# Integrated Assessment of the Regulation 18 Draft Trafford Local Plan 2025 (Land Allocations and Designations)

## Climate Change Risk Assessment

**Prepared For: Trafford Council**

Document Reference: 11319.003

September 2025

Version 3.0

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| Document Title | Climate Change Risk Assessment |
| Document Ref | 11319.003 |
| Version | Version 3.0 |
| Prepared For | Trafford Council |

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|---|---|
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| Date | September 2025 |
| Checked | JM |
| Approved | JM |

| Amendment History | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Version | Date | Modified by | Check/ Approved by | Reason | Status |
| 1.0 | 19/08/25 | GP | JM | Issued for client comments | Issued |
| 2.0 | 28/08/25 | GP | JM | Addressed policy updates | Issued |
| 3.0 | 01/09/25 | JP | JM | Final issue | Issued |

# Contents



# Tables

# 1.0 Introduction

1.1 Trafford Council is preparing a new draft Local Plan for Regulation 18 Stage for public consultation. Once adopted, the Trafford Local Plan will include detailed planning policies, area designations and site allocations for specific types of development to guide and manage the borough's future growth and development needs up to 2042.

1.2 The Council consulted on the Strategy, Vision, Objectives and thematic policies of the draft Local Plan from 24 April to 12 June 2025. A Climate Change Risk Assessment as part of the Integrated Assessment (IA) was also undertaken on these sections of the draft Local Plan and consulted on during the same period. The Council intends to consult on the allocations and designations of the draft Local Plan for Regulation 18 stage in Autumn 2025. This CCRA is on these draft allocations and designations.

1.3 The two parts of the draft Trafford Local Plan will then be joined together into one Local Plan at the publication (Regulation 19) stage and published for public consultation, in advance of submission to the Secretary of State for Examination.

1.4 The draft Local Plan will need to be subject to an Integrated Assessment (IA), which will consist of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA), Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA). This CCRA focuses on the draft allocation and designation policies.

1.5 The Local Plan, when adopted, will replace the Trafford Core Strategy (adopted January 2012) and the Revised Trafford Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2006). Following the adoption of the Local Plan, the Development Plan for Trafford will comprise:

- The Trafford Local Plan;
- Places for Everyone (PfE) (adopted March 2024);
- Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan (adopted April 2012);
- Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan (adopted April 2013);
- Civic Quarter Area Action Plan (adopted January 2023); and
- Any adopted Neighbourhood Plans. This currently includes the Altrincham Town Centre Neighbourhood Business Plan (made November 2017).

1.6 This report comprises the Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) for the IA and will include the following:

- The state of climate change in the UK and in Trafford.

- Commitments and requirements for Trafford Council in addressing climate change.
- The risks and opportunities identified in the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment.
- Scoping of climate risks and opportunities most relevant to the Trafford Local Plan.
- Assessment of climate change risks against proposed Local Plan policies.

# 2.0 Climate Change in the UK and Trafford

## Global Climate Change Context

2.1 The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report[1] identifies that human activities have "unequivocally caused global warming", causing global average surface temperatures from 2011-2020 to reach 1.1°C above 1850-1900 levels. Despite efforts to mitigate climate change, average annual greenhouse gas emissions globally were higher than in any previous decade, with 79% of emissions coming from energy, industry, transport and buildings.

2.2 The Sixth Assessment Report also states that changes to the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere and biosphere have already started to affect global climate and extreme weather, leading to "widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people", with vulnerable communities disproportionately affected. Human induced climate change has been responsible for increased frequency and severity of heatwaves, heavy precipitation, droughts and tropical cyclones.

2.3 The IPCC can say with increasing certainty that extreme events and impacts are attributable to climate change[2]. The following impacts have been observed:

- Increases in temperature and aridity leading to increased frequency and intensity of wildfire.
- Adverse impacts on human health from extreme weather, damage to ecosystems and effects on the livelihoods of resource-dependent communities.
- Local species losses, increases in disease and mass mortality events of plants and animals.
- Widespread and severe loss and damage caused by extreme weather events.
- Rising sea levels placing coastal communities at risk.
- Stress to food and forestry systems, with negative impacts for livelihoods and food security.
- Populations facing water scarcity.
- Harm to physical and mental health: trauma of extreme events, mortality and morbidity from extreme weather and disasters, increased transmission of vector-borne diseases.
- Migration and displacement due to extreme weather.

[1] Climate Change 2023 Synthesis Report - IPCC (2023) (https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_SYR_SPM.pdf)
[2] Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability - IPCC (2022) (https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-ii/)

2.4 Further impacts and risks are also projected by the IPCC for the future:

- Increasing risks to species and ecosystems in oceans, coastal regions and on land, particularly in biodiversity hotspots.
- Climate-driven shifts in ecosystems and damage to their integrity will increase in magnitude and frequency due to cumulative stressors and extreme events.
- Climate change will add pressure on food production systems and undermine food security, with regional disparities.
- Increasing water-related risks: water scarcity, drought, impacts on ecosystem services, flood risk and damage, impacts on agriculture and energy production.
- Coastal risks from sea level rise including risks to wetlands and coastal populations.
- Increased mortality from non-communicable and infectious diseases.
- New patterns of climate-driven migration.

2.5 The World Meteorological Organisation's Global Annual to Decadal Climate Update 2025-2029 states that global mean temperatures are likely to continue at or near record levels in the five-year period 2025-2029[3]. According to the report, it is likely that global mean near-surface temperature will exceed 1.5C above the 1850-1900 average for at least one year. Further reductions in arctic sea ice and changes to precipitation patterns are also predicted.

## Climate Change in the UK

2.6 The UK's third Climate Change Risk Assessment (2021) states that climate change has already arrived in the UK, with the country already experiencing some of the dangerous impacts of a warming world; even on the most ambitious emission reduction pathways, climate change impacts remain inevitable and the UK must adapt[4].

2.7 The Climate Change Risk Assessment identifies numerous risks and opportunities grouped into themes: natural environment and assets; infrastructure; health, communities and the built environment; business and energy; and international dimensions. The risks are set out in the below table (Table 1).

