced as necessary. The IA Report will be prepared to accompany a consultation on the Draft Local Plan and will subsequently be updated as necessary to reflect further assessment to accompany the Pre Submission draft of the Local Plan.

The contents of the IA Report will meet the requirements of the European SEA Directive 2001/42/EC (set out in Section 3) and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

### 8.3 Stage D: Consultation

Stage D of the process involves consulting with the public on the draft Local Plan along with accompanying IA Report. This stage of the IA Process involves the following three (3) tasks:

- **D1:** Public consultation on the draft Local Plan, including on the accompanying IA Report, and subsequently on the Pre Submission draft Local Plan and an updated IA Report.
- **D2:** Appraising any significant changes to the Local Plan following the consultations; and
- **D3:** Updating the IA if necessary and providing information on how the IA and consultation responses were taken into account in preparing the Local Plan.

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

### 8.4 Stage E: Monitoring

The final stage of the IA process involves monitoring the implementation of the plan that has been assessed. In addition to proposing monitoring measures in the IA report, it is proposed that a final IA statement is produced once the Local Plan has been adopted. This statement will identify how significant effects should be monitored by the Council and the GM authorities and document how the Local Plan has taken the findings from the IA into account. Additionally it will document how the development of the Local Plan has responded to the comments made by consultees on the IA report for the Local Plan.

# Appendix A Characteristics, Key Issues and Objectives of the ten Trafford Districts

District	Description	Key Issues and Objectives
<p><b>Trafford Park</b></p>	<p>Trafford Park is one of Europe’s largest industrial parks. It contains Wharfside in the east; the core industrial area in the centre; and Trafford Centre regional shopping complex to the west</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The decline of manufacturing employment</li> <li>• Need to accommodate diversification of land uses; whilst protecting Trafford Park Core from non-employment development;</li> <li>• Lack of community facilities for users.</li> <li>• Objectives include:</li> <li>• Tackle the business crime and motor offences</li> <li>• Maintain, protect and /or enhance environmental assets; and</li> <li>• Maximise the potential of the Bridgewater and Manchester Ship Canals.</li> <li>• Maximise opportunities of the new Trafford Park Metrolink Line;</li> <li>• Maximise opportunities from the Trafford Waters development.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Old Trafford</b></p>	<p>A small and densely populated area at the north east tip of the borough. The major tourist and leisure attraction of Lancashire County Cricket Club can be found here.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objectives include:</li> <li>• Tackle the inequalities that exist in this area as a priority</li> <li>• Increase / improve levels of open space</li> <li>• Develop better orbital links, particularly to Trafford Park</li> <li>• Maximise the potential of the Bridgewater Canal</li> </ul>
<p><b>Stretford</b></p>	<p>Stretford is an urban area located in the northeast of the borough; it broadly covers Longford, Lostock and Stretford town centre. The Refreshed Stretford Masterplan provides opportunities for significant investment for Stretford with much improved prospects for education and employment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objectives include:</li> <li>• Maintain a vibrant shopping centre</li> <li>• Provide facilities to meet the community’s needs</li> <li>• Tackle the small pockets of inequalities that exist in this area</li> <li>• Maximise opportunities for recreation, e.g. Longford Park, Victoria Park, Turn Moss, The Bridgewater Canal, The Trans Pennine Trail and Stretford Meadows</li> </ul>
<p><b>Partington</b></p>	<p>Partington is located in the west of the borough. The area is a high proportion of rented accommodation and has</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objectives include:</li> <li>• Widen the housing offer</li> <li>• Reduce its physical isolation</li> </ul>

District	Description	Key Issues and Objectives
	relatively high levels of unemployment.	through the delivery of improved transport links <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackle transport congestion</li> <li>• Improve the educational outcomes of the area</li> <li>• Quality and accessibility of recreation opportunities, including those for young people</li> <li>• Opportunities offered by the Manchester Ship Canal for increased sustainable transportation</li> </ul>
<b>Trafford Rural Communities</b>	Almost two fifths of Trafford is countryside the majority being Green Belt within this area populated it contains the historic settlements of Dunham, Dunham Woodhouses and Warburton. It contains Trafford's most significant countryside visitor attraction of Dunham Massey Park, house and garden.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objectives include:</li> <li>• Manage the visitor flows to Dunham Massey</li> <li>• Maintain the quality and character of the historic settlements</li> <li>• Reduce the area's isolation by improving the public transport offer</li> <li>• Support the agricultural community</li> <li>• Protect the areas of high biodiversity importance</li> <li>• Maximise opportunities for recreation, e.g. Bridgewater Canal</li> </ul>
<b>Carrington</b>	Carrington is located in the west of the borough on the banks of the Manchester Ship Canal. With only a small residential community traditionally it has been dominated by a long established petrochemicals works, with the decline of this works a business park and off-airport parking have developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objectives include:</li> <li>• The need to secure the regeneration of a substantial area of brownfield land through the Future Carrington plan</li> <li>• The need to reduce its physical isolation through the delivery of improved transport links</li> <li>• Utilise opportunities of the Manchester Ship Canal for increased sustainable transportation</li> </ul>
<b>Sale</b>	Sale is located in the middle of the borough. It is made up of Ashton-Upon-Mersey, Brooklands, Sale Moor, the Sale West estate and Sale town centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objectives include:</li> <li>• Tackle the inequalities that exist in this area</li> <li>• Maximise the potential of Sale town centre, including improvements to the public realm</li> <li>• Minimise the level to which the A56 acts as a barrier to communities</li> <li>• Address the issue of unused and underused properties along the A56</li> </ul>

District	Description	Key Issues and Objectives
<p><b>Altrincham and neighbouring communities</b></p>	<p>The town centre of Altrincham lies at the heart of this place, with its vibrant commercial and cultural centre and traditional market town quarter protected by Conservation Area status. It is made up of Broadheath, Brooklands, Timperley, Broomwood, Bowdon and Hale Barns.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximise opportunities for recreation</li> <li>• Objectives include:</li> <li>• Maximise the potential of the Principal town centre and opportunities around the Business Improvement District (BID) and recent neighbourhood business plan designation, whilst retaining its historical character;</li> <li>• Ensure that appropriate levels of car parking are provided;</li> <li>• Maximise opportunities for recreation, e.g. Stamford Park, The Trans Pennine Trail, The Bridgewater Canal</li> <li>• Ensure that the valuable employment opportunities are maintained</li> <li>• Ensure that the distractive characteristics of the place are not lost through development, particularly with the residential suburbs such as Bowdon and Hale Barns</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mersey Valley</b></p>	<p>The Mersey River Valley forms a unique green wedge of land which is predominately meadowland and agricultural land in the floodplain. The area contains Sale Water Park, a regional centre for water sports and recreation. It is dissected by the M60 and A56.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objectives include:</li> <li>• Increase visitor numbers</li> <li>• Improve the infrastructure and offer at Sale Water Park</li> <li>• Explore the potential for a further family friendly visitor attraction</li> <li>• Promote The Trans Pennine Trail as a key active travel and recreational route linking residential, retail, employment and leisure attractions</li> <li>• Maximise the recreation potential of Stretford Meadows</li> </ul>
<p><b>Urmston</b></p>	<p>The Urmston area is made up of Flixton, Davyhulme and Urmston. The area is bounded by the M60, the Manchester Ship Canal and the Mersey Valley.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objectives include:</li> <li>• Maximise the redevelopment opportunities at Urmston town centre</li> <li>• Improve the shopping offer of Flixton and Woodsend</li> <li>• Improve access to the western Mersey Valley.</li> <li>• Tackle the odour from the</li> </ul>



District	Description	Key Issues and Objectives
		Davyhulme Waste Water Treatment works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage the impact of development within the Trafford Centre Rectangle</li> </ul>

# Appendix B    Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

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## 9. B1 International plans, programmes and strategies

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
<b>Sustainable Development</b>				
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development	2002	<p>Actions included: Reverse trend in loss of natural resources, efficient use of resources and reduction in consumer consumption, increase global uptake of renewable energy, increase business innovation in green technology, and reduce loss of biodiversity.</p>	The Plan needs to consider the action points to allocate land for sustainable development.	UN
European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS)	2009	<p>ESDP considers that there are strong links and impacts from urban development and spatial organisation on sustainable development, as well as on environmental quality, energy consumption, mobility, health and quality of life.</p> <p>The ESDP put forward three spatial policy guidelines: Development of a balanced and polycentric urban system and a new urban-rural relationship; Securing parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge; and Sustainable development, prudent management and production of nature and cultural heritage.</p>	The Local Plan should consider how it can contribute to the EU Strategy objectives. Considerations could be made to allocate land for sustainable development, public transport improvements (including in terms of carbon emissions), the provision of equal health care and public wellbeing assets such as green open spaces whilst reducing the use of natural resources.	EC
EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)	2009	Requires 20 per cent of energy to come from renewable sources by 2020, and sets out specific target for each European country. Also sets out a specific target for transport energy. Other measures include a directive strengthening the EU Emissions Trading Scheme; on carbon capture and storage and a regulation on vehicle emissions.	The Plan should seek to contribute towards reducing emissions and increasing use of renewable sources.	EC
Union Environment Action Programme (EAP) to 2020 7 <sup>th</sup> EAP - 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'	2013	<p>The programme lists nine priority objectives and what the EU needs to do to achieve them by 2020. They are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital</li> <li>2. to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy;</li> <li>3. to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing;</li> </ol>	The Plan must seek to contribute towards the priority objectives of the EU EAP by allocating land for the development of a low carbon economy, the protection and enhancement of natural capital and alleviating healthcare and welfare pressures related to the environment.	EC

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. to maximise the benefits of the Union’s environment legislation by improving implementation;</li> <li>5. to increase knowledge about the environment and widen the evidence base for policy;</li> <li>6. to secure investment for environment and climate policy and account for the environmental costs of any societal activities;</li> <li>7. to better integrate environmental concerns into other policy areas and ensure coherence when creating new policy;</li> <li>8. to make the Union’s cities more sustainable;</li> <li>9. to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.</li> </ol>		
The SEA Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC)	2012	Legislation from the European Commission regarding assessment of the Impacts on the environment of plans and programmes. Translated through planning guidance and national legislation (UK regulations on EIA and SEA).	Sustainability appraisal to address requirements of SEA Directive/Regulations.	EC
<b>Air quality</b>				
EU National Emissions Ceilings Directive (2001/81/EC)  (made into national law as the National Emission Ceilings Regulations 2002)	2001	The implementation of the directive requires that Member States develops national programmes in 2002 and, where needed, revise those plans in 2006 that aim at meeting fixed ceilings of national emissions by 2010 and thereafter. Further Member States have to report their emission inventories to the EEA and the European Commission in order to monitor progress and verify compliance	The Local Plan should seek to contribute towards maintaining good air quality and improving air quality where it does not meet current standards.	EC
The Air Quality Framework Directive 1996, and Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) June 2008. (made into national law by The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010)	2008	Relevant objectives are to maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.	The Local Plan should seek to contribute towards maintaining good air quality and improving air quality where it does not meet current standards.	EC
EUNECE Gothenburg Protocol on National Emissions Reduction Targets	1999	Multi-pollutant protocol which sets emissions ceilings for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds and ammonia to be met by 2010. As of August 2014, the Protocol had been ratified by 25 states and the European Union.	The Local Plan should include measures that will contribute towards meeting these standards.	EC

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
<b>Biodiversity</b>				
EC Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) (As amended by 97/62/EC) (Made into national law as the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (and amendments))	1992	Conserve wild flora, fauna and natural habitats of EU importance Encourage management of features of the landscape that are essential for migration of wild species Establish framework of protected areas to maintain biodiversity and promote conservation	The Local plan should ensure that appropriate consideration is given to biodiversity in Trafford.	EC
The Ramsar Convention (formally, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat)	1971	The Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world". The Convention uses a broad definition of the types of wetlands covered in its mission. For the study, this includes lakes and rivers, swamps and marshes, wet grasslands and peatlands and human-made sites such as reservoirs.	Wetlands should be given appropriate protection and given appropriate consideration in the Local Plan.	RAMSAR.ORG
European Biodiversity Strategy	2011	This strategy is aimed at reversing biodiversity loss and speeding up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy.	The Plan will need to assess the impact of new development on existing biodiversity levels and consider measures of protection and enhancement.	EC
<b>Heritage, Landscape and the built environment</b>				
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention) ETS No 121	1987	Promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage	The Local Plan must ensure that appropriate consideration and protection is given to heritage and archaeological designation during development.	EC
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention) ETS No. 66 (Revised)	1995	Conservation and enhancement of archaeological heritage		EC
General Conference of	1972	A single text was agreed on by all parties, and the Convention		EC

