

Integrated Assessment of the Civic Quarter Area Action Plan

Draft Scoping Report

January 2020

Quality Management

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1. Introduction

1.1 Integrated Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

The Council is preparing a Civic Quarter Masterplan document as an Area Action Plan (the AAP) to guide development and positive change in the key growth area. The AAP area comprises approximately 55 hectares at the heart of Trafford including the Trafford Town Hall, the international sporting venue Lancashire Cricket Club and the old B&Q site. The Council has identified the Civic Quarter as pivotal in the regeneration of the surrounding area, in particular the regeneration of Stretford and Old Trafford.

The proposed policies, designations and sites of the AAP, and their alternatives, will require assessment for potential social, economic and environmental effects. This document proposes a scope for future assessment stages of an Integrated Assessment (IA) of the AAP. Assessment will take place at every new stage of the AAP's preparation up to its adoption. The IA will include three separate but complementary assessments in order to inform the development of the AAP. These are:

- Sustainability Appraisal (SA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – assesses effects of the AAP across a range of environmental, social and economic issues.
- Health Impact Assessment (HIA) – assesses effects of the AAP 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 AAP 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.

The IA will aid in development of the AAP by:

- Supporting plan preparation by challenging and testing iterations of the AAP, so that a more robust final document is produced.

- Identifying the potentially negative and positive effects of the AAP 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 proposals 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 AAP 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 AAP more transparent. It also allows stakeholders to give more informed input into the AAP's preparation, because the IA gives a full picture of the likely significant effects.

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

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 that need to be considered and to 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 that relating to

assessments such as IA. IA's main sub-component is SA/SEA, and the SA Guidance¹ identifies five key stages in undertaking SA:

- Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
- Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects
- Stage C: Prepare the SA Report
- Stage D: Seek representations on the SA Report from consultation bodies and the public
- Stage E: Post adoption reporting and monitoring

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 for at least five weeks² in order to agree the proposed scope of the IA. This Scoping Report is structured as follows:

- Section 2 describes the AAP, providing information and context for the IA;
- Section 3 describes the methodology used for this Scoping Report, and that will be used to undertake the IA;
- Section 4 identifies plans, programmes and strategies relevant to the AAP and IA;

¹ Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal, National Planning Practice Guidance, MHCLG, 2019 <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal>

² As required of regulations 12(5) and 12(6) of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

- Section 5 describes the baseline situation in Trafford and the Civic Quarter area;
- Section 6 identifies key issues for the AAP 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.

1.3 What is Covered in the IA

As stated in the previous section, the IA includes SA/SEA, HIA and EqIA. SA is required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The aim of SA is to ensure that plans support the delivery of social, economic and environmental objectives. SA must also meet the requirements of the SEA Regulations³.

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

³ Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (statutory instrument 2004 No. 1633). <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2004/1633/contents/made>

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 potential 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 clean 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”⁴, and people’s access to and place within community networks.
- Local Economy – including wealth creation and the markets that 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 affect our lives.

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:

⁴ Social Capital Research & Training (accessed 2018). Definitions of Social Capital. <https://www.socialcapitalresearch.com/literature/definition/>

- Race
- Sex
- 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 considered and managed, 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 policy⁵ states that development 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 defined as development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs⁶.

It is therefore very important that the AAP contributes to a sustainable future for the borough. To support this objective, the Council is required to carry out SA of the AAP⁷.

⁵ See paragraphs 7 to 11 of the National Planning Policy Framework, MHCLG, 2019 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf

⁶ *Our Common Future* [Brundtland Report], 1987, UN

⁷ The requirement for SA of development plans is set out under section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/section/19>

SA is a means of ensuring that the likely social, economic and environmental effects of the AAP are identified, described and appraised, and also incorporates SEA in accordance with the UK SEA Regulations and the related European Directive⁸ (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.

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 Area Action Plan Preparation

IA is an iterative process and will be conducted at relevant points throughout AAP's preparation. Figure 1-1 provides the stages of Plan preparation and corresponding IA stages⁹, these stages are also applicable to other development plan documents such as the AAP.

⁸ Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

⁹ Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal, National Planning Practice Guidance, MHCLG, 2019 <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal>

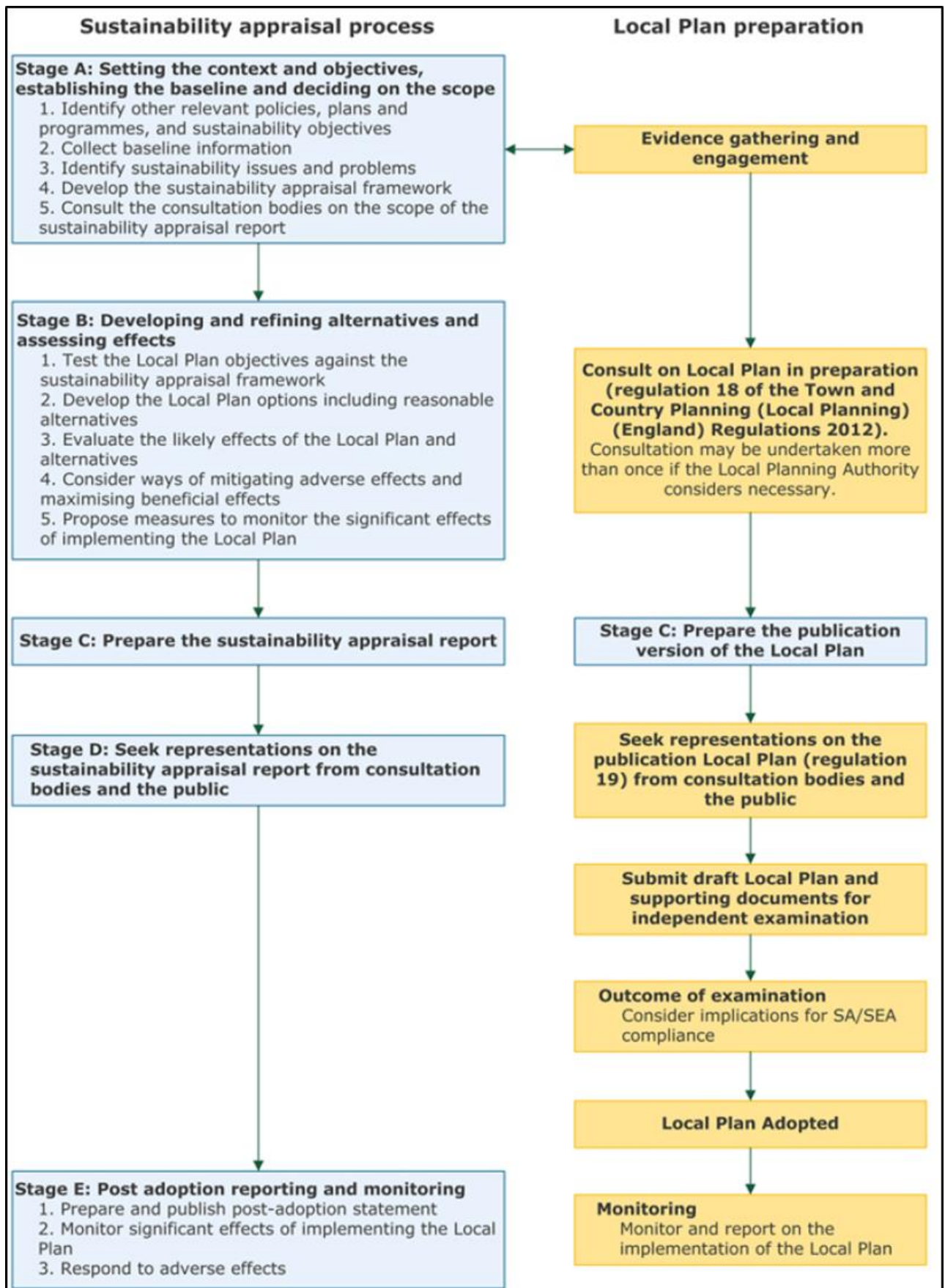


Figure 1-1: Stages of IA and Local Plan preparation

2. About the Area Action 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. Its 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 Greater Manchester councils that 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). The Borough has a diverse mix of communities, important centres for industry and business, a high-quality natural environment including leafy suburbs and large areas of countryside, and some disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

- The Civic Quarter area extends to around 55 hectares located in the north-east of the Borough area, close to the Regional Centre. The AAP area is predominantly occupied by civic, commercial and sporting uses with a small and increasing residential presence. The AAP will link the current assets including Trafford Town Hall, Old Trafford, Lancashire County Cricket Ground, Trafford College, White City Retail Park, and Stretford Sports Village.

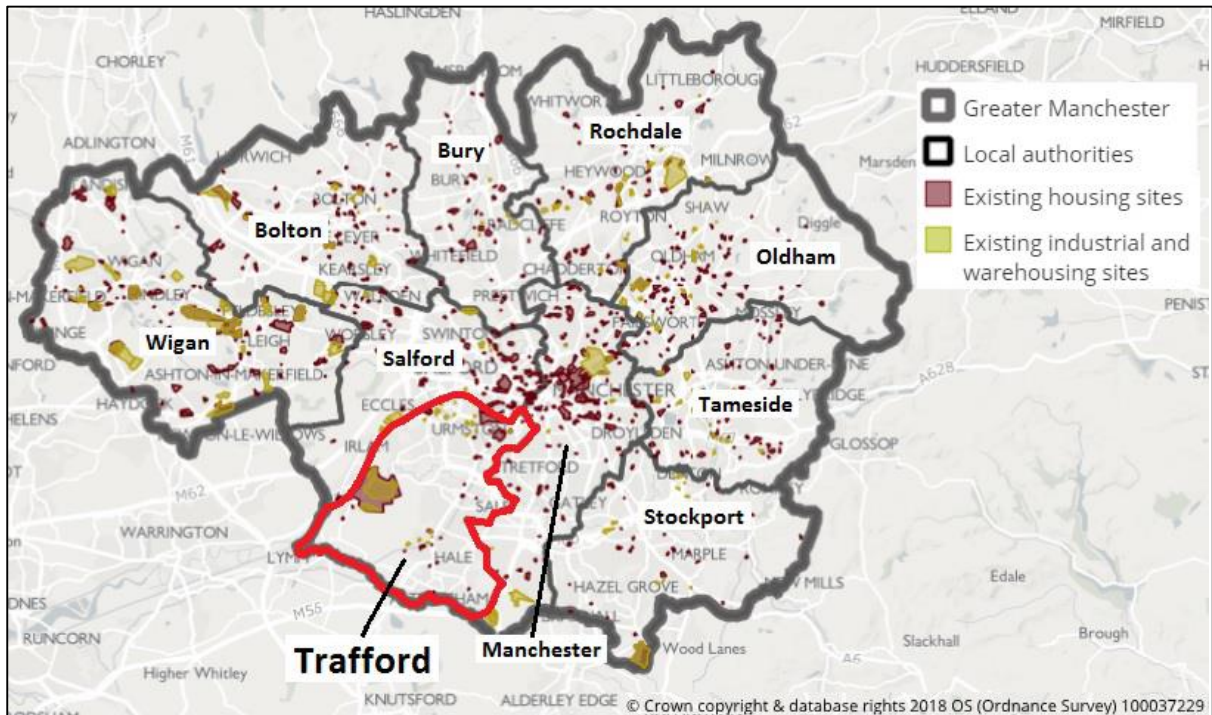


Figure 2-1: Location of Trafford within Greater Manchester, showing existing housing and employment sites

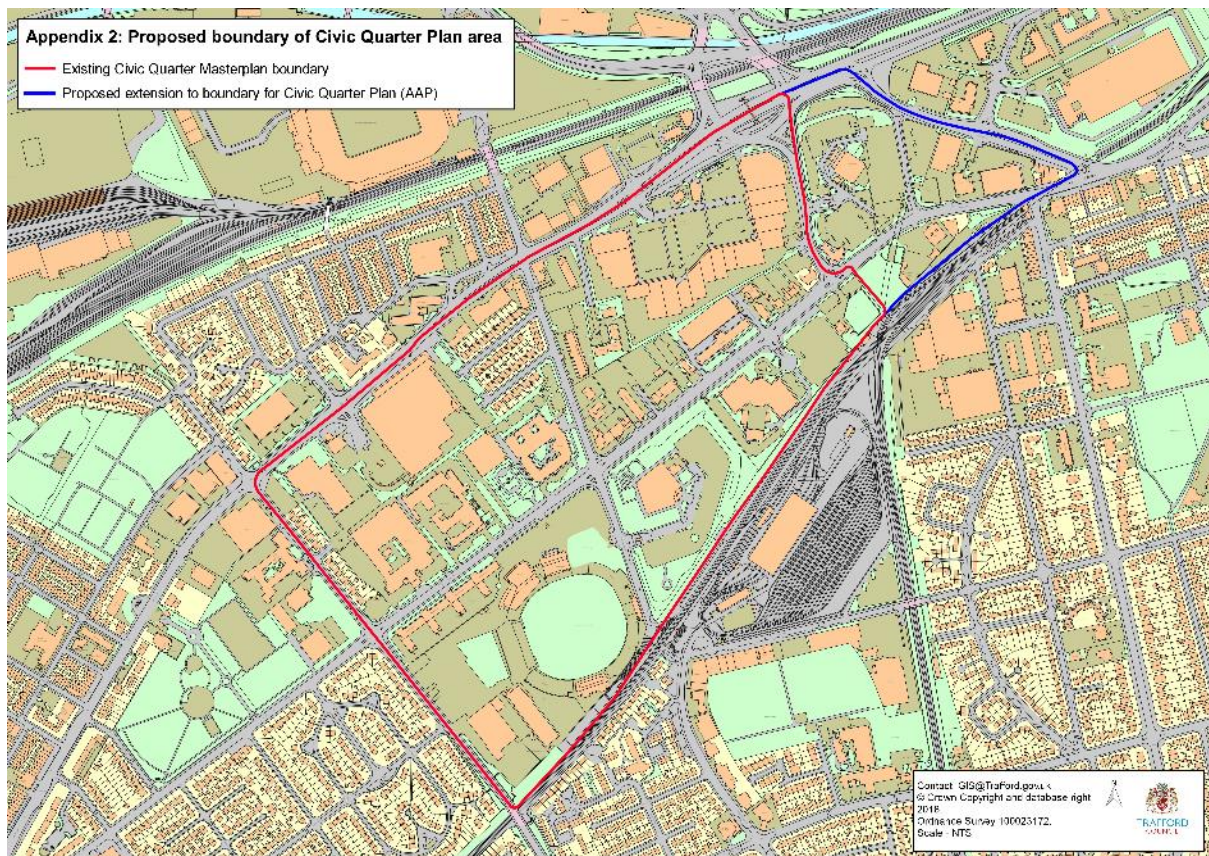


Figure 2-2: Proposed boundary of Civic Quarter Area Action Plan.

2.2 Purpose of the Area Action Plan

National planning policy places Development Plans at the heart of the planning system. They set out a positive vision for the future of areas and a framework for addressing housing needs and other economic, social and environmental priorities¹⁰.

The AAP will set out the strategic and regenerative context, explain the issues and opportunities in the Civic Quarter, provide the development framework with design principles and guidance.

Once finalised, the AAP will form part of a set of documents that together will form the overall development plan for the Borough:

- The emerging Trafford Local Plan
- GMSF

¹⁰ The role of plans, National Planning Practice Guidance, MHCLG, 2019

- Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan (adopted April 2012)
- Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan (adopted April 2013)
- Any adopted Neighbourhood Plans

2.2.1 Greater Manchester Spatial Framework

The GMSF is being jointly prepared 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 2037.

2.2.2 The Trafford Local Plan

Trafford Council are currently working on a new Local Plan for Trafford, which will replace the current Trafford Local Plan: Core Strategy, adopted in January 2012, which sets out the Council's spatial policy framework for delivering 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.

In line with the emerging GMSF, the Local Plan will establish the planning policy framework for the Borough for the period up to 2037 and include policies to help 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 and flood risk management;
- The provision of minerals and energy (including heat);
- The provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities; and
- Climate change mitigation and adaption; and,
- The 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 proposed location of new 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 AAP and the IA.

Documents were identified via previous IA and SA work, including the emerging Local Plan 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 AAP 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 relevant to the AAP and/or the IA. 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 AAP) situation for Trafford and the Civic Quarter area, where available. Sources are given throughout. In HIA and EqIA, the baseline is referred to as the 'community profile'.

This task was completed by defining topics using the existing key issues and IA/SA objectives and criteria previously identified, as well as ensuring the SEA statutory

topics were clearly addressed. For each topic, the baseline situation was set out using the substantial background information already available via the GMSF IA and the previous SA work for Trafford. 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, economy and society across the Civic Quarter area and Trafford, and then to identify and describe the differences within and across the Borough.

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 AAP and IA. They identify relevant challenges or opportunities for the AAP 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 significant effects of the AAP options and proposals, in terms of receptors that could be affected both within and beyond the Borough.

Given that the Area Action Plan will sit alongside, and will in part implement the Local Plan, the IA Framework for the Local Plan was used as a starting point. However, care has been taken to review the specific issues to the Civic Quarter so the eventual appraisal may not be identical.

Consistent with the approach being taken with the development of the GMSF and the emerging Local Plan, the Council has determined to undertake an IA of the AAP

that is to include SA, EqIA and HIA. The IA Framework includes criteria that 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 draft 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 AAP could potentially extend and that need to be considered during future stages of assessment.
- temporal scope – the timeframe over which significant effects of the AAP are possible and that 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 AAP.

The final stage of the scoping process is statutory consultation on the draft Report. for a period of 5 weeks. As a result, all comments received will inform the final draft of the Scoping Report. Following consultation, the IA process will run in tandem with the preparation of the AAP, 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) guidance¹¹ 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 are, set out in Figure 3-1 below, to help guide the framework for assessing how the AAP may affect health. This is reflected in the

¹¹ Department of Health (2010). Health Impact Assessment of Government Policy.

previous tasks of IA described (A1 to A5) and has informed the IA Framework outlined in Chapter 7.

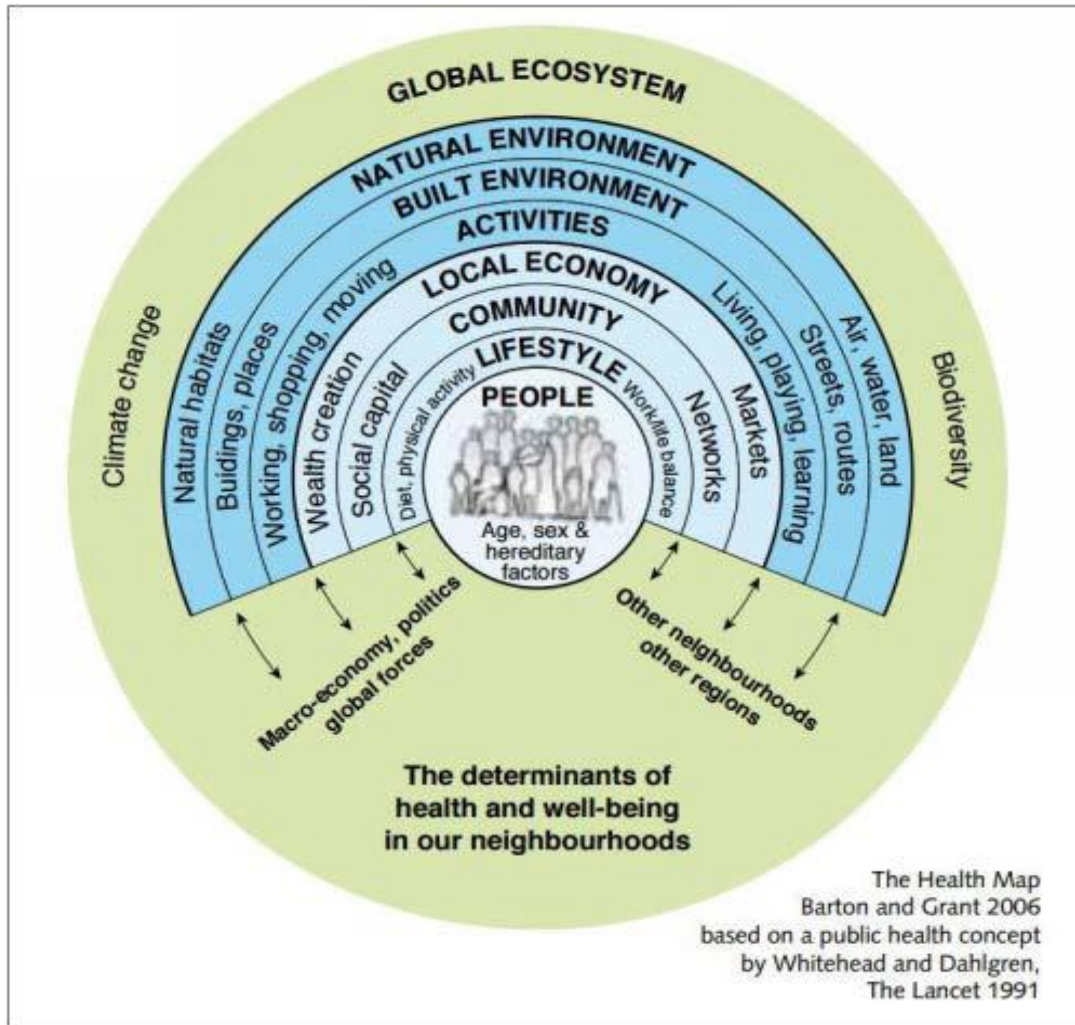


Figure 3-1: Determinants of Health and Well-being in our Neighbourhoods

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, economic, social 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)

EqlA 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 that is consultative and initiated early.

One difference by which EqlA 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 AAP to equalities issues cannot yet be determined, and some theoretical links have been drawn up for consideration. This is typically done via EqlA '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 EqlA 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 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 that can influence the production of a 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 preparation¹².