[3] Global Annual to Decadal Climate Update 2025-2029 - World Meteorological Organisation (2025) https://wmo.int/sites/default/files/2025-05/WMO_GADCU_2025-2029_Final.pdf
[4] Independent Assessment of UK Climate Risk - Climate Change Committee (2021) (https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Independent-Assessment-of-UK-Climate-Risk-Advice-to-Govt-for-CCRA3-CCC.pdf)

*Table 1 UK CCRA Identified Risks and Opportunities[5].*

| Code | Risk/Opportunity |
|---|---|
| N | **Natural Environment and Assets** |
| N1 | Risks to terrestrial species and habitats from changing climatic conditions and extreme events, including temperature change, water scarcity, wildfire, flooding, wind, and altered hydrology (including water scarcity, flooding and saline intrusion). |
| N2 | Risks to terrestrial species and habitats from pests, pathogens and invasive species. |
| N3 | Opportunities from new species colonisations in terrestrial habitats. |
| N4 | Risk to soils from changing climatic conditions, including seasonal aridity and wetness. |
| N5 | Risks and opportunities for natural carbon stores, carbon sequestration from changing climatic conditions, including temperature change and water scarcity. |
| N6 | Risks to and opportunities for agricultural and forestry productivity from extreme events and changing climatic conditions (including temperature change, water scarcity, wildfire, flooding, coastal erosion, wind and saline intrusion). |
| N7 | Risks to agriculture from pests, pathogens and invasive species. |
| N8 | Risks to forestry from pests, pathogens and invasive species. |
| N9 | Opportunities for agricultural and forestry productivity from new/alternative species becoming suitable. |
| N10 | Risks to aquifers and agricultural land from sea level rise, saltwater intrusion. |
| N11 | Risks to freshwater species and habitats from changing climatic conditions and extreme events, including higher water temperatures, flooding, water scarcity and phenological shifts. |
| N12 | Risks to freshwater species and habitats from pests, pathogens and invasive species. |
| N13 | Opportunities to freshwater species and habitats from new species colonisations. |
| N14 | Risks to marine species, habitats and fisheries from changing climatic conditions, including ocean acidification and higher water temperatures. |
| N15 | Opportunities to marine species, habitats and fisheries from changing climatic conditions. |

[5] UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3) Technical Report - Betts and Brown (2021) (https://www.ukclimaterisk.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Technical-Report-The-Third-Climate-Change-Risk-Assessment.pdf)

| Code | Risk/Opportunity |
|---|---|
| N16 | Risks to marine species and habitats from pests, pathogens and invasive species. |
| N17 | Risks and opportunities to coastal species and habitats due to coastal flooding, erosion and climate factors. |
| N18 | Risks and opportunities from climate change to landscape character. |
| I | **Infrastructure** |
| I1 | Risks to infrastructure networks (water, energy, transport, ICT) from cascading failures. |
| I2 | Risks to infrastructure services from river, surface water and groundwater flooding. |
| I3 | Risks to infrastructure services from coastal flooding and erosion. |
| I4 | Risks to bridges and pipelines from flooding and erosion. |
| I5 | Risks to transport networks from slope and embankment failure. |
| I6 | Risks to hydroelectric generation from low or high river flows. |
| I7 | Risks to subterranean and surface infrastructure from subsidence. |
| I8 | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. |
| I9 | Risks to energy generation from reduced water availability. |
| I10 | Risks to energy from high and low temperatures, high winds, lightning. |
| I11 | Risks to offshore infrastructure from storms and high waves. |
| I12 | Risks to transport from high and low temperatures, high winds, lightning. |
| I13 | Risks to digital from high and low temperatures, high winds, lightning. |
| H | **Health, Communities and the Built Environment** |
| H1 | Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. |
| H2 | Opportunities for health and wellbeing from higher temperatures. |
| H3 | Risks to people, communities and buildings from flooding. |
| H4 | Risks to the viability of coastal communities from sea level rise. |
| H5 | Risks to building fabric. |
| H6 | Risks and opportunities from summer and winter household energy demand. |
| H7 | Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. |
| H8 | Risks to health from vector-borne disease. |
| H9 | Risks to food safety and food security. |
| H10 | Risks to water quality and household water supplies. |
| H11 | Risks to cultural heritage. |
| H12 | Risks to health and social care delivery. |

| Code | Risk/Opportunity |
|---|---|
| H13 | Risks to education and prison services. |
| B | **Business and Energy** |
| B1 | Risks to businesses from flooding. |
| B2 | Risks to businesses and infrastructure from coastal change from erosion, flooding and extreme weather events. |
| B3 | Risks to business from water scarcity. |
| B4 | Risks to finance, investment and insurance including access to capital for businesses. |
| B5 | Risks to business from reduced employee productivity due to infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures in working environments. |
| B6 | Risks to business from disruption to supply chains and distribution networks. |
| B7 | Opportunities for business from changes in demand for goods and services. |
| ID | **International Dimensions** |
| ID1 | Risks to UK food availability, safety, and quality from climate change overseas. |
| ID2 | Opportunities for UK food availability and exports from climate impacts overseas. |
| ID3 | Risks and opportunities to the UK from climate-related international human mobility. |
| ID4 | Risks to the UK from international violent conflict resulting from climate change overseas. |
| ID5 | Risks to international law and governance from climate change that will impact the UK. |
| ID6 | Opportunities from climate change (including Arctic ice melt) on international trade routes. |
| ID7 | Risks associated with international trade routes. |
| ID8 | Risk to the UK finance sector from climate change overseas. |
| ID9 | Risk to UK public health from climate change overseas. |
| ID10 | Systemic risk arising from the amplification of named risks cascading across sectors and borders. |

2.8 2024 was the UK's fourth warmest year on record, behind 2022, 2023 and 2014; the UK's top ten warmest years have all been since 2000[6]. The 'State of the UK Climate 2023' Report, in the International Journal of Climatology, found that the UK's climate is continuing to change, with recent decades being warmer and wetter; the UK's winters have become consistently wetter and stormier, with increases in heavy rainfall, sea levels are also rising[7].

2.9 According to the Met Office UK Climate Projections, hot summers and extreme heatwaves are expected to become more common[8]. Summers are expected to become substantially drier, with drought conditions more likely, while winters are expected to become wetter, with implications for the frequency and severity of flooding. While summers will become drier overall, periods of intense rainfall may increase. Sea levels will continue to rise, more so in the south of the country.

2.10 A Climate Change Risk Assessment has also been completed for Greater Manchester, providing a local level of detail on risks[9]. The assessment identifies that Greater Manchester has already experienced warming, decreased summer rainfall and increased winter rainfall and is projected to see more severe droughts, more extreme heat, frequent and intense storm events. Fourteen risks from the UK CCRA are identified as high magnitude risks in present day Greater Manchester (Table 2).