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
UNESCO		concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted		
The European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) ETS No 176	2004	Encourage the adoption of polices relating to the protection, management and planning of landscapes	The Plan will need to consider the protection of important landscapes features in Trafford. Council when allocating land for development.	EC
<b>Energy</b>				
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	1999	<p>The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which commits its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets.</p> <p>Recognizing that developed countries are principally responsible for the current high levels of GHG emissions in the atmosphere as a result of more than 150 years of industrial activity, the Protocol places a heavier burden on developed nations under the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities."</p> <p>The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005. The detailed rules for the implementation of the Protocol were adopted at COP 7 in Marrakesh, Morocco, in 2001, and are referred to as the "Marrakesh Accords." Its first commitment period started in 2008 and ended in 2012.</p>	The Local Plan should seek to contribute towards the efficient provision of low carbon energy, promoting the production and use of green energy.	UN
International Carbon Action Partnership (ICAP)	2007	ICAP is a partnership made up of public authorities and governments that have established or are actively pursuing carbon markets through mandatory cap and trade systems with an absolute cap. The partnership provides a forum to exchange knowledge and experiences. ICAP was established in Lisbon, Portugal on 29 October 2007 by Heads of national and regional Governments.		ICAP
EU Energy Efficiency Plan	2011	Energy efficiency is at the heart of the EU's Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and of the transition to a resource efficient economy. Energy efficiency is one of the most cost effective ways to enhance security of energy supply, and to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants. The European Union has set itself a target for 2020 of saving 20% of its primary energy consumption compared to projections.		EU
<b>Water resources</b>				

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (made into national law through The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003)	2000	The Directive seeks to: - Prevent further deterioration and protect and enhance status of aquatic ecosystems and wetlands Promote sustainable water use (reduce pollutants of waters) Contribute to mitigating effects of floods and droughts Prevent further deterioration and risk of pollution in ground waters	The Local Plan must ensure future development is compliant with this directive.	EC
European Floods Directive 2007 (2007/60/EC) (made into national law through the Flood Risk Regulations 2009)	2007	Requires Local Authorities to feed in to the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, as well as the Local Flood Risk Strategy, and ensure that objectives within Local Plans compliment the objectives of the Directive.	Provided for context.	EC
<b>Waste</b>				
Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC and daughter directives such as Landfill Directive 99/31/EC  (made into national law through The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011)	1999 (and 2008)	Limit waste production through the promotion of clean technology and reusable or recyclable products. Promote prevention, recycling and conservation of waste with the view to re-use. Waste should be managed with minimal environmental impact.	The Local Plan should seek to contribute towards the reduction of waste.	EC
Mining Waste Directive 2006/21/EC  (made into national law through Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010)	2006	Waste from extractive operations (i.e. waste from extraction and processing of mineral resources) is one of the largest waste streams in the EU. The Directive's overall objective is to provide for measures to prevent or reduce as far as possible any adverse effects on the environment as well as any resultant risk to human health from the management of waste from the extractive industries.	The Local Plan should, through development, seek to contribute towards the reduction of waste and environmental pollution associated with the mining industry	EC
<b>Pollution control</b>				
Integrated Pollution Prevention Control	1996	The Directive contains basic rules for integrated permits, which cover the whole environmental performance of Plants i.e. emissions to air,	The Local Plan must ensure future development is compliant with this directive.	EC



Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Directive - 1996/61/EC (Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2000)		water and land, generation of waste, use of raw materials, energy efficiency, noise, prevention of accidents, risk management, etc. The permits must be based on the concept of Best Available Technique (BAT).		

## 10. B2 National and regional plans, programmes and strategies

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
<b>Sustainable development</b>				
Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Planning Act 2008, Localism Act 2011	various	These Acts set out the regulatory framework for the planning system.	The plan must be in compliance with these requirements.	HM Government
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & Planning Practice Guidance (2014)	2012 & 2014	Sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied, with a presumption in favour of sustainable. The NPPF sets a duty to co-operate, introduces local plans and neighbourhood plans and the policy position for a range of areas including economy, transport, housing, green belt, minerals, climate change and design. Technical Guidance - provides additional guidance on - areas at risk of flooding and mineral extraction.	The Plan will need to support the presumption in favour of sustainable development and be in compliance with the policy framework set out in the NPPF and Technical Guidance.	HM Government
Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 for the North West of England	2008	The Strategy vision is by 2021 to realise a higher quality of life and prosperity for all residents of the region, reducing economic and other disparities within it and with the UK as a whole by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Promoting sustainable economic growth;</li> <li>ii) Developing a more competitive, productive, inclusive economy;</li> <li>iii) Developing safe/sustainable/attractive urban/rural/coastal communities;</li> <li>iv) Reducing economic, environmental, educational, health and other social inequalities;</li> <li>v) Protecting/enhancing built and natural environmental assets;</li> <li>vi) Promoting the prudent use of natural/man made, cultural and heritage assets; and</li> <li>vii) Developing a safe, reliable, effective integrated transport infrastructure to support opportunities for sustainable growth.</li> </ul>	The Plan should allocate sites for employment and housing to meet need in sustainable locations and protect environmental assets from development.	HM Government
Plan for Growth	2011	Sets the Government economic policy objective to achieve strong,	The Plan should provide sites to encourage	HM Government

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
		<p>sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. There are four main ambitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create the most competitive tax system in the G20;</li> <li>• Make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start finance and grow a business;</li> <li>• Encourage investment and imports as a route to a more balanced economy;</li> <li>• Create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe.</li> </ul>	<p>strong, sustainable and balanced economic growth.</p>	
<p>National Infrastructure Delivery Plan (NIDP) 2016 – 2021</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>This Delivery Plan replaces the previous National Infrastructure plan (2011). It brings together the government’s plans for economic infrastructure from 2016 to 2021 during which time the government has committed to invest £100 billion. This investment will drive wider economic benefits. The NIDP sets out what will be built and where with regard to roads, rail, airports, energy, flood defences, housing, social infrastructure water and waste.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to take into consideration the objectives of the NIDP and set out the need for future infrastructure requirements to deliver economic growth over the NIDP period.</p>	<p>HM Government</p>
<p>North West Regional Economic Strategy</p>	<p>2006</p>	<p>The Strategy vision is to produce a dynamic, sustainable international economy which competes on the basis of knowledge, advanced technology and an excellent quality of life for all by taking action to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Improve productivity and grow markets;</li> <li>ii) Grow the size and capability of the workforce; and</li> <li>iii) Create conditions for sustainable investment and growth.</li> </ol> <p>In the GM context transformational actions are proposed to promote city region growth by investing in the environment, social, cultural and transport infrastructure to grow key assets/development sites and tackle deprivation.</p>	<p>Appropriate provision for economic growth in key growth areas needs to be made in the Local Plan.</p>	<p>HM Government</p>
<p>The Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food – Facing the Future</p>	<p>2002</p>	<p>This Strategy aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Sustain a vital, viable industry producing safe/healthy products that meet people’s needs in a sustainable and environmentally sensitive way;</li> <li>ii) Support the diversification of the economy in rural communities to enable sustainable/viable livelihoods to be made;</li> </ol>	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the viability/sustainability/diversity aims/objectives of this Strategy.</p>	<p>Defra</p>

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
		iii) Manage the industry for the wider public benefit – respecting and operating within the biological limits of natural resources; iv) Improve the environmental/energy efficiency performance of the industry; v) Ensure a safe/hygienic working environment for all employees; vi) Achieve consistently high standards of animal health and welfare.		
<b>Recreation</b>				
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	2000	Key purpose of Act is to extend the public’s ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers.	The Plan should seek to ensure that it reflects the provisions of the Act in relation to enjoyment of the countryside, access and nature conservation protection.	HM Government
<b>Transport</b>				
The Northern Powerhouse - One Agenda, One Economy, One North (The Northern Transport Strategy)	2015	Transport vision to maximise the economic potential of the North by: transforming city to city rail through both HS2 and a new TransNorth system; deliver the full HS2 ‘Y’ network; invest in the North’s Strategic Road Network (SRN); set out a clearly prioritised multimodal freight strategy; pursue better connections to Manchester Airport (and other airports); develop integrated and smart ticket structures.	Included for context	Transport for the North
<b>Heritage, Landscape and the Built Environment</b>				
The Government’s Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010)	2017	This statement sets out the key strategic aims of the government to ensure that the historic environment is valued and managed intelligently, in a manner that realises its economic social and cultural contribution to the nation. The key strategic aims of the statement are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emphasise the government’s responsibility to manage England’s historic environment for present and future generations</li> <li>• Ensure that all heritage assets are afforded appropriate levels of protection;</li> <li>• Encourage structures, skills and systems at a local level which: promote early consideration of the historic environment;</li> <li>• Promote opportunities for local residents and communities to be at the centre of the designation and management of their historic environment;</li> <li>• Ensure all heritage assets in public ownership meet appropriate</li> </ul>	Provisions must be made in the Local Plan to protect and enhance the historic environment and ensure that it takes the strategic aims of the Statement into consideration during land allocation.	HM Government

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
		<p>standards of care and use while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the role of the historic environment within the Government's response to climate change and sustainable development.</li> </ul>		
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	1979	Defines archaeological sites of national importance, such as ancient monuments and areas of archaeological importance, which are to be protected.	The plan will take these designations into consideration and make provisions for these accordingly.	HM Government
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	1990	Sets out legal requirements for proposed development affecting listed buildings / conservation areas.	The plan must ensure that it is legally compliant with these legal requirements.	HM Government
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW)	2000	<p>Under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW), the public can walk freely on mapped areas of mountain, moor, heath, down-land and registered common land without having to stick to paths.</p> <p>People across England now have approximately 865,000 hectares of land across which they can walk, ramble, run, explore, climb and watch wildlife as they are given the freedom to access land, without having to stay on paths.</p> <p>The new rights, for which people have been campaigning for over 100 years, came into effect across all of England on 31 October 2005.</p>	The Local Plan must ensure that considerations are made for areas of public open space during development and that they remain accessible to the public.	Natural England
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; and Ancient Monuments and	1990	Acts which seek to protect special sites, buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.	The Local Plan must make ensure that future development is compliant with this act.	HM Government
<b>Health and wellbeing</b>				
Play Strategy for England	2008	Strategy aims to ensure that play spaces are attractive, welcoming, engaging and accessible for all local children and young people, including disabled children, and children from minority groups in the community.	The Local Plan should make considerations for the provision of play areas and appropriate access to these for all.	DCMS
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: our strategy for public health in England	2010	The plans set out in this White Paper put local communities at the heart of public health. The Government intends to end central control and give local government the freedom, responsibility and funding to innovate and develop their own ways of improving public health in	The Local Plan should seek to drive improvements to the health and wellbeing of local communities through development.	PHE

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
		their area.		
Public Health White Paper	2011	The white paper is designed to build on the successes of previous governments whilst addressing some of the key problems experienced by the NHS over the previous years.		DoH
Health and Social Care Act	2012	The Act seeks to address the issues facing the NHS and the need for it to change to meet the challenges it faces. The Health and Social Care Act puts clinicians at the centre of commissioning, frees up providers to innovate, empowers patients and gives a new focus to public health.		DoH
Confident Communities, Brighter Futures	2010	This report is part of a continuing programme of action to improve the mental health and well-being of the whole population.		HM Government
<b>Social equality</b>				
Equality Act	2010	<p>The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society. It replaced previous anti-discrimination laws including the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, the Race Relations Act 1976 and the Disability Discrimination Act 1995. It sets out the different ways in which it's unlawful to treat someone.</p> <p>The Act also strengthens the law in a number of areas. It:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>places a new duty on certain public bodies to consider socio-economic disadvantage when making strategic decisions about how to exercise their functions;</li> <li>extends the circumstances in which a person is protected against discrimination, harassment or victimisation because of a protected characteristic;</li> <li>creates a duty on listed public bodies when carrying out their functions and on other persons when carrying out public functions to have due regard when carrying out their functions to: the need to eliminate conduct which the Act prohibits; the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not; and the need to foster good relations between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and people who do not. The practical effect is that listed public bodies will have to consider how their policies, programmes and service delivery will affect people with the protected characteristics;</li> </ul>	The Plan must ensure that it complies with the Equality act 2010 and should seek to improve equality in Trafford by making considerations for the requirements of racial, cultural, sexual and religious minorities. Potential socio-economic disadvantages of the plan must also be taken into consideration to ensure that minorities are not discriminated against or disadvantaged by the Plan.	HM Government