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

- ensure that the AAP and IA are in line with the requirements of legislation and national policy;
- maximise consistency and relevance between the AAP, 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; and
- provide baseline data.

4.2 Summary of the Review

A range of key international, national, regional and local documents was reviewed.

The full list and the review can be found in Appendix B.

¹² Paras 1 and 5, Schedule 2 of Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (statutory instrument 2004 No. 1633) <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2004/1633/contents/made>

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
- 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 AAP 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 the Civic Quarter, Trafford and in Greater Manchester
- the need to increase the participation and access to sport, leisure and physical activity to the communities in the Civic Quarter and Trafford and thereby contribute towards the health and wellbeing of residents
- an opportunity to integrate with the Trafford Community Strategy Trafford 2031, Trafford Corporate Plan 2018 to 2022 and the Trafford Local Plan aiming to 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 – 2018¹³ of 10.9% (Table 5.1), which is above the regional (10.79%) but marginally below the England (12.12%) average and of all the Greater Manchester Borough's was the third-highest rate of population growth behind Manchester and Salford. The forecasted population growth for 2018 – 2041 of 11.4% will be in excess of the forecasted regional average (8.8%), and marginally higher than the forecasted England average (10.6%). Trafford is forecasted to remain as the Borough of Greater Manchester with the third-highest rate of population growth 2018 – 2041, behind Salford and Manchester¹⁴.

Population Statistic	Value for Trafford (persons to the nearest hundred, unless indicated)
Total 2003	213,031
Total 2018 (mid year estimate)	236,400
Total change 2003-2018	23,400
Percentage growth 2003-2018	11%
Forecast Total 2041 (ONS 2016 projection)	264,200
Forecast Total 2018-2041	27,800
Forecast Percentage growth 2018-2041	11.8%

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

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 Altrincham¹⁵.

The Civic Quarter AAP area is partly within the Gorse Hill Ward and partly within the Longford Ward. Gorse Hill (12,467) and Longford (12,390) rank third and fourth respectively in terms of total population within the Trafford Borough area. Longford

¹³ ONS 2018 Mid-Year Estimates drawn from NOMIS data (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)

¹⁴ ONS Population Projections (2016) (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>)

¹⁵ Trafford Data Lab - <https://www.trafforddatalab.io/index.html>

experienced a 10.8% growth in population between 2007 and 2017, with the population of Gorse Hill growing by 15.8% over the same period of time¹⁶.

For reference, Table 5.2 shows household numbers for Trafford. The Borough experienced an 8.28% increase in the number of households in the period 2002 – 2014, which is below the England (9.2%) and Greater Manchester (9.4%) averages¹⁷. The MHCLG estimates that between 2014 – 2039 Trafford will undergo an increase in the number of households of around 20.26%. This is slightly below the forecasted growth for England (23.1%), but above the Greater Manchester forecasted growth (16.4%). As with population, Trafford is predicted to experience the third-highest increase in the number of households 2014 – 2039 behind Salford and Manchester. To ensure consistency with other areas of Planning Policy (in particular the Housing Delivery Test and Standard Method) the 2014-based household projections have been used here.

Population Statistic	Value for Trafford
Total 2002	89,728
Total 2014	97,497
Total growth 2002-2014	7,769
Percentage growth 2002-2014	8.28%
Forecast Total 2039	122,276
Forecast Total Growth 2014-2039	24,779
Forecast Percentage Growth 2014-2039	20.26%

Table 5.2: Past and Projected Household Statistics – 2014-based

Source: ONS

5.1.2 Equality

The population of Trafford currently has a dependency rate of 37.2% based on age percentages (Table 5.3). The Borough population is predicted to age between 2018 and 2041, with the dependency rate predicted to increase to 40.6% by the end of this

¹⁶ Trafford Data Lab - https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/

¹⁷ MHCLG (2016). Live tables on household projections 2014-based. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/2014-based-household-projections-in-england-2014-to-2039>

period, which is predicted to be due to an expansion of the population aged 65 and above¹⁸.

However, the numbers of people aged 65 and above within Gorse Hill and Longford are amongst the lowest in the borough. The percentage of people within the resident population of Gorse Hill that belong to that age group is 10.7%; in Longford it is 13.8%. Conversely, the percentage of people aged between 0-15 years is comparatively much higher within these two Wards. Within Longford, 21.5% of the resident population belong to that age group, whilst at 23.4% Gorse Hill has the fourth highest percentage of people aged between 0-15 within Trafford¹⁹.

	Demographic		
	Aged 0-15	Aged 16-64	Aged >65
Current Trafford Percentage (2018)	20.5	62.8	16.7
Forecast Trafford Percentage (2041)	18	59.4	22.6
Current Gorse Hill Percentage (2017)	23.4	65.8	10.7
Current Longford Percentage (2017)	21.5	64.7	13.8

Table 5.3: Current and future age distribution, Trafford

Source: Office for National Statistics & <https://www.trafforddatalab.io>

The population of Trafford has experienced an increase 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)²⁰. Historic data is not available at ward level, however the current data shows that the life expectancy for males is lower than the Trafford average for both wards and for females lower in Gorse Hill whereas Longford has a higher female life expectancy.

¹⁸ ONS (2018). Population Estimates for England and Wales Mid-2018. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalescotlandandnorthernireland>

¹⁹ Trafford Data Lab - https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/

²⁰ ONS (2015). Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by Local Areas in the United Kingdom, 2006-08 to 2012-14. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/lifeexpectancies/bulletins/lifeexpectancyatbirthandage65bylocalareasinenglandandwales/2015-11-04>

Life Expectancy Statistic (at birth)	Trafford (years)	Gorse Hill	Longford
Male 2002	76.4	-	-
Male 2012	79.6	76.3	78.9
Male change 2002-2012	3.2	-	-
Female 2002	80.3	-	-
Female 2012	83.7	81.8	84.3
Female change 2002-2012	3.4	-	-

Table 5.4: Past and current life expectancy statistics for Trafford

Source: Office for National Statistics & Trafford Data Lab.

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 origin²¹. The majority of the Trafford population is White, though minorities of Asian (predominantly Pakistani and Indian) and Black origin are significant. However, the ethnic mix within Gorse Hill and Longford is significantly different to the overall picture. Some 41% of residents in Longford are from a non-white ethnic group with 23.1% non-white in Gorse Hill.

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

²¹ ONS (2011). Census data by local authority: ethnic groups UK. Available at: <http://infuse2011.mimas.ac.uk/>

Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	2.9	3.3
Other Ethnic Group	1.0	1.0

Table 5.5: Ethnicity in Trafford and England and Wales

Source: 2011 UK Census

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 South East of Altrincham. Black and Mixed residents are more concentrated within Old Trafford and Stretford, though the Urmston area as a whole has relatively few Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) residents²².

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 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 general²³.

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

²² Infuse 2011 Population Statistics. Ethnicity by Geographic Area. Available at: <http://infusecp.mimas.ac.uk/infusewizgeo.aspx>

²³ ONS (2011). Census data by local authority: religion or belief. Available at: <http://infuse2011.mimas.ac.uk/>

No religion	21.2	25.1
Not stated	6.3	7.2

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

Source: 2011 UK Census

Within the Civic Quarter area, the proportion of residents identifying as non-religious is relatively low in the Longford Ward at 17.6% but more in line with the Borough average in Gorse Hill at 23.1%²⁴.

5.1.3 Housing

It should be noted that the majority of the Civic Quarter AAP area is currently in either Retail, Office, Leisure or Community use. That said, there are pockets of the AAP area that are currently in residential use on Hornby Road and Barlow Road.

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 area²⁵. 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%).

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

Table 5.7: Housing tenure or ownership in Trafford

Source: ONS Census 2011

²⁴ Trafford Data Lab - https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/

²⁵ ONS (2011) Property by Type. Available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Property+by+Tenure+Type#tab-data-tables>

The percentage of owner-occupiers is generally high across Trafford²⁶, with no obvious or overriding directional trend.

However, rates of owner-occupiers are relatively low in Gorse Hill (58.7%) and Longford Wards (61.5%). These areas also show some of the highest rates of social renting within the borough, at 24.2% and 21.9% respectively. They also demonstrate relatively high levels of private rented housing in the Borough with 15% of the households within Longford living in accommodation which is rented from a private landlord, and 15.5% of the population doing the same in Gorse Hill²⁷.

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.

Accommodation Type	Quantity	Percentage
Number of occupied households	97,300	100
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	14,622	15.02
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	42,812	43.99
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end-terrace)	20,948	21.52
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	15,922	16.36
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	2,129	2.19
Flat, maisonette or apartment: In a commercial building	68	0.89
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	29	0.03

Table 5.8: Dwelling types in Trafford

Source: ONS Census 2011

²⁶ Trafford Council Housing Strategy 2018-2023 - <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/about-your-council/strategies-plans-and-policies/housing-strategy/docs/Trafford-Housing-Strategy.pdf>

²⁷ Trafford Data Lab - https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler

The majority of housing in Longford is semi-detached (56.1%), with 24.6% of the households living in a flat, 14.6% living in terraced housing and 4.7% living in detached properties. The breakdown of dwelling type differs slightly in Gorse Hill with 44% of households living in semi-detached properties, 33.3% in terraced housing, 20.8% in flats, and only 1.9% of the households living in detached accommodation²⁸.

House prices in Trafford have experienced significant, if inconsistent, growth during the period 1995 – 2019 (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. However, since 2014, there has been a significant increase in the average house price within the borough. This upwards trend is somewhat mirrored by the number of houses sold within Trafford in the same period; both metrics have only begun to increase since 2013²⁹.

Year	Average House Price (£) for Trafford	Number of transactions (new build) in Trafford	Number of transactions (existing) in Trafford
1995-1999	61,993	1,038	17,700
2000-2004	116,841	2,468	21,264
2005-2009	184,898	1,578	17,060
2010-2014	185,957	816	14,813
2015-2019	253,491	1,191	15,905

Table 5.9: Average house prices and number of annual house sales (all property types) within Trafford

Source: Land Registry House Price Index October 2019

Longford and Gorse Hill have two of the three lowest median property prices in Trafford at £177,750 and £185,500 respectively³⁰.

²⁸ Trafford Data Lab - https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler

²⁹ Land Registry House Price Index October 2019 - <http://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/ukhpi/>

³⁰ Trafford Data Lab - https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler

5.1.4 Affordable Homes

Affordable housing³¹ is a major concern in Trafford. The median annual income in the Borough is the highest in the Greater Manchester authority at £33,648³², with the average house price in May 2019 being £285,017³³.

House prices for residential property in Trafford are almost eight times the average salary with ONS data showing that Trafford has a Housing Affordability Ratio of 9.43 in April 2018³⁴. According to the Trafford Council Housing Market Bulletin Q1 2019/2020, a household would require an annual income of at least £64,000 per annum to purchase property in Trafford; the highest rates in the Greater Manchester authority area³⁵.

Housebuilding in the Borough fell to 256 per year in 2012; this was 19% down from 2011 figures and continued a downward trend from 2004 when figures were 774 per year. However, this trend has reversed in recent years with: 468 new build residential units were delivered in 2017/18, growing to 1,125 units during the 2018/19 period³⁶.

In 2016/17, 57 new affordable units began construction with a further 95 completed, either for rent or purchase. In 2017/18 this increased to 72 starts with 165 completions³⁷. The total number of affordable housing units in Trafford owned by

³¹ '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>)

³² NOMIS, 2019. Annual survey of hours and earnings – resident analysis. <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/asv2htm.aspx>

³³ Trafford Housing Market Bulletin Q1 2019/20 – https://mailchi.mp/0699102de756/trafford-housing-bulletin-q1-2019_20-393115

³⁴ ONS (2019) House Price to Workplace-based earnings Ratio - <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoworkplacebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian>

³⁵ Trafford Housing Market Bulletin Q1 2019/20 – https://mailchi.mp/0699102de756/trafford-housing-bulletin-q1-2019_20-393115

³⁶ Trafford Council Housing Strategy 2018-2023 Annual Statement (August 2019) - <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/about-your-council/strategies-plans-and-policies/housing-strategy/docs/Trafford-Council-Housing-Strategy-2018-2023-Annual-Statement-August-2019.pdf>

³⁷ Gov.uk (2019). Live tables on affordable housing supply - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-affordable-housing-supply>

Registered Providers as at 1st April 2018 was 15,580³⁸. Table 7.13 of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority Strategic Housing Market Assessment calculates an annual requirement for net additional affordable homes in Trafford at 447 per year³⁹.

Table 5.10 below presents the number and percentage of empty homes in Trafford in 2018⁴⁰. Trafford Council uses its powers and actively supports early intervention to bring empty housing back into use.

Empty Home Statistic	Value for Trafford (2018)
Total Residential Dwellings	99,120 ⁴¹
Total Empty Dwellings	1,903
Percentage Empty Dwellings	1.9%
Long-Term Empty Dwellings	1,150

Table 5.10: Empty homes in Trafford.

Trafford has an overall rate of empty or unoccupied homes of 1.9%, which drops to 1.16% for those classed as long-term unoccupied.

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 the Borough. Trafford has the highest productivity (GVA per head) in Greater Manchester and a substantially higher proportion of degree educated residents than the North West average.

³⁸ Gov.uk (2019). Live tables on dwelling stock (including vacants).

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>

³⁹ GMCA SHMA, January 2019, <https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/media/1733/gm-shma-jan-19.pdf>

⁴⁰ Trafford Council Housing Market Bulletin Q1 2019/20 - https://mailchi.mp/0699102de756/trafford-housing-bulletin-q1-2019_20-393115

⁴¹ ONS (2019) – Live tables on dwelling stock (including vacants) -

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>

The Civic Quarter area plays a significant role in the commercial, civic and academic life of Trafford providing the location for Trafford Town Hall, Lancashire County Cricket Club’s Old Trafford ground, Trafford College and University Academy 92 delivering Lancaster University degrees. The area also hosts a range of commercial office buildings, and large format retail units whilst Manchester United’s Old Trafford football ground is located just to the north of the Civic Quarter’s boundary.

Trafford Park and Salford Quays are located a short distance to the north and west of the Civic Quarter whilst Manchester city centre is located just over two miles to the east, placing the Civic Quarter firmly within the conurbation core. The area’s location, existing characteristics and capacity for redevelopment, investment and growth mean it is well-placed to benefit from increased growth in the conurbation core, and can play a crucial role in the continued economic growth of Trafford as the Borough seeks to offer a desirable and attractive environment to attract and retain skills within Greater Manchester.

For Trafford, the observed (2006 – 2016) and forecasted (2016 – 2036) changes to Gross Value Added reveal a pattern of modest growth (Table 5.11), with some significant growth in sectors such as Professional Services⁴². Given that these dates are, respectively, shortly before and some years after the 2007/08 financial crisis, this relative lack of change is to be expected.

Employment Sector	GVA % Change per year 2006-2016	GVA Forecast % Change per year 2016-2036
Agriculture	2.1	-0.1
Mining and quarrying	-	-
Manufacturing	-0.1	1.0
Electricity, gas, & steam	-1.6	2.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	2.7	1.3
Construction	-0.2	1.1
Wholesale and retail trade	1.1	1.7
Transportation and storage	-1.1	1.2
Accommodation and food	0.9	1.3

⁴² Oxford Economics (2018) Greater Manchester Forecasting Model. Available at: <https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/what-we-do/economy/greater-manchester-forecasting-model/>

Information and communication	-0.3	2.3
Financial services	0.5	2.0
Real estate	0.9	2.0
Professional services	2.8	3.2
Administrative and support	1.1	2.3
Public administration and defence	-0.1	-0.3
Education	0.3	0.3
Human health and social work	1.1	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.7	1.2
Other services	0.4	-0.6
Total	0.7	1.9

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

5.2.2 Education Data

Educational attainment in Trafford is high, with schools that are regarded as 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).

Within the Civic Quarter, Trafford College is a further education college with a Good Ofsted rating and the first college in Greater Manchester to be recognised by the Chartered Institute of Further Education. There are no schools within the Civic Quarter itself although Stretford High School is located at the AAPs boundary on the west of Great Stone Road. Stretford High School's last Ofsted rating was Requires Improvement having been previously rated as Good in 2013. Three primary schools are located within the residential communities surrounding the Civic Quarter with Gorse Hill Primary to the west, Kings Road Primary to the south and Seymour Park Community Primary School to the east.

A higher proportion of residents in the Borough have attained a NVQ4 level qualification than the England average⁴³ (Table 5.12), and the average attainment score of Trafford students at 56.8 is greater than for any other Borough in Greater Manchester at 45.8⁴⁴. Similarly, the proportion of Trafford young residents classified

⁴³ NOMISweb(2019). Available at:

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157089/report.aspx?town=trafford#tabquals>

⁴⁴ Department for Education (2014). GCSE and equivalent results in England 2017/18 (revised)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4>

as 'NEET' is the lowest in Greater Manchester, and is lower than the England average (3.3%)⁴⁵.

NOMIS Qualification Statistic	Value for Trafford	Percentage for Trafford
NVQ4 and above	71,400	49.5
NVQ3 and above	97,600	67.6
NVQ2 and above	122,200	84.6
NVQ1 and above	135,500	93.2
Other qualifications	3,700	2.5
No qualifications	6,200	4.3

Table 5.12: National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) data for Trafford Jan 2018-Dec 2018

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 Borough⁴⁶. The wards of Longford and Gorse Hill that the Civic Quarter area is within have amongst the highest rates of residents with no qualifications in the Borough, at 23.1% and 22.5% respectively.

5.2.3 Employment Data

Whilst Trafford as a whole is an area of high skills and better economic prospects and the Civic Quarter is a key area for economic growth and investment, the population in the immediate vicinity of the Civic Quarter is generally lower skilled, more likely to be out of work and claiming job seekers allowance and lower paid.

This is reflected in the general employment structure of the Borough, with Longford and Gorse Hill wards having relatively low rates of residents in professional occupations at 29% and 26% respectively⁴⁷ and relatively high proportions of residents claiming job seekers allowance. However, it should be noted that a claimant rate of 3.6% and 3.7% for these wards, whilst higher than the 2.5% rate for

⁴⁵ Department for Education (2018). Statistics: NEET and participation. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/neet-and-participation-local-authority-figures>

⁴⁶ Trafford Datalab Ward Profiles: https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Education&name=Residents%20with%20a%20higher%20education%20qualification

⁴⁷ Trafford Data Lab Ward Profiler: https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Labour%20market&name=Professional%20occupations

Trafford is broadly equivalent to the 3.5% claimant count rate for the North West region. While the number of JSA claimants⁴⁸ and economically inactive⁴⁹ in the Borough has declined, the general employment picture is indicative of a population benefiting from and displaying higher than average wages, skills, and productivity.

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 whole⁵⁰. Though acute deprivation has been noted within the Borough in successive IMD analyses, the rate is well below the England average (5.1% of LSOAs within the 10% of LSOAs with greatest deprivation)⁵¹.

Fuel poverty, defined as spending more than 10% of household income to maintain a satisfactory level of heating, is listed as 10% across Trafford⁵². However, this is distributed unevenly across the Borough, with acutely high fuel poverty rates (>25%) in a number of locations including the communities surrounding the Civic Quarter⁵³.

5.3 Health

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 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.

⁴⁸ NOMIS (2014). Local authority profiles: Out of Work Claimants. Available at:

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/contents.aspx>

⁴⁹ NOMIS (2014). Local authority profiles: Economic Inactivity. Available at:

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/contents.aspx>

⁵⁰ Trafford Datalab/ Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019:

https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Deprivation&name=Index%20of%20Multiple%20Deprivation

⁵¹ MHCLG (2019). Index of Multiple Deprivation, File 10: Local Authority District Summaries. Available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

⁵² DECC (2015). Fuel Poverty in England. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/fuel-poverty-england-2013-statistical-release>

⁵³ Trafford Data Lab:

The IMD 2019 assessment indicates that the general health of Trafford residents is better than their equivalents in Greater Manchester and the North West as a whole⁵⁴. Acute deprivation from poor health is still noted within the borough, generally in the neighbourhoods of highest economic deprivation.

However, there are large disparities across Trafford. IMD 2019 data indicates that the two Lower Super Output Areas within the Civic Quarter, 004D Longford and 003B Gorse Hill are among the most deprived 30% for deprivation related to health and disability⁵⁵ whereas other areas such as Hale and Bowdon are in the 10% least deprived neighbourhoods.

IMD 2019 Health Deprivation and Disability Stat	Value for Trafford
Health Deprivation and Disability – Rank* of average rank	149
Health Deprivation and Disability – Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% in England	0.0507
LSOA Trafford 003B (Gorse hill) ranks 8,828 out of 32,844	
LSOA Trafford 004D (Longford) ranks 7,147 out of 32,844	

Table 5.17: 2019 IMD Health and Disability Deprivation data for Trafford

*Rank refers to IMD rank (1=least deprived) compared with all other English local authorities, of which there are 317

Source: Office for National Statistics

Improving the current state of the Civic Quarter will require a focus on improving lifestyles, 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 health deprivation, 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 borough⁵⁶.

⁵⁴ MHCLG (2019). Index of Multiple Deprivation, File 10: Local Authority District Summaries. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

⁵⁵ MHCLG (2019). Indices of Deprivation 2019 explorer. Available at: http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html

⁵⁶ [Trafford Data Lab](https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Health&name=Obese%20adults), Percentage of adults classified as obese 2006-2008. Available at: https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Health&name=Obese%20adults

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 Strategy⁵⁷, 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 2ha of green space per 1000 population. Within this overall picture of good quality and access, high-density areas such as Old Trafford, where the Civic Quarter AAP area is located, 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. Access to and quality of children's play facilities has the potential to be improved across the Borough.