*Table 2 Present day High Magnitude risks and opportunities for Greater Manchester*

| Code | Risk/Opportunity |
|---|---|
| N | **Natural Environment and Assets** |
| N1 | Risks to terrestrial species and habitats from changing climatic conditions and extreme events, including temperature change, water scarcity, wildfire, flooding, wind, and altered hydrology (including water scarcity, flooding and saline intrusion). |
| N5 | Risks and opportunities for natural carbon stores, carbon sequestration from changing climatic conditions, including temperature change and water scarcity. |
| N12 | Risks to freshwater species and habitats from pests, pathogens and invasive species. |
| I | **Infrastructure** |

[6] 2024 UK's fourth warmest year on record - BBC Weather (2025) (https://www.bbc.co.uk/weather/articles/c1mrz200474o#:~:text=According%20to%20their%20latest%20analysis,most%20recent%20decade%202015%2D2024.)
[7] State of the UK Climate 2023 - Kendon et al (2024) (https://rmets.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/joc.8553)
[8] UK Climate Projections: Headline Findings - Met Office (2022) (https://rmets.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/joc.8553)
[9] Greater Manchester Climate Change Risk Assessment - GMCA (2024) (https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/media/qtrhgi2y/gm-ccra-report_final.pdf)

| Code | Risk/Opportunity |
|---|---|
| I1 | Risks to infrastructure networks (water, energy, transport, ICT) from cascading failures. |
| I2 | Risks to infrastructure services from river, surface water and groundwater flooding. |
| I10 | Risks to energy from high and low temperatures, high winds, lightning. |
| H | **Health, Communities and Built Environment** |
| H1 | Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. |
| H3 | Risks to people, communities and buildings from flooding. |
| H7 | Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. |
| H9 | Risks to food safety and food security. |
| B | **Business** |
| B1 | Risks to businesses from flooding. |
| ID | **International Dimensions** |
| ID1 | Risks to UK food availability, safety, and quality from climate change overseas. |
| ID9 | Risk to UK public health from climate change overseas. |
| ID10 | Systemic risk arising from the amplification of named risks cascading across sectors and borders. |

## The need to address Climate Change

### International Agreements

2.11 There are numerous agreements and obligations at a range of levels focused on mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.

2.12 The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) came into force in March 1994, having been ratified by 198 countries (including the UK). The Convention sets an ultimate objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations "at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human induced) interference with the climate system"[10]. As part of the UNFCCC, there is an annual Conference of the Parties (COP) to continue to discuss and take action to meet the Convention's ultimate objective.

2.13 The legally binding Paris Agreement was adopted by 196 parties at COP21 in Paris in 2015. The Agreement seeks to pursue efforts to limit the global temperature increase to within 2°C of the pre-industrial average temperature, with an aspiration

[10] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - United Nations (1992) (https://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/pdf/conveng.pdf)

for an improved limit of 1.5°C[11]. The Paris Agreement also introduced Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which set out the post-2020 climate actions of each country, with each revision becoming increasingly ambitious and demonstrating how the country will reduce carbon emissions. The UK's latest NDC was published in January 2025, which sets a target of the UK reducing all greenhouse gas emissions by at least 81% by 2035, compared to 1990 levels[12].

2.14 The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development set the Sustainable Development Goals, a set of 17 goals and 169 targets with several aims, including: ending poverty and deprivation, improving health and education, reducing inequality and ensuring economic growth, tackling climate change, and preserving biodiversity[13]. Goal 13, "Climate Action", sets targets to help society mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. For example, target 13.2 asks countries to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

### National Commitments

2.15 With the passing of the Climate Change Act 2008, the UK became the first country in the world to set legally binding carbon budgets, aiming to cut emissions by at least 80% by 2050 (compared to the 1990 baseline)[14]. This target was amended in 2019, requiring 2050 emissions to be 100% lower than the 1990 baseline, or "net zero". The Climate Change Act also requires the government to set legally binding carbon budgets, which cover a five-year period and encourage gradual carbon emission reductions. The Act created the Climate Change Committee, which provides independent scientific advice to the government on meeting net zero and carbon budget targets and reports on progress.

2.16 In February 2025, the Climate Change Committee sent the UK Government its recommendations for the level of the Seventh Carbon Budget, covering the period 2038-2042[15]. The recommendations identify the importance of electrification and low-carbon electricity supply, which make up the largest share of emissions reductions, while also identifying the importance of policy to help investors and consumers to choose low carbon options. The latest adopted carbon budget is the Sixth Carbon Budget, covering the period 2033-2037; the recommended pathway in this budget requires a 78% reduction in UK territorial carbon emissions by 2035,

[11] The Paris Agreement - United Nations Climate Change (https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement#:~:text=The%20Paris%20Agreement%20is%20a,force%20on%204%20November%202016.)
[12] United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland's 2035 Nationally Determined Contribution - DESNZ (2025) (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/679b5ee8413ef177de146c1e/uk-2035-nationally-determined-contribution.pdf)
[13] The 17 Goals - United Nations (https://sdgs.un.org/goals)
[14] Climate Change Act 2008 (https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents)
[15] The Seventh Carbon Budget: Advice for the UK Government (2025) (https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/The-Seventh-Carbon-Budget.pdf)

compared to the 1990 baseline[16]. It is identified that substantial investment will be required to achieve this target.

### Local Commitments

2.17 Trafford Council declared a climate emergency on 28th November 2018 and committed to tackling climate change and working towards carbon neutrality for the borough and the Council by 2038; the Council recognises the need both to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change[17]. The declared climate emergency must be considered across all the Council's work.

2.18 The Council's Executive also approved a Carbon Neutral Action Plan in December 2020[18]. The plan contains measures that will reduce the borough's carbon footprint and sets out a pathway to carbon neutrality by 2038. The Plan acknowledges that most of the borough's emissions are beyond the Council's direct control and co-ordination with other groups is required to achieve carbon neutrality. The Action Plan is structured around seven key themes:

- Governance, Engagement and Collaboration.
- Production and Consumption of Resources.
- Transport and Travel.
- Heat and Energy.
- Natural Environment.
- Skills and Green Growth.
- Homes, Workplaces and Buildings.

2.19 Within these key themes, several actions are proposed, each with a designated lead and target timescale. For example, in the 'Governance, Engagement and Collaboration' theme, the following action is proposed: "Embed Climate Emergency, Climate Change and Low Carbon in Local Plan/GMSF Policy and allocations, Development Briefs, Development Management, Place Shaping and Masterplanning". The Greater Manchester Combined Authority is identified as a lead, alongside development partners. This highlights the importance of considering climate change in the Local Plan.

[16] The Sixth Carbon Budget: The UK's path to Net Zero (2020) (https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/The-Sixth-Carbon-Budget-The-UKs-path-to-Net-Zero.pdf)
[17] About Climate Change - Trafford Council (https://www.trafford.gov.uk/residents/environment/climate-change/About-climate-change.aspx)
[18] Carbon Neutral Action Plan - Trafford Council (2020) (https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/Carbon-Neutral-Action-Plan.pdf)

2.20 The Action Plan was reviewed and refreshed by the Trafford Climate Change Network in June 2023, with updates to objectives and actions[19].

2.21 The Greater Manchester Five-Year Environment Plan 2025-2030 sets out the pathway for the region to achieve its target of becoming carbon neutral by 2038, following Greater Manchester declaring a climate emergency in 2019[20]. The plan acknowledges that carbon emissions have been falling too slowly to achieve the target and accelerated action is required. The Plan sets out eight aims:

- Our energy infrastructure is smart, flexible and fit for a low carbon future.
- Our buildings are sustainable and energy efficient.
- Our transport system is reliable, integrated, inclusive, affordable and enables sustainable travel.
- Our natural environment is enhanced providing benefits for people, economy and nature.
- Our city region transitions to a circular economy and our waste is reduced, reused, recycled or recovered.
- Our city-region is better adapted and more resilient to the increasing impacts of climate change.
- Our air quality enhances the health, well-being and quality of life of the city region.
- Our economy will grow sustainably because of the interventions we make, benefitting our residents and businesses.