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>allows an employer or service provider or other organisation to take positive action so as to enable existing or potential employees or customers to overcome or minimise a disadvantage arising from a protected characteristic;</li> </ul> <p>amends family property law to remove discriminatory provisions and provides additional statutory property rights for civil partners in England and Wales.</p>		
Planning Policy for traveler sites	2015	<p>The aims include that local authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>should make their own assessment of need;</li> <li>work collaboratively and develop strategies to meet need through identification of land for sites;</li> <li>plan for sites over a reasonable timescale;</li> <li>protect the Green Belt from inappropriate development;</li> <li>to promote private and public sites in sustainable locations;</li> <li>to reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities; and</li> <li>have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment.</li> </ul>	The Development Plan must consider the requirements of this planning policy in terms of the land allocation for traveler sites. However, it must also ensure that it protects the local environment and amenities whilst promoting a reduction in tensions between settled and traveler communities.	HM Government
<b>Housing and communities</b>				
The Housing Act	2004	<p>The Housing Act reinforces the role of Councils as strategic enablers with an overview of both public and private sector properties in their area. The Act contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extra powers to license private landlords, especially those of houses in multiple occupation;</li> <li>Changes in the way homes are judged as suitable to meet the needs of the occupier by means of risk assessment;</li> <li>Modernising the right to buy policy to combat profiteering;</li> <li>Home Information Packs to simplify the buying and selling of property;</li> </ul> <p>Increase to the qualifying period for council tenants considering purchasing their property under Right To Buy, and also repayment of discounts.</p>	Included for context	HM Government
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future	2003	<p>This strategy sets out measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure that all tenants have a decent home by 2010.</li> </ul>	The Local plan should seek to contribute towards the objectives of this strategy through	ODPM

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve conditions for vulnerable people in private accommodation.</li> <li>• To ensure all tenants, social and private, get an excellent service from their landlord.</li> <li>• To ensure all communities have a clean, safe and attractive environment in which people can take pride.</li> <li>• Low demand and abandonment - bring back life to those cities where there is low demand for housing, and where homes have been abandoned.</li> <li>• Land, countryside and rural communities - Ensure that in tackling housing shortages the countryside is protected and enhanced rather than creating urban sprawl.</li> <li>• Address housing needs of rural communities who are often the guardians of the countryside.</li> </ul>	development.	
Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England	2011	<p>The Housing Strategy sets out a package of reforms to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• get the housing market moving again</li> <li>• lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future</li> <li>• support choice and quality for tenants</li> </ul>	The Plan should have regard to the National Housing Strategy and ensure that development sites are allocated to meet the borough's housing needs in line with local planning policy.	DCLG
North West Regional Housing Strategy	2009	<p>The Strategy vision is to deliver a housing offer that will promote and sustain maximum economic growth, ensuring all residents can access a choice of good quality housing in successful, secure and sustainable communities. Key priorities in order of importance are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Deliver urban renaissance;</li> <li>ii) Provide affordable homes to maintain balanced communities;</li> <li>iii) Deliver decent homes in thriving neighbourhoods; and</li> <li>iv) Provide support for communities in need. improve environmental standards and design quality.</li> </ol> <p>The new strategy addresses concerns across the housing market making it easier to secure mortgages on new homes, improving fairness in social housing and ensuring homes that have been left empty for years are lived in once again.</p>	Appropriate provision for good quality housing growth offering secure and sustainable communities.	Regional Leaders Forum



Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
<b>Air Quality, Noise and Water Resources</b>				
Part IV of the Environment Act 1995	1995	Requires local authorities in the UK to review air quality in their area and designate air quality management areas if improvements are necessary.  Where an air quality management area is designated, local authorities are also required to work towards the Strategy's objectives prescribed in regulations for that purpose. An air quality action plan describing the pollution reduction measures must then be put in place.  These plans contribute to the achievement of air quality limit values at local level.	The Local Plan must make considerations for areas designated for air quality management and ensure development contributes towards meeting strategic objectives.	HM Gov.
Air Quality Strategy for the UK. Working together for clean air	2000	Aims to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium-term.  Sets objectives for 8 main air pollutants to protect health. Performance against these objectives will be regularly monitored.  Contains a number of national air quality targets that were updated by DEFRA in Aug 2002.	The Local Plan must ensure that development contributes towards meeting air quality targets.	DETR
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	2007	Strategy sets objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK.	The Plan should seek to improve air quality by allocating sites in sustainable locations.	Defra
Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000: Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002: The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)	2010	The Air Quality Regulations set out objectives for each substance listed. The air quality amendment regulation 2002 identifies a target for benzene and carbon dioxide. The 2010 regulations extend the time period for improving air quality.	The Plan should seek to improve air quality by allocating sites in sustainable locations.	HM Government
Noise Action Plan: Agglomerations	2014	This action plan was developed by DEFRA in accordance with the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006, as amended and aims to promote good health and good quality of life (wellbeing) through the effective management of noise.	The Local Plan must account for the aims of this policy statement and ensure that the land allocation and future developments do not hinder or prevent the objectives being met. Developments should therefore include mitigation for Noise, where appropriate, and seek to provide improvements for existing	Defra

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
			developments.	
Noise Policy Statement for England	2010	Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life;</li> <li>• mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and</li> </ul> where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life	The Local Plan must account for the aims of this policy statement and ensure that the land allocation and future developments do not hinder or prevent the objectives being met. Developments should therefore include mitigation for Noise, where appropriate, and seek to provide improvements for existing developments.	Defra
Control of Pollution Act	1974	The Act makes provision with respect to waste disposal, water pollution, noise, atmospheric pollution and public health; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.	The local Plan must make appropriate considerations to ensure that it prevents environmental pollution.	Defra
Water Resources Act	1991	Covers the procedures for appeals in respect of licences to abstract water and licences to impound the flow of inland waters that have been issued by the Environment Agency. The correct / updated procedures to be followed are set out in The Water Resources (Abstraction and Impounding) Regulations 2006, SI 2006 No. 641 and are made under the provisions of Section 43 of the Water Resources Act 1991 as amended by the Environment Act 1995 and Water Act 2003.	Consideration should be made in the Local Plan to ensure good water quality for consumption in the borough.	Defra
<b>Biodiversity</b>				
Wildlife and Countryside Act	1981	Covers: SSSIs, SPAs and RAMSAR sites. Also includes schedules on birds, animals, plants and invasive species. Protection may include prohibition of some or all of: killing, injuring, disturbing, taking, sale/barter or possession of species.	The local Plan must ensure that appropriate consideration and protection is given to designated features during development.	Natural England
The Hedgerows Regulations	1997	Allows the identification of important hedgerows and requires permission to remove them without permission from the local planning authority.		Natural England
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations	2003	Established post Water Framework Directive (WFD). Resulted in the establishment of river basin districts in England and Wales and river basin management plans for each.	The Plan should consider the need to protect and enhance WFD waterbodies.	Natural England
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act	2006	Came into force on 1st Oct 2006. Section 40 of the Act requires all public bodies to have regard to biodiversity conservation when carrying out their functions. This is commonly referred to as the 'Biodiversity duty'	The Plan should consider the need to protect wildlife and habitats.	Natural England

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
		<p>This duty extends to all public bodies the biodiversity duty of section 74 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW), which placed a duty on Government and Ministers.</p> <p>The aim of the biodiversity duty is to raise the profile of biodiversity in England and Wales, so that the conservation of biodiversity becomes properly embedded in all relevant policies and decisions made by public authorities.</p>		
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (the Habitats Regulations) as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012	2010	<p>The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.</p> <p>Under the Regulations, competent authorities i.e. any Minister, government department, public body, or person holding public office, have a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive.</p>	The Plan should ensure protection and consideration of impact on sites of European importance.	JNCC
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework	2012	This supersedes the UK BAP (1994). The framework shows how the work of the four UK countries joins up with work at a UK level to achieve the 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets' and the aims of the EU biodiversity strategy. It identifies the activities required to complement the country biodiversity strategies, and where work in the country strategies contributes to international obligations.	The Local plan must make considerations for biodiversity improvements as part of developments as well as seek opportunities to improve connectivity between natural habitats and ecosystems in the borough.	JNCC
Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network		Review of ecological networks across England. Makes a number of recommendations around network connectivity, site/habitat restoration/enhancement, access and maximising ecosystem services.		Defra
Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature	2011	<p>Key reforms for protecting and improving our natural environment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting Local Nature Partnerships</li> <li>• Identifying Nature Improvement Areas</li> <li>• Ecologically coherent planning, retaining the protection and improvement of the natural environment as core objectives of the planning system</li> <li>• Piloting biodiversity offsets, to make requirements to reduce the impacts of development on biodiversity simpler and more consistent.</li> </ul>	The Plan should protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats; support the protection of peat and support the improvement of water quality.	HM Government

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
		Key reforms for reconnecting people and nature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving public health locally, by making high-quality green space available to everyone;</li> <li>• Action to get more children learning outdoors;</li> </ul> New Green Areas Designation, empowering communities to protect local environments that are important to them.		
Green Infrastructure to combat Climate Change: A framework for Action in Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside	2011	Sets out actions to combat climate change and deliver other economic, social and environmental benefits.	The Plan should protect and enhance green infrastructure in order to address climate change,	Northwest Climate Change Partnership
<b>Climate Change and Flood Risk</b>				
Climate Change Act	2008	The Climate Change Act was passed in 2008 and established a framework to develop an economically credible emissions reduction path. The Climate Change Act includes the following: It includes the Adaptation Sub-Committee (ASC) which scrutinises and advises on the Government’s programme for adapting to climate change. A National Adaptation Plan requires the Government to assess the UK’s risks from climate change, prepare a strategy to address them, and encourage critical organisations to do the same. For more detail, visit the UK adaptation policy page.	The Local Plan should seek to contribute towards reducing carbon emissions.	CCC
The Flood risk Regulations	2009	Its purpose of these regulations is to transpose the EC Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks) into domestic law and to implement its provisions. In particular, it places duties on the Environment Agency and local authorities to prepare flood risk assessments, flood risk maps and flood risk management plans.	The Local Plan should ensure that future development does not increase flood risk and that seek to reduce flood risk where possible.	
Flood & Water Management Act	2010	Seeks to “localise” responsibility for flood risk, particularly from ordinary watercourses. Key policies within the act include: providing the Environment Agency with an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk management and unitary and county councils to lead in managing the risk of all local floods; encouraging the uptake of sustainable drainage systems and providing for unitary and county councils to adopt SUDS for		Defra

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
		new developments and redevelopments; introduce an improved risk based approach to reservoir safety		
Climate Resilient Infrastructure	2011	Alongside the transition to a low carbon society, increasing infrastructure’s resilience to climate change impacts is a high priority for the Government, to help protect the economy and its future growth.	The Local Plan should ensure that future development is resilient to climate change.	Defra
North West river basin district - River Basin Management Plan	2015	The River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) provides a baseline classification of water bodies within the River Basin and sets statutory objectives to prevent the deterioration of these waterbodies as well as provide improvements.	The Local Plan should make considerations for the RBMP objectives of any waterbodies for which developments are being proposed in their catchment area. developments should also seek to contribute towards the objectives for improvements to waterbodies, particularly with regard to physical modifications and pollution.	Defra
<b>Geology, Groundwater and Contaminated Land</b>				
Environmental Protection Act	1990	Establishes a legal framework for dealing with control of emissions to the environment in England.	The Local Plan must ensure that developments comply with this legislation.	Defra
The Contaminated Land (England) (Amendments) Regulations 2012	2012	Key objective is to provide an improved system for the identification and remediation of contaminated land where contamination is causing unacceptable risk to human health or the wider environment.	The Plan should take into account contaminated land and consider the need to support the safe remediation of contaminated land.	HM Government
Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England	2009	<p>With this strategy, DEFRA are aiming for England’s soils to be managed sustainably by 2030 and for degradation threats to have been eliminated, thereby improving soil quality and safeguarding the services they provide.</p> <p>The strategy sets out the main points of DEFRA’s vision for safeguarding soils as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed;</li> <li>2. soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts</li> <li>3. soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained; and</li> <li>4. pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with.</li> </ol>	The Local Plan must account for the aspirations of the strategy and ensure that due consideration is given to agricultural land and good quality soils during land allocation. Opportunities to improve soils should also be explored as part of future developments.	Defra
<b>Energy</b>				