Current usage and demand for allotments in Trafford, another form of community greenspace, is fairly high, with approximately 290 people on a waiting list of a total 1,492 allotments in the Borough, with particular demand in Sale and Stretford.

⁵⁷ Trafford Council (2010). Trafford Greenspace Strategy. Available at: <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/trafford-greenspace-strategy-january-2010.pdf>

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, located just to the south of the AAP area and Dunham Massey. There are also multi-functional greenspaces in the Mersey Valley and Bollin Valley, containing golf courses, country parks and sports grounds.

There are no areas of Registered Common Land and no Doorstep or Millennium Greens within Trafford⁵⁸. There is some designated CRoW (Countryside and Rights of Way) Act open access land within Trafford, concentrated in the Mersey Valley⁵⁹.

5.4.2 Walking and Cycling Routes

Trafford is well-served by an extensive network of Public Rights of Way (PRoW)s and also the National Cycle Network (NCN), providing routes for pedestrians, cyclists and horseriders. For the Civic Quarter AAP area there are no PRoW designations within Old Trafford, and those within Trafford Park and Stretford are few in number. 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; the PRoW supports connectivity across the rural and outer communities of Trafford and provide connectivity to the local footpaths and cycle network in the urban area⁶⁰.

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 55 passes the western boundary of the AAP area connecting the rural area to Stretford and into central Manchester. Meanwhile Talbot Road, passing through the heart of the AAP area is a recognised Greater Manchester on-road cycle route.

The Bridgewater Way is a multi-user route along the canal towpath, passing just to the north of the AAP boundary. This is part of a 65 km route for cyclists and walkers

⁵⁸ MAGIC (2017). Magic Map. Available at: <http://magicuat.landmarkcloud.co.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

⁵⁹ Natural England (2013). National Character Area Profile: 60. Mersey Valley. Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5757459629080576>

⁶⁰ MAGIC (2017). Magic Map. Available at: <http://magicuat.landmarkcloud.co.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

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 20km of the route within Trafford and largely completed.

5.4.3 Community Assets

Community assets are key for the rounded provision of wellbeing and the formation of sustainable communities. Changing demographics in the Borough, will likely require an increase in both the amount and the variety of community infrastructure available, as well as careful design or alteration of existing facilities to ensure access is maintained to all residents.

Data regarding the locations of cultural (libraries, theatres, galleries etc.), social (community centres), and leisure (sports facilities, leisure centres, etc.) infrastructure, is available through Mapping Greater Manchester. This identifies that within the Civic Quarter AAP, reflecting the character of the area, there are a range of public facilities. This includes Trafford Town Hall itself, which is a key facility for residents and also a location for the Trafford Town Hall Library. There are a number of sports / leisure facilities located in the area forming part of the Stretford Leisure Centre and Sports Village.

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. Transport also has an important role in promoting health and wellbeing and encouraging more sustainable use of resources. The Transport Strategy for Manchester City Centre⁶¹ predicted a 30% increase in the number of trips to the centre of Manchester, for which Trafford has been identified as a key route⁶². Through the AAP area the Altrincham Metrolink and Chester Road A56 both provide

⁶¹ 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

⁶² Trafford Council (2009). Trafford Transport Strategy. Available at: <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/trafford-transport-strategy-2009.pdf>

key routes from the south and east in to the City Centre. The A56 is identified in the table below as the non-trunk road route with the highest daily flows in Trafford.

Key information relating to current conditions has been summarised for road transport infrastructure within Trafford in Table 5.18.

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

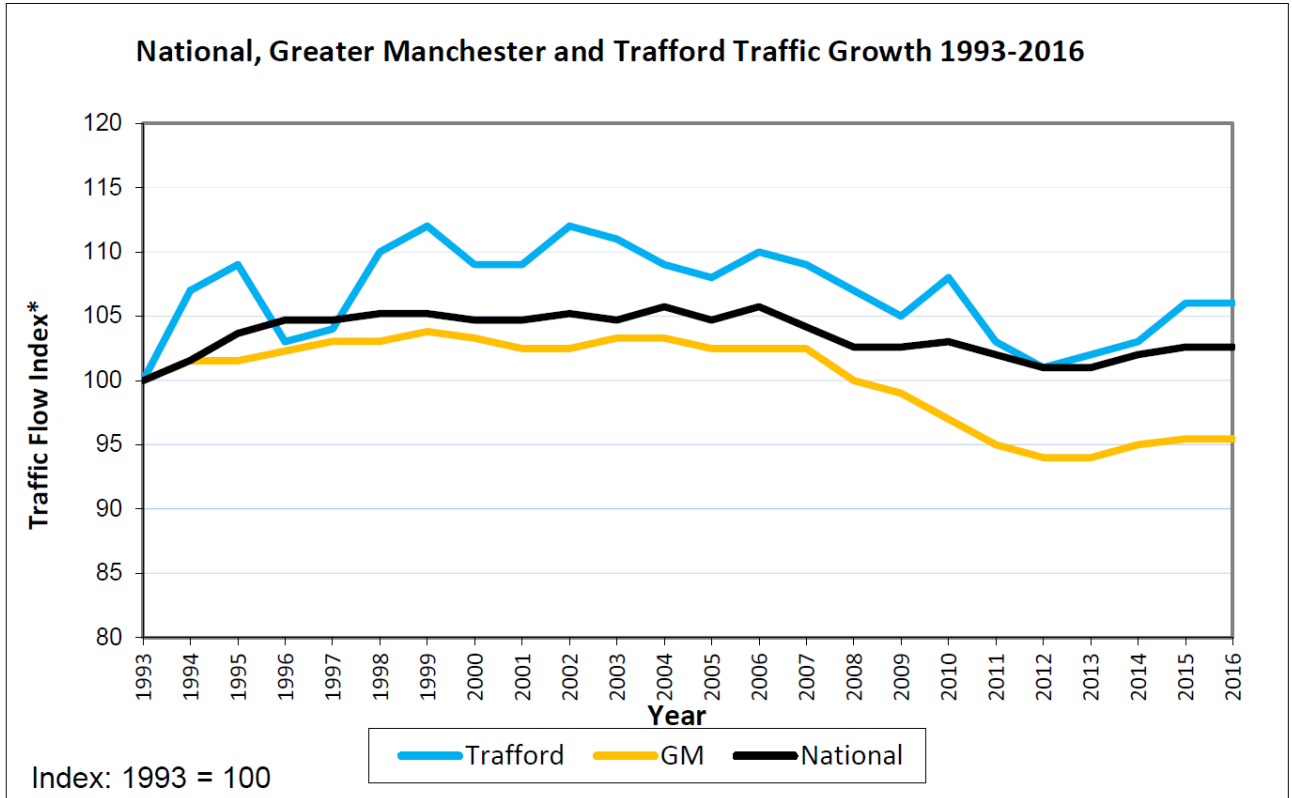
Table 5.18: Road transport infrastructure and its usage within Trafford

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 years⁶³ (Figure 5-1). Even as traffic in Greater Manchester has fallen below 1993 levels, traffic in Trafford has remained higher than

⁶³ Transport for Greater Manchester (2017). Transport Statistics Trafford Main Report. Available at: <https://www.gmtu.gov.uk/Reports/transport2017.htm>

1993 levels, despite a reduction following the 2008 financial crisis. This relative level of traffic will remain true for trips in the AAP area.



*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 5.19), as the proportion of households without access to a private vehicle is 8.9% percent 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 Manchester⁶⁴. However, within the Civic Quarter area the proportion of households without access to a private vehicle is considerable higher than the average across Trafford.

⁶⁴ ONS (2011). 2011 Census: Car or van availability. Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/ks404ew>

Car or Van Ownership Statistic	Greater Manchester	Trafford	Gorse Hill	Longford
	% of households			
No cars or vans in household	30.6%	21.7%	31.7%	31.3%
1 car or van in household	42.7%	43.2%	47.3%	45.3%
2 cars or vans in household	21.8%	28.4%	18.0%	18.9%
3 cars or vans in household	3.9%	5.2%	2.5%	3.6%
4 or more cars or vans in household	1.1%	1.4%	0.5%	1%

Table 5.19 Private motor vehicle ownership within Gorse Hill, Longford, Trafford and Greater Manchester

On-road travel times within Trafford have generally increased in recent years, but there has been a reduction in average travel time between 2006/7 and 2013/4 during the morning commuting peak and after the evening commuting peak⁶⁵ (Figure 5.2). Journey times have increased less significantly or have decreased in Trafford relative to Greater Manchester as a whole for the latest year of statistics, except during the evening peak time (Table 5.21). Congestion is noted as a key issue within Trafford (Table 5.24; 5.25), with acute events occurring on the A56 corridor, which runs through the Civic Quarter, and a general increase in traffic growth above the figures for Greater Manchester across all time periods. Congestion has serious potential ramifications for economic, health, and ecological wellbeing in the area.

⁶⁵ Transport for Greater Manchester (2014). Transport Statistics Trafford Main Report. Available at: <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/01cc94c8-01c5-4f6a-b38a-378d44393b65/transport-statistics-trafford>

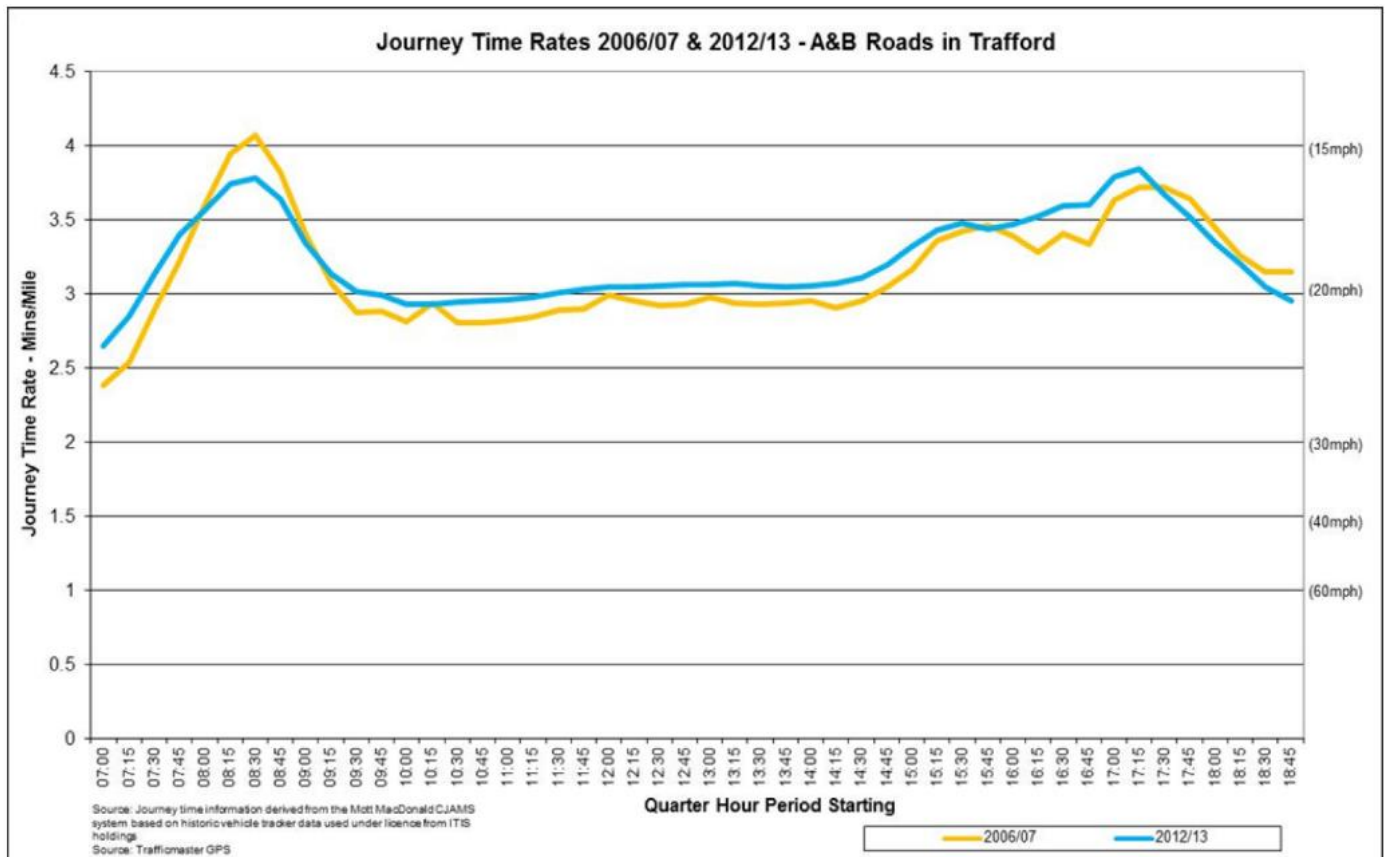


Figure 5-2: Average journey times on A and B roads in Trafford, 2006/07 vs. 2012/13

Summary Road Traffic - Growth	Trafford	Greater Manchester	Great Britain
% 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

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

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

Summary Road Traffic - Congestion		
% Change in A and B Road Journey Time (2015-16/2014-15)	Trafford	Greater Manchester
0700 - 1900	1	2

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

5.5.2 Public and Active Transport

Both peak (commuting time) and off-peak rail travel has increased within the Borough since 1991, though this growth was temporarily halted during and immediately after the 2008 financial crisis (Table 5.23). Similarly, the Metrolink light rail network has experienced large growth in passenger numbers since 1991⁶⁶, but peak-time usage has fluctuated since 1999 (Table 5.24), and off-peak usage has generally reduced since 1999 (Table 5.25). The figures are summarised in Table 5.22. The Metrolink has expanded to become the largest light rail network in the UK, with services running on seven lines to 93 stops. The Metrolink runs along the southern edge of the AAP boundary with a stop at Trafford Bar to the north-east of the Civic Quarter and Old Trafford south of the cricket ground.

Summary - Rail	2016	% Change since 1991	% Change since 2015
Irlam Corridor			
AM peak - 0730 to 0930	843	105	34
Off-peak - 0930-1330	263	105	0
GM - All Corridors			
AM peak - 0730 to 0930	17268	76	6
Off-peak - 0930-1330	10842	139	7
Summary – Altrincham Metrolink Line			
	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 5.22: Key information regarding rail transport usage within Trafford

⁶⁶ Transport for Greater Manchester (2014). Transport Statistics Trafford Main Report. Available at: <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/01cc94c8-01c5-4f6a-b38a-378d44393b65/transport-statistics-trafford>

Year	Irlam Corridor				Greater Manchester			
	0730-0930		0930-1330		0730-0930		0930-1330	
	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	15	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	980	216
2011	533	130	190	149	14727	150	1145	253
2012	528	128	248	194	15494	158	11127	245
2013	534	130	301	235	14858	151	1109	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	1084	239

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

* Index = 100

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	17	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	70	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

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

* 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.

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	86	795
	Navigation Road	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	58	687	575	51	586	66	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
AllStations	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

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

* 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.

Beyond the local rail and Metrolink network, Trafford and the Civic Quarter in particular is well connected to national rail services by means of its connections with Manchester Victoria and Manchester Piccadilly.

The relative success in public transport growth in rail and Metrolink does not appear to extend to bus patronage, as usage of buses has decreased significantly during the period 1997 – 2017⁶⁷ (Table 5.26; Figure 5.3), with buses highlighted for their variable reliability and poor user experience⁶⁸, and the provision of public transport connections outside of Trafford was stated to be poor in the Local Transport Plan 3 (2011). Bus usage is slightly higher than average in the Civic Quarter area, correlating strongly with areas of unemployment described in the Employment Data section.

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

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

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

⁶⁷ Transport for Greater Manchester (2017). Transport Statistics Trafford Main Report. Available at: <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/01cc94c8-01c5-4f6a-b38a-378d44393b65/transport-statistics-trafford>

⁶⁸ Trafford Council (2009). Trafford Transport Strategy 2009. Available at: <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/trafford-transport-strategy-2009.pdf>

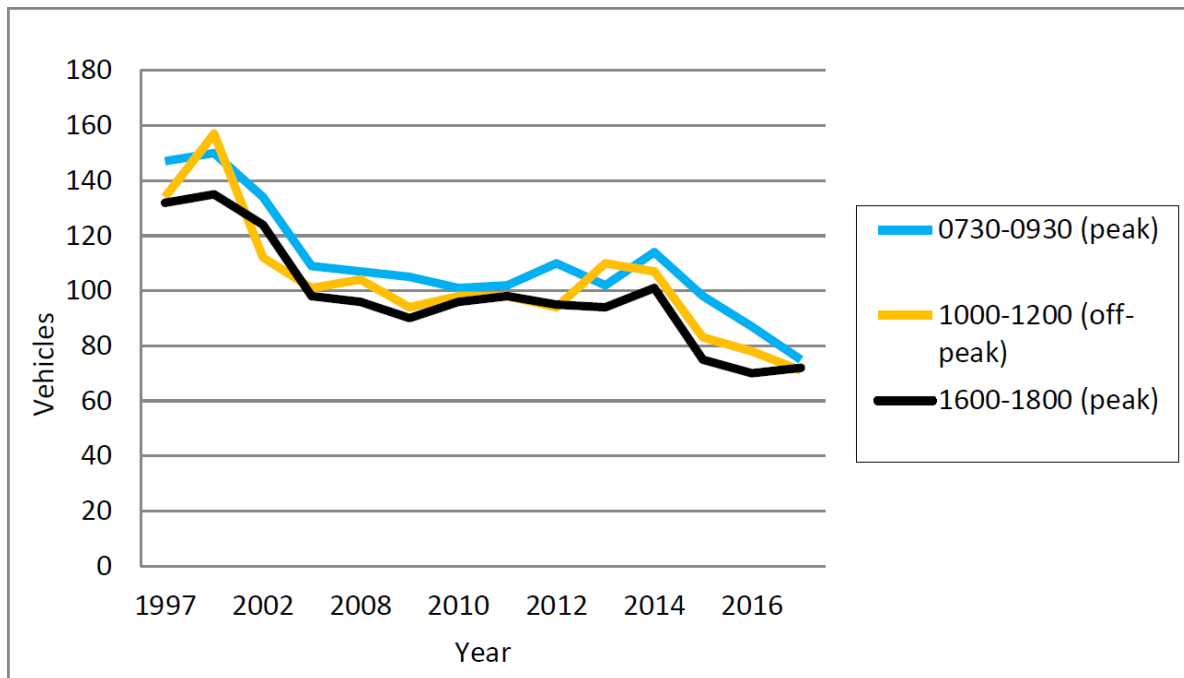


Figure 5-3: Bus counts in Trafford key centres during peak and off-peak periods

Numbers of people travelling by bicycle have only increased during the morning peak commuting hours, whereas the numbers of journeys by bicycle has reduced during the off peak and afternoon peak commuting hours, especially since 2014⁶⁹ (Figure 5-4). The rate of commuting by pedal cycle is low across the Borough, with the highest proportions in the Civic Quarter area⁷⁰.

⁶⁹ Transport for Greater Manchester (2017). Transport Statistics Trafford Main Report. Available at: <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/01cc94c8-01c5-4f6a-b38a-378d44393b65/transport-statistics-trafford>

⁷⁰ Trafford Datalab ward profiler. Available at: https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Transport&name=Travel%20to%20work%20by%20bike

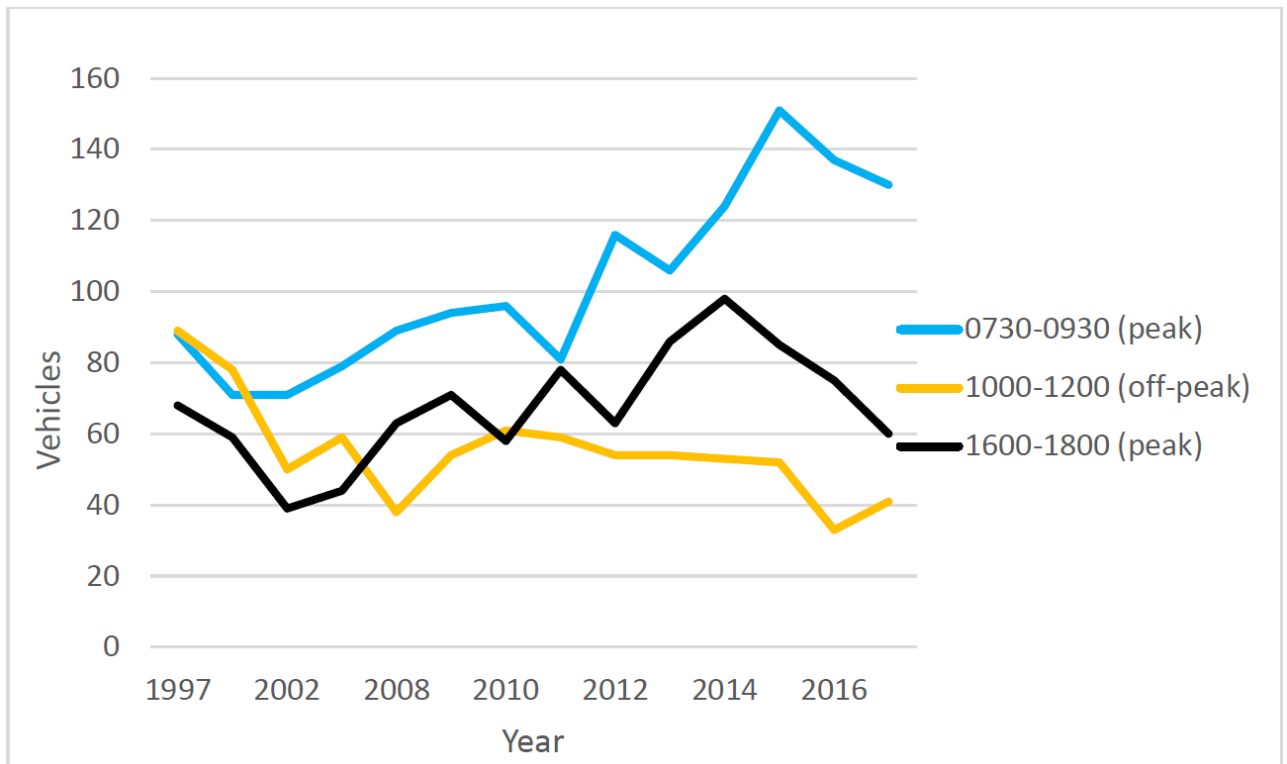


Figure 5-4: Pedal cycles counts in Trafford key centres, peak and off-peak

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. Whilst much of the Borough’s population is reported to have below-average accessibility to public transport⁷¹, the areas around the Civic Quarter are best served by public transport due to the location on the A56 corridor.