2.22 The Trafford Local Plan can influence the achievement of these aims in the borough and contribute to several targets within the aims.

[19] Carbon Neutral Action Plan June 2023 - Trafford Council (https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/CNAP-FINAL-June-2023.pdf)
[20] Greater Manchester Five-Year Environment Plan 2025-2030 - GMCA (2024) (https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/media/alnl0fsy/gmca_5-year-plan_final_digital_v3-ua.pdf)

# 3.0 Methodology

3.1 This Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) is focused on the Draft Trafford Local Plan. The Trafford Local Plan will sit alongside the Greater Manchester 'Places for Everyone' Plan, which covers nine Greater Manchester boroughs, including Trafford. Places for Everyone includes allocations which will face risks from climate change, these should be read alongside the Trafford Local Plan. However, it is beyond the scope of this CCRA to assess the impact of Places for Everyone allocations on climate change.

3.2 The CCRA uses similar methods of assessment to the rest of the Integrated Assessment. The effect of the site allocations in the Draft Local Plan is considered against climate change risks which are relevant to Trafford. The CCRA describes the nature of the impact of the plan on climate change risks (i.e. positive, negative, or neutral). An explanation is given for these conclusions.

3.3 This CCRA uses the risks identified in the most recent UK Climate Change Risk Assessment as a starting point for the assessment. A total of 61 risks and opportunities are identified. However, some of these are clearly not relevant to Trafford and/or local plan site allocations and have been scoped out of this assessment.

3.4 The assessment considers each of the proposed allocations in turn, looking at the climate risks which they are exposed to. The sensitivity of the development type to the climate risks is assessed. A judgement is then made on the potential impact of the allocation on relevant climate risks.

3.5 Where negative impacts on climate risks have been identified, additional mitigation or adaptation measures have been suggested.

3.6 Any deficiencies in the site allocations, where climate change risks have not been addressed, are also identified.

# 4.0 Trafford Local Plan Allocations Overview

## Infrastructure Requirements

4.1 The introduction to the Allocations section of the Local Plan sets out that development must enable, contribute to or deliver appropriate infrastructure to support the additional burdens placed on existing infrastructure by development.

4.2 A range of required infrastructure improvements to support the ongoing development of Trafford are proposed.

4.3 Under the heading 'Carbon and Energy Infrastructure', district heating networks and/or energy centres are recommended to be delivered across the borough.

4.4 The Government has identified that "Heat networks are vital to making net zero a reality in the UK. In high density urban areas, they are often the lowest cost, low carbon heating option."[21] Heat networks provide heat to numerous buildings across a locality from a centralised source, improving efficiency and reducing carbon emissions. Domestic heating has proven one of the most difficult sectors to decarbonise in the UK, prioritising the implementation of heat networks will provide an opportunity to do so and mitigate climate risks.

4.5 Infrastructure needs are also identified for education and health and social care. This aims to ensure that Trafford residents can easily access essential amenities.

4.6 Requirements are identified across the borough for improvements and enhancements to Green and Blue Infrastructure. The following areas arse identified as Green Infrastructure Opportunity Areas:

- The Mersey Valley
- North Trafford Linear Open Space
- River Bollin Corridor
- Timperley Brook Corridor
- Davenport Green Rural Park
- Fairywell Brook Corridor
- Sinderland Brook Corridor
- Baguley Brook Corridor
- Sale Water Park

[21] Heat Networks - Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2025) https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/heat-networks#:~:text=Heat%20networks%20are%20vital%20to,pressures%20on%20global%20energy%20markets.

- Greater Manchester Wetlands Nature Improvement Area
- Red Brook Corridor
- New Carrington
- Wellacre Country Park
- Urmston Meadows

4.7 The enhancement of Green and Blue Infrastructure across Trafford represents a significant opportunity to mitigate climate change and the climate risks faced by various allocations.

4.8 Risks to terrestrial species and habitats from changing climatic conditions and extreme events is identified as a climate risk (N1). Managing, protecting and enhancing Trafford's natural environment and creating space for nature will help to mitigate this risk. Furthermore, providing green and biodiverse space will help to reduce urban overheating and provide areas for floodwater attenuation; this will reduce the climate risks faced by allocated sites.

4.9 However, to ensure the ongoing success of green infrastructure, species should be planted which are tolerant of and resilient to extreme weather conditions and a changing climate.

4.10 Improvements are also proposed to Transport Infrastructure. For each area of the borough, there is a section on identified improvements required to active travel infrastructure, including segregated cycle lanes and pedestrian links, links to Metrolink stops, cycle facilities and improvements to the public realm. There is also a focus on active travel and highway improvements along the A56 corridor. Other transport infrastructure requirements include enabling the extension of the Metrolink to Port Salford, Trafford Waters and Manchester Airport, potential future rail links, bus priority measures and the Carrington Relief Route.

4.11 The focus of transport infrastructure improvements is on active travel and public transport. This is positive in terms of mitigating climate risks as these methods are associated with low carbon emissions and healthier lifestyles. Active travel and public transport also result in improved air quality compared to journeys by car.

4.12 Requirements for new electricity infrastructure, such as substations, new water distribution and sewage treatment will be required to serve new development.

4.13 Additional development places pressure on the local environment, with increased energy and water use and demand for sewage treatment so that pollution is not discharged to the environment. Adequate infrastructure should be provided to serve new developments, but developments should also strive to achieve high levels of energy efficiency and reduce water use. Reducing resource demand will reduce

pressure on the environment and help with climate change adaptation. Climate change will potentially lead to increased pressure on water supplies due to drought conditions and risks to energy generation; reducing demand for these services will increase resilience and must be a priority for allocated sites.

4.14 A key infrastructure requirement for reducing climate risks is the provision of Flood and Drainage Infrastructure. The local plan identifies several flood alleviation schemes across Trafford, including for Longford Brook, Timperley Brook, Baguley Borok and the River Mersey. Climate change is likely to increase flood risk in the winter due to a wetter climate and more severe storms and extreme rainfall events which could overwhelm watercourses. Flood alleviation schemes and leaving space for nature is therefore an essential requirement for protecting allocated sites from flood risk and should therefore be prioritised.

### Risks to Infrastructure

4.15 As discussed above, the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment identifies 13 climate risks to infrastructure, the Greater Manchester CCRA identifies three of these (I1, I2 and I10) as high magnitude risks in the present day.

4.16 Risk I1 (risks to infrastructure networks from cascading failures) identifies how vulnerabilities on one network can cause problems for another and impacts beyond infrastructure. For example, flood risk can damage electricity and sewage systems, leading to disruption for local residents. It is therefore essential that new infrastructure is built in locations at low risk from climate risks and is designed to be resilient to avoid causing disruption to residents and businesses.