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Energy White Paper: meeting the energy challenge	2007	<p>The Energy White Paper sets out the Government’s international and domestic energy strategy to respond to changing circumstances and address the long term energy challenges faced now and in the future including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tackling climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions both within the UK and abroad; and</li> <li>Ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan should consider the need for the provision of sufficient energy and ensure that it contributes towards meeting national objectives.	DECC
Energy Act	2013	This Act establishes the legislative framework for delivering secure, affordable and low carbon energy. It is driven by the need to ensure that the UK remains capable of generating sufficient energy to meet its needs, as older power stations are decommissioned.		HM Government
Planning our electric future: an Energy White Paper for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity	2011	By 2030, we will have a flexible, smart and responsive electricity system, powered by a diverse and secure range of low carbon sources of electricity, with a full part played by demand management, storage and interconnection, competition between low carbon technologies that will help to keep costs down, a network that will be able to meet the increasing demand that will result from the electrification of our transport and heating systems, and we will have made this transition at the least cost to the consumer.	The Plan should help support a secure energy supply and low carbon sources of electricity.	HM Government
UK Renewable Energy Strategy	2009	<p>Sets out path for meeting legally binding target to ensure 15% of our energy comes from renewable sources by 2020. It puts forward a path to achieving this including the balance of technologies that is most likely to achieve the goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than 30% of our electricity generated from renewables – much of this will be from wind power but biomass, hydro and wave will also play an important role</li> <li>12% of our heat generated from renewables – range of sources including biomass, biogas, solar and heat pumps</li> <li>10% of transport energy from renewables</li> </ul> <p>It sets out the Government’s strategic role as well as a number of detailed actions.</p>	The Local Plan should promote the production and use of renewable energy and contribute towards the goals of this strategy.	DECC
The Carbon Plan	2011	This plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the	The Local Plan should promote the reduction of	DECC

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
		<p>framework of the Government’s energy policy: to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low carbon buildings</li> <li>• Low carbon transport</li> <li>• Low carbon industry, Agriculture, land use, forestry and waste</li> </ul>	carbon in buildings, transport and industry, contributing towards the goals of the Carbon Plan.	
Planning and Energy Act	2008	<p>The Act enables local planning authorities to set requirements for energy use and energy efficiency in local plans, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources in the locality of the development;</li> <li>• A proportion of energy used in development in their area to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development; and</li> <li>• Development in their area to comply with energy efficiency standards that exceeds the energy requirements of building regulations.</li> </ul>	The Plan should consider the potential for sites to be allocated for the generation of energy used from renewable and low carbon sources.	HM Government
North West Sustainable Energy Strategy	2006	<p>The Strategy seeks to promote: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy efficiency/the elimination of energy wastage;</li> <li>The transition to sustainable forms of energy use;</li> <li>Affordable warmth for all;</li> <li>An Efficient/sustainable transport and distribution systems; and</li> <li>Business innovation and employment activity.</li> </ol> <p>Targets are set for the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (60% by 2050) and renewable energy generating capacity (10% of demand by 2010, 15% by 2015 and 20% by 2020).</p>	Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of this strategy within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy and other related documents.	North west Regional assembly
<b>Waste</b>				
Waste Directive 2011	2011	Translates EU Waste Framework Directive into UK law. It provides the legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, and includes a common definition of waste.	Included for context	HM Gov.
Hazardous Waste Regulations	2005	Requires producers of waste to register with the EA where a premises produces over 200kg		Defra
National Waste Management Plan	2013	This plan meets the requirements of Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive. It provides an overview of waste management in England. Obligations under Article 28 which the	Provision must be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included in the Local Plan to support the delivery of the	Defra

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
		plan meets include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objectives and measures on packaging waste</li> <li>• Measure to promote high quality recycling</li> </ul> Measures to encourage the separation of bio-waste	aims/objectives outlined in the Waste Management Plan. This would include the considerations for the provision of sufficient waste and recycling facilities for the local community.	
Regional Waste Strategy for the Northwest	2004	The Strategy aim is to contribute to sustainable development by developing waste management systems that will reduce waste generation, lessen the impact of waste production, improve resource efficiency, stimulate investment/maximise economic opportunities arising from waste by taking action to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Reduce waste production;</li> <li>ii) Maximise the re-use of waste products;</li> <li>iii) Promote the recycle and composting of waste;</li> <li>iv) Recover value (energy) from waste that is not recycled; and</li> </ol> Maintain sufficient landfill capacity to dispose of final residues.	Provision needs to be made to ensure that an appropriate network of recovery, processing, treatment and disposal facilities are provided to support the implementation of the strategy. As Above.	Regional Leaders Board
The Updated Regional Waste Strategy for England's Northwest	2010	The updated Regional Waste Strategy was published in order to update the 2004 Regional Waste Strategy in light of legislative, regulatory and policy changes, whilst maintaining the core aim of the 2004 version.		Regional Leaders Board
<b>Transport</b>				
The Northern Transport Strategy	2016	This report sets the direction for 2016-2017 to initiate the development of the first Northern Transport Strategy with a prioritisation framework and prioritised investment programme.	The Local Plan should consider the requirements of transport improvements for the northwest.	HM Government and Transport for the North





## 11. B3 Greater Manchester plans, programmes and strategies

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Greater Manchester Strategy	2013	<p>The strategy sets a vision that: “By 2020, the Manchester city region will have pioneered a new model for sustainable economic growth based around a more connected, talented and greener city region where all our residents are able to contribute to and benefit from sustained prosperity and enjoy a good quality of life”</p> <p>It sets out priorities across several areas including conditions for growth, worklessness and skills, supporting businesses and public-sector reform.</p>	The Local Plan should contribute to the sustainable economic growth of GM.	AGMA
Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework	2016	<p>This spatial framework draft is the result of collaboration between Greater Manchester (GM)’s ten local authorities and sets out a plan for development in GM over the next 20 years, delivering significant economic, social and environmental improvements.</p> <p>The key themes of the framework are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create ‘Garden City’ neighbourhoods meeting high environmental and social standards by guiding development;</li> <li>• Encourage greener growth by protecting natural areas, improving the green credentials of developments and ensuring resilience to climate change;</li> <li>• Ensure that employment opportunities and prosperity are shared equally between the different localities in GM;</li> <li>• Provide new affordable homes with a greater degree of flexibility and high standards of design and flexibility;</li> <li>• Provide improved services and local amenities to local communities.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan should take the GM Spatial Framework into consideration and ensure that land will be allocation appropriately to contribute towards the key themes of the framework.	
<b>Transport</b>				
Greater Manchester Third Local Transport Plan	2011	The LTP aims to make it easier for people to travel across GM over the next few years and beyond. It aims to provide a viable, sustainable and accessible transport network capable of supporting the region's economic growth long into the future. It also aims to reduce the impact	The Local Plan must facilitate the improvements to GM’s transport networks and connections.	TfGM

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		that transport has on the environment and help to improve health by reducing accidents and encouraging 'active travel'. Note that the GM Air Quality Strategy and Action Plan is incorporated into the LTP.		
Greater Manchester Transport strategy 2040 Our vision	2015	Covers the vision for GM's transport. Including connectivity within GM, with other cities and across the wider region.		
Greater Manchester Rail Policy 2012-2024	2012	This rail policy aims to achieve a rail network in GM that can meet the needs of business and individuals. With a timeframe from 2012 to 2024 the Policy is intended to inform GM's contribution to the development of the Industry Plan and the HLOS (High Level Output Statement) 2 and 3 (the Government's proposals for those improvements it wants to buy between 2014-19 and 2019-2024). It also forms the basis for discussions with bidders for future rail franchises.	The Local Plan must make considerations for expansion and improvements to the rail network	TfGM
<b>Sustainable Development</b>				
Greater Manchester Growth Plan	2011	Its primary purpose is to help drive the polity – local, central government, business – towards the decisions the evidence suggests need to be taken to help drive economic growth. The Growth Plan includes 10 hard hitting recommendations for steps by public and private sector partners in Manchester and national Government to accelerate economic growth.  It emphasises the role that infrastructure plays in driving competitiveness and economic growth. Investment in utilities infrastructure, such as energy, water / wastewater and digital communications is required to meet existing needs and to support future growth.	The growth plan is relates to several IA objectives – on economic growth, jobs and utilities in particular	AGMA
Greater Manchester Growth and Reform Plan	2014	The plan sets out priorities across GM aiming to achieve a net contribution from GM to the UK economy by 2020. This includes financial, growth and reform proposals as well as mechanisms for delivery.	The Local Plan should contribute to the sustainable economic growth of GM.	AGMA
Greater Manchester Growth Deal	2014	Sets out a multi-million pound investment programme that will support further economic growth across GM	Included for context	HM Government
Greater Manchester		Devolution deal for GM. Grants new powers (including transport,	Included for context	HM Government

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Devolution Deal		strategic planning, housing investment, police and crime commissioner powers) to a new, directly elected Mayor. Grants GM Combined Authority (GMCA) power relating to devolved business support budgets; Apprenticeship Grant for Employers; Further Education (FE) provision within GM; integration of health and social care across GM.		
<b>Geology, Groundwater and Contaminated Land</b>				
Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan	2013	The plan sets out the plan for mineral development in GM. It sets out to provide a minerals spatial planning framework which takes into account the unique features of GM. This framework will facilitate economic development, whilst ensuring that the environment and community are protected from the impacts of minerals developments in order to deliver a steady and sustainable supply of minerals, safeguard mineral resources, enable GM to contribute to its sub-regional apportionment of aggregates and facilitate greater use of recycled aggregates and secondary mineral products.	The Local Plan should contribute towards the objectives of this plan, protecting local communities from the impacts of mineral extraction and facilitating mineral recycling, where possible.	AGMA
<b>Biodiversity</b>				
Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester	2008	Document identifies priority areas for green infrastructure (GI) across GM and identifies relationships with other plans. Recommends next steps to improve GI assets.	The Local Plan should incorporate the areas of GI identified in this framework document.	AGMA
An Ecological Framework for Greater Manchester	2008	<p>The development of an Ecological Framework for GM has three main Aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To conserve and enhance biological diversity in GM by informing and underpinning efforts to repair, create and connect habitats.</li> <li>2. To promote the need for pro-active nature conservation in GM, including habitat creation and repair.</li> </ol> <p>To contribute to national and sub-regional land-use planning obligations and contribute to the requirement to achieve a step change increase in biodiversity resources.</p>	The Plan should seek to conserve biological diversity.	AGMA
Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan	2009	The GM Biodiversity Action Plan (GM BAP) aims to provide an overarching document for biodiversity across all ten districts. The overall aim of the GM Action Plan is: “To promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of biological diversity in GM for current and future generations”	The Plan should seek to conserve biological diversity.	AGMA

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Greater Manchester Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan (Quarries)	2011	The plan sets objective and targets related to the preservation and enhancement of geodiversity at GM quarry sites. These include objectives related to data collection, educational value and biodiversity.	The Plan should seek to conserve biological and geological diversity.	AGMA
<b>Waste</b>				
Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan	2012	The purpose of the plan is to set out a waste planning strategy to 2027 which enables the adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations for local authority collected, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition and hazardous wastes.	The Plan should have regard to the objectives of the Waste DPD.	AGMA
Greater Manchester Surface Water Management Plan	2012	The strategic flood risk assessment focuses on the identification of potential areas of significant risk, known as ‘surface water hotspots’. A key output is the GM Strategic Flood Map, an interactive digital mapping application presenting the modelled surface water flooding outputs, receptor information.	The Local Plan must ensure that appropriate consideration is given to flood risk issues relating to surface water and that development contributes towards the reduction of flood risk in the borough.	AGMA
<b>Heritage, landscape and the Built Environment</b>				
Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation		Contains a report summarising the key aspects of the character of each district in terms of heritage and landscape.	The Local Plan must ensure that the local character of the area is conserved during future development.	Historic England
National Character Area (NCA) profile– 55 Manchester Conurbation	2013	The NCA profile for the Manchester Conurbation describes the landscape and cityscape features of the area and states opportunities for environmental and landscape improvements. These are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ‘Provide and maintain green infrastructure, including multi-functional green spaces and trees, improving links between habitats as well as creating a high-quality urban environment – to aid adaptation to climate change, to provide opportunities for recreation, and to enable people to enjoy the benefits that access to nature brings.’</li> <li>2. ‘Conserve and enhance the cultural heritage and character of the Manchester Conurbation, recognising the industrial and textile history of the area, and providing opportunities for access and interpretation of the urban environment for people to understand and enjoy.’</li> <li>3. ‘Provide a healthy water environment – with rivers, canals, wetlands, streams and aquifers – creating habitats for wildlife, delivering sustainably managed water and bringing multiple benefits for people.’</li> </ol> ‘Conserve and enhance the river valleys and canals, as corridors	The Local Plan should take consideration of the objectives stated in the NCA profile for the Manchester Conglomeration and seek to contribute towards the meeting these objectives and provide environmental and landscape improvements through developments and land allocation. This could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the allocation of land for the creation of green space open space;</li> <li>• Conserving and enhancing existing buildings of heritage value;</li> </ul> Take opportunities to provide improvements to water corridors and the general water environment through developments.	Natural England