In addition, wider strategic planning and education may be employed to encourage the use of shorter trips, greater use of active transport, and minimise trips outside of the urban centres⁷².

⁷² 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>

5.6 Utilities

Infrastructure provision in the wider Trafford Borough area is claimed to have not maintained parity with development in the area. This has led to increased concern over the provision of fundamental energy and water needs in light of future proposed growth.

Substantial investment has been planned and recently undertaken in the wider Trafford area. The Local Infrastructure Plan⁷³ 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 October 2019.

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

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

⁷³ Trafford Council (2010). Local Infrastructure Plan. Available at: <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/local-infrastructure-plan-september-2010.pdf>

Both water (including potable water) and wastewater management in Trafford are provided by United Utilities. Water is provided as part of a single Strategic 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 and the Civic Quarter AAP area, following the completion of necessary measures to allow for more flexible resourcing. This work is also scheduled to be performed alongside necessary maintenance, such as that outlined above⁷⁴.

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 Civic Quarter AAP area falls partly within the Longford Ward and partly within the Gorse Hill Ward. There are several places within the AAP area where full-fibre broadband availability is reported to have fallen below 20% in 2018⁷⁵. However, where fibre broadband is available, the average broadband speed across Longford is 46.3 megabits per second (Mbit/s) with the average speed in Gorse Hill being slightly higher at 54.6 Mbit/s⁷⁶.

⁷⁴ United Utilities (2019). Final Water Resources Management Plan. Available at: https://www.unitedutilities.com/globalassets/z_corporate-site/about-us-pdfs/wrmp-2019---2045/final-water-resources-management-plan-2019.pdf

⁷⁵ MappingGM (2019). Broadband availability and speed by postcode (2016). Available at: https://mappinggm.org.uk/gmodin/?lyrs=gm_boundaries,undefined,ofcom_fixed_network_postcode_2016#os_maps_light/12/53.4233/-2.3428

⁷⁶ Trafford Data Lab - https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Communications&name=Average%20broadband%20speed

5.7 Air Quality

Land within Trafford falls within the Greater Manchester Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)⁷⁷, designated due to the increased levels of nitrogen dioxide and other transport pollutants that exceed European Directive targets⁷⁸. 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 immediately surrounding residential areas, with isolated pockets of AQMA designation around junctions within the residential areas away from the main roadways. All the main roads within the Civic Quarter AAP are included within the AQMA designation (Figure 5-5).

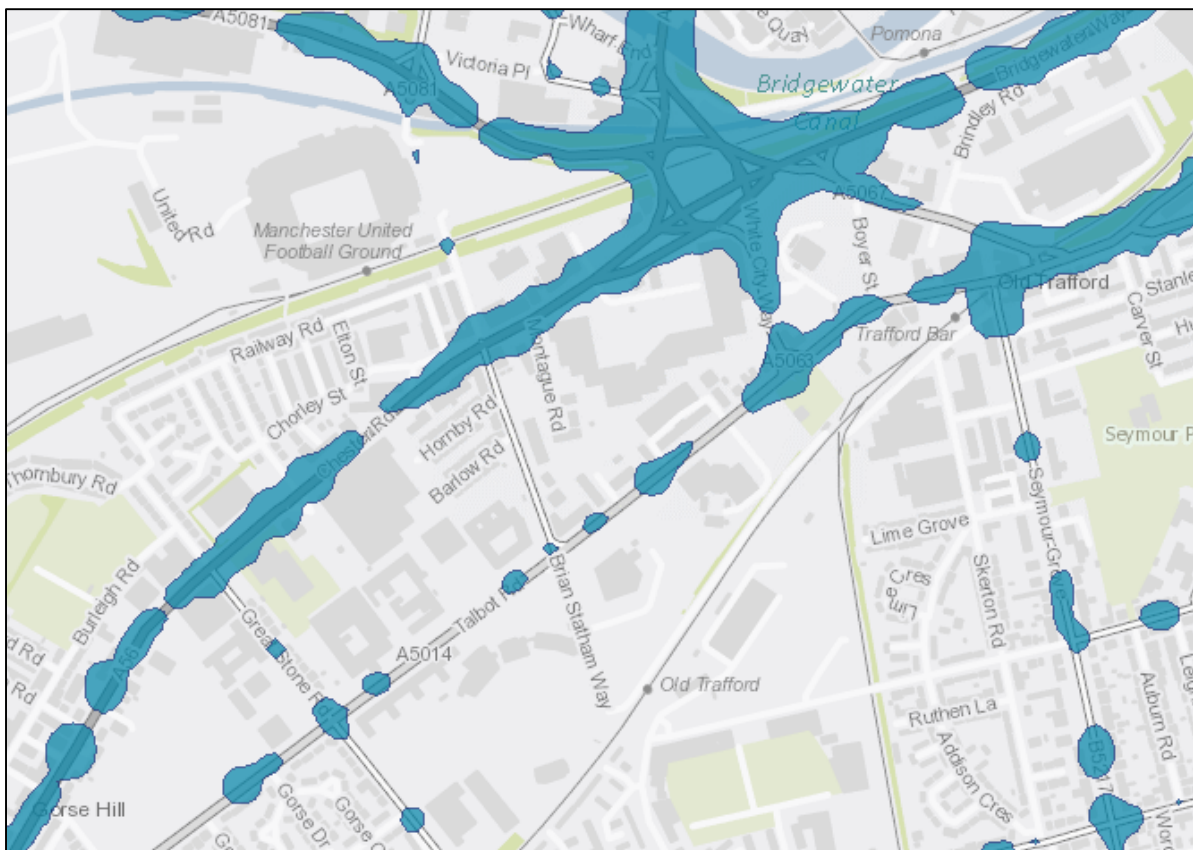


Figure 5-5: AQMA designation within and in the vicinity of the Civic Quarter area.
Source: DEFRA AQMAs interactive map

⁷⁷. Available at: <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/maps>

⁷⁸ 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

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 its major roadways. 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 limits⁷⁹.

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 CO₂ 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.”⁸⁰

5.8 Biodiversity and Geodiversity

The Greater Manchester conurbation 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. The Civic Quarter’s ecological character is reflective of this.

⁷⁹ 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

⁸⁰ DTZ, et al. (2013). *Trafford Park Growth Strategy*

There are no international (SAC, SPA or Ramsar) designations⁸¹ within the Trafford Borough area. The nearest designated sites are the Manchester Mosses SAC (over 10km to the west of the Civic Quarter), the Rixton Clay Pits SAC (over 13km to the south west of the Civic Quarter), the Rochdale Canal SAC (over 10km to the north-east of the Civic Quarter), and the Peak District Moors SPA (over 25km to the east).

There are four nationally important sites within the Trafford Borough area – two Special Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and two Local Nature Reserves (LNRs). The two SSSIs are located within the southern rural area of the Borough and the Civic Quarter is outside of the nearest SSSI Impact Zone. The Trafford Ecology Park LNR is over 2km to the north west of the Civic Quarter and Broad Ees Dole LNR is located around 2km to the south. Immediately to the east of Broad Ees Dole is the Chorlton Ees & Ivy Green LNR, which sits within the City of Manchester boundary⁸².

There is some Priority Habitat of deciduous woodland along the Metrolink line forming the southern boundary of the Civic Quarter area. There are no other internationally, nationally or locally designated biodiversity sites within the Civic Quarter area⁸³.

The Civic Quarter is not an area particularly rich in ecology but there are several elements of green infrastructure, especially along Talbot Road and Metrolink line and around the Town Hall. This includes several mature street trees along Talbot Road.

5.9 Climate Change and Associated Risks

5.9.1 Energy Use and Emissions

Under the Climate Change and Low Emission Strategies Whole Place Implementation Plan for Greater Manchester (2016-2020), 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 2020⁸⁴. A

⁸¹ Habitats Regulations Assessment Report, Greater Manchester Ecology Unit, 2013
<https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/lap-habitat-regulations-assessment-jan-2014.pdf>

⁸² Defra Magic Map <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ Greater Manchester Combined Authority (2016). Climate Change and Low Emission Strategies Whole Place Implementation Plan for Greater Manchester (2016-2020)

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 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 recovery⁸⁵ (Figure 5-6; Table 5.36). However, per capita emissions in Trafford have remained the highest in Greater Manchester. Equivalent data at a suitable scale to inform analysis of the Civic Quarter AAP area is not available but figures for Trafford illustrate the wider context within which energy use and emissions should be considered through the AAP.

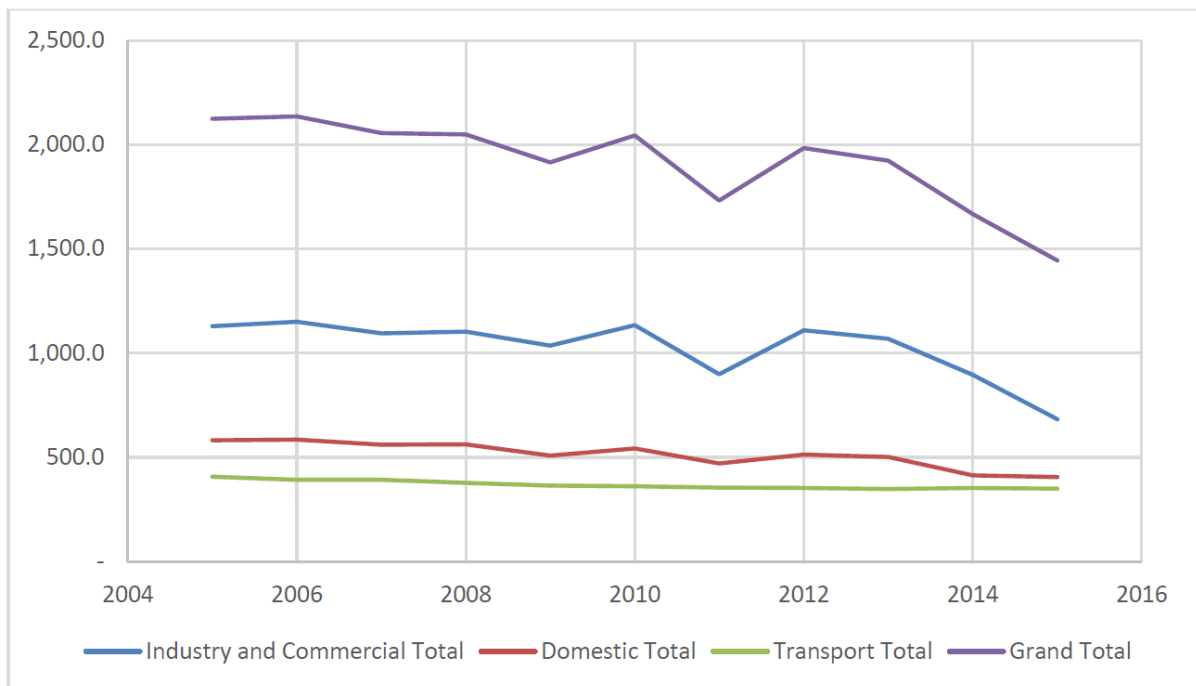


Figure 5-6: Domestic, Industrial and Commercial, Transport, and Total annual carbon emissions within Trafford

⁸⁵ 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

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. With an overall commitment to reducing carbon emissions by 48% (relative to 2011) by 2020, this 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 – 2015⁸⁶ (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 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.

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
A. Industry and Commercial Electricity	723.7	792.4	692.0	702.2	549.8	523.2	374.2	530.3	489.5	443.7	359.5
B. Industry and Commercial Gas	357.8	311.9	356.8	361.4	451.2	572.5	490.1	535.1	527.3	400.6	268.0
C. Large Industrial Installations	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2	4.8	7.6	7.8	15.3	26.9	24.5	29.1
D. Industrial and Commercial Other Fuels	42.7	42.2	42.7	34.8	29.5	29.3	25.6	28.3	23.3	25.2	25.8
E. Agriculture	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Industry and Commercial Total	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
F. Domestic Electricity	221.4	236.8	235.7	222.9	203.8	209.5	200.0	210.4	192.7	159.5	140.5
G. Domestic Gas	352.3	341.1	318.2	332.6	297.4	326.9	264.4	296.7	301.7	246.7	257.7
H. Domestic 'Other Fuels'	7.9	7.1	6.7	7.2	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.3	7.0	6.7	6.7
Domestic Total	581.5	585.0	560.6	562.8	507.7	543.3	470.9	513.3	501.4	413.0	404.9
I. Road Transport (A roads)	117.9	116.0	112.4	107.1	102.8	102.4	101.0	98.8	96.9	95.7	97.4
J. Road Transport (Motorways)	97.2	93.8	92.0	86.1	83.7	84.9	85.0	88.5	87.8	90.6	87.8
K. Road Transport (Minor roads)	187.2	178.4	183.6	179.3	173.7	169.2	165.3	162.3	159.0	162.4	161.0

⁸⁶ 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>

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
L. Diesel Railways	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
M. Transport Other	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
Transport Total	406.5	392.4	392.3	377.0	364.6	360.8	355.5	353.9	348.0	352.9	350.3
N. LULUCF Net Emissions	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8
Grand Total	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
Population ('000s, mid-year estimate)	215.4	217.4	219.4	220.9	223.1	225.2	227.1	228.5	230.2	232.5	233.3
Per Capita Emissions (t)	9.9	9.8	9.4	9.3	8.6	9.1	7.6	8.7	8.4	7.2	6.2

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

Year	Average Domestic Consumption (kWh)	Average Non-Domestic Consumption (kWh)	Average 'Household' Consumption (kWh)
2005	4,708	182,633	4,708
2006	4,461	182,816	4,461
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	4,213
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	3,940

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

5.9.2 Projected Climate Change Impacts

The Manchester, Salford and Trafford Level 2/Hybrid Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2011⁸⁷ and the Trafford Trafford Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2014⁸⁸ 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 in the critical drainage area. The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment⁸⁹ 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 small area around the AAP area.

Areas of surface water flooding and Flood Zones, which focus on fluvial flooding, are mapped by the Environment Agency. There are no areas of Flood Zone 2 or 3 within

⁸⁷ Manchester City, Salford City and Trafford Councils Level 2 Hybrid SFRA (2011) <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/manchester-salford-and-trafford-councils-level-2-hybrid-sfra-level-1-sfra-march-2011.pdf>

⁸⁸ Trafford Council (2014). Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. Available at: <http://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/lfrms-trafford-final-2014.pdf>

⁸⁹ Trafford Council (2011). Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment. Available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328165302/http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/fiho1211bvmp-e-e.pdf>

the AAP boundary but there are some pockets of surface water flood risk throughout the AAP.

Areas of potential groundwater flooding have also been identified⁹⁰. The AAP area is thought to be at risk from potential groundwater rebound which has been known to cause flooding in properties.

The Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Management Framework⁹¹ notes that the risk of flooding is likely to increase as a result of climate change. Climate projections for Manchester reveal an increase in temperature and decreased summer rainfall and increased winter rainfall resulting in an increase in average rainfall overall.

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 have also been highlighted⁹².

Climate change has the potential for increased likelihood for hotter, drier summers and wetter, milder winters in the UK. Population growth and increased water use place a higher demand on water supply systems. The resultant drought can have impacts upon maintaining public water supply, agriculture, the natural environment, use of waterways for transportation, infrastructure and industry.

⁹⁰ Trafford Council (2014). Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. Available at:

<http://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/lfrms-trafford-final-2014.pdf>

⁹¹ Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Management Framework, Greater Manchester Combined Authority (2018) . Available at: <https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/media/1726/gmca-final-strategic-sfra-framework-january-2019.pdf>

⁹² 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: https://orca.cf.ac.uk/64902/1/gmccra_final_1_.pdf_static%3D1

5.10 Land, Geology, and Soils

5.10.1 Land

The AAP area is entirely previously developed land (PDL), with no natural resources such as forestry or agricultural land present, although there are linear stretches of woodland along the southern boundary of the AAP formed by Metrolink. The AAP site is not within any of the mineral safeguarding areas for sand and gravel.

Two fifths of Trafford's land area is countryside and Green Belt, but located well within the conurbation core. The Civic Quarter area is entirely urban with no publicly accessible green space. However, the Longford ward that a substantial portion of the AAP sits within has the highest proportion of land as green space in the Borough. This reflects the large area of green space provided by Longford Park, located less than 500m beyond the south eastern boundary of the AAP.

Across Trafford as a whole delivery of development of PDL fell slightly behind the Core Strategy target of 80% development with only 69% of all housing units built on PDL land in 2010/11. Development requirements are likely to continue to mean there is pressure and demand for suitable and available land for development. The Civic Quarter area provides one of the most notable opportunities for delivery on previously developed land in Trafford.

5.10.2 Soil

Trafford also has a significant area of Grade 2 agricultural land whilst soils in areas of the Borough are Peatland. Reflecting the urban nature of the AAP area there are no significant features to consider for the baseline for this Integrated Assessment.

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 environment⁹³. Within the Civic Quarter area there are a range of previous commercial uses and derelict land that may have some risk of potential contamination.

⁹³ <http://www.trafford.gov.uk/residents/environment/pollution/contaminated-land/docs/trafford-contaminated-land-strategy.pdf>

5.10.3 Geology

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. The Civic Quarter AAP lies in this area of the Borough.

The majority of the drift in the Borough is made up of late glacial flood sand and gravels. 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 no national landscape designations in the Trafford Borough. The Trafford Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Report (2008)⁹⁴, 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 5-7)⁹⁵.

⁹⁴ Available at: <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-1145-1/dissemination/pdf/Trafford.pdf>

⁹⁵ Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Trafford District Report, Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, 2008 <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-1145-1/dissemination/pdf/Trafford.pdf>

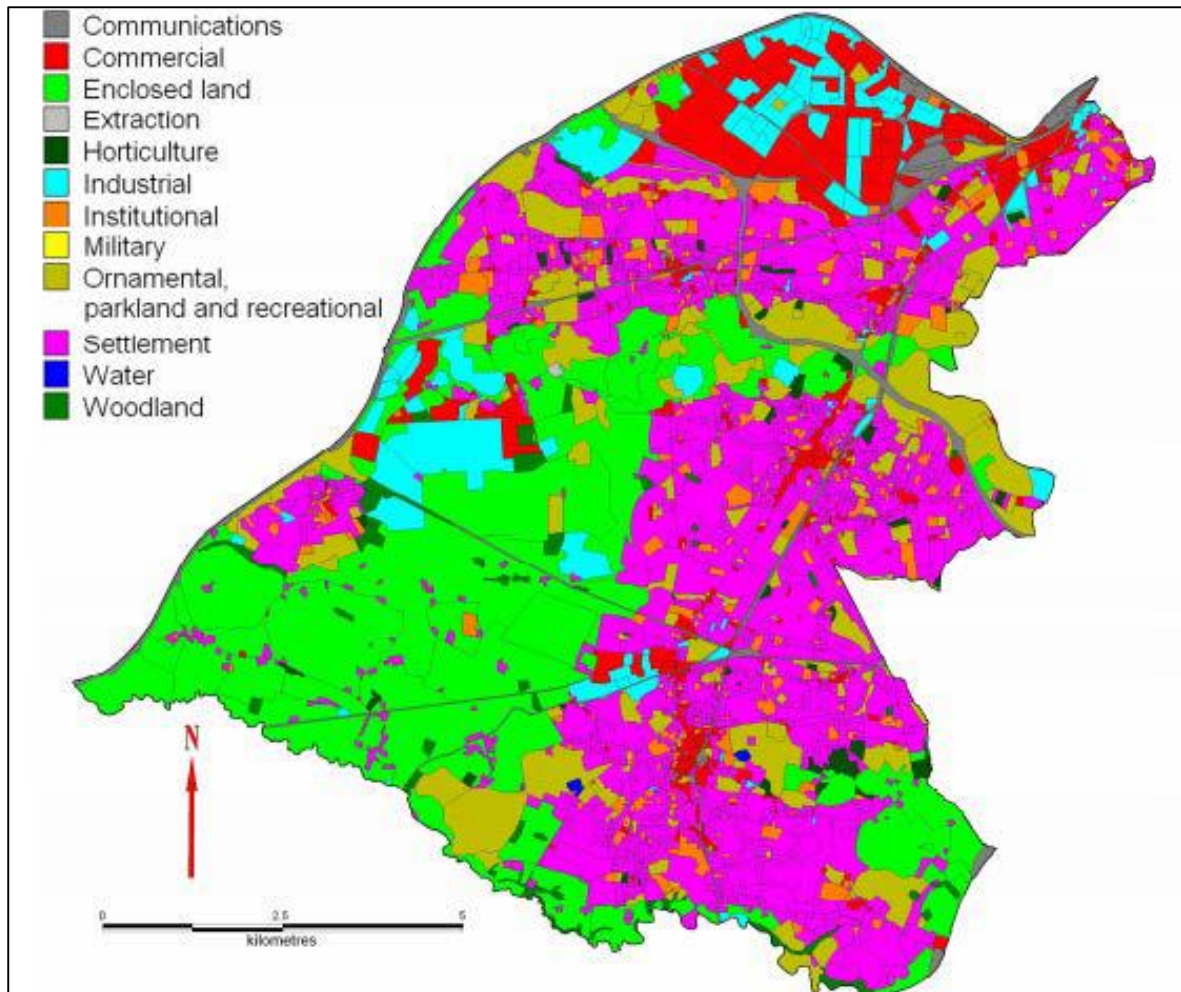


Figure 5-7: Landscape character zones within Trafford
 Source: Trafford Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Report (2008)

The Civic Quarter lies within the National Character Area (NCA) of the Manchester Conurbation. 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 environment⁹⁶. This is generally reflective of the Civic Quarter, which is within the urban built environment, comprising the main civic buildings for the Borough, residential and leisure areas, and retail and office uses– including vacant and disused buildings and sites. Large scale buildings are a defining characteristic of the area.