4.17 Risks to infrastructure services from river, surface water and groundwater flooding (I2) can be highly damaging, disruptive and costly. For this reason, new infrastructure developments must fully consider their flood risk and identify how this risk will be managed. Increases to flood risk associated with climate change should be taken into account when designing infrastructure and determining its location. As flood risk is identified as a high magnitude risk in Greater Manchester, it is also important that the delivery of flood alleviation schemes and flood and drainage infrastructure are delivered fully and as a matter of urgency. Flood alleviation schemes should be in place before allocated sites which are subject to flood risk or could lead to increased flood risk elsewhere are developed.

4.18 Risks to energy from high and low temperatures, high winds and lightning (I10) are substantial; high temperatures, which are predicted to become more frequent and severe, can cause faults on the electricity network and reduced electricity generation. New electricity substations which have been identified as a requirement should be designed to be resilient to high temperatures. Allocated sites should

encourage energy efficiency in new developments to reduce the pressure on electricity generation.

## Allocation Policies

4.19 A number of policies support the allocated sites.

4.20 Policy A1 (Allocation Design Principles) sets out the following principles for development proposals on allocated sites:

- Achieve well-designed and high-quality development.
- Enable the creation of landscape-led design incorporating public spaces, green and blue spaces.
- Provide a spacious and high-quality public realm.
- Incorporate active design principles to promote health and wellbeing.
- Achieve a BREEAM rating of 'Very Good' for all employment and commercial development.
- Incorporate sustainable drainage and surface water management.

4.21 Policy A1 will help Trafford to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Landscape-led design with open, green spaces will help to mitigate urban overheating as well as providing habitats which will increase biodiversity and sequester carbon. Active design principles will reduce car dependence and encourage active travel, therefore reducing carbon emissions and improving air quality. The inclusion of a requirement to achieve a BREEAM rating of 'Very Good' will help to improve the sustainability of employment and commercial buildings, however justification should be provided as to why this level has been chosen, rather than any higher level which would further reduce emissions and improve sustainability. The commitment to sustainable drainage and surface water management will help to mitigate increases in flood risk resulting from climate change.

4.22 Policy A2 (A56 Broad Development Location) sets out requirements for residential-led development proposals within the A56 broad location. They must:

- Be located on previously developed land and not allocated for alternative purposes.
- Deliver a range of dwelling sizes and types.
- Make provision for affordable housing.
- Deliver development at a minimum density of 120 dwellings per hectare.

- Enable, contribute to and/or provide sustainable transport infrastructure improvements along the A56, including pedestrian crossings, cycle routes, and traffic calming measures.
- Achieve low car developments, through reduced levels of parking.
- Retain mature trees and incorporate green buffers and public realm enhancements.
- Provide green and open spaces.
- Incorporate appropriate noise and air quality measures.

4.23 The above measures in Policy A2 will help to mitigate climate risks. The reuse of brownfield land will ensure that valuable carbon sequestering habitats are not lost. High density development is generally more sustainable as it reduces sprawl and protects habitats, improves the viability of public transport and active travel and often improves energy efficiency. The policy focuses on sustainable transport infrastructure and reducing reliance on cars, both of which will help to reduce carbon emissions and reduce climate risks. The retention of mature trees and provision of green space are both important to continued carbon sequestration and the prevention of overheating in urban areas.

4.24 Policy A3 (Trafford Town Centre Broad Development Locations) sets out requirements for residential-led development in Stretford, Sale, Urmston and Altrincham town centres, development should:

- Be located on previously developed land and not allocated for alternative purposes.
- Deliver a range of dwelling sizes and types.
- Make provision for affordable housing.
- Deliver development at a minimum density of 120 dwellings per hectare.
- Incorporate non-residential uses at ground floors as a minimum.
- Enable, contribute to and/or provide improvements to public transport and infrastructure and sustainable transport infrastructure improvements to the local highway network.
- Achieve low car developments, through reduced levels of parking.
- Retain mature trees and incorporate green buffers and public realm enhancements.
- Provide green and open spaces.
- Incorporate appropriate noise and air quality measures.
- Facilitate the creation of mobility hubs.

4.25 Policy A3 will result in similar climate benefits to Policy A2, as identified above. Furthermore, incorporating non-residential uses at ground floor levels will ensure mixed-used neighbourhoods with residents living close to essential amenities; this will reduce the need to travel and therefore transport related carbon emissions.

4.26 Policy A4 (Empress Regeneration Area Broad Location) sets out requirements for development proposals in the Empress Regeneration Area. They should:

- Deliver a range of dwelling sizes and types.
- Make provision for affordable housing.
- Deliver development at a density of around 120 dwellings per hectare.
- Enable, contribute to or provide improvements to public transport and infrastructure including pedestrian, cycling and wheeling access and accessibility to tram stops, railway station and bus stops.
- Achieve low car developments.
- Retain mature trees and incorporate green buffers and public realm enhancements.
- Provide green and open spaces.
- Achieve a high-quality, locally distinctive design.
- Preserve and enhance the historic surroundings.
- Incorporate appropriate noise and air quality measures.

4.27 This policy will have climate benefits by reusing brownfield land and encouraging urban greening. Dense development connected to active travel infrastructure and public transport can have sustainability benefits.

## Cumulative Impacts

4.28 A significant proportion of the allocations are clustered in the north of the Borough, meaning that this area will be subject to greater change and potential exposure to climate risks. However, as demonstrated in the below tables, most allocations will result in negligible changes to climate risks so will have a limited cumulative impact.

# 5.0 Climate Change Risk Assessment

5.1 It should firstly be noted that the Local Plan and its allocations have the potential to contribute to all the climate risks identified in the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment as these are interconnected risks which result from climate change as a whole, rather than from individual actions which contribute to climate change.

5.2 However, allocations in the Draft Local Plan are likely to have impacts which directly link to specific climate risks and affect the exposure of Trafford to these risks (either decreasing or increasing these risks, or having a neutral effect).

5.3 The UK CCRA climate risks identified under the 'International Dimensions' theme are clearly beyond the scope of local plan site allocations and are not assessed against the local plan. The 'International Dimensions' risks are focused on issues facing the UK as a result of climate change impacts from beyond the UK, such as migration, conflict, threats to international law and climate risks faced by other countries. Local planning policy site allocations in Trafford are clearly at a different scale and does not interact with risks caused in other countries by climate change.

5.4 It should initially be acknowledged that the Draft Local Plan (Regulation 18 Consultation Draft - Policies, April 2025) does include a specific policy on Climate Change (Policy ST5):

*A. Development proposals which contribute towards the Council's net zero ambitions and/or mitigate against the impacts of Climate Change locally will be supported.*

*B. New development in Trafford will be expected to demonstrate how Climate Change has been considered in the design of the development and what adaptation and mitigation measures have been put in place.*

5.5 This policy ensures that all new development (and site allocations) must consider its impact on climate change and demonstrate measures which have been included to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Development proposals that contribute towards net zero ambitions will be supported. This policy demonstrates that the Council is committed to tackling climate change and reducing climate risks.