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		through the urban areas, for the multiple benefits that the natural environment provides, to improve the landscape, and to make green spaces available for the benefit of both wildlife and people.’		
<b>Climate Change, Air Quality, Noise and Water Resources</b>				
GM Air Quality Action Plan 2016 - 2021		<p>The GM Air Quality Action Plan sets out measures to reduce air pollution while also supporting sustainable economic growth within the region.</p> <p>The plan aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce traffic by encouraging travellers to switch from cars to use public transport, cycle and walk more;</li> <li>• Increase efficiency and improving traffic flow by reducing congestion and stop-start travel to decrease air pollution peaks and to lower emissions overall; and</li> <li>• Improve fleets by encouraging the replacement of older, more polluting vehicles with newer, smaller, cleaner, lower-emission vehicles.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan must promote the reduction of emissions and the reduction of air pollution and contribute towards the plan’s objectives.	GMCA
Climate Change and Low Emission Strategies – Whole Place implementation Plan for Greater Manchester (2016-2020).	2016	<p>This plan sets out five clear goals for the 10 local authorities in Greater Manchester to fight climate change and improve air quality in the region.</p> <p>These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cutting carbon emissions by 48% between 1990 and 2020;</li> <li>• Growing a Low Carbon Economy;</li> <li>• Rapidly Adapting to a changing climate;</li> <li>• Embedding Low Carbon Behaviours;</li> <li>• Achieving Air Quality Thresholds.</li> </ul>		GMCA
Greater Manchester Low-Emission Strategy	2016	<p>The areas identified for investment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stimulating the uptake of Ultra-low Emission Vehicles</li> <li>• Reduce Emissions from Heavy Goods Vehicles and buses on key urban corridors;</li> <li>• Changing travel behaviour;</li> <li>• Investigation of Clean Air Zones.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan should seek to contribute towards the objectives of this strategy by allocating land to measures that could contribute towards changing the travel behaviour of local residents.	GMCA

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Greater Manchester's Climate Change Implementation Plan	2012	This Plan sets out actions to deliver the transition to a low carbon economy in GM.	The Local Plan should encourage the transition to a low carbon economy through development.	AGMA
The Greater Manchester climate Change Strategy 2011-2020	2011	One plan for the 10 districts. Focuses on a number of strategic objectives: rapid transition to low carbon economic, reducing carbon emissions, adaptation and carbon literacy	The Local plan should contribute towards meeting these strategic objectives to reduce the impacts of climate change.	AGMA
<b>Energy</b>				
Greater Manchester Spatial Energy Plan	2016	This plan identifies the current energy baseline in Greater Manchester, future population growth and energy requirements in the future to support this growth. It then identifies potential future local policies to improve on existing planning policies in Greater Manchester and ensure consistency across local authorities in the region to support a low carbon future. The Plan also makes a series of recommendations in line with their findings.	The Local Plan should aim to follow the recommendations of the Plan where possible, to contribute towards a lower carbon future in Trafford and in greater Manchester.	Energy Technologies Institute
<b>Tourism</b>				
Greater Manchester Strategy for the Visitor Economy 2014-2020		<p>This strategic framework for the Greater Manchester city-region sets out the strategic direction for the visitor economy between 2014 and 2020. It outlines the current position of Manchester in the UK tourism industry and sets out four strategic aims to ensure that the visitor economy continues to be a key driver of the social, cultural and economic life of Greater Manchester. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To position Manchester as a successful international destination;</li> <li>• To further develop Manchester as a leading events destination;</li> <li>• To improve the quality and appeal of the product offer; and</li> </ul>	The Local Plan should contribute towards meeting the objectives and targets of the strategy and ultimately ensure the four aims of the strategy are met, promoting tourism in Trafford and Greater Manchester.	Marketing Manchester

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To maximise the capacity for growth.</li></ul> More specific objectives and targets have also been set to ensure that these four aims are met.		



## 12. B4 Trafford Borough plans, programmes and strategies

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
<b>Sustainable Development</b>				
Supplementary Planning Document 1 (SPD1): Planning Obligations	2014	<p>The objective of the SPD1 is to provide clarity to developers, planners, stakeholders and local residents regarding the basis on which planning obligations will be sought. It will assist in implementing local objectives in respect of the provision of sustainable development across the Borough by contributing towards the delivery of the Trafford Core Strategy Development Plan Document (January 2012) and the Revised Adopted Unitary Development Plan (June 2006).</p> <p>The SPD1 provides detailed guidance for all those involved in the submission and determination of planning applications where planning obligations will be required. It also details the type of obligations that are required, sets thresholds where appropriate and indicates the relative importance that the Council might place on the varying types of obligation in different parts of Trafford.</p> <p>The revised SPD1 sets out Trafford Council's approach to seeking planning obligations for the provision of infrastructure, environmental improvements and affordable housing required in conjunction with new development. It replaces the previous version of the SPD1 which was adopted in February 2012.</p>	The Plan will need to consider the requirements of the SPD when allocating land for various uses and the viability of delivery.	Trafford Council
Trafford Community Strategy Trafford 2021: A Blueprint	2010	<p>The Strategy vision is to make Trafford a thriving, prosperous, culturally vibrant Borough at the heart of the Manchester City Region, celebrated as its enterprise capital and home to internationally renowned cultural and sporting attractions.</p> <p>By 2021 Trafford:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will be an exceptionally safe place to live, where crime continually reduced and fear of crime is not a constraint to daily life and investment. Trafford will continue to be the safest area to live in GM;</li> <li>• Will continue to attract and retain internationally competitive</li> </ul>	The targets, general/specific actions, area development promotion proposals and specific implementation mechanisms need to be acknowledged and incorporated in the Local Plan as appropriate. Particularly need to ensure that: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Areas of disadvantage are targeted;</li> <li>ii) Gateway locations are made the most of;</li> <li>iii) Town centre investment is encouraged;</li> <li>iv) Good quality affordable housing is provided;</li> <li>v) Safe, attractive, sustainable residential neighbourhoods are created;</li> </ul>	Trafford Council

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
		<p>businesses, will have a strong local business base and positioned itself as the enterprise capital of the North West.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will be the most harmonious place to live in GM with the majority of residents being satisfied with services and feel that they can influence decisions in their locality;</li> <li>• Aim is that all children and young people are safe and can achieve their potential and not disadvantaged by physical, emotional, social or economic barriers;</li> <li>• Will have high quality public spaces, countryside and streetscape that are accessible, well managed, attractive and well used. Resources consumed to be reduced with residents and businesses - reduce, reuse and recycle;</li> <li>• Will be better housing choice with more new and affordable homes, better designed and environmentally friendly.</li> <li>• Will have a life expectancy will be significantly above national average and the gaps between the neighbourhoods with the worst and best health considerably reduced.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vi) Appropriate housing and facilities are provided for vulnerable/disadvantaged people;</li> <li>vii) A modern, safe, efficient integrated transport system is developed and sustained;</li> <li>viii) Development does not adversely affect the quality of life experienced by residents;</li> <li>ix) Access to/quality of the outdoor environment is retained/enhanced;</li> <li>x) Access to/quality of formal/informal leisure provision is retained/enhanced;</li> <li>xi) Bio-diversity and species habitats are protected/enhanced;</li> <li>xii) The educational and cultural infrastructure of the Borough is sustained and enhanced.</li> </ul>	
Altrincham town centre neighbourhood business plan 2015 to 2030	2017	<p>This plan has been devised in order to evolve Altrincham into an economically, environmentally and socially attractive and dynamic centre providing a wide variety of high quality services for its catchment population.</p> <p>The plan puts forward several objectives aiming to increase the standard of design of the public realm, increase the commercial and economic, social value of the town centre. The plan also aims to increase the population of Altrincham through new builds and the redevelopment of existing buildings.</p>	The Local Plan should consider the objectives and requirements of this plan and assist in or contribute towards meeting its objectives.	Trafford Council
Trafford Retail & Leisure Study	2007	The purpose of this study is to provide a robust evidence base on the capacity for additional retail and leisure development within Trafford Borough in the period to 2021. This will enable the Council to proactively plan for future needs through its Local Development Framework (LDF), develop appropriate policies and town centre strategies, and to exercise their development control function.	The Plan will need to consider the findings of the study and allocate land use for retail and leisure uses to meet demand across the Borough.	Trafford Council
Trafford Employment Land Study	2009	The study will help provide evidence which will be used to inform employment issues in the LDF and assess the future demand for employment land, and evaluate the quality of existing and potential	The Plan will need to consider the findings of the study and allocate land for employment use	Trafford Council

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
		employment land within the district in order to create an up to date and balanced portfolio of sites for employment uses to be held within the LDF. This study is complemented by the update below.	and establish a balance of a range of employment use types to meet demand in the Borough.	
Trafford Economic Viability Study & update	2009 & 2011	<p>The key objectives of the study in 2009 were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. to assess the impact on development viability of planning-led affordable housing targets, thresholds, type and tenure splits for the Trafford authority;</li> <li>2. to test the broad viability of 6 of Trafford’s identified Strategic Sites, understanding the implications of varying key policy assumptions including affordable housing requirement and environmental standards; and</li> <li>3. to provide Trafford Council with an updatable viability monitoring toolkit to enable the authority to establish site viability across the Borough under a range of market conditions on a bi-annual basis.</li> </ol> <p>The EVS Update (2011) is required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• review the economic viability of sites within Trafford to ensure any Planning Obligations „tariffs“ on development within the borough are realistically set taking into account any changes in market conditions and planning policy since 2009;</li> <li>• assess and make recommendations for an appropriate composite level of developer contribution that will still allow schemes to be viable; and</li> <li>• provide Trafford Council with an updatable viability monitoring toolkit to enable the Council to establish site viability across the Borough under a range of market conditions on a bi-annual basis.</li> </ul>	The Plan will need to consider the findings of the viability study, as it reviewed the economic development viability of sites within Trafford to ensure any Planning Obligations ‘tariffs’ on development within the borough are realistically set, taking into account any changes in market conditions and planning policy since 2009.	Trafford Council
Local Infrastructure Plan	2010	This Plan identifies the investment necessary for the delivery of sustainable development in Trafford and provides a clear indication of priorities for existing funds and provides a clear basis for future infrastructure investment up to 2026, when the delivery period for the plan ends.	The Local Plan should utilise the findings of the Local Infrastructure and follow recommendations to maximise the delivery of sustainable infrastructure in Trafford.	Trafford Council

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Old Trafford Masterplan	2009	<p>The masterplan sets out the future developments in Old Trafford and identifies the challenges faced by neighbourhoods in the area. The master planning followed four stages to provide a plan for development that addresses these challenges:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increasing the connectivity between neighbourhoods in Old Trafford and the wider city.</li> <li>2. Improve the urban form in Old Trafford, providing safer environments and open space.</li> <li>3. To improve two parks in Old Trafford, providing open space that can form the centre of the community.</li> <li>4. Improve local amenities to provide a sense of place to neighbourhoods in Old Trafford.</li> </ol>	The local Plan should take account of the Old Trafford Masterplan and any decisions in terms of land allocation and proposed developments.	Trafford Council, Trafford Housing Trust and Old Trafford Neighbourhood Partnership
Trafford Park Masterplan – Vision and Implementation Report	2008	<p>This report outlines the socio-economic spatial and commercial baseline condition of Trafford park, the agreed vision for the future of the area. The vision is to create successful and sustainable business environments, building on its many positive features such as its location, heritage as a leading industrial hub, excellent rail infrastructure, and aspiration to become a location for low carbon technologies and infrastructure.</p> <p>The report also proposes objectives and a delivery framework to deliver this vision:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meeting the Demand from a Diverse Range of Sectors;</li> <li>2. Improving Transport Infrastructure;</li> <li>3. Delivering Critical Infrastructure;</li> <li>4. Marketing and Promotion;</li> <li>5. Supporting Competitive Businesses.</li> </ol>	The Local Plan must account for the vision set out in the Trafford Park Masterplan and the objectives set to reach it. The Local plan should seek to contribute towards meeting these objectives, where possible.	Ekos Consulting
The Refreshed Stretford Masterplan	2014	This strategy was devised to secure the revitalisation of Stretford Town Centre over the next 15 years, following the original Stretford Masterplan that was prepared in response to the significant challenges facing the Town Centre. The masterplan aims ‘To transform Stretford Town Centre and the surrounding area into a prosperous, vibrant, attractive and safe destination with a strong identity that provides a wide range of facilities throughout the day and evening whilst maximising the opportunities for major investment and realising the full potential of existing assets’.	The Local Plan should consider the objectives and requirements of this masterplan and assist in or contribute towards meeting its objectives.	Trafford Council