⁹⁶ National Character Area profile: 55: Manchester Conurbation, Natural England, 2014
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5989113924681728>

5.12 Cultural Heritage

There is one Scheduled Ancient Monument in Trafford situated in the Bowdon Ward. This is the medieval Watch Hill Motte and Bailey Castle, 450m south of Streethead Farm⁹⁷.

There are 21 designated conservation areas throughout Trafford, each reflecting the variety of building styles and environments exhibited within its borders⁹⁸. Trafford also has three registered historic parks and gardens: Sale and Brookland Cemetery, Stamford Park and Dunham Massey⁹⁹. There are no conservation areas or registered parks or gardens within the Civic Quarter.

There are 262 listed buildings within the Borough, six of which are listed at grade I and 11 at grade II*. Within the Civic Quarter, the entrance portal and lodges to the former White City greyhound track and Trafford Town Hall are both listed a grade II.

The Old Trafford Bowling Club on Talbot Road was founded in 1877 and is constructed in Tudorbethan style. It was one of the most substantial clubhouses in amateur sport, an inspiring legacy of the area's many cricket, tennis and racing fields. The bowling green is still in use today. Although not a formally designated heritage asset, it is high in local interest. A collection of fine Victorian villas can be found on the opposite side of Talbot Road.

5.13 Materials and Waste

Trafford has Mineral Safeguarding Areas for sand and gravel, covering approximately half the area of undeveloped land in the Borough (Figure 5-8). It also has three small Areas of Search for gravel. The Civic Quarter does not lie within a Mineral Safeguarding Area or Area of Search¹⁰⁰.

⁹⁷ Historic England listing information <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1014377>

⁹⁸ Trafford Council (2017). Conservation Areas in Trafford. Available at:

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

⁹⁹ Historic England "Search the List" <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

¹⁰⁰ Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan, Greater Manchester Combined Authority, 2013

https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/media/1995/the_minerals_plan_april_2013_final.pdf

The Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan (2013) advises that it is likely that there will be a need to replace existing sand and gravel reserves as they become depleted. Future requirement for sand and gravel shows that there may be a shortfall in the total reserves required to maintain a future rolling landbank.

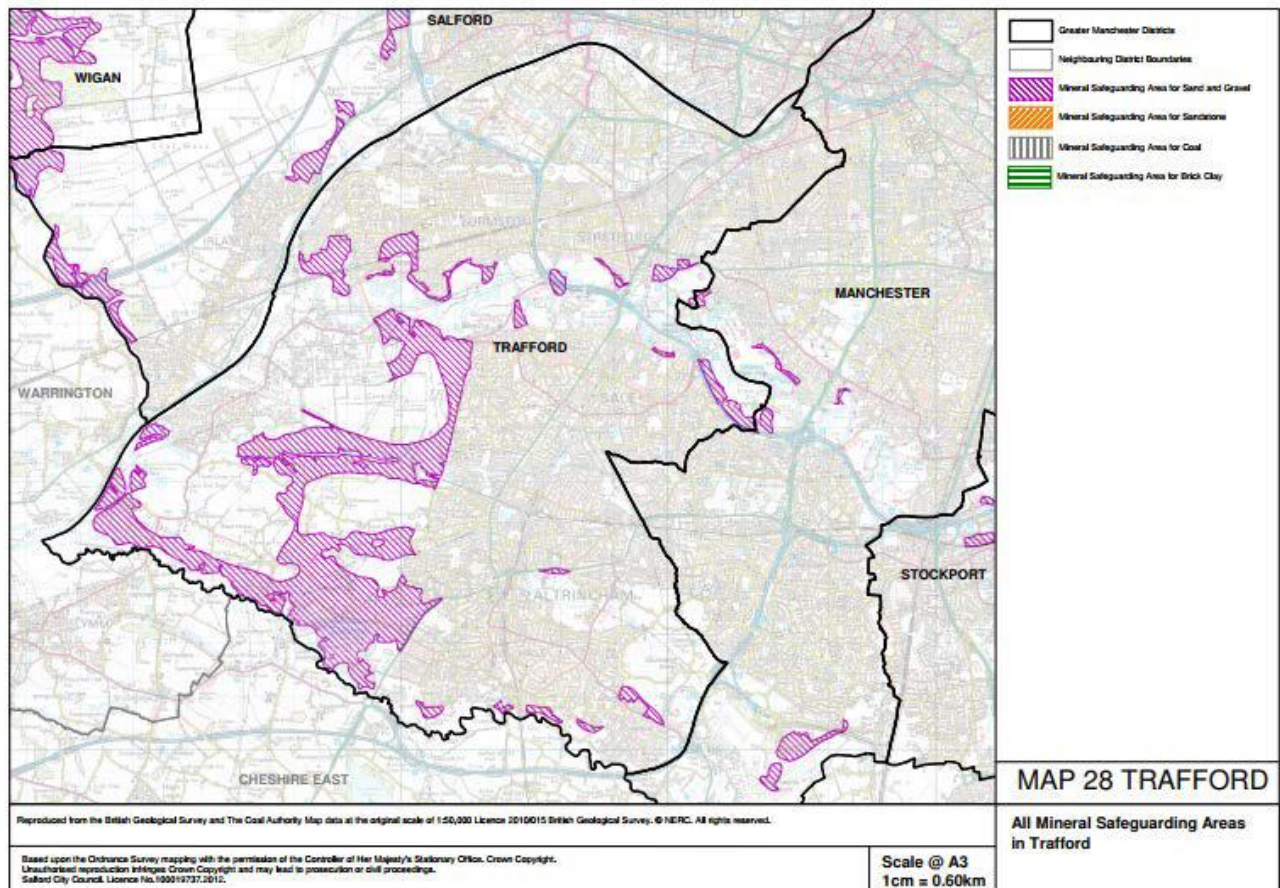


Figure 5-8: Mineral Safeguarding Areas within Trafford

The Joint Waste Development Plan (2012) details the current disposal sites in Trafford (Figure 5-9)¹⁰¹.

¹⁰¹ Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Document, Association of Greater Manchester Authorities, 2012 <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/Greater-Manchester-Joint-Waste-Development-Plan-2012.pdf>

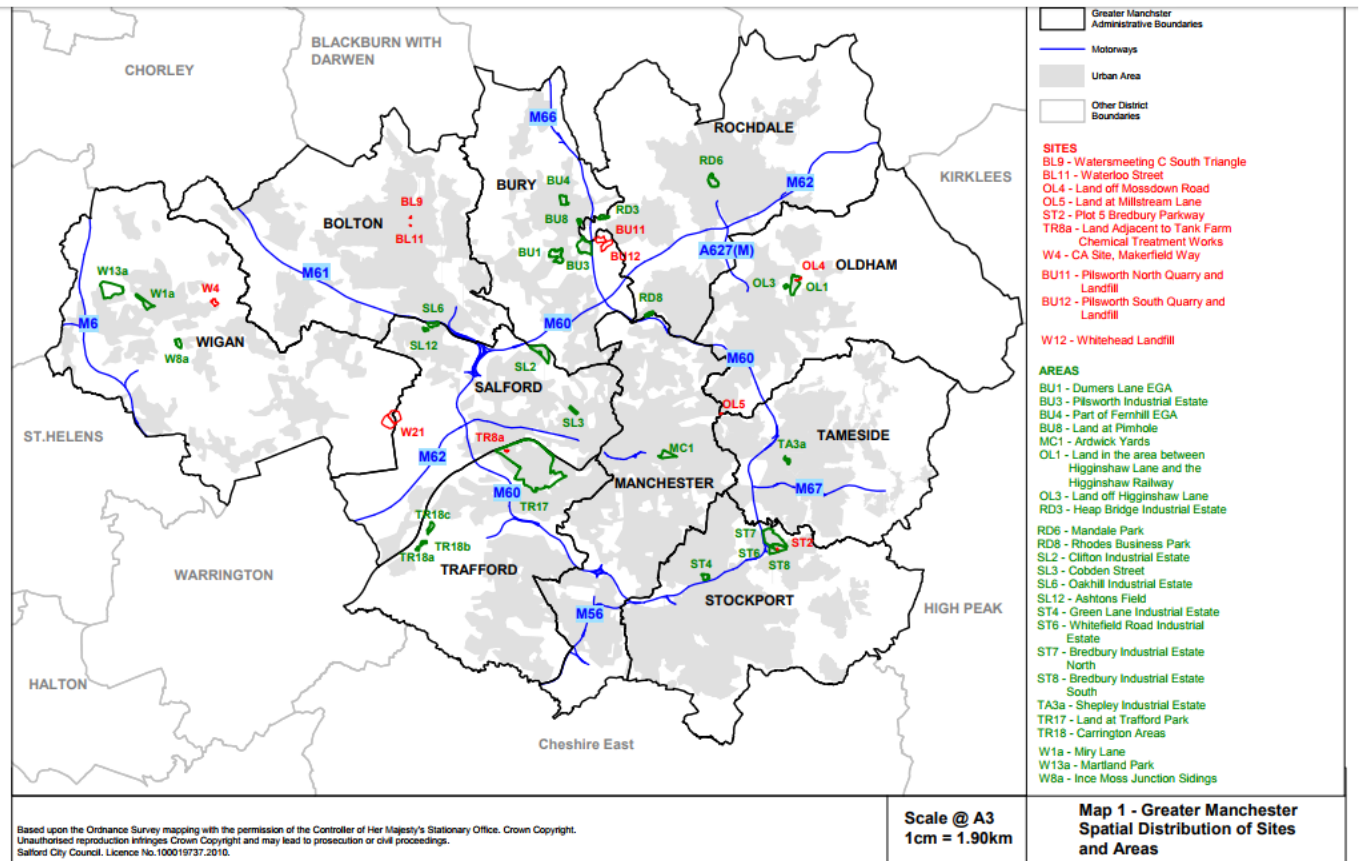


Figure 5-9: Waste disposal sites and areas within Greater Manchester

The disposal of most waste in Trafford is currently controlled by the Environment Agency. The Agency is responsible for issuing site licences and for monitoring disposal by both the public and the private sectors. There are no waste sites within the Civic Quarter.

In 2015/16, Trafford was the strongest performing district in Greater Manchester for percentage of household waste recycling and composting. In 2015/16, 60.40% of household waste was recycled or composted, a slight decrease on 2014/15 (61.90%), but much stronger compared to in 2009/10 (44.34%).

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 (2016 data)^{102, 103}.

Trafford has two extensive canals, the Bridgewater Canal and The Manchester Ship Canal. The Bridgewater Canal cuts through the Trafford region, flowing through Altrincham, Sale and Stretford, to the north of the AAP area. The Environment Agency has classified it as moderate (in 2015 and 2016), having previously been classified as good¹⁰⁴. 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. The Manchester Ship Canal is classed as moderate, although it does fail with regards to chemical quality (2016 data)¹⁰⁵. 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 has been classified by the Environment Agency as moderate (2016 data)¹⁰⁶. The River Bollin forms the southern boundary and has been classified by the Environment Agency as moderate (2016 data)¹⁰⁷. The remaining watercourses in the Borough are brooks.

The major aquifer within the Borough is the Permo-Triassic sandstone series (including the Sherwood Sandstone Group). The sandstone underlies the majority of

¹⁰² Mersey Upper – Summary, Environment Agency. Available here: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/ManagementCatchment/3106/Summary>

¹⁰³ Croal Irwell – Summary, Environment Agency. Available here: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/OperationalCatchment/3116/Summary>

¹⁰⁴ Bridgewater Canal Overview, Environment Agency. Available here: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB71210001>

¹⁰⁵ Manchester Ship Canal Overview, Environment Agency. Available here: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB71210004>

¹⁰⁶ Mersey Overview, Environment Agency. Available here: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB531206908100>

¹⁰⁷ Bollin (River Dean to Ashley Mill) Overview, Environment Agency. Available here: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061381>

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. 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 Park¹⁰⁸.

¹⁰⁸ Magic Map. Available here: <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

6. Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues

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

Topic	Population, Equality, and Housing
Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues	
Population growth in the Borough is greater than that of both the national and regional averages. Forecasted growth for the AAP area and surrounding Wards is expected to continue in excess of the national average.	
There is expected to be an ageing population across Trafford and the AAP area into the future, with an increasingly higher proportion of the overall population aged over 65. However, in Gorse Hill and Longford Wards, there has also been an increase in the proportion of the overall population of working age. This increase in the dependant population carries risks associated with certain likely impacts associated with employment, connectivity and infrastructure provision.	
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).	
A relatively high proportion of residents in Gorse Hill and Longford Wards of working age claim Universal Credit and Job Seekers Allowance (3.7% and 3.6% respectively).	
The percentage of households with no adults in employment and with dependent children aged 15 or under is relatively high in Gorse Hill (6.1%) and Longford (5.2%) Wards.	
Gorse Hill and Longford Wards have some of the highest rates of social renting within Trafford borough. Home ownership levels are correspondingly low throughout these two Wards in relation to the rest of Trafford.	
A Boroughwide lack of affordable housing available to meet local housing needs, especially with house prices continuing to increase faster than incomes.	
Topic	Economy and Education

Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues	
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 (including the Civic Quarter area), 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 under-utilised in the economy.	
Significant pressures to redevelop existing employment land and premises into non-employment uses (Kellogg's, B&Q).	
Retail in Trafford requires modernisation, including the need to promote the 'evening economy' and increase the vitality and viability of Trafford's town centres.	
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.	
Topic	Health
Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues	
Whilst the general health of Trafford residents is better than their equivalents in Greater Manchester, several areas, including the Civic Quarter remain lower than average in Trafford.	
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.	

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.	
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.	
Due to the aging population and increase in younger people there is need for elderly and young people’s services and facilities.	
Topic	Access and Community Infrastructure
Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues	
There is variation across the Borough regarding the level of access to community services and facilities.	
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.	
Access to open space, play facilities and natural/semi-natural sites should be protected and enhanced. Access to open space in the Civic Quarter is low.	
Due to the aging population and increase in younger people there is need for elderly and young people’s services and facilities.	
Topic	Transport
Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues	
Transport infrastructure must be able to support population growth and support and enable economic growth.	
There is a need to encourage sustainable travel through improved public transport infrastructure and services and through improving infrastructure and conditions for pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders. This will contribute to improved health and environmental outcomes, including lower levels of air pollution and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.	
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.	
Housing, employment land, centres and green space should be well connected or co-located where appropriate.	
Significant traffic congestion in peak periods – particularly on the strategic road network and key route network.	
Topic	Utilities
Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues	

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.	
Topic	Air Quality
Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues	
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. The roads within and around the Civic Quarter area are recognised for their lower air quality.	
Topic	Biodiversity
Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues	
Increased housing and employment land requirements will place pressure on the natural environment both directly and indirectly.	
The entire Borough has been designated as part of the Red Rose Community Forest.	
There are a wide variety of habitats, species of wildlife found within a large number of designated and non-designated sites within the Borough that warrant protection and enhancement.	
The Priority Habitat of deciduous woodland along the southern boundary must be protected and opportunities taken for enhancement.	
Topic	Climate Change and Associated Risks
Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues	
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, including the Civic Quarter, 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.	
Greenhouse gas emissions should be minimised and there must be approaches to mitigate and adapt to climate change.	
Topic	Land, Geology, and Soils
Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues	
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.	
Topic	Landscape and Townscape
Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues	
The need to protect areas of character within the Borough - resisting inappropriate development which would cause harm to the local areas.	
Topic	Heritage
Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues	
The need to conserve, enhance and protect the historic environment of Trafford, noting its built and other cultural heritage features.	
Topic	Materials and Waste
Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues	
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.	
Waste must be managed appropriately and in line with the waste hierarchy. Trafford should continue to support high levels of recycling and composting.	
In the context of Greater Manchester's potential long term sand and gravel shortfall, the use of aggregates should be carefully managed.	
Topic	Water Resources
Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues	
Trafford's water bodies have scope to improve on their status – water quality should not be 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.	

Table 6.1: Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues for the AAP

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 AAP. The framework contains a series of objectives and assessment criteria in the form of guide questions developed to reflect the social, economic and environmental issues that may affect (or be affected by) the AAP and the objectives contained within other plans and programmes.

The assessment of the effects of proposed policies and development allocations will take place within a matrix, where they will be pitched against the IA Objectives set out in Table 7.1. They will be scored using the colours and symbols below.

Symbol	Definition
++	Major positive effect
+	Positive effect
n	Neutral effect
-	Minor negative effect
--	Major negative effect
u	Unknown at this stage

To aid in the assessment, and allow for consistency, a set of assessment criteria will be used; these are set out in Table 7.1. To undertake the proposed development allocations assessment, site-specific assessment criteria has been prepared that is more spatially-focused than the criteria to be used for proposed policies. These criteria are also set out at Table 7.1. The matrix for proposed policies and development allocations would include space to provide commentary on the nature of the potential effects.

Objective	1. Provide housing of an appropriate mix of sizes, types, tenures in locations to meet identified needs and reduce disparity		
IA Topic	Population, Equality and Housing	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	1,2
Assessment Criteria: Will the AAP...			

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 meeting affordable housing needs in line with growth and income?			
Assessment Criteria: Will proposed development ...			
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 area?			
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?			
Objective	2. Promote equality of opportunity and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity		
IA Topic	Population, Equality and Housing	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	4, 5, 7, 8
Assessment Criteria: Will the AAP...			
Ensure equality of opportunity and equal access to facilities / infrastructure for all?			
Avoid differential negative impacts based on 'protected characteristics', as defined in the Equality Act 2010?			
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?			
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development...			
Ensure differential negative impacts based on 'protected characteristics', as defined in the Equality Act 2010 are avoided?			

Support regeneration in a deprived area?			
Offer affordability and opportunity?			
Be accessible by all members of the community?			
Foster good relations between different people?			
Objective	3. Support improved health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities		
IA Topic	Health	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	6, 7
Assessment Criteria: Will the AAP...			
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?			
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development ...			
Be within the vicinity of, or deliver, a health centre or GP service?			
Be within the vicinity of, or deliver, play space or recreational open space?			
Be within the vicinity of, or deliver, a sports facility?			
Have the potential to affect new or existing residents through noise, dust, light or smell?			
Objective	4. Ensure sustainable economic growth and job creation		
IA Topic	Economy and Education	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	2, 8
Assessment Criteria: Will the AAP...			
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?	
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development ...	
Protect and enhance the vitality and viability of existing employment areas and/or town centres?	
Support appropriate retail, leisure, cultural and/or employment opportunities?	
Support economic development in locations that are easily accessible by sustainable transport?	
Support economic development in locations that are well-connected and well-served by infrastructure?	
Provide a variety of employment land and mixed-use development sites over the plan period to support a varied and robust economy?	
Contribute to growth in tourist facilities and jobs?	
Support education and training to provide a suitable labour force for future growth?	
Ensure and maintain a sufficient labour force (in terms of volume and skills)?	
Objective	5. Ensure that there is sufficient coverage and capacity of sustainable transport and utilities to support growth and development

IA Topic	Transport Utilities	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	3, 9
Assessment Criteria: Will the AAP...			
Ensure that the transport network can support and enable the anticipated scale and spatial distribution of development?			
Reduce the need to travel and promote efficient patterns of movement?			
Promote a safe and sustainable public transport network that reduces reliance on private motor vehicles?			
Champion the use of sustainable modes of transport by all throughout the borough?			
Ensure infrastructure development, the business community and public transport networks are sufficiently connected, to reduce the need to travel by car?			
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?			
Improve transport connectivity, particularly to alleviate issues from travelling east to west across the Borough?			
Ensure that utilities / digital infrastructure can support and enable the anticipated scale and spatial distribution of development?			
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development ...			
Be easily accessible and well served by public transport, walking and cycle routes?			
Allow for improved travel connectivity?			
Be connected to a transport network that can support the development alongside existing development and proposed growth?			
Be within the vicinity of, or deliver, a range of facilities and services to meet residents' needs?			
Be served by utilities/digital infrastructure that can support and enable the anticipated scale and spatial distribution of development?			
Objective	6. Improve the accessibility of the Borough by equitable means to community facilities, services and other needs		
IA Topic	Access and Community Infrastructure	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	5, 7, 8, 9
Assessment Criteria: Will the AAP...			

Improve the availability of opportunities to residents and others to walk, cycle, horse ride and use public transport to meet their needs?			
Ensure people are adequately served by healthcare and other key facilities, regardless of socio-economic status?			
Ensure people obtain equitable access to affordable high-quality food shopping, and other fundamental needs such as chemists?			
Ensure sufficient access to educational facilities for all children?			
Promote access to, and provision of, appropriate community social infrastructure including playgrounds and sports facilities?			
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development ...			
Allow for access to primary and secondary schools?			
Be within the vicinity of, or deliver, a range of facilities and services to support potential growth?			
Be within the vicinity of, or deliver appropriate community social infrastructure including playgrounds and sports facilities?			
Provide opportunities to residents and others to walk, cycle, horse ride and use public transport to meet their needs?			
Objective	7. Conserve and enhance landscape, townscape, and the character of the borough		
IA Topic	Landscape and Townscape	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	16
Assessment Criteria: Will the AAP...			
Protect landscape character and improve the quality of open spaces and the public realm?			
Conserve and enhance townscape character, and the aesthetic quality of the built environment?			
Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness?			
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development ...			
Have scope to develop or improve the green infrastructure network?			
Protect landscape character and improve the quality of open spaces and the public realm?			
Conserve and enhance townscape character, and the aesthetic quality of the built environment?			

Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness?			
Objective	8. Conserve and enhance the historic environment		
IA Topic	Cultural Heritage	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	16
Assessment Criteria: Will the AAP...			
Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting?			
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development ...			
Have the potential to preserve or enhance the character, appearance or special interest of heritage assets or their settings?			
Objective	9. Improve air quality		
IA Topic	Air Quality	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	10
Assessment Criteria: Will the AAP...			
Improve air quality within the borough, particularly in Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)?			
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...			
Be within or adjacent to an AQMA?			
Have the potential to have an adverse effect on air quality in the area?			
Objective	10. To conserve and protect land and soils, whilst reducing land contamination		
IA Topic	Land, Geology, and Soils	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	17
Assessment Criteria: Will the AAP...			
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?			
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development ...			

Bring brownfield land or derelict buildings and infrastructure back into beneficial use?			
Avoid potential increase in levels of land contamination?			
Avoid loss of best and most versatile agricultural land (Grade 1,2 or 3a)?			
Conserve and protect geodiversity?			
Objective	11. Protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources		
IA Topic	Water Resources	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	14
Assessment Criteria: Will the AAP...			
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?			
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development ...			
Avoid consuming greater volumes of water resources than are available to maintain a healthy environment?			
Be near a suitable watercourse or water body in order to assist with drainage issues?			
Be affected by any known drainage constraints?			
Avoid risk to the quality of any watercourse or water body?			
Objective	12. Conserve and enhance biodiversity and promote nature conservation		
IA Topic	Biodiversity	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	11
Assessment Criteria: Will the AAP...			
Provide opportunities to enhance new and existing wildlife and geological sites and facilitate biodiversity net gain?			
Avoid damage to, or destruction of, designated wildlife sites, habitats and species and protected and unique geological features?			
Ensure current ecological networks are not compromised, and future improvements in habitat connectivity are not unnecessarily prejudiced?			
Support and enhance existing multifunctional green infrastructure and / or contribute towards the creation of new multifunctional green infrastructure?			

Ensure access to green infrastructure providing opportunities for recreation, amenity and tranquillity?			
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development ...			
Avoid potential damage to designated wildlife sites and geological sites?			
Avoid fragmentation of habitats?			
Provide opportunities to enhance new and existing wildlife and geological sites?			
Be within access to wildlife sites providing opportunities for recreation, amenity and tranquillity?			
Objective	13. Promote sustainable consumption of resources and support the implementation of the waste hierarchy		
IA Topic	Materials and Waste	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	18
Assessment Criteria: Will the AAP...			
Support the sustainable use of physical resources?			
Promote movement up the waste hierarchy?			
Promote reduced waste generation rates?			
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development ...			
Promote movement up the waste hierarchy?			
Help to minimise waste generation?			
Be within or impact on a mineral safeguarding area?			
Be within or impact on a mineral area of search?			
Objective	14. Reduce per capita greenhouse gas emissions		
IA Topic	Climate Change and Associated Risks	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	15
Assessment Criteria: Will the AAP...			
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?			
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...			
Support the growth of the low carbon goods and services sector?			
Support a reduction in energy use and increased energy efficiency?			
Help to minimise emissions of greenhouse gases?			
Promote low and zero carbon technologies and renewable sources?			
Objective	15. Reduce the consequence of flooding		
IA Topic	Climate Change and Associated Risks	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	13
Assessment Criteria: Will the AAP...			
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?			
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development ...			
Avoid development in an area at risk of flooding (is it partly or wholly situated in Flood Zone 3 or 2 or at risk from Surface Water Flooding)?			
Allow for adequate measures to manage existing flood risk?			
Increase flood risk in this location or elsewhere?			
Be appropriately future proofed to accommodate future levels of flood risk including from climate change?			
Objective	16. Ensure communities, developments and infrastructure are resilient to the other effects of expected climate change		
IA Topic	Climate Change and Associated Risks	Consistency with GMSF IA Objectives	12
Assessment Criteria: Will the AAP...			
Ensure that communities, existing and new developments and infrastructure systems are resilient to the predicted effects of climate change across the borough, (e.g. temperature extremes, high winds, increased rain fall)?			
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development ...			

Ensure that communities, existing and new developments and infrastructure systems are resilient to the predicted effects of climate change across the area, (e.g. temperature extremes, high winds, increased rain fall)?

Table 7.1: AAP IA Objectives and Assessment Criteria

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 7.2 below.

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 Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people
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

Table 7.2: Details to consider in the Integrated Assessment

The matrix would allow for consideration of the above factors, and clearly set out assessment outcomes. Suggested mitigation or enhancements would also be noted with the matrix. The proposed matrix is illustrated below.

AAP Policy / Proposal					
IA Objective	Short-term impact	Medium-term impact	Long-term impact	Supporting comments	Mitigation
1	+	+	+	<i>To consider assessment criteria in Table 7.1 and factors within Table 7.2</i>	
2 ... Etc...	-	-	--		

The AAP's objectives will be assessed using a matrix and the same scoring system, but a simpler approach will be taken given the overarching themes, allowing for a more detailed approach when assessing the more refined proposals.

8. Next Steps

This Scoping Report has defined the proposed scope of work for the IA of the AAP. 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. Scoping is stage A of the IA process.

The IA Framework will be used to assess the effects of the emerging ~ AAP. This stage is iterative and will involve the development and refinement of the AAP 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 AAP with the findings presented in IA Reports, as needed, to accompany each relevant iteration of the draft AAP published for consultation.

At Stage C, a final IA Report will be prepared to accompany the final draft AAP. This will be available for consultation alongside the draft AAP 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 AAP that may require assessment, the Council will issue a Post Adoption Statement as soon as reasonably practicable after the adoption of the AAP. 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 AAP.

During the period of the AAP, 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

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 AAP, the IA will include assessment of potential policy and development allocations, 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 national Planning Practice Guidance on SEA and SA. This structure follows a five 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.

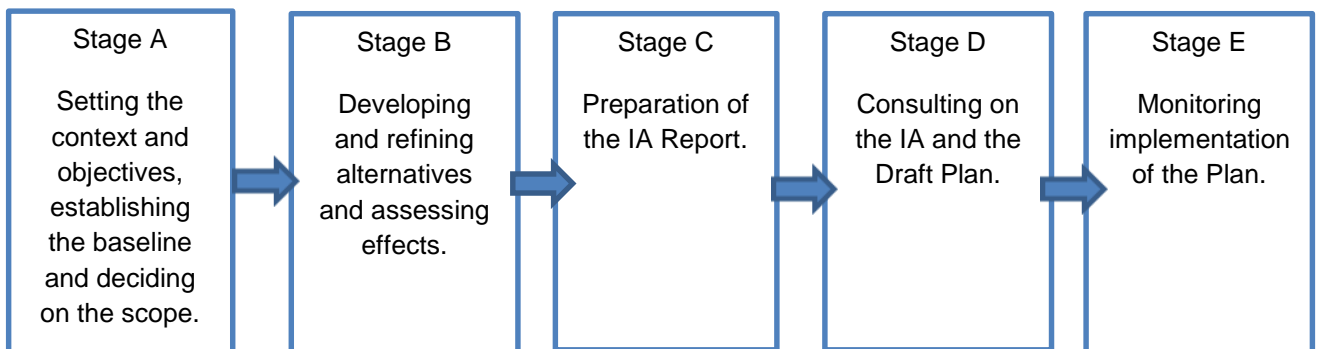


Figure 8-1: The IA Process

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 AAP 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 that 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.

Stage B involves the assessment of the effects of proposed policies and development allocations, and their reasonable alternatives. The approaches to the assessment are set out in Table 8.1.

Task: B1. Test the AAP objectives against the IA framework
Identify whether any of the IA objectives could potentially conflict with the AAP objectives.
The output will be an appraisal of where the objectives are complementary, may conflict or where there might be uncertainty.

By undertaking this task first, the IA process can highlight early on, where objectives are misaligned. If potential areas of conflict are identified, potential mitigation measures can be implemented so that the potential area of conflict can be avoided during the development of alternatives.

Task: B2. Develop AAP options including reasonable alternatives

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 the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated” (Article 5.1).

Planning Practice Guidance defines reasonable alternatives as “the different realistic options considered by the plan-maker in developing the policies in the plan. They need to be sufficiently distinct to highlight the different sustainability implications of each so that meaningful comparisons can be made”¹⁰⁹.

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.

Task: B3. Evaluate the likely effects of the AAP and alternatives

Any reasonable alternative options will be considered prior to publication of a draft AAP. These will be subject to appraisal and a preferred option set out in the draft AAP. 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.

Task: B4. Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects

Where the assessment identifies significant adverse effects, a series of measures will be identified that could be implemented to avoid or reduce their magnitude.

¹⁰⁹ Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal, National Planning Practice Guidance, MHCLG, 2019

<p>The proposed mitigation will, where appropriate, be taken on board in revisions to AAP policies.</p> <p>Equally, where the potential to increase positive effects is identified, this will be noted within the assessment and considered in the revision of AAP policies.</p> <p>Note that in HIA, if potential adverse effects are identified, these are termed ‘recommendations’. These are equivalent to ‘mitigation measures’ highlighted in SA/SEA and EqlA.</p>
<p>Task: B5. Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the AAP</p>
<p>Measures will be proposed to enable the monitoring of the effects of the implementation of the AAP against the IA Objectives. These will be included within the IA Report.</p>

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

8.2 Stage C: Reporting

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

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 AAP along with accompanying IA Report. This stage of the IA Process involves the following three tasks:

- D1: Public consultation on the draft AAP, including on the accompanying IA Report, and subsequently on the Pre Submission draft AAP and an updated IA Report.
- D2: Appraising any significant changes to the AAP 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 AAP.

After public consultation on the draft AAP and any necessary subsequent re-appraisal, the final IA Report will be made available alongside the Submission draft AAP, 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. Monitoring measures will be proposed as part of the IA and AAP preparation process.

An IA Adoption Statement will be produced following the adoption of the AAP. This statement will document how the IA process, including feedback to its consultation, has contributed to the final AAP and will identify how the Council and other relevant stakeholders intend to monitor significant effects of implementing the AAP.

Appendix A: Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Area Action Plan	Source
B1 International plans, programmes and strategies				
Sustainable Development				
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development	2002	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.	The Plan needs to consider the action points to allocate land for sustainable development.	United Nations
European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS)	2009	ESDS 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. The ESDS 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.	The AAP 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.	European Commission
EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)	2009	Requires 20% 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.	European Commission
Union Environment	2013	The programme lists nine priority objectives and what the EU needs to do to achieve them by 2020. They are:	The Plan must seek to contribute towards the priority	European Commission

<p>Action Programme (EAP) to 2020 7th EAP - 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital 2. to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy; 3. to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing; 4. to maximise the benefits of the Union's environment legislation by improving implementation; 5. to increase knowledge about the environment and widen the evidence base for policy; 6. to secure investment for environment and climate policy and account for the environmental costs of any societal activities; 7. to better integrate environmental concerns into other policy areas and ensure coherence when creating new policy; 8. to make the Union's cities more sustainable; 9. to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively. 	<p>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.</p>	
<p>The SEA Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC)</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>Sustainability appraisal to address requirements of SEA Directive/Regulations.</p>	<p>European Commission</p>
<p><u>Air quality</u></p>				
<p>EU National Emissions Ceilings Directive (2001/81/EC) (made into national law as the National Emission</p>	<p>2001</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>The AAP should seek to contribute towards maintaining good air quality and improving air quality where it does not meet current standards.</p>	<p>European Commission</p>

Ceilings Regulations 2002)				
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 AAP should seek to contribute towards maintaining good air quality and improving air quality where it does not meet current standards.	European Commission
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 AAP should include measures that will contribute towards meeting these standards.	European Commission
Biodiversity				
EC Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) (As amended by 97/62/EC) (Made into national law as the	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 AAP should ensure that appropriate consideration is given to biodiversity in Trafford.	European Commission

Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (and amendments)				
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. No known wetland areas are located within the AAP area.	Ramsar
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.	European Commission
Heritage, Landscape and the built environment				
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada)	1987	Promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage	The AAP must ensure that appropriate consideration and protection is given to heritage and archaeological designation during development.	European Commission

Convention) ETS No 121				
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention) ETS No. 66 (Revised)	1995	Conservation and enhancement of archaeological heritage		European Commission
General Conference of UNESCO	1972	A single text was agreed on by all parties, and the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted		European Commission
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 landscape features in Trafford when allocating land for development.	European Commission
Energy				
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	1999	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. 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."	The AAP should seek to contribute towards the efficient provision of low carbon energy, promoting the production and use of green energy.	United Nations

		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.		
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.	The AAP should seek to contribute towards the efficient provision of low carbon energy, promoting the production and use of green energy.	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.	The AAP should seek to contribute towards the efficient provision of low carbon energy, promoting the production and use of green energy.	European Union
Water resources				
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (made into national law through The	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	The AAP must ensure future development is compliant with this directive.	European Commission

Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003)		Prevent further deterioration and risk of pollution in ground waters		
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 complement the objectives of the Directive.	Provided for context.	European Commission
Waste				
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)	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 AAP should seek to contribute towards the reduction of waste.	European Commission

Regulations 2011)				
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 AAP should, through development, seek to contribute towards the reduction of waste and environmental pollution associated with the mining industry	European Commission
Pollution control				
Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive - 1996/61/EC (Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2000)	1996	The Directive contains basic rules for integrated permits, which cover the whole environmental performance of Plants i.e. emissions to air, 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).	The AAP must ensure future development is compliant with this directive.	European Commission
B2 National and regional plans, programmes and strategies				
Sustainable development				
Town and Country	various	These Acts set out the regulatory framework for the planning system.	The plan must be in compliance with these requirements.	HM Government

Planning Act 1990, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Planning Act 2008, Localism Act 2011				
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & Planning Practice Guidance	2019 & 2014 (updated regularly)	Sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied, with a presumption in favour of sustainable development. 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 policy areas.	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
Plan for Growth	2011	Sets the Government economic policy objective to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. There are four main ambitions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create the most competitive tax system in the G20; • Make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start finance and grow a business; • Encourage investment and imports as a route to a more balanced economy; • Create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe. 	The Plan should provide sites to encourage strong, sustainable and balanced economic growth.	HM Government
National Infrastructure Delivery Plan (NIDP) 2016 – 2021	2016	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	The AAP will need to take into consideration the objectives of the NIDP and set out the need for future infrastructure requirements to	HM Government

		and where with regard to roads, rail, airports, energy, flood defences, housing, social infrastructure, water and waste.	deliver economic growth over the NIDP period.	
The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019	2019	Sets out the regulations with regards to charging and collecting planning obligations and CIL.	An important consideration in determining infrastructure needs, viability and deliverability of the Local Plan and Area Action Plan.	HM Government
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment	2018	<p>This Environment Plan sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. Six policy areas are set out to achieve this aim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using and managing land sustainably, • Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes, • Connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing, • Increasing resource efficiency, and reducing pollution and waste, • Securing clean, productive and biologically diverse seas and oceans, • Protecting and improving the global environment. 	The Plan should be prepared in line with these policies, including seeking an overall environmental net gain through the Plan's implementation.	HM Government
Recreation				
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
Transport				

<p>The Northern Powerhouse - One Agenda, One Economy, One North (The Northern Transport Strategy)</p>	<p>2015</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Included for context</p>	<p>Transport for the North</p>
<p>Heritage, Landscape and the Built Environment</p>				
<p>The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England</p>	<p>2010</p>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasise the government's responsibility to manage England's historic environment for present and future generations • Ensure that all heritage assets are afforded appropriate levels of protection; • Encourage structures, skills and systems at a local level which: promote early consideration of the historic environment; • Promote opportunities for local residents and communities to be at the centre of the designation and management of their historic environment; • Ensure all heritage assets in public ownership meet appropriate standards of care and use while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change. • Promote the role of the historic environment within the Government's response to climate change and sustainable development. 	<p>Provisions must be made in the AAP to protect and enhance the historic environment and ensure that it takes the strategic aims of the Statement into consideration during land allocation.</p>	<p>HM Government</p>

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
Health and wellbeing				
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 AAP should make considerations for the provision of play areas and appropriate access to these for all.	Department for Children, Schools and Families and Department for Culture, Media and Sport
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.	The AAP should seek to drive improvements to the health and wellbeing of local communities through development.	HM Government
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.	The AAP should seek to drive improvements to the health and wellbeing of local communities through development.	HM Government
Education				
Education provision in garden communities	2019	The guidance is for local planning authorities to support and facilitate the delivery of schools within planned new garden communities.	The AAP should consider support for new schools in garden communities as appropriate.	Department for Education
Securing developer	2019	The guidance is to help local authorities secure developer contributions for education so that housing developers	The Plan will need to consider the guidance when	Department for Education

contributions for education		contribute to the cost of providing the new school places required due to housing growth. The guidance promotes good practice on pupil yield evidence, engagement with local planning authorities and the delivery of expanded or new schools with funding from housing development.	allocating land for various uses and the viability of delivery.	
Social equality				
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. The Act also strengthens the law in a number of areas. It:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • places a new duty on certain public bodies to consider socio-economic disadvantage when making strategic decisions about how to exercise their functions; • extends the circumstances in which a person is protected against discrimination, harassment or victimisation because of a protected characteristic; • 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. <p>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;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	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

		or minimise a disadvantage arising from a protected characteristic; amends family property law to remove discriminatory provisions and provides additional statutory property rights for civil partners in England and Wales.		
The English Indices of Deprivation	2019	Statistics on relative deprivation in small areas in England. Based on average score across its Lower Super Output Areas, Trafford Borough is ranked as 191 out of 317 boroughs/districts (with 1 being the most deprived). However, within the Borough there are significant discrepancies between Lower Super Output Areas, with several in the least deprived of the country and several within the most deprived.	The AAP must work to generally improve levels of deprivation and to lessen the disparities in deprivation across the borough.	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Housing and communities				
The Housing Act	2004	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extra powers to license private landlords, especially those of houses in multiple occupation; • Changes in the way homes are judged as suitable to meet the needs of the occupier by means of risk assessment; • Modernising the right to buy policy to combat profiteering; • Home Information Packs to simplify the buying and selling of property; Increase to the qualifying period for council tenants considering purchasing their property under Right to Buy, and also repayment of discounts.	Included for context	HM Government
Planning Policy for traveller sites	2015	The aims include that local authorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • should make their own assessment of need; • work collaboratively and develop strategies to meet need through identification of land for sites; • plan for sites over a reasonable timescale; • protect the Green Belt from inappropriate development; 	The Development Plan must consider the requirements of this planning policy in terms of the land allocation for traveller sites. However, it must also ensure that it	HM Government

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote private and public sites in sustainable locations; • to reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities; and • have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment. 	protects the local environment and amenities whilst promoting a reduction in tensions between settled and traveller communities.	
Air Quality, Noise and Water Resources				
Part IV of the Environment Act 1995	1995	<p>Requires local authorities in the UK to review air quality in their area and designate air quality management areas if improvements are necessary.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>These plans contribute to the achievement of air quality limit values at local level.</p>	The AAP must make considerations for areas designated for air quality management and ensure development contributes towards meeting strategic objectives.	HM Government
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	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

Regulations (2010)				
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 AAP 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
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"> • avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; • mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life	The AAP 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 AAP 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	Consideration should be made in the AAP to ensure	Defra

		<p>inland waters that have been issued by the Environment Agency.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>good water quality for consumption in the borough.</p>	
<p>Biodiversity</p>				
Wildlife and Countryside Act	1981	<p>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.</p>	<p>The AAP must ensure that appropriate consideration and protection is given to designated features during development.</p>	HM Government
The Hedgerows Regulations	1997	<p>Allows the identification of important hedgerows and the permissions required to remove them.</p>	<p>The AAP must ensure that appropriate consideration and protection is given to designated features during development.</p>	HM Government
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations	2003	<p>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.</p>	<p>The Plan should consider the need to protect and enhance WFD waterbodies.</p>	HM Government
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act	2006	<p>Requires all public bodies to have regard to biodiversity conservation when carrying out their functions. This is commonly referred to as the 'Biodiversity duty'.</p> <p>The aim of the biodiversity duty is to raise the profile of biodiversity in England and Wales, so that the</p>	<p>The Plan should consider the need to protect wildlife and habitats.</p>	HM Government

		conservation of biodiversity becomes properly embedded in all relevant policies and decisions made by public authorities.		
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (the Habitats Regulations) as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2012	2012	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. 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.	The Plan should ensure protection and consideration of impact on sites of European importance.	HM Government
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 AAP 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
Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature	2011	Key reforms for protecting and improving our natural environment are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Local Nature Partnerships • Identifying Nature Improvement Areas • Ecologically coherent planning, retaining the protection and improvement of the natural environment as core objectives of the planning system 	The Plan should protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats; support the protection of peat and support the improvement of water quality.	HM Government

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piloting biodiversity offsets, to make requirements to reduce the impacts of development on biodiversity simpler and more consistent. <p>Key reforms for reconnecting people and nature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving public health locally, by making high-quality green space available to everyone; • Action to get more children learning outdoors; <p>New Green Areas Designation, empowering communities to protect local environments that are important to them.</p>		
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
Climate Change and Flood Risk				
Climate Change Act	2008	<p>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:</p> <p>It includes the Adaptation Sub-Committee (ASC) which scrutinises and advises on the Government’s programme for adapting to climate change.</p> <p>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.</p>	The AAP should seek to contribute towards reducing carbon emissions.	HM Government