5.6 The below tables provide an assessment of the effects of the Draft Local Plan and its site allocations on the relevant climate risks identified in the most recent UK Climate Change Risk Assessment.

*Table 3 A56 Broad Development Location Allocations*

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AB1 | Development of 47 dwellings on previously developed land. Contribute to sustainable transport infrastructure, achieve low car development. Retain mature trees, provide green and open space. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with commitment to green infrastructure and sustainable transport. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AB2 | Residential development of 26 dwellings. Located on previously developed land. Contribute to sustainable transport infrastructure improvements, achieve low car development. Retain mature trees, provide green and open space. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with commitment to green infrastructure and sustainable transport. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AB3 | Residential development of 65 dwellings. Located on previously developed land. Contribute to sustainable transport infrastructure improvements, achieve low car development. Retain mature trees, provide green and open space. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with commitment to green infrastructure and sustainable transport. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AB4 | Residential development of 50 dwellings. Located on previously developed land. Contribute to sustainable transport infrastructure improvements, achieve low car development. Retain mature trees, provide green and open space. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with commitment to green infrastructure and sustainable transport. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AB5 | Residential development of 17 dwellings. Located on previously developed land. Contribute to sustainable transport infrastructure improvements, achieve low car development. Retain mature trees, provide green and open space. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with commitment to green infrastructure and sustainable transport. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AB6 | Residential development of 16 dwellings. Located on previously developed land. Contribute to sustainable transport infrastructure improvements, achieve low car development. Retain mature trees, provide green and open space. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with commitment to green infrastructure and sustainable transport. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AB7 | Residential development of 38 dwellings. Located on previously developed land. Contribute to sustainable transport infrastructure improvements, achieve low car development. Retain mature trees, provide green and open space. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with commitment to green infrastructure and sustainable transport. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