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
		<p>The objectives of the plan include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bringing forward identified development sites to improve the city gateways, develop unused or derelict land and promote the refurbishment and re-use of historic buildings;</li> <li>2. Changing perceptions of Stretford and significantly enhancing the Town Centre by delivering enhanced retail, food and leisure facilities as well as a centre that can act as a social hub;</li> <li>3. Encouraging greater footfall throughout the Town Centre in the day and the evening with the delivery of a new higher education facility in Stretford.</li> <li>4. Delivering improved public realm across the Town Centre, providing a sense of place, address poor air quality and create a safe and secure Town Centre.</li> </ol>		
<b>Housing</b>				
Trafford Housing Strategy	Not yet published (Previous version published in 2009)	<p>The vision aims to give everyone in Trafford the chance to live in an affordable, decent home of their choice in a thriving and secure neighbourhood.</p> <p>Strategy sets out priorities for delivering this vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordability and access to housing;</li> <li>• Housing’s contribution to economic development - a growth agenda;</li> <li>• Housing for vulnerable people;</li> <li>• Promoting quality and sustainability; and</li> <li>• Strong neighbourhoods and cohesive communities.</li> </ul>	The Local Plan should seek to contribute towards the provision of affordable and sustainable housing in Trafford and contribute towards the creation of strong cohesive communities.	Trafford Council
Trafford Homelessness Strategy 2015 - 2018		<p>The strategy aims to end homelessness in Trafford. The objectives of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eliminate rough sleeping;</li> </ul>	The Local Plan should reflect the objectives set out in the Homelessness Strategy, particularly with regard to the emerging need	Trafford Council

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the proportion of homelessness preventions;</li> <li>• Stop the use of B&amp;B;</li> <li>• Increase the number of homeless people receiving support;</li> <li>• Increase the number of households re-housed in the private rented sector;</li> </ul> <p>Increase housing options for single people in response to emerging needs.</p>	for housing options for single people.	
<b>Climate Change and Flood Risk</b>				
Trafford Local Flood Risk Management Strategy	2014	<p>As the Lead local Flooding authority (LLFA) Trafford Council is responsible for producing a strategy for managing Local Flood Risk from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surface water run-off;</li> <li>• Groundwater;</li> <li>• Ordinary watercourses.</li> </ul> <p>The objectives for managing local flood risk in Trafford are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce local flood risk to existing businesses and other economic infrastructure;</li> <li>• To support the sustainable economic growth of the Borough, as part of the City Region, by ensuring that local flood risk is managed when planning new development and investment;</li> <li>• To reduce local flood risk to existing homes and social infrastructure, particularly in areas of multiple deprivation;</li> <li>• To work with local communities in improving their resilience to flooding;</li> <li>• To reduce local flood risk to existing environmental assets;</li> <li>• To enhance the landscape, townscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural heritage of the Borough.</li> </ul>	<p>The development plan must account for flood risk management issues by ensuring that new developments are not constructed in flood risk areas and that they do not increase the risk of flooding to others. The plan must also ensure that appropriate SUDS are integrated into developments to minimise the risk of surface water run-off.</p> <p>Opportunities should also be sought to integrate flood risk measures and defences into development sites, where appropriate, particularly with regard to landscaping and green developments.</p>	Trafford Council
<b>Health and Wellbeing</b>				
Trafford Council Sport & Leisure Strategy 2013 - 2017	2013	<p>The aim of this strategy is to improve the quality of life for Trafford residents through increased participation and access to sport, leisure and physical activity. It is key that opportunities to take part in sport and leisure are provided and sustained at all levels for all our communities, thereby contributing significantly to the health and wellbeing of residents.</p> <p>The key priorities of the strategy are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sport and Leisure priorities are aligned to and support the</li> </ol>	<p>The Local Plan should seek opportunities to provide further sport and leisure assets in Trafford as well as improve existing assets. It must also ensure that sport and leisure facilities are accessible to the local community.</p> <p>Developments must also take consideration for the key priorities of the strategy, including the occurrence of major sporting events in the area.</p>	Trafford Council

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
		<p>priorities for health and wellbeing;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Assets that meet the current and future sporting needs of Trafford’s residents;</li> <li>3. Effective Strategic &amp; Local Partnerships delivering a sustainable community sport &amp; leisure offer;</li> <li>4. Major Sporting Events that inspire and engage.</li> </ol>		
Trafford Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013 -2016	2013	<p>The strategy aims to reduce health inequality, improving opportunities for adults and children to enjoy a healthy, safe and fulfilling life. The strategy aims to achieve three outcomes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every child has the best start in life</li> <li>• A reduced gap in life expectancy</li> <li>• Improved mental health and wellbeing</li> </ul> <p>Priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reduce childhood obesity;</li> <li>2. Improve the emotional health and wellbeing of children and young people;</li> <li>3. Reduce alcohol and substance misuse and alcohol related harm;</li> <li>4. Support people with long term health and disability needs to live healthier lives;</li> <li>5. Increase physical activity;</li> <li>6. Reduce the number of early deaths from cardiovascular disease and cancer;</li> <li>7. Support people with enduring mental health needs, including dementia to live healthier lives;</li> <li>8. Reduce the occurrence of common mental health problems amongst adults.</li> </ol>	The development plan must consider the priorities of the Trafford joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy and ensure that development contributes meeting these priorities by promoting healthy lifestyles and providing access to parks, open spaces and other assets beneficial to the health and wellbeing of local residents.	Trafford Council
Trafford Health and Social Care Locality Plan		<p>This plan aims to provide improve the quality, range and access to services for people in Trafford by integrating health and social care, as part of the devolution of GM.</p> <p>As part of this, the plan also aims to maintain and improve community assets (such as public parks, greenspaces, woodlands, playgrounds, public transport) and address uneven distribution of these assets in the locality.</p>	The development plan must ensure that it promotes access to health and social care services and contributes towards the improvement of community assets in Trafford as well as facilitating equal access to these facilities.	Trafford Council
Trafford Park Growth	2013	The Growth Strategy seeks to:	The Plan should seek to support the objectives of	Trafford Park

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Strategy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet the demands of modern businesses in Trafford Park from a diverse range of sectors;</li> <li>• Improve the transport infrastructure of Trafford Park, with an emphasis on sustainable transport;</li> <li>• Deliver critical infrastructure to ensure that utilities and other business critical infrastructure is competitive with other premier business locations nationally and internationally;</li> <li>• Maintain high levels of new investment in Trafford Park through strong branding and marketing; and</li> </ul> <p>Support competitive businesses in Trafford Park.</p>	<p>this strategy and, in particular, strive to ensure that its aspirations are not hindered by a shortage of suitable sites to meet the needs of businesses in Trafford Park.</p>	<p>Business Neighbourhood Shadow Management Board</p>
Trafford Greenspace Strategy	2010	<p>The Trafford greenspace strategy builds on the Trafford Greenspace Audit to establish a clear set of standards and an action plan setting out strategic priorities. The aims of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the quality of parks;</li> <li>• Increase the use of greenspaces by all parts of the community;</li> <li>• Provide a prioritised investment framework for green space;</li> <li>• Increase the role of greenspace in supporting biodiversity and sustainability;</li> <li>• Involve the community in the design and management of green spaces;</li> <li>• Improve public and community safety.</li> </ul> <p>A set of specific objectives and tasks have been set in order to meet the aims of the strategy.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must ensure that developments and land allocation are in line with the aims and objectives set in the Trafford Greenspace Strategy and that improvements to greenspaces are made, particularly to their community access and involvement, safety, biodiversity value.</p>	<p>Trafford Council</p>
Trafford Draft Play Strategy	2007	<p>The vision of this strategy is to create an environment where children and young people can safely engage in play, allowing them to be healthy, grow and giving them the opportunity to enjoy, achieve and ultimately make a positive impact on their community. The strategy covers a wide range of play provisions and opportunities, including outdoor and indoor playing areas as well as areas of open space.</p> <p>An action plan has been agreed to materialise this vision and it is to be updated reviewed regularly for it to meet timescales and priorities identified to fulfil the needs of local children.</p>	<p>The local Plan must make considerations fir the vision of the Trafford Draft Play Strategy to provide play opportunities to local children. For example, developments should make consideration for outdoor playing areas as well as commercial outdoor or indoor playing areas.</p>	<p>Trafford Council</p>
Trafford Playing Pitch Strategy	Not yet published	<p>Document not available – to be included in future IA reports.</p>	<p>Document not available – to be included in future IA reports.</p>	<p>Trafford Council</p>



Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
<b>Equality</b>				
Trafford Council Equality and Diversity Service Delivery – Policy Statement		This document outlines Trafford Council’s commitment to challenging inequality, discrimination and disadvantage in the delivery of their services and as an employer.	The Local Plan must ensure that it promotes the abolition or reduction of inequality, discrimination and disadvantage, in line with the Council’s commitments.	Trafford Council
<b>Heritage, landscape and the Built Environment</b>				
PG30 – Landscape Strategy	2004	This sets out a strategic approach in protecting, restoring and enhancing landscape types that are typical of the countryside areas of Trafford. The strategy defines 7 landscape types and the pressures facing this type of landscape in Trafford and policy guidelines for its protection.	Provision needs to be made for the protection and enhancement of these landscape types.	Trafford Council
Landscape strategy SPG	2004	This sets out a strategic approach in protecting, restoring and enhancing landscape types that are typical of the countryside areas of Trafford. The strategy defines 7 landscape types and the pressures facing this type of landscape in Trafford and policy guidelines for its protection.	The Local Plan must make consideration for the landscape character of Trafford and the pressures they face as well as seek opportunities for enhancement.	Trafford Council
SPD 5 - Conservation Areas (George Street, Goose Green, Old Market, Stamford New Road, The Downs, Barton upon Irwell, Linotype Estate, Ashley Heath, Bowden, Devisdale, Hale Station, Sandiway, Ashton upon Mersey, Brogden grove, Dunham Town, Dunham Woodhouse, Empress, Flixton, Longford, Warburton and South Hale).	2014	The purpose of these documents is to identify the special interest of the conservation areas in Trafford and as well as elements that are worthy of retention or enhancement and elements that detract from their character and appearance. They also provide a framework for development management, providing a better understanding of the features of interest in the areas and describing the styles of alterations that are acceptable and unacceptable within the areas.	Provisions should be made in the Development Plan to ensure the continued protection and enhancement of the conservation areas.	Trafford Council
<b>Geology, Groundwater and Contaminated Land</b>				
Trafford Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy 2012-2015	2012	The main objective is the removal of unacceptable risks posed to human health and the environment by contaminated land. Other objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How the Council is meeting the requirements of Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 in terms of policy and</li> </ul>	The objectives of strategy will need to be incorporated in the Local Plan, as appropriate. It will need to ensure that appropriate consideration is given to the extent and location of land affected by development. Provisions should be made to	Trafford Council

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
		<p>practice;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the risk of harm to residents of the Borough and assist in bringing brownfield sites back into positive use; and</li> <li>• Describe how potentially contaminated land sites are to be investigated, assessed and dealt with.</li> </ul>	<p>ensure that proper remediation measures are applied to developments.</p>	
<b>Transport</b>				
Trafford Transport Strategy	2009	<p>This strategy proposes a 15 year vision and associated actions for transport in Trafford. It sets out the key challenges and issues to be addressed and resulting priorities for investment to tackle these. It outlines a framework for delivery of an efficient, high-quality and sustainable integrated transport network to serve the needs of local people and the business community.</p> <p>The vision of the strategy is outlined as “Our vision is for a transport network that supports and strengthens Trafford as an attractive, prosperous, vibrant and safe place where people want to live, learn, work and relax.” The strategy also identifies 15 key objectives that will allow this vision to be fulfilled.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must take into consideration the challenges faced by the strategy as well as its vision and objectives. Developments should seek opportunities to contribute towards the provision of a sustainable and integrated transport system for Trafford that serves the needs of its communities.</p>	Trafford Council
<b>Air Quality, Noise and Water Resources</b>				
Trafford Air Quality Action Plan	2007/2008	<p>This action plan provides an overview of the progress in air quality across Greater Manchester and identifies a way forward to 2010/11 and beyond.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must aim to incorporate improvements and mitigation measure that will contribute towards increasing air quality in Trafford.</p>	Trafford Council

## Appendix C Health Profile

### C.1 Physical health and lifestyle factors

The population of the Trafford Borough currently has a dependency rate of 59.24% based on age percentages. The borough population is predicted to age between 2014 and 2037, with the dependency rate predicted to increase to 69.49% by the end of this period, which is predicted to be due to an expansion of the over 64 population by a factor of one-third from 2014 levels<sup>113</sup>.

The population of the Trafford Borough has experienced an increased in at-birth life expectancy during the period 2002 – 2012, with the increase being of a similar level for both male and female residents; this is equal to the England average increase for males, but significantly higher than the England average increase for females (2.4)<sup>114</sup>.