The Flood risk Regulations	2009	The 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 AAP should ensure that future development does not increase flood risk and that seek to reduce flood risk where possible.	HM Government
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 new developments and redevelopments; introduce an improved risk based approach to reservoir safety	The AAP should ensure that future development does not increase flood risk and that seek to reduce flood risk where possible.	Defra
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 AAP 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 AAP 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

Drought response: our framework for England	2017	<p>The Drought Framework sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how drought affects different parts of England, • who is involved in managing drought, • how the Environment Agency and others take action to manage drought, • how the Environment Agency monitor and measure the impacts of drought to advise senior management and government on the prospects and possible action, • how the Environment Agency report on drought and communicate with others. 	The AAP should consider any actions to prevent drought and ensure development makes best use of water resources.	Environment Agency
Geology, Groundwater and Contaminated Land				
Environmental Protection Act	1990	Establishes a legal framework for dealing with control of emissions to the environment in England.	The AAP 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. The strategy sets out the main points of DEFRA’s vision for safeguarding soils as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed; 2. soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts 	The AAP 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

		<p>3. soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained; and</p> <p>4. pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with.</p>		
Energy				
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.	The AAP should consider the need for the provision of sufficient energy and ensure that it contributes towards meeting national objectives.	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"> • 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 • 12% of our heat generated from renewables – range of sources including biomass, biogas, solar and heat • pumps • 10% of transport energy from renewables <p>It sets out the Government’s strategic role as well as a number of detailed actions.</p>	The AAP should promote the production and use of renewable energy and contribute towards the goals of this strategy.	Department of Energy and Climate Change
The Carbon Plan	2011	<p>This plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the 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"> • Low carbon buildings 	The AAP should promote the reduction of carbon in buildings, transport and industry, contributing towards the goals of the Carbon Plan.	Department of Energy and Climate Change

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low carbon transport • Low carbon industry, Agriculture, land use, forestry and waste. 		
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"> • A proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources in the locality of the development; • A proportion of energy used in development in their area to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development; and • Development in their area to comply with energy efficiency standards that exceeds the energy requirements of building regulations. 	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"> Energy efficiency/the elimination of energy wastage; The transition to sustainable forms of energy use; Affordable warmth for all; An Efficient/sustainable transport and distribution systems; and Business innovation and employment activity. <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
Waste				
Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 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 Government

Hazardous Waste Regulations	2005	Requires producers of waste to register with the EA where a premises produces over 200kg.	Included for context.	Defra
National Waste Management Plan	2013	<p>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 plan meets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives and measures on packaging waste • Measure to promote high quality recycling • Measures to encourage the separation of bio-waste 	Provision must be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included in the AAP to support the delivery of the 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.	Defra
Regional Waste Strategy for the Northwest and update	2004 and 2010	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Reduce waste production; ii) Maximise the re-use of waste products; iii) Promote the recycle and composting of waste; iv) Recover value (energy) from waste that is not recycled; <p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v) Maintain sufficient landfill capacity to dispose of final residues. <p>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.</p>	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.	Regional Leaders Board

Transport				
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 AAP should consider the requirements of transport improvements for the northwest.	HM Government and Transport for the North
B3 Greater Manchester plans, programmes and strategies				
Greater Manchester Strategy	2013	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” It sets out priorities across several areas including conditions for growth, worklessness and skills, supporting businesses and public-sector reform.	The AAP should contribute to the sustainable economic growth of Greater Manchester.	Association of Greater Manchester Authorities
Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy	2019	The Strategy sets out specific actions and Greater Manchester’s long-term aspirations. These will help guide future action and evaluate progress. The aims focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • health and care innovation; • advanced materials in manufacturing; • digital technologies; • carbon neutral living; • maximising investments in innovation assets; • supporting post-16 skills; • investment in infrastructure; • improving business productivity; and • addressing barriers to participating in employment and accessing opportunities. 	The AAP should contribute to the sustainable economic growth of Greater Manchester.	HM Government
Draft Greater Manchester	2019	This spatial framework draft is the result of collaboration between Greater Manchester’s ten local authorities and	The AAP should take the Greater Manchester Spatial	Greater Manchester

Spatial Framework		<p>sets out a plan for development in Greater Manchester up to 2037, delivering significant economic, social and environmental improvements.</p> <p>The key themes of the framework are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create 'Garden City' neighbourhoods meeting high environmental and social standards by guiding development; • Encourage greener growth by protecting natural areas, improving the green credentials of developments and ensuring resilience to climate change; • Ensure that employment opportunities and prosperity are shared equally between the different localities in GM; • Provide new affordable homes with a greater degree of flexibility and high standards of design and flexibility; • Provide improved services and local amenities to local communities. 	Framework into consideration and ensure that land will be allocation appropriately to contribute towards the key themes of the framework.	Combined Authority
Transport				
Greater Manchester Third Local Transport Plan	2011	<p>The LTP aims to make it easier for people to travel across Greater Manchester 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 that transport has on the environment and help to improve health by reducing accidents and encouraging 'active travel'.</p> <p>Note that the Greater Manchester Air Quality Strategy and Action Plan is incorporated into the LTP.</p>	The AAP must facilitate the improvements to Greater Manchester's transport networks and connections.	Transport for Greater Manchester
Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040 Our vision	2016	Covers the vision for Greater Manchester's transport. Including connectivity within Greater Manchester, with other cities and across the wider region.	The AAP must facilitate the improvements to Greater Manchester's transport networks and connections.	Transport for Greater Manchester

Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040: Draft Delivery Plan 2020-2025	2019	Sets out the practical actions planned to deliver the Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040. This includes delivery of the Metrolink Trafford Park line by 2020.	The AAP must facilitate the improvements to Greater Manchester's transport networks and connections	Transport for Greater Manchester
Greater Manchester Rail Policy 2012-2024	2012	This rail policy aims to achieve a rail network in Greater Manchester that can meet the needs of business and individuals. With a timeframe from 2012 to 2024 the Policy is intended to inform Greater Manchester'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 AAP must make considerations for expansion and improvements to the rail network	Transport for Greater Manchester
Made to Move	2017	The strategy sets out 15 steps to improve the amount of travelling by walking and cycling in Greater Manchester.	Several of the steps can be supported through the Local Plan, including through improved public realm and infrastructure delivery.	Cycling and Walking Commissioner for Greater Manchester
Beelines: Greater Manchester's cycling and walking infrastructure proposal	2018	Beelines is a vision for Greater Manchester to become the very first city region in the UK to have a fully joined up cycling and walking network. The proposal is for over 75 miles of segregated cycling and walking routes, plus 1,400 new crossings that will connect every community in Greater Manchester. In Trafford, 155 new or upgraded crossings are proposed enabling 91% of the population to use Beelines. 12 miles of Beelines on busy roads are proposed.	The AAP can support the principles of this vision through supporting new infrastructure and infrastructure improvements that would enable active travel, plus through the allocation and design of new development.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
Sustainable Development				
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	The growth plan relates to several IA objectives – on	Association of Greater

		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	economic growth, jobs and utilities in particular.	Manchester Authorities
Greater Manchester Growth and Reform Plan	2014	The plan sets out priorities across Greater Manchester aiming to achieve a net contribution from Greater Manchester to the UK economy by 2020. This includes financial, growth and reform proposals as well as mechanisms for delivery.	The AAP should contribute to the sustainable economic growth of Greater Manchester.	Association of Greater Manchester Authorities
Greater Manchester Growth Deal	2014	Sets out a multi-million pound investment programme that will support further economic growth across Greater Manchester.	Included for context	HM Government
Greater Manchester Devolution Deal		Devolution deal for Greater Manchester. Grants new powers (including transport, strategic planning, housing investment, police and crime commissioner powers) to a new, directly elected Mayor. Grants Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) power relating to devolved business support budgets; Apprenticeship Grant for Employers; Further Education (FE) provision within Greater Manchester; integration of health and social care across Greater Manchester.	Included for context	HM Government
Housing				
Greater Manchester Strategic	2019	<p>Key findings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single person households are more common than any other type of household. • The private sector renting market is growing. 	The AAP must consider and provide for the differing housing needs of society.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority

Housing Market Assessment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compared to the rest of the country, homes in Greater Manchester are more likely be terraced or semi-detached and have one or two bedrooms, and less likely to be detached, bungalows or flats, or to have four or more bedrooms. • House prices in Greater Manchester as a whole are substantially below national averages, but buying and renting prices in Trafford are higher. • There is an unmet demand for social rented homes. • Trends suggest the need for specialist housing to meet health needs will grow. 		
Greater Manchester Housing Strategy 2019 – 2024	2019	<p>The Strategy considers the current housing situation in Greater Manchester and identifies strategic priorities to improve housing for all:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling homelessness and rough sleeping • Making a positive difference to the lives of private tenants • Developing Healthy Homes Services to support vulnerable households • Improving access to social housing for those who need it • Identifying pathways to volume domestic retrofit and reducing fuel poverty • New models of delivery • Investing in truly affordable housing • Increasing choices in the housing market for Greater Manchester households. 	The AAP must have a positive approach in delivering sufficient homes to assist with affordability and choice. The AAP should support measures to improve the area’s existing housing stock.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
Greater Manchester Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling	2018	The Assessment analyses the latest available evidence to identify the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers, Travelling Showpeople from across the Greater Manchester area.	The AAP should ensure it allocates sufficient land for and/or has a positive policy approach to help deliver	arc4 for Greater Manchester Combined Authority

Showperson Accommodation Assessment Update 2018		The assessment concludes a need over the plan period for up to 103 Gypsy and Traveller pitches, 204 Travelling Showpeople plots and 59 transit pitches.	homes required by all members of the community.	
Geology, Groundwater and Contaminated Land				
Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan	2013	The plan sets out the plan for mineral development in Greater Manchester. It sets out to provide a minerals spatial planning framework which takes into account the unique features of Greater Manchester. 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 Greater Manchester to contribute to its sub-regional apportionment of aggregates and facilitate greater use of recycled aggregates and secondary mineral products.	The AAP should contribute towards the objectives of this plan, protecting local communities from the impacts of mineral extraction and facilitating mineral recycling, where possible.	Association of Greater Manchester Authorities
Biodiversity				
Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester	2008	Document identifies priority areas for green infrastructure (GI) across Greater Manchester and identifies relationships with other plans. Recommends next steps to improve GI assets.	The AAP should incorporate the areas of GI identified in this framework document.	Association of Greater Manchester Authorities
An Ecological Framework for Greater Manchester	2008	The development of an Ecological Framework for Greater Manchester has three main Aims: 1. To conserve and enhance biological diversity in Greater Manchester by informing and underpinning efforts to repair, create and connect habitats. 2. To promote the need for pro-active nature conservation in Greater Manchester, including habitat creation and repair.	The Plan should seek to conserve biological diversity.	Association of Greater Manchester Authorities

		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.		
Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan	2009	The Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan (GM BAP) aims to provide an overarching document for biodiversity across all ten districts. The overall aim of the Greater Manchester 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.	Association of Greater Manchester Authorities
Greater Manchester Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan (Quarries)	2011	The plan sets objective and targets related to the preservation and enhancement of geodiversity at Greater Manchester quarry sites. These include objectives related to data collection, educational value and biodiversity.	The Plan should seek to conserve biological and geological diversity.	Association of Greater Manchester Authorities
Waste				
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.	Association of Greater Manchester Authorities
Heritage, landscape and the Built Environment				
Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation	2012	Contains a report summarising the key aspects of the character of each district in terms of heritage and landscape.	The AAP must ensure that the local character of the area is conserved during future development.	Historic England
National Character Area (NCA) profile–	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:	The AAP should take consideration of the objectives stated in the NCA profile for the Manchester	Natural England

55 Manchester Conurbation		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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. 4. Conserve and enhance the river valleys and canals, as corridors 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. 	Conurbation and seek to contribute towards the meeting these objectives and provide environmental and landscape improvements through developments and land allocation.	
National Character Area (NCA) profile– 60 Mersey Valley	2013	<p>The NCA profile for the Mersey Valley describes the landscape and cityscape features of the area and states opportunities for environmental and landscape improvements. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserve and enhance the Mersey Valley’s rivers, tributaries and estuary, improving the ability of the fluvial and estuarine systems to adapt to climate change and mitigate flood risk while also enhancing habitats for wildlife and for people’s enjoyment of the landscape. 2. Promote the Mersey Valley’s historic environment and landscape character and positively integrate the environmental resource with industry and development, providing greenspace within existing 	The AAP should take consideration of the objectives stated in the NCA profile for the Mersey Valley and seek to contribute towards the meeting these objectives and provide environmental and landscape improvements through developments and land allocation	Natural England

		<p>and new development, to further the benefits provided by a healthy natural environment, as a framework for habitat restoration and for public amenity.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Manage the arable and mixed farmland along the broad linear Mersey Valley, and create semi-natural habitats, woodlands and ecological networks, to protect soils and water, enhance biodiversity, increase connectivity and improve the character of the landscape, while enabling sustainable food production. 4. Manage and enhance the mossland landscape in the east, safeguarding wetlands including the internationally important lowland raised bogs, to conserve peat soils, protect and enhance biodiversity, conserve archaeological deposits, contribute to landscape character and store carbon. 		
Climate Change, Air Quality, Noise and Water Resources				
Five-year Environment Plan for Greater Manchester 2019-2024	2019	<p>The plan sets out key aims for the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim for our mitigation of climate change • Aim for air quality • Aim for sustainable consumption and production • Aim for our natural environment • Aim for resilience and adaption to climate change 	The AAP can support these aims through its policies and allocations, for example, supporting clean energy generation, promoting sustainable construction techniques, protecting the natural environment and preventing flood risk.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan	2019	Sets out measures to improve air quality, in particular the reduction of roadside NO2 levels	The AAP can support these aims through its policies and allocations, for example, improved active and cleaner transport infrastructure.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority

Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan 2016 - 2021	2016	<p>The Greater Manchester 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"> • Reduce traffic by encouraging travellers to switch from cars to use public transport, cycle and walk more; • Increase efficiency and improving traffic flow by reducing congestion and stop-start travel to decrease air pollution peaks and to lower emissions overall; and • Improve fleets by encouraging the replacement of older, more polluting vehicles with newer, smaller, cleaner, lower-emission vehicles. 	The AAP must promote the reduction of emissions and the reduction of air pollution and contribute towards the plan's objectives.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
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"> • Cutting carbon emissions by 48% between 1990 and 2020; • Growing a Low Carbon Economy; • Rapidly Adapting to a changing climate; • Embedding Low Carbon Behaviours; • Achieving Air Quality Thresholds. 	The AAP must promote the reduction of emissions and the reduction of air pollution and contribute towards the plan's objectives	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
Greater Manchester Low-Emission Strategy	2016	<p>The areas identified for investment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stimulating the uptake of Ultra-low Emission Vehicles • Reduce Emissions from Heavy Goods Vehicles and buses on key urban corridors; • Changing travel behaviour; • Investigation of Clean Air Zones. 	The AAP 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.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
Greater Manchester's Climate Change	2012	This Plan sets out actions to deliver the transition to a low carbon economy in Greater Manchester.	The AAP should encourage the transition to a low carbon	Association of Greater

Implementation Plan			economy through development.	Manchester Authorities
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 AAP should contribute towards meeting these strategic objectives to reduce the impacts of climate change.	Association of Greater Manchester Authorities
Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Management Framework	2018	The Framework highlights the key strategic flood risks including cross-boundary issues within and outside the City Region and recommends key priorities for intervention taking account of previous, existing and planned interventions delivered or to be delivered. The Framework aims to manage current and future flood risk. River flooding is a significant risk across Greater Manchester particularly for Rochdale, Trafford, Salford, Manchester, Wigan and Bolton. The majority of Greater Manchester is at risk of surface water flooding. Rochdale, Trafford and Salford have the most sites at high risk of fluvial flooding.	The AAP must ensure that development in areas at flood risk needs to include resilient design. Policies must be in place to ensure that flood risk is reduced.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
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 Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Map, an interactive digital mapping application presenting the modelled surface water flooding outputs, receptor information.	The AAP 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.	Association of Greater Manchester Authorities
63Energy				
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	The AAP should aim to follow the recommendations of the Plan where possible, to contribute towards a lower	Energy Technologies Institute

		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.	carbon future in Trafford and in Greater Manchester.	
Tourism				
Greater Manchester Strategy for the Visitor Economy 2014-2020	2014	<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"> • To position Manchester as a successful international destination; • To further develop Manchester as a leading events destination; • To improve the quality and appeal of the product offer; and • To maximise the capacity for growth. <p>More specific objectives and targets have also been set to ensure that these four aims are met.</p>	The AAP 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
B4 Trafford Borough plans, programmes and strategies				
Sustainable Development				
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</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

		<p>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.</p>		
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"> • 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 Greater Manchester; • Will continue to attract and retain internationally competitive businesses, will have a strong local business base and positioned itself as the enterprise capital of the North West. • Will be the most harmonious place to live in Greater Manchester with the majority of residents being satisfied with services and feel that they can influence decisions in their locality; • 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; • 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; 	<p>The targets, general/specific actions, area development promotion proposals and specific implementation mechanisms need to be acknowledged and incorporated in the AAP as appropriate. Particularly need to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Areas of disadvantage are targeted; ii) Gateway locations are made the most of; iii) Town centre investment is encouraged; iv) Good quality affordable housing is provided; v) Safe, attractive, sustainable residential neighbourhoods are created; vi) Appropriate housing and facilities are provided for vulnerable/disadvantaged people; 	Trafford Council

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be better housing choice with more new and affordable homes, better designed and environmentally friendly. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vii) A modern, safe, efficient integrated transport system is developed and sustained; viii) Development does not adversely affect the quality of life experienced by residents; ix) Access to/quality of the outdoor environment is retained/enhanced; x) Access to/quality of formal/informal leisure provision is retained/enhanced; xi) Bio-diversity and species habitats are protected/enhanced; xii) The educational and cultural infrastructure of the Borough is sustained and enhanced. 	
Trafford Sustainable Strategy	2008	<p>Sustainable Trafford provides an overarching strategy to address issues relating to climate change and resource depletion in Trafford. It sets out aims for the Council to reduce emissions and conserve resources relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council buildings and services; • The Council's role as Planning Authority; • Green space; • Procurement; and • Waste and Recycling. 	The AAP should follow the same principles of managing climate change and making best use of limited resources.	Trafford Council
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. The plan puts forward several objectives aiming to increase the standard of design of the public realm,</p>	The AAP should consider the objectives and requirements of this plan and assist in or contribute towards meeting its objectives.	Trafford Council

		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.		
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"> 1. Increasing the connectivity between neighbourhoods in Old Trafford and the wider city. 2. Improve the urban form in Old Trafford, providing safer environments and open space. 3. To improve two parks in Old Trafford, providing open space that can form the centre of the community. 4. Improve local amenities to provide a sense of place to neighbourhoods in Old Trafford. 	The AAP 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"> 1. Meeting the Demand from a Diverse Range of Sectors; 2. Improving Transport Infrastructure; 3. Delivering Critical Infrastructure; 4. Marketing and Promotion; 5. Supporting Competitive Businesses. 	The AAP must account for the vision set out in the Trafford Park Masterplan and the objectives set to reach it. The AAP should seek to contribute towards meeting these objectives, where possible.	Ekos Consulting

The Refreshed Stretford Masterplan	2018	<p>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 wider Stretford area into a prosperous and vibrant place with attractive communities and a wide range of facilities throughout the day and evening that realises the full potential of existing assets’.</p> <p>The objectives of the plan are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1: Bringing forward identified development sites 2: Changing perceptions of Stretford and significantly enhancing the Town Centre offer 3: Developing further residential uses, particularly in the Town Centre 4: Encouraging greater footfall throughout the Town Centre in the day and the evening 5: Delivering improved public spaces across the Stretford area 	The AAP should consider the objectives and requirements of this masterplan and assist in or contribute towards meeting its objectives.	Trafford Council
Retail and Leisure				
Trafford Retail and Leisure Study	2019	<p>The focus of the Study is to establish the current position in respect of the need for additional retail and leisure facilities in Trafford Borough, and consider the vitality and viability of the Council's principal centres.</p> <p>There is an identified convenience goods expenditure surplus that could support between 6,800sq.m and 11,600sq.m at 2037.</p> <p>There is capacity to support between 36,800sq.m and 63,100sq.m of comparison good floorspace at 2037.</p> <p>The Borough is generally well provided for in respect of bingo halls, casinos, cinemas and ten pin bowling alleys</p>	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 Town Centres Framework	2019	This Framework is intended to provide an overarching strategic approach for the four main town centres:	The AAP should support these aims through its policies and allocations.	Trafford Council

		<p>Altrincham, Sale, Streford and Urmston. Priorities focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using heritage as an opportunity; • Improving the condition on buildings; • Improving the public realm; • Rationalisation of highway clutter; • Introducing safe spaces; • Availability of parking • Improving accessibility; • Supporting the leisure and evening economy; • Increasing employment; • Supporting residential development; • Supporting markets; • Providing support to new and existing businesses; • Improved marketing; • Robust monitoring; • Community/partnership working. 		
Employment				
Trafford Council Draft Employment Land Review	2019	The Review considers the suitability of Trafford’s employment land portfolio to meet future requirements and what challenges that need to be addressed for Trafford to contribute fully to the economic growth of Greater Manchester and the North West region.	The Plan will need to consider the findings of the study and allocate land for employment use and establish a balance of a range of employment use types to meet demand in the Borough.	Trafford Council
Trafford Employment Land Study: Review of the Employment Land	2013	The document updates position with regards to the suitable and available employment land. It provides a planning and development status of the sites.	The Plan will need to consider the findings of the study and allocate land for employment use and establish a balance of a range of employment use	Trafford Council