*Table 4 Trafford North Area Allocations*

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN1 | Residential led, 15,000 dwellings, new football stadium and new commercial, retail and leisure floorspace. Major redevelopment and regeneration. Heat and Energy Network and on-site energy centre. Public transport improvements. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks to businesses from infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures. | Medium - A substantial number of new homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. Large redevelopment and leisure uses will have significant energy demand. | Potential negative - Likely to be impacts on climate risks from the large amount of development proposed. Use of brownfield site and reuse of derelict land. Commitment to new green spaces. Public transport improvements, active travel improvements. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Significantly increased energy demand. | Specify that on-site energy centre should be focused on renewable energy. |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN2 | 4,000 dwellings, with commercial, leisure and community facilities. Green space, public transport and active travel improvements. Connection to district heating system. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks to businesses from infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures. | Medium - A substantial number of new homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating.<br>Commercial and leisure uses less sensitive. | Potential negative - Likely to be impacts on climate risks from the large amount of development proposed. Use of brownfield site and reuse of derelict land. Commitment to new green spaces. Public transport improvements, active travel improvements. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Significantly increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN3 | Mixed-used development. 3,000 dwellings, 80,000sqm office space, commercial, leisure and community facilities. Green space provision, public and active transport improvements. Connection to district heating system. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks to businesses from infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures. Risks to terrestrial species and habitats. Risks for natural carbon stores. | Medium - A substantial number of new homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. Commercial and leisure uses less sensitive. Loss of carbon sequestering habitats. | Potential negative - Likely to be impacts on climate risks from the large amount of development proposed. Loss of habitats which could sequester carbon. However, there is a commitment to new green infrastructure. | Ensure no net loss of carbon sequestering habitats. |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN4 | Residential-led neighbourhood including 2,300 homes and commercial and community uses. Accessible green space. Connection to district heating system. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks to terrestrial species and habitats. Risks for natural carbon stores. | Medium - A substantial number of new homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. Commercial and leisure uses less sensitive. Loss of carbon sequestering habitats. | Potential negative - Likely to be impacts on climate risks from the large amount of development proposed. Loss of habitats which could sequester carbon. However, there is a commitment to new green infrastructure. | Ensure no net loss of carbon sequestering habitats. |
| AN5 | Mixed-use town centre with 750 new homes, office and commercial floorspace, leisure and community facilities. Public green space. Connection to district heating system. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks to businesses from infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures. | Medium - A substantial number of new homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. Commercial and leisure uses less sensitive. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with commitment to district heating network and green infrastructure. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Significantly increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN6 | Development of 540 new homes. Connection to district heat and energy network. Creation of publicly accessible green space. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - A substantial number of new homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with commitment to district heating network and green infrastructure. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AN7 | Development of 285 new homes. Connection to district heating system. Provision of publicly accessible green space. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with commitment to district heating network and green infrastructure. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN8 | Development of 188 new homes. Connection to district heating system. Connection to cycle lanes. Creation of publicly accessible green spaces. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with commitment to district heating network and green infrastructure. Connection to cycling infrastructure. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN9 | Development of 150 new homes. Provision of active travel routes to bus routes. Creation of publicly accessible green space. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - A substantial number of new homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with commitment to green space. Connection to public transport. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. Loss of potentially carbon sequestering habitats. | None |
| AN10 | Development of 135 apartments. Incorporation of open space. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - A substantial number of new homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with commitment to green space. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN11 | Development of 60 dwellings. Provision of active travel infrastructure. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. Potential loss of some green space. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with potential loss of green space. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | Add provision of green space to policy wording. |
| AN12 | Development of 60 dwellings. Provision of active travel infrastructure. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | Add provision of green space to policy wording. |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN13 | Development of 55 new homes, sustainable transport links and active travel routes to Metrolink. Connection to planned heat/energy network. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks to terrestrial species and habitats. Risks for natural carbon stores. | Medium - New homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. Small woodland area faces climate risks. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. Potential loss of area of woodland currently acting as a carbon sink. | Add provision of green space to policy wording and ensure retention of wooded area. |
| AN14 | Development of 31 dwellings. Connection to existing or planned heat networks where feasible. Facilitate access to public and active transport. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Consider public and green spaces | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be exposed to climate risks such as overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN15 | Development of 30 dwellings. Connection to existing or planned heat networks where feasible. Facilitate access to public and active transport. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Consider public and green spaces | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AN16 | Development of 28 dwellings. Connection to existing or planned heat networks where feasible. Facilitate access to public and active transport. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Consider public and green spaces | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN17 | Development of 28 dwellings. Connection to existing or planned heat networks where feasible. Facilitate access to public and active transport. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Consider public and green spaces | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AN18 | Development of 20 dwellings. Connection to existing or planned heat networks where feasible. Facilitate access to public and active transport. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Consider public and green spaces | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN19 | Development of 20 dwellings. Connection to existing or planned heat networks where feasible. Facilitate access to public and active transport. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Consider public and green spaces | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AN20 | Development of 18 dwellings. Connection to existing or planned heat networks where feasible. Facilitate access to public and active transport. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Consider public and green spaces | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN21 | Development of 10 dwellings. Connection to existing or planned heat networks where feasible. Facilitate access to public and active transport. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Consider public and green spaces | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AN22 | Development of 15 dwellings. Connection to existing or planned heat networks where feasible. Facilitate access to public and active transport. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Consider public and green spaces | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN23 | Development of 15 dwellings. Connection to existing or planned heat networks where feasible. Facilitate access to public and active transport. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Consider public and green spaces | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AN24 | Development of 13 dwellings. Connection to existing or planned heat networks where feasible. Facilitate access to public and active transport. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Consider public and green spaces | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN25 | Industrial and warehousing uses, 45,000sqm floorspace. Contribute to improving public transport, active travel and the public realm. Ensure Trafford Park is net Zero Carbon by 2038 through carbon offsetting and connection to a heat and energy network. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Incorporate tree planting and open space. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. | Low - Industrial and warehousing are mainly likely to be impacted by limited water and energy availability but are likely to be resilient and adaptable. | Neutral - Depending on their exact nature, industrial uses can cause pollution and emit carbon dioxide. Requirements to reach Net Zero by 2038 and incorporate green space and tree planting should help to mitigate these issues. Reuse of brownfield site. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN26 | Industrial and warehousing uses, 20,000sqm floorspace. Contribute to improving public transport, active travel and the public realm. Ensure Trafford Park is net Zero Carbon by 2038 through carbon offsetting and connection to a heat and energy network. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Incorporate tree planting and open space. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. | Low - Industrial and warehousing are mainly likely to be impacted by limited water and energy availability but are likely to be resilient and adaptable. | Neutral - Depending on their exact nature, industrial uses can cause pollution and emit carbon dioxide. Requirements to reach Net Zero by 2038 and incorporate green space and tree planting should help to mitigate these issues. Reuse of brownfield site. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN27 | Industrial and warehousing uses, 10,800sqm floorspace. Contribute to improving public transport, active travel and the public realm. Ensure Trafford Park is net Zero Carbon by 2038 through carbon offsetting and connection to a heat and energy network. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Incorporate tree planting and open space. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. | Low - Industrial and warehousing are mainly likely to be impacted by limited water and energy availability but are likely to be resilient and adaptable. | Neutral - Depending on their exact nature, industrial uses can cause pollution and emit carbon dioxide. Requirements to reach Net Zero by 2038 and incorporate green space and tree planting should help to mitigate these issues. Reuse of brownfield site. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN28 | Industrial and warehousing uses, 4,140sqm floorspace. Ensure Trafford Park is net Zero Carbon by 2038 through carbon offsetting and connection to a heat and energy network. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Incorporate trees and open space. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. | Low - Industrial and warehousing are mainly likely to be impacted by limited water and energy availability but are likely to be resilient and adaptable. | Neutral - Industrial uses can cause pollution and emit $CO_2$. Requirements to reach Net Zero by 2038 and incorporate green space and tree planting should help to mitigate these issues. Reuse of brownfield site. | None |
| AN29 | Industrial and warehousing uses, 3,570sqm floorspace. Ensure Trafford Park is net Zero Carbon by 2038 through carbon offsetting and connection to a heat and energy network. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Incorporate trees and open space. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. | Low - Industrial and warehousing are mainly likely to be impacted by limited water and energy availability but are likely to be resilient and adaptable. | Neutral - Industrial uses can cause pollution and emit $CO_2$. Requirements to reach Net Zero by 2038 and incorporate green space and tree planting should help to mitigate these issues. Reuse of brownfield site. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN31 | Industrial and warehousing uses, 3,045sqm floorspace. Ensure Trafford Park is net Zero Carbon by 2038 through carbon offsetting and connection to a heat and energy network. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Incorporate trees and open space. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. | Low - Industrial and warehousing are mainly likely to be impacted by limited water and energy availability but are likely to be resilient and adaptable. | Neutral - Industrial uses can cause pollution and emit $CO_2$. Requirements to reach Net Zero by 2038 and incorporate green space and tree planting should help to mitigate these issues. Reuse of brownfield site. | None |
| AN32 | Industrial and warehousing uses, 2,758sqm floorspace. Ensure Trafford Park is net Zero Carbon by 2038 through carbon offsetting and connection to a heat and energy network. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Incorporate trees and open space. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. | Low - Industrial and warehousing are mainly likely to be impacted by limited water and energy availability but are likely to be resilient and adaptable. | Neutral - Industrial uses can cause pollution and emit $CO_2$. Requirements to reach Net Zero by 2038 and incorporate green space and tree planting should help to mitigate these issues. Reuse of brownfield site. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN33 | Industrial and warehousing uses, 2,338sqm floorspace. Ensure Trafford Park is net Zero Carbon by 2038 through carbon offsetting and connection to a heat and energy network. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Incorporate trees and open space. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. | Low - Industrial and warehousing are mainly likely to be impacted by limited water and energy availability but are likely to be resilient and adaptable. | Neutral - Industrial uses can cause pollution and emit $CO_2$. Requirements to reach Net Zero by 2038 and incorporate green space and tree planting should help to mitigate these issues. Reuse of brownfield site. | None |
| AN34 | Industrial and warehousing uses, 1,319sqm floorspace. Ensure Trafford Park is net Zero Carbon by 2038 through carbon offsetting and connection to a heat and energy network. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Incorporate trees and open space. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. | Low - Industrial and warehousing are mainly likely to be impacted by limited water and energy availability but are likely to be resilient and adaptable. | Neutral - Industrial uses can cause pollution and emit $CO_2$. Requirements to reach Net Zero by 2038 and incorporate green space and tree planting should help to mitigate these issues. Reuse of brownfield site. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN36 | Industrial and warehousing uses, 1.050sqm floorspace. Ensure Trafford Park is net Zero Carbon by 2038 through carbon offsetting and connection to a heat and energy network. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Incorporate trees and open space. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. | Low - Industrial and warehousing are mainly likely to be impacted by limited water and energy availability but are likely to be resilient and adaptable. | Neutral - Industrial uses can cause pollution and emit $CO_2$. Requirements to reach Net Zero by 2038 and incorporate green space and tree planting should help to mitigate these issues. Reuse of brownfield site. | None |
| AN37 | 19,000sqm of industrial and warehousing floorspace. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. | Low - Industrial and warehousing are mainly likely to be impacted by limited water and energy availability but are likely to be resilient and adaptable. | Neutral - Industrial uses can cause pollution and emit $CO_2$. Requirements to adhere to the Local Plan Climate Change Policy (allowing developments which contribute to net zero) should help to mitigate these issues. Reuse of brownfield site. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN38 | 17,850sqm of industrial and warehousing floorspace. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. | Low - Industrial and warehousing are mainly likely to be impacted by limited water and energy availability but are likely to be resilient and adaptable. | Neutral - Industrial uses can cause pollution and emit $CO_2$. Requirements to adhere to the Local Plan Climate Change Policy (allowing developments which contribute to net zero) should help to mitigate these issues. Reuse of brownfield site. | None |
| AN39 | 14,000sqm of industrial and warehousing floorspace. Connection to district heating system. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. | Low - Industrial and warehousing are mainly likely to be impacted by limited water and energy availability but are likely to be resilient and adaptable. | Neutral - Industrial uses can cause pollution and emit $CO_2$. Requirements to adhere to the Local Plan Climate Change Policy (allowing developments which contribute to net zero) should help to mitigate these issues. Reuse of brownfield site. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN40 | 12,000sqm of office floorspace. Connection to district heating system. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. | Low - Offices are only used for part of the day and typically are temperature controlled. Many companies also have remote working capabilities which mitigate risks to physical offices. Vulnerable to power outages and supply chain disruptions. | Neutral - New office buildings will have embedded carbon and will increase the borough's energy use. Requirements to adhere to the Local Plan Climate Change Policy (allowing developments which contribute to net zero) should help to mitigate these issues. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN41 | 5,000sqm of office floorspace. Establish a green link from the site towards the north. Prioritise urban greening. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. Risk of flooding. | Low - Offices are only used for part of the day and typically are temperature controlled. Many companies also have remote working capabilities which mitigate risks to physical offices. Vulnerable to power outages and supply chain disruptions. | Negative - New office buildings will have embedded carbon and will increase the borough's energy use. Requirements to adhere to the Local Plan Climate Change Policy (allowing developments which contribute to net zero) should help to mitigate these issues. There is an area of flood risk (including when defences are accounted for) on site, development could exacerbate this. | The allocation should specify that site flood risk must be addressed and fully mitigated. |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN42 | Leisure floorspace. 12.23ha site. Connection to district heating system. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. | Low - Leisure facilities are typically temperature controlled. Vulnerable to power outages and water supply disruption. | Neutral - New buildings will have embedded carbon and will increase the borough's energy use. Requirements to adhere to the Local Plan Climate Change Policy (allowing developments which contribute to net zero) should help to mitigate these issues. | None |
| AN43 | Leisure floorspace. 4.67ha site. Connection to district heating system. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. | Low - Leisure facilities are typically temperature controlled. Vulnerable to power outages and water supply disruption. | Neutral - New buildings will have embedded carbon and will increase the borough's energy use. Requirements to adhere to the Local Plan Climate Change Policy (allowing developments which contribute to net zero) should help to mitigate these issues. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AN44 | Leisure floorspace. 3.73 ha site. Connection to district heating system. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. Risks to terrestrial species and habitats. Risks for natural carbon stores. | Medium - Leisure facilities are typically temperature controlled. Vulnerable to power outages and water supply disruption. Woodland faces climate risks | Neutral - New buildings will have embedded carbon and will increase the borough's energy use. Requirements to adhere to the Local Plan Climate Change Policy (allowing developments which contribute to net zero) should help to mitigate these issues. Potential loss of area of woodland currently acting as a carbon sink. | Ensure compensation for loss of woodland. |