As the average of the population of Trafford increases, greater care needs will increase, including nursing homes and the use of community services and facilities (GP surgeries, etc.). Indications are that current expectations of capacity requirements may not be sufficient in future, including a need for homes to be more adaptable to minimise the need for other forms of residency and care.

**Table C.1: Life expectancy in Trafford**

Life Expectancy Statistic (at birth)	Trafford Value (years)
Male 2002	76.4
Male 2012	79.6
Male change 2002-2012	3.2
Female 2002	80.3
Female 2012	83.7
Female change 2002-2012	3.4

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is used to indicate the general health of Trafford. Overall, the IMD assessment (2015) suggests the borough of Trafford is better than that of Greater Manchester and the North West<sup>115</sup>, though this figure is less than the English average.

Acute deprivation from poor health is still noted within the borough, and is correlated with overall affluence<sup>116</sup>. IMD 2015 data indicates that 5.8% of Trafford LSOAs are stated to be among the most deprived 10% for deprivation related to health and disability<sup>117</sup>, with considerable variation within the borough<sup>118</sup>. This shows clear north-south divide within the borough, with most acute deprivation in Old Trafford, Carrington, and Partington. Tables // to // indicate results for the Trafford Borough, according to the IMD Health Deprivation and Disability metrics.

<sup>113</sup> ONS (2014) Population Estimates for England and Wales Mid-2013. Available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/pop-estimate/population-estimates-for-uk--england-and-wales--scotland-and-northern-ireland/2013/stb---mid-2013-uk-population-estimates.html>

<sup>114</sup> ONS (2014) Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by local areas in the United Kingdom, 2006-08 to 2010-12. Available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-referencetables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-354758>

<sup>115</sup> DCLG (2015). Index of Multiple Deprivation, File 10: Local Authority District Summaries. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

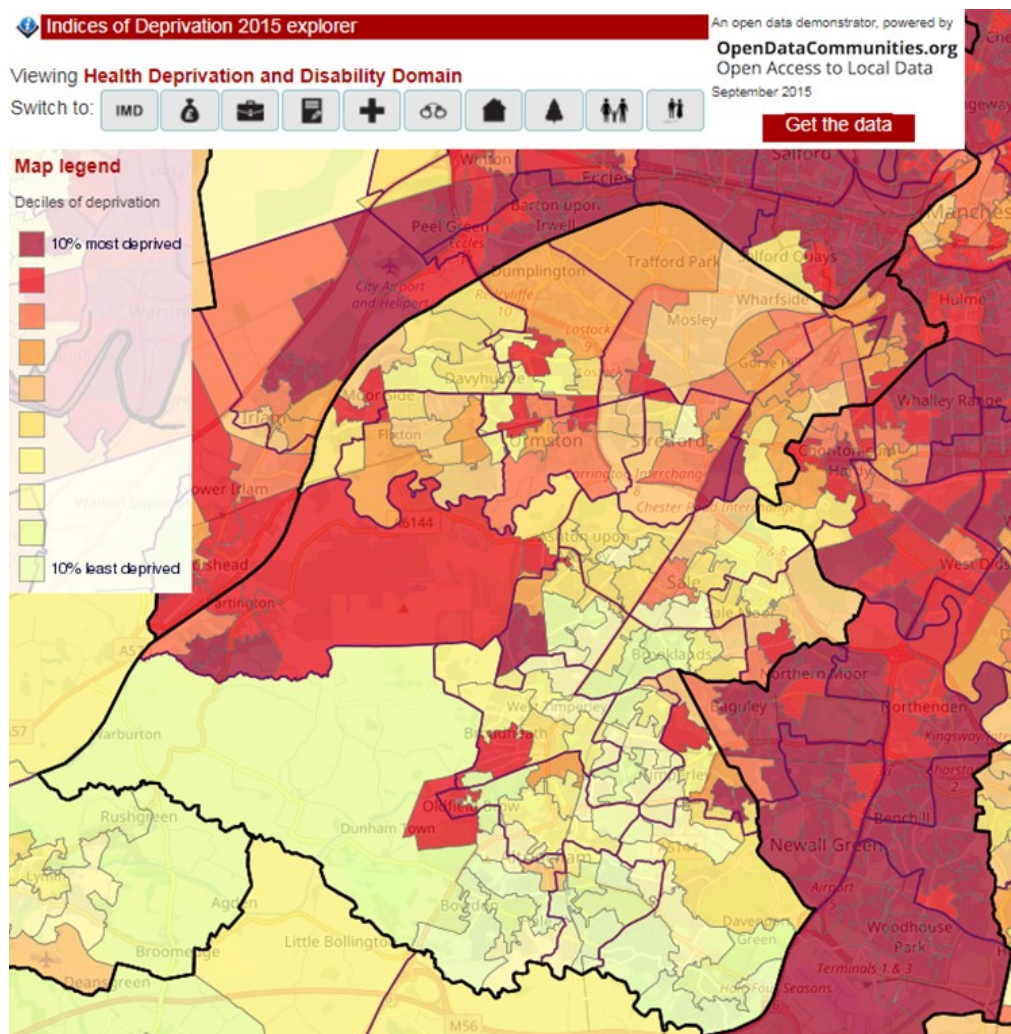
<sup>116</sup> Trafford Council (2013). Trafford Local Plan: Land Allocations Plan – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. Available at: <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/lap-sa-scoping-report-oct-2013.pdf>

<sup>117</sup> DCLG (2015). Index of Multiple Deprivation, File 10: Local Authority District Summaries. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

<sup>118</sup> DCLG (2015). Indices of Deprivation 2015 explorer. Available at: <http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>

Excluding isolated pockets of extreme deprivation on the northwest and northeast outskirts of Altrincham and southwest of Sale, the south of the borough is less deprived than the north, with the majority of LSOAs in this area exhibiting levels of deprivation well below the England average. In contrast, the median value of health and disability deprivation to the north of Trafford is closer to the England average or slightly above it, with areas of higher deprivation concentrated in Stretford and Urmston, and extreme deprivation exhibited in Carrington, Partington, and especially Old Trafford.

Table 5.17 in Chapter 5 shows IMD values for Trafford and its rank (1=least deprived) compared with all other English local authorities.



**Figure C-1: IMD Health deprivation and disability across the borough**

Table C.2 shows IMD 2015 living environmental values for Trafford and its rank (1=least deprived) compared with all other English local authorities.

IMD 2015 data indicates that 1.5% of Trafford LSOAs are among the most deprived 10% based on deprivation related to the living environment<sup>119</sup> (Table C.1), which impacts less directly on health. The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of

<sup>119</sup> DCLG (2015). Index of Multiple Deprivation, File 10: Local Authority District Summaries. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

air quality and road traffic accidents. The variation in living environment deprivation is less clear than for health and disability<sup>120</sup>; though areas of low deprivation are found to the outskirts of Altrincham and Sale, values close to the England average are present across the borough. The highest levels of relative living environment deprivation are recorded in Old Trafford, as well as the centres of Sale, Altrincham, and Urmston to lesser extents.

**Table C.2: 2015 IMD Living Environment data for Trafford**

IMD 2015 Living Environment Stat	Value for Trafford
Living Environment - Rank* of average rank	150
Living Environment – Rank* of average score	170
Living Environment - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% in England	0.0145
Living Environment - Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% in England	206

\* Rank refers to IMD rank (1=least deprived) compared with all other English local authorities, of which there are 354

Overall, average rates for hospital admissions related alcohol and alcohol abuse, lung cancer, stroke and liver disease are higher than the English national average.

However, rates of smoking (except among routine and manual workers) and hospital admissions relating to drug misuse lay below England averages. Similarly, rates of drug misuse leading to hospital visits are lower for the population, and males and females individually, than the England average<sup>121</sup>.

The proportion of residents who smoke follows the general trend of deprivation across the Trafford Borough, of generally higher rates in the north with isolated pockets of extremely high rates, in this instance in the south of Partington, Old Trafford, and to the west of Sale. However, the urban areas of Urmston, Sale, and Altrincham, and Trafford's Rural Communities, all exhibit similarly low rates of smoking among their residents<sup>122</sup>.

Excluding areas of Old Trafford close to the conurbation core, >20% of women and >30% of men exceed daily recommended limits for alcohol consumption in all LSOAs within Trafford, though the distribution pattern differs by gender. Among female residents, the proportion who report excessive alcohol consumption increases uniformly towards the south of the borough, with the highest rates observed in Trafford's Rural Communities and south of Altrincham<sup>123</sup>. In contrast, male residents reporting excessive alcohol consumption appear to cluster around the A56 corridor, with the highest proportions in the centres of Stretford, Sale, and Altrincham<sup>124</sup>.

**Table C.3: Smoking prevalence in the Trafford population**

Local Tobacco Control Statistic	Value for Trafford
Smoking prevalence in adults (2016)	12.6%
Smoking prevalence in adults in routine and	28.0%

<sup>120</sup> DCLG (2015). Indices of Deprivation 2015 explorer. Available at: <http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>

<sup>121</sup> NHS (2017). Statistics on Drugs Misuse: England, 2017. Available at: <http://digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB23442>

<sup>122</sup> Info Trafford (2017). Health Indicators: Currently Smoke. Available at: [http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016\\_Propensities\\_Health](http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016_Propensities_Health)

<sup>123</sup> Info Trafford (2017). Health Indicators: Alcohol Consumption Women > 3 Units Per Day. Available at: [http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016\\_Propensities\\_Health](http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016_Propensities_Health)

<sup>124</sup> Info Trafford (2017). Health Indicators: Alcohol Consumption Men > 4 Units Per Day. Available at: [http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016\\_Propensities\\_Health](http://www.infotrafford.org.uk/ACORN2016_Propensities_Health)

Local Tobacco Control Statistic	Value for Trafford
manual occupations (2016)	
Smoking prevalence at age 15 – regular (2016)	7%
Smoking prevalence at age 15 – occasional (2016)	8%
Smoking attributional mortality (2014-16)	258.2
Smoking attributional hospital admissions (2015/16)	1,655

Table C.4 provides statistics related to hospital admissions related directly to drug misuse for the Trafford Borough population and the average for an English local authority, in terms of total number of residents and the comparative rate.

**Table C.4: Hospital admissions related directly to drug misuse, 2014**

	Value for Trafford	England Average
Admissions – ALL	54	
Admissions – MALE	29	
Admissions – FEMALE	25	
Number of admissions per 100,000 population – ALL	23	27
Number of admissions per 100,000 population – MALE	26	30
Number of admissions per 100,000 population – FEMALE	21	25

A more urgent concern is highlighted by rates of hospital admissions related to excessive alcohol consumption or misuse (Table C.5), which are higher than the England average for the Trafford population, and males and females individually, though the difference is marginal for female residents and significant for males<sup>125</sup>.

**Table C.5: Alcohol misuse data for Trafford, 2014**

	Value for Trafford	England Average
Admissions - ALL	4,580	
Number of admissions per 100,000 population – ALL	2,020	1,890
Admissions – MALE	3,030	
Number of admissions per 100,000 population – MALE	2,740	2,480
Admissions – FEMALE	1,540	
Number of admissions per 100,000 population - FEMALE	1,330	1,310

Mortality rates for major or chronic conditions<sup>126</sup>, which may be influenced by the lifestyle factors, show further evidence of alcohol misuse among Trafford residents, as the borough performs least well relative to other local authorities for rates of liver disease, and it is the only condition for which the borough has a rate notably higher than the England average (Table C.6).

<sup>125</sup> NHS (2014). Statistics on Alcohol Misuse: England, 2014; Additional Tables. Available at: <https://www.digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB15483>

<sup>126</sup> Public Health England (2017). Mortality Rankings: Trafford. Available at: <http://healthierlives.phe.org.uk/topic/mortality/area-details#are/E08000009/par/E92000001/ati/102/pat/>

**Table C.6: Causes of premature death**

Factor	Value for Trafford (deaths / 100,000 population)	Rank*
Cancer	132	55
Lung Cancer	60	78
Breast Cancer	19	41
Colorectal Cancer	11	39
Heart Disease and Stroke	66	47
Heart Disease	35	41
Stroke	14	79**
Lung Disease	32	63
Liver Disease	20	90
Injuries	11	48

\* out of all 150 English local authorities

\*\* out of 149 English local authorities

## C.2 Mental health

According to the Mental Health Foundation<sup>127</sup>, “Mental health problems are one of the main causes of the burden of disease worldwide. In the UK, they are responsible for the largest burden of disease – 28% of the total burden, compared to 16% each for cancer and heart disease.”

As one in four people in the UK will experience a mental health problem in any given year, it is assumed that approximately 25% of the Trafford population will also experience the same.