Supply Portfolio			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"> 1. to assess the impact on development viability of planning-led affordable housing targets, thresholds, type and tenure splits for the Trafford authority; 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 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. <p>The EVS Update (2011) is required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • assess and make recommendations for an appropriate composite level of developer contribution that will still allow schemes to be viable; and • 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. 	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	The AAP should utilise the findings of the Local Infrastructure Plan and follow recommendations to maximise the delivery of	Trafford Council

		investment up to 2026, when the delivery period for the plan ends.	sustainable infrastructure in Trafford.	
Trafford Park Growth Strategy	2013	<p>The Growth Strategy seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the demands of modern businesses in Trafford Park from a diverse range of sectors; • Improve the transport infrastructure of Trafford Park, with an emphasis on sustainable transport; • Deliver critical infrastructure to ensure that utilities and other business critical infrastructure is competitive with other premier business locations nationally and internationally; • Maintain high levels of new investment in Trafford Park through strong branding and marketing; and <p>Support competitive businesses in Trafford Park.</p>	The Plan should seek to support the objectives of 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.	Trafford Park Business Neighbourhood Shadow Management Board
Trafford Economic & Housing Growth Framework	2016	<p>The report considers the existing economic and housing service provision within the Borough and identifies growth opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic approach to employment • Strategic approach to housing sites • Growth Sector Focused Academic Partnerships • Future Workforce Investment • Strategic Approach to Business Support • Integrated Culture, Tourism & Leisure Offer 	The AAP can support these opportunities through allocating housing and employment land to meet growth aspirations, and promoting culture, leisure and tourism through its policies.	New Economy
Housing				
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2013 Review	2014	The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) identifies the available housing sites within the Borough in five year periods from 2013/14 to beyond 2028/29. The SHLAA notes that the largest potential source of supply will come from sites within the Old Trafford area. The SHLAA identifies a five year housing land supply in the five years from 2013/14.	The AAP must allocate sufficient housing land to ensure a rolling five year housing land supply.	Trafford Council
Trafford Housing Needs	2019	Document not yet available		

Assessment 2019 (Draft)				
Trafford Housing Strategy 2018-2023	2018	<p>The Strategy aims to secure the right mix of different types of homes in neighbourhoods in terms of their popularity, safety, environmental quality and access to services. It sets out seven strategic priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To accelerate housing growth 2. To support inclusive economic growth 3. To create neighbourhoods of choice through a better mix of homes and attractive, accessible environments 4. To reduce inequalities across the borough 5. To improve residents' health and wellbeing 6. To increase the range of, and residents' access to, opportunities 7. To reduce homelessness 	The AAP 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 2019-2024	2019	<p>The strategy aims to end homelessness in Trafford. The strategic priorities of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent homelessness in Trafford. • Improve access to permanent affordable accommodation and supported homes, primarily through the increased supply of social housing. • Aim to eradicate the use of B&B and increase the provision of good quality temporary accommodation for homeless people in Trafford. • Work towards ending rough sleeping in Trafford. • Improve access to employment, education and training for homeless people in Trafford. • Improve health & wellbeing for homeless people in Trafford. 	The AAP should reflect the objectives set out in the Homelessness Strategy, particularly with regard to increasing the delivery of homes, improving affordability.	Trafford Council
Trafford Older People's	2019	The Strategy's vision is to provide a range of quality, affordable and attractive housing options to enable older	The AAP should support the strategy's vision through	Trafford Council

Housing Strategy 2019 – 2024 (Draft)		<p>people to live independently in Trafford. The strategic priorities of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality and standard of existing housing for older people in Trafford. • Increase the availability and range of suitable housing options for older people within Trafford. • Enable older people in Trafford to live independently. • Create and foster partnerships that work to deliver effective health and social care provision, support services and high quality housing to older people across Trafford. 	delivering homes suitable for older people and in considering the design of neighbourhoods.	
Trafford Empty Homes Strategy 2019 – 2024 (Draft)	2019	<p>The Strategy 2019-24 sets out the priorities for bringing empty homes back into use in Trafford. The priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with owners of long term empty properties to bring them back into use • Improve our neighbourhoods by addressing long term empty homes that have become the focus of anti-social behaviour and neglect • Provide advice and information to help raise awareness around empty properties • Develop effective partnerships with key stakeholders. 	The AAP should support the physical improvement of homes and neighbourhoods.	Trafford Council
Climate Change and Flood Risk				
Trafford Local Flood Risk Management Strategy	2014	<p>As the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) Trafford Council is responsible for producing a strategy for managing local flood risk</p> <p>The objectives for managing local flood risk in Trafford are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce local flood risk to existing businesses and other economic infrastructure; • 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; 	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	Trafford Council

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce local flood risk to existing homes and social infrastructure, particularly in areas of multiple deprivation; • To work with local communities in improving their resilience to flooding; • To reduce local flood risk to existing environmental assets; • To enhance the landscape, townscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural heritage of the Borough. 	<p>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>	
Health and Wellbeing				
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"> 1. Sport and Leisure priorities are aligned to and support the priorities for health and wellbeing; 2. Assets that meet the current and future sporting needs of Trafford's residents; 3. Effective Strategic & Local Partnerships delivering a sustainable community sport & leisure offer; 4. Major Sporting Events that inspire and engage. 	<p>The AAP 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
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"> • Every child has the best start in life • A reduced gap in life expectancy • Improved mental health and wellbeing 	<p>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</p>	Trafford Council

		<p>Priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce childhood obesity; 2. Improve the emotional health and wellbeing of children and young people; 3. Reduce alcohol and substance misuse and alcohol related harm; 4. Support people with long term health and disability needs to live healthier lives; 5. Increase physical activity; 6. Reduce the number of early deaths from cardiovascular disease and cancer; 7. Support people with enduring mental health needs, including dementia to live healthier lives; 8. Reduce the occurrence of common mental health problems amongst adults. 	<p>healthy lifestyles and providing access to parks, open spaces and other assets beneficial to the health and wellbeing of local residents.</p>	
Trafford Health and Social Care Locality Plan		<p>This plan aims to provide and improve the quality, range and access to services for people in Trafford by integrating health and social care, as part of the devolution of Greater Manchester.</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>	<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.</p>	Trafford Council
Trafford Green and Open Spaces	2009	<p>The Strategy assesses the quality and quantity of green space throughout the Borough. The Strategy sets out those wards that are deficient in accessible green space. Generally speaking, the wards in the west of the Borough performed well, with those in the eastern half of the Borough being deficient in access to quality green space.</p>	<p>The AAP must support the removal of deficiencies in green space and the protection of high standards of quality and quantity.</p>	Trafford Council
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>	<p>The AAP must ensure that developments and land allocation are in line with the aims and objectives set in the</p>	Trafford Council

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the quality of parks; • Increase the use of greenspaces by all parts of the community; • Provide a prioritised investment framework for green space; • Increase the role of greenspace in supporting biodiversity and sustainability; • Involve the community in the design and management of green spaces; • Improve public and community safety. <p>A set of specific objectives and tasks have been set in order to meet the aims of the strategy.</p>	Trafford Greenspace Strategy and that improvements to greenspaces are made, particularly to their community access and involvement, safety, biodiversity value.	
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 and reviewed regularly for it to meet timescales and priorities identified to fulfil the needs of local children.</p>	The AAP must make considerations for 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.	Trafford Council
Trafford Playing Pitch Strategy and Action Plan, and 2019 Review	2017 and 2019	<p>Key findings are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing position for all pitch sports is either demand is being met or there is a shortfall. • The future position shows exacerbation of current shortfalls and future shortfalls in some sports and some areas where demand is currently being met. • there is a need to protect all existing playing pitch provision until demand is met. 	The AAP must protect playing pitches and seek to ensure new provision to meet future needs.	Knight Kavanagh and Page

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the main shortfalls expressed can be met by improving pitch quality but in some cases this may also require access to existing unused pitches such as at school sites. <p>The 2019 review identified that indicative positions identified for each sport within the 2017 Strategy remain true. Identified demand across the sports has remained approximately static, notwithstanding some increase/decrease at some individual clubs/age groups.</p>		
<p>Equality</p>				
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 service and as an employer.	The AAP must ensure that it promotes the abolition or reduction of inequality, discrimination and disadvantage, in line with the Council’s commitments.	Trafford Council
<p>Heritage, landscape and the Built Environment</p>				
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 AAP must make consideration for the landscape character of Trafford and the pressures they face as well as seek opportunities for enhancement.	Trafford Council

<p>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).</p>	<p>2014, 2016, 2017</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The AAP should have regard to heritage assets and conservation areas in accordance with their preservation and enhancement.</p>	<p>Trafford Council</p>
<p>Trafford Urban Historic Characterisation Report</p>	<p>2008</p>	<p>The Report provides a descriptive general understanding of the cultural and historical aspects of the landscape, providing both a context in which other information can be considered and a framework for decision-making.</p>	<p>The AAP should include policies and allocate development sites with consideration given to how the Borough's character can be protected and enhanced.</p>	<p>Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit</p>
<p>Geology, Groundwater and Contaminated Land</p>				

Trafford Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy 2012-2015	2012	<p>The main objective is the removal of unacceptable risks posed to human health and the environment by contaminated land.</p> <p>Other objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the Council is meeting the requirements of Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 in terms of policy and practice; • Reduce the risk of harm to residents of the Borough and assist in bringing brownfield sites back into positive use; and • Describe how potentially contaminated land sites are to be investigated, assessed and dealt with. 	<p>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 ensure that proper remediation measures are applied to developments.</p>	Trafford Council
<p>Transport</p>				
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 AAP 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
<p>Air Quality, Noise and Water Resources</p>				
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 AAP must aim to incorporate improvements and mitigation measure that will contribute towards</p>	Trafford Council

			improving air quality in Trafford.	
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Appendix C Health Profile

C.1 Physical health and lifestyle factors

The population of Trafford currently has a dependency rate of 37.2% based on age percentages. The Borough population is predicted to age between 2018 and 2041, with the dependency rate predicted to increase to 40.6% by the end of this period, which is predicted to be due to an expansion of the population aged 65 and above¹¹⁰. However, Gorse Hill and Longford both have lower dependency rates

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)¹¹¹.

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.

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

Table C.1: Life expectancy in Trafford 2002-2012
Source: Office for National Statistics

¹¹⁰ ONS (2018). Population Estimates for England and Wales Mid-2018. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalescotlandandnorthernireland>

¹¹¹ 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/referencetables.html?edition=tc%3A77-354758>

The life expectancy of people within the Civic Quarter area is lower than the average for the rest of Trafford; male life expectancy is 76.3 in Gorse Hill and 78.9 in Longford whilst female life expectancy is 81.8 in Gorse Hill and 84.3 in Longford¹¹².

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)'s health measure is used to indicate the general health of Trafford. In the IMD 2019 Trafford is ranked as 147th out of 317 English boroughs (based on average score), with 1 being suffering the most health deprivation. Whilst this places Trafford in a roughly average position within England, within the Borough there are areas of acute health deprivation.

IMD 2019 data indicates that 5.1% of Trafford LSOAs are stated to be among the most deprived 10% for deprivation related to health and disability¹¹³, with considerable variation within the borough. The Gorse Hill area ranks 8,828 out of 32,844 lower super output areas and Longford ranks 7,147 both of which are among the most deprived 30% for deprivation related to health and disability¹¹⁴.

Living environment has an impact upon health. The IMD 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 air quality and road traffic accidents.

Table C.2 shows IMD 2019 living environmental values for Trafford and its rank compared with all other English local authorities. IMD 2019 data indicates that 2.9% of Trafford LSOAs are among the most deprived 10% based on deprivation related to the living environment¹¹⁵. There is a large disparity in the Civic Quarter area; Longford (004D) scores well, ranking 22,754 out of 32,844 whereas Gorse Hill (003B) only ranks 5,704.

¹¹² Trafford ward profiler Male and Female Life Expectancy 2013-2017 at: <https://www.trafforddatalab.io/>

¹¹³ MHCLG (2019). Index of Multiple Deprivation, File 10: Local Authority District Summaries. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

¹¹⁴ MHCLG (2019). Indices of Deprivation 2019 explorer. Available at: http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html

¹¹⁵ MHCLG (2019). Index of Multiple Deprivation, File 10: Local Authority District Summaries. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

Across Trafford average rates for hospital admissions for alcohol related conditions for people of all ages are lower than the regional and national averages. However, hospital admissions for under 18-year olds for alcohol related conditions are higher than the national average. Deaths from cardiovascular diseases and cancer are lower than regional and national averages¹¹⁶.

Smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual workers is slightly higher than the regional and national averages. However, rates of smoking for other members of the community are slightly below the England average¹¹⁷. See Table C.3.

Local Tobacco Control Statistic	Value for Trafford	Regional value	National value
Smoking prevalence in adults (2018)	13.5%	14.7%	14.4%
Smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations (2018)	26.4%	26.1%	25.4%
Smoking attributional mortality (2016-18)*	233.6	304.2	250.2
Smoking attributional hospital admissions (2017/18)*	1,514	1,749	1,530

Table C.3: Smoking prevalence in the Trafford population

* Directly standardised rate - per 100,000

Source: Public Health England

Similarly, rates of drug misuse leading to hospital visits are lower than the England average¹¹⁸. 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.

¹¹⁶ Local Authority Health Profile 2019, Public Health England. Available at: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/static-reports/health-profiles/2019/e08000009.html?area-name=trafford>

¹¹⁷ Local Tobacco Control Profiles, Public Health England, 2018. Available at: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/tobacco-control/data#page/1/qid/1938132886/pat/6/par/E12000002/ati/102/are/E08000009>

¹¹⁸ NHS (2017). Statistics on Drugs Misuse: England, 2017. Available at: <http://digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB23442>

	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

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

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 males¹¹⁹.

	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

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

Mortality rates for major or chronic conditions¹²⁰, 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).

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

¹¹⁹ NHS (2014). Statistics on Alcohol Misuse: England, 2014; Additional Tables. Available at: <https://www.digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB15483>

¹²⁰Public Health England (2017). Mortality Rankings: Trafford. Available at: <http://healthierlives.phe.org.uk/topic/mortality/area-details#are/E08000009/par/E92000001/ati/102/pat/>

Heart Disease	35	41
Stroke	14	79**
Lung Disease	32	63
Liver Disease	20	90
Injuries	11	48

Table C.6: Causes of premature death

* out of all 150 English local authorities

** out of 149 English local authorities

C.2 Mental health

According to the Mental Health Foundation¹²¹, “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, including the Civic Quarter area, 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,

¹²¹ Mental Health Foundation (2015). Fundamental Facts About Mental Health.
<https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/statistics/mental-health-statistics-children-and-young-people>

is lower than would be expected from our life expectancy. The gap between Trafford's more and less affluent 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, reduce the need for services, and help deliver economic prosperity and sustainable communities.

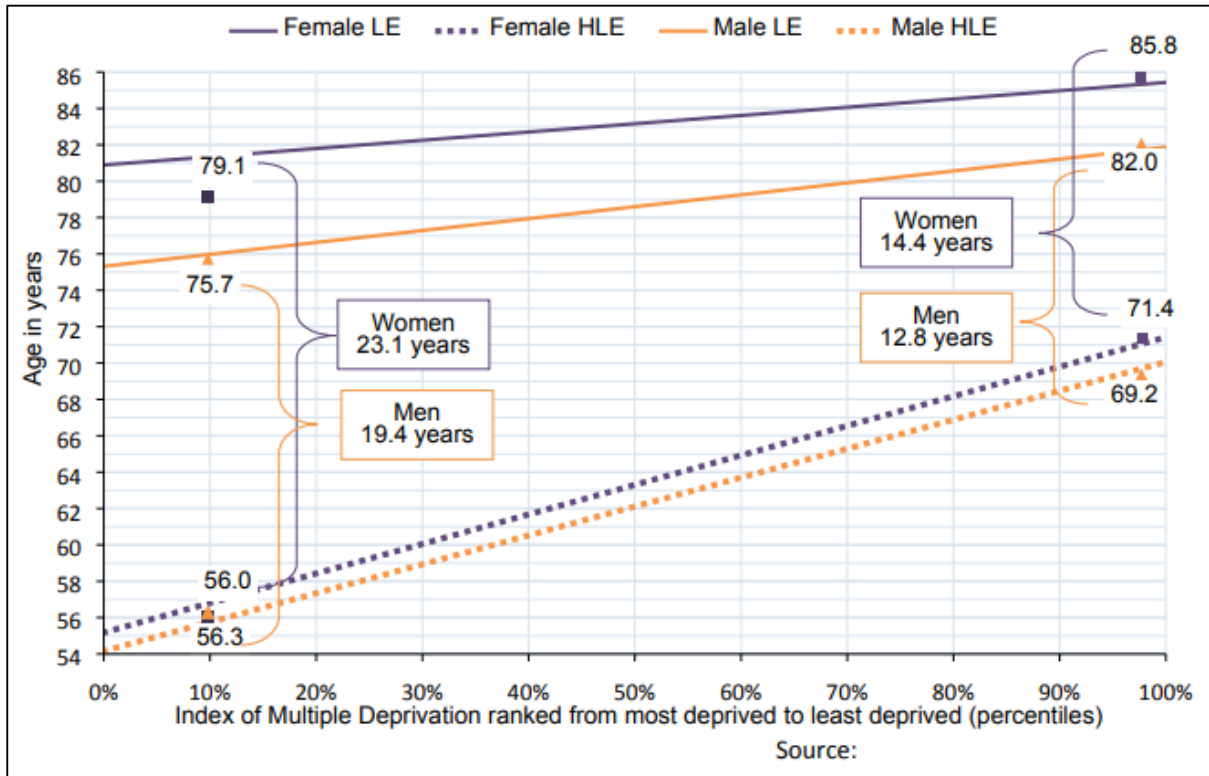


Figure C-2: Trends in life expectancy (LE) and healthy life expectancy (HLE) by IMD percentiles in Trafford (2009 to 2013)

There is a higher proportion of the BAME population in the Civic Quarter, 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 lower levels of access to green space, high-quality affordable housing and high-quality affordable food.

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.

C.5 Access to Active Lifestyle Opportunities and Active Travel

Lack of physical activity is one of the leading causes of preventable death worldwide¹²². 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,

¹²² 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.

and a lower proportion inactive, while insufficiently active is lower than Greater Manchester but equal to the England average.

	Trafford 2013 (%)	Trafford 2014 (%)	Greater Manchester 2014 (%)	England 2014 (%)
Inactive ¹²³	28.2	22.3	30.5	27.7
Insufficiently Active ¹²⁴	15.9	15.2	16.2	15.2
Active ¹²⁵	55.9	62.5	53.3	57.0

Table C.7: Levels of physical activity¹²⁶ in Trafford

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 to deliver 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.

¹²³ Takes part in MVPA less than 30 times per 28-day period

¹²⁴ Takes part in MVPA 30 – 149 times per 28-day period

¹²⁵ Takes part in MVPA 150+ times per 28-day period

¹²⁶ Moderate to vigorous physical activity (MVPA)

Appendix D Equalities Profile

D.1 Age

The age profile of the population of Trafford, Longford and Gorse Hill is provided in Table D.1 below.

Demographic	Current Trafford % (2018)	Forecast Trafford % (2038)	Current Longford (2017)	Current Gorse Hill (2017)
Aged 0-15	21.4	19.5	21.5	23.4
Aged 16-64	61.4	58.2	64.7	65.8
Aged >65	17.3	22.3	13.8	10.7

Table D.1: Age profile of Trafford

Source: Office for National Statistics & https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler

D.2 Disability

Refer to Section C.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

The mid-2018 population estimates set out that of 236,370 people within Trafford, 115,579 (48.9%) were males and 120,791 (51.1%) were females¹²⁷. The 2011 census shows a very similar split in Longford and Gorse Hill.

Estimates of the lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) population in Trafford indicate that in 2015 it comprised 2.8% of the total population¹²⁸. There is no available borough-level data regarding the population of people who have undergone gender reassignment.

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, with high levels of deprivation also

¹²⁷ Mid-2018 estimates of the population, Office for National Statistics

¹²⁸ Public Health England. Producing modelled estimates of the size of the lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) population of England, 2017.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/585349/PHE_Final_report_FINAL_DRAFT_14.12.2016NB230117v2.pdf

noted in areas of Clifford and Longford in the vicinity of the AAP area. 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 the England average and having a declining trend. Again, in terms of the Equalities Act, the relevant question is whether pregnant women everywhere receive equitable access to support needed to stop smoking, as well as public open space / greenspace and other relevant opportunities to keep active.

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 black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) across the Borough, with 40.6% BAME in Longford and 23.1% in Gorse Hill. Only Clifford ward (adjacent to the Civic Quarter) has a greater proportion of BAME at 64.6%.

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 that 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.

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. This would be informed by future consultation with the community. Within the Civic Quarter area, the proportion of residents identifying as non-religious is relatively low in the Longford Ward at 17.6% but more in line with the Borough average in Gorse Hill at 23.1% .

Religious affiliation	Percentage for Longford	Percentage for Gorse Hill	Percentage for Trafford	Percentage for England and Wales
Christian	48.2	60.5	63.4	59.3
Buddhist	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Hindu	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.5
Jewish	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.5
Muslim	22.9	6.7	5.7	4.8
Sikh	3.3	1.8	0.7	0.8
Other religion	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
No religion	17.6	23.1	21.2	25.1
Not stated	6.2	6.5	6.3	7.2

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

Source: 2011 UK Census