Relative to access to treatment, the Mental Health Foundation notes that “Mental health services in the UK are overstretched, have long waiting times and in some regions lack specialist services. Despite this, public spending is focused almost entirely on coping with crisis, with only an insignificant investment in prevention.”

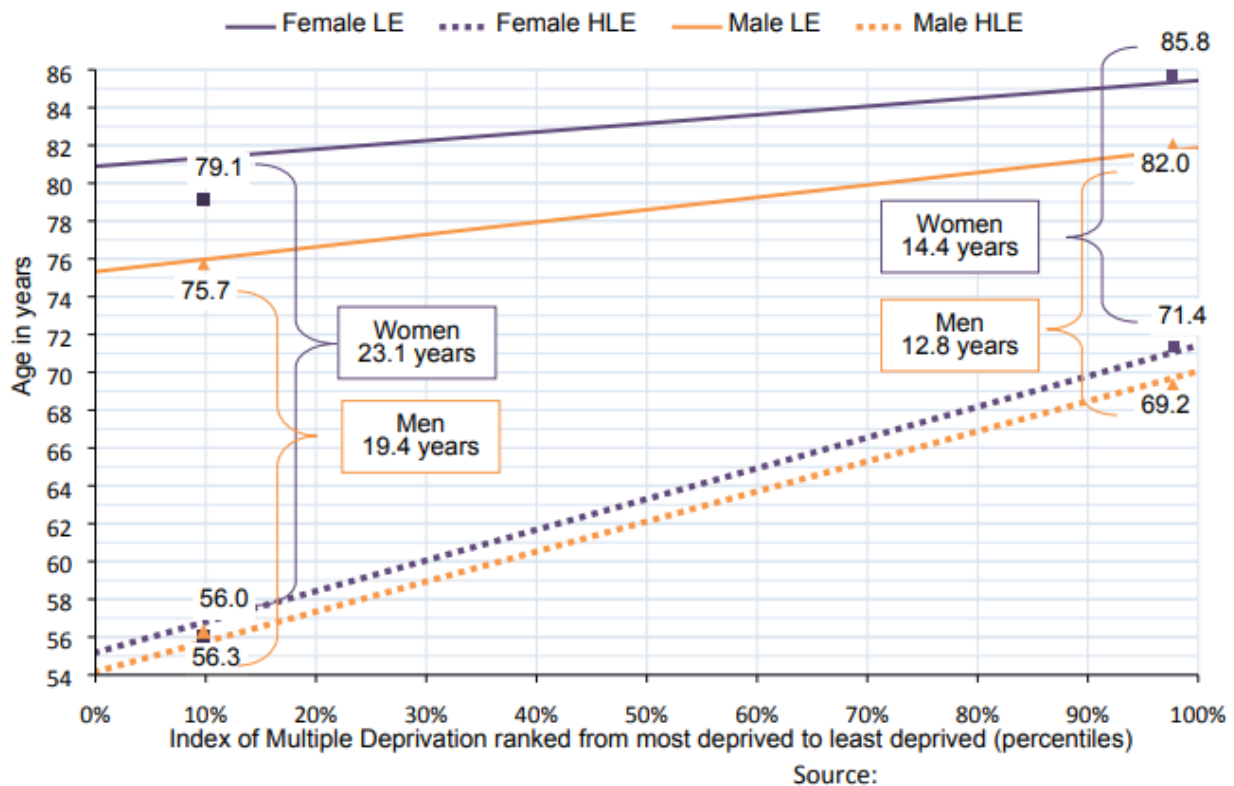
## C.3 Equalities groups and health disparities

Life expectancy is an estimate of how many years a person might be expected to live, whereas healthy life expectancy is an estimate of how many years they might live in a 'healthy' state.

Although Trafford's life expectancy for men and women is slightly higher than the England average, this masks considerable variation across the borough. In general, residents in the north of the borough have lower life expectancy than those in the south. This is also reflected in healthy life expectancy across the borough (Figure C-2), which, especially for women at age 65, is lower than would be expected from our life expectancy. The gap between Trafford's more affluent and the poorer areas are much greater for healthy life expectancy than for life expectancy. Addressing this, and getting the more deprived wards closer to the England average, would lead to significant improvements in our population's health and wellbeing,

<sup>127</sup> Mental Health Foundation (2015). *Fundamental Facts About Mental Health*.  
<https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/statistics/mental-health-statistics-children-and-young-people>

reduce the need for services, and help deliver economic prosperity and sustainable communities<sup>128</sup>.



**Figure C-2: Trends in life expectancy (LE) and healthy life expectancy (HLE) by IMD percentiles in Trafford (2009 to 2013)**

There is a higher proportion of the black and minority ethnic (BAME) population in northern urban areas of the borough, which correlates with highest levels of health and disability deprivation. As such, addressing of the same health issues which affect the north of the borough relative to disparities would reduce ethnic inequality, those issues including (for example) lower levels of access to green space and to high-quality affordable housing, plus high-quality affordable food.

Pockets of high levels of disability exist within Urmston, Stretford, Carrington, and Partington, among others, which may be reflect in part in the location of care homes.

In Trafford, there may be an association between high deprivation and low breastfeeding rates. The largest area of high deprivation as measured by the IMD stretches between Partington and western Sale, whose health centres also report the lowest breastfeeding rates. In terms of the Equalities Act, the relevant question is whether young mothers and pregnant women are receiving the same levels of information provision / education and access to facilities (e.g. healthcare, travel time to shops / services, breastfeeding facilities at shops, etc.).

Obesity and smoking during pregnancy are also issues requiring attention. Trafford-wide, smoking rates at delivery are reported as being below England average and having a declining trend. Again, in terms of the Equalities Act, the relevant question is whether pregnant women

<sup>128</sup> Trafford Council (2016). *Report to Health and Wellbeing Board*. <https://democratic.trafford.gov.uk/documents/s12041/Increasing%20Healthy%20Life%20Expectancy%20in%20Trafford.pdf>



everywhere receives equitable access to support needed to stop smoking, as well as public open space / greenspace and other relevant opportunities to keep active.

## C.4 Environmental Factors

### Air Quality

Section 5.7 outlines the baseline for air quality of the borough. Air quality, particularly relating to particulate matter levels, is known to be of key importance to health. The location of the AQMA would indicate areas of potentially greater risk of significant effects of any increased emissions within the borough, though the data indicates that the thresholds for both long-term and peak emissions are within safe limits. However, health can be affected by increased emissions in other locations, and must be considered on the basis of individual proposals.

### Contaminated Land

Section 5.10 indicates the presence of extensive historic landfill in the borough. Contaminated land may generate health deprivation by releasing noxious substances, such as through leachate or through disturbance of material in other construction, which may enter human receptors such as drinking water or may become airborne. The presence of historic landfill within the borough correlates with the areas of highest deprivation with the areas of highest deprivation.

## C.5 Access to Active Lifestyle Opportunities and Active Travel

Lack of physical activity is one of the leading causes of preventable death worldwide<sup>129</sup>. Providing new and existing residents with the opportunity to lead active lifestyles have increasingly become an integral consideration of the planning system.

Section 5.4 discusses Trafford's distribution of walking and cycling routes, public open spaces and recreational facilities. There are some disparities throughout the borough, as discussed in those sections. Section 5.5.2 discusses levels of public transport use and cycling, which are important forms of active travel. The data shows a general trend of increasing uptake of active travel opportunities.

Data for Trafford on levels of physical activity (Table C.7) show that it generally performs well compared to other local authorities in Greater Manchester, and also nationally. It has a greater proportion of physically active people in the population, and a lower proportion inactive, while insufficiently active is lower than Greater Manchester but equal to the England average.

**Table C.7: Levels of physical activity<sup>130</sup> in Trafford**

	Trafford 2013 (%)	Trafford 2014 (%)	Greater Manchester 2014 (%)	England 2014 (%)
Inactive <sup>131</sup>	28.2	22.3	30.5	27.7
Insufficiently Active <sup>132</sup>	15.9	15.2	16.2	15.2
Active <sup>133</sup>	55.9	62.5	53.3	57.0

<sup>129</sup> Lopez AD, Mathers CD, Ezzati M, Jamison DT, Murray CJ (May 2006). "Global and regional burden of disease and risk factors, 2001: systematic analysis of population health data". *Lancet*. 367 (9524): 1747–57. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(06)68770-9. PMID 16731270.

<sup>130</sup> Moderate to vigorous physical activity (MVPA)

<sup>131</sup> Takes part in MVPA less than 30 times per 28-day period

<sup>132</sup> Takes part in MVPA 30 – 149 times per 28-day period

<sup>133</sup> Takes part in MVPA 150+ times per 28-day period

Source: Sport England, <http://activepeople.sportengland.org/>

Key health repercussions of an inactive lifestyle are:

- obesity (where not caused solely by genetic factors) and knock-on effects (see items below)
- mental health issues, such as anxiety or heightened / more persistent stress levels, and depression
- cardiovascular disease and/or high blood pressure
- respiratory illness / worsening of pre-existing respiratory conditions
- migraines
- cancers
- gout
- skin problems and lipid disorders
- bone conditions such as osteoporosis and scoliosis

It will be important that any new development is planned in such a way that it provides in an effective way the social and transport infrastructure required to make active lifestyles attractive to new residents and other site users. In addition, new development should be planned while accounting for the interrelationships with the wider community, including where there are existing issues with lack of certain key facilities or types of facility, e.g. cycle routes, rights of way or greenspace.

## Appendix D Equalities Profile

### D.1 Age

The age profile of the population of Trafford is provided in Table D.1 below. It illustrates that the population of Trafford is aging. Trafford experienced population growth in the period 2003 – 2013 which is above both the regional (4.3%) and England (7.4%) averages, and was the borough of Greater Manchester with the third-highest rate of population growth behind Manchester and Salford. The forecasted population growth for 2013 – 2037 will continue to be in excess of the forecasted regional average (7.1%), though will be similar to the forecasted England average (13.4%). Trafford is forecasted to remain as the borough of Greater Manchester with the third-highest rate of population growth 2013 – 2037, behind Salford and Manchester.

**Table D.1: Age profile of Trafford**

Demographic	Current Trafford % (2014)	Forecast Trafford % (2037)
Aged 0-15	20.5	18.10
Aged 16-64	62.8	59.00
Aged >65	16.7	22.90

### D.2 Disability

Refer to Section B.1 within the Health Profile, which discusses life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and IMD Health Deprivation and Disability data.

### D.3 Gender, gender reassignment and sexual orientation

There is a thriving LGBT scene in Greater Manchester. Estimates of the LGBT population in Trafford indicate that it comprises 2.8% of the total population<sup>134</sup>.

### D.4 Maternity and pregnancy

In Trafford, there may be an association between high deprivation and low breastfeeding rates. The largest area of high deprivation as measured by the IMD stretches between Partington and western Sale, whose health centres also report the lowest breastfeeding rates. Obesity and smoking during pregnancy are also issues requiring attention.

### D.5 Marriage and civil partnership

As there are no particular planning-related issues identified, this equalities area is scoped out of the EqIA.

### D.6 Race, ethnic or national origin, colour or nationality

Table 5.5 provides the ethnic distribution for the borough. There is great variation in proportion of the community that is BAME across the borough, with 23% BAME in the north of the borough in 2001 (54% as the highest for a single ward).

<sup>134</sup> Public Health England. *Producing modelled estimates of the size of the lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) population of England.*  
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/585349/PHE\\_Final\\_report\\_FINAL\\_DRAFT\\_14.12.2016NB230117v2.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/585349/PHE_Final_report_FINAL_DRAFT_14.12.2016NB230117v2.pdf)

Nationally, people from black, mixed or other backgrounds are twice as likely to lack access to a car than people from white or Asian backgrounds. As such, these communities may be more susceptible to impacts on public transport or the promotion of car-friendly development / neighbourhoods.

There is a correlation between higher % BAME population and greater deprivation in the borough, particularly as relates to economic indicators (income, employment and education), but also living environment. As such, any impacts which could worsen disparity or reduce equitable access to facilities and services between the north of the borough and other parts would be more keenly felt by BAME communities. Given data on youth offences, this could be particularly important for young BAME people.

**D.7 Religious or other philosophical beliefs (and people without such beliefs)**

At present, there are no known significant planning-related issues affecting different religious groups, e.g. access to places of worship, access for religious customs / events, sense of safety, etc. However, this group will remain scoped into the EqIA given the potential for land use-related impacts, as the Local Plan options and proposals are still under development. This would be informed by future consultation with the community.

**Table D.2: Profile of religion and belief in Trafford**

Religious affiliation	Percentage for Trafford
Christian	63.4
Buddhist	0.3
Hindu	1.0
Jewish	1.1
Muslim	5.7
Sikh	0.7
Other religion	0.2
No religion	21.2
Not stated	6.3