*Table 5 Trafford South Area Allocations*

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AS1 | Development of 180 dwellings and up to 3,900 sqm of office space. Connection to or provision of heat and energy network. Deliver green infrastructure and open space. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks to businesses from infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating. Office space will have significant energy demand. | Neutral - Use of brownfield site and connection to heat network. Commitment to new green spaces. Active travel improvements. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AS2 | Development of 88 dwellings. Connection to or provision of heat and energy network. Prioritise active travel. Deliver green infrastructure. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and exposed to other climate risks. | Neutral - Use of brownfield site and connection to heat network. Commitment to new green spaces. Active travel improvements. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AS3 | Development of 88 dwellings and up to 4,000sqm of leisure, commercial and community floorspace. Connection to or provision of heat and energy network. Deliver green infrastructure and open space. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks to businesses from infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating. Office space will have significant energy demand. | Neutral - Use of brownfield site and connection to heat network. Commitment to new green spaces. Active travel improvements. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AS4 | Development of 86 dwellings. Connection to or provision of heat and energy network. Prioritisation of active travel. Delivery of open space and green infrastructure. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Use of brownfield site and connection to heat network. Commitment to new green spaces. Active travel improvements. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AS5 | Development of 41 dwellings. Prioritise active travel. Deliver green infrastructure and protect designated sites. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Use of brownfield site. Commitment to new green spaces. Active travel improvements. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AS6 | Development of 34 dwellings. Connection to or provision of heat and energy network. Prioritise active travel. Deliver green infrastructure and protect designated sites. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Use of brownfield site and connection to heat network. Commitment to new green spaces. Active travel improvements. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AS7 | Development of 32 dwellings and 800sqm of office space. Prioritise active travel. Deliver green infrastructure and protect designated sites. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks to businesses from infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. Energy demand from office space. | Neutral - Use of brownfield site. Commitment to new green spaces. Active travel improvements. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AS8 | Development of 31 dwellings. Prioritise active travel. Deliver green infrastructure and protect designated sites. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Use of brownfield site. Commitment to new green spaces. Active travel improvements. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AS9 | Development of 27 dwellings. Prioritise active travel. Deliver green infrastructure and protect designated sites. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Use of brownfield site. Commitment to new green spaces. Active travel improvements. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AS11 | Development of 20 dwellings. Prioritise active travel. Deliver green infrastructure and protect designated sites. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks to businesses from infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Use of brownfield site. Commitment to new green spaces. Active travel improvements. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AS12 | Development of 12,040sqm of industrial and warehousing floorspace. Connection to or provision of heat and energy network. Maximise retention of trees on site. Deliver green infrastructure | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. Risks to terrestrial species and habitats. Risks for natural carbon stores. | Medium - Industrial and warehousing are mainly likely to be impacted by limited water and energy availability but are likely to be resilient and adaptable. Large area of woodland in centre of site. | Negative - Industrial uses can cause pollution and emit $CO_2$. Requirements to adhere to the Local Plan Climate Change Policy (allowing developments which contribute to net zero) should help to mitigate these issues. Potential significant loss of woodland (carbon sequestration). | Compensate for woodland loss, ensuring no net loss of carbon sequestering habitat. |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AS13 | Delivery of two gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople pitches with highway access, parking space and an amenity block with plug sockets. Deliver a landscape-led scheme, retain trees and deliver high-quality green infrastructure. Protect and have regard to non-designated heritage assets. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to terrestrial species and habitats. Risks for natural carbon stores. | Low - Although new dwellings, residents will be mobile and able to easily move away, reducing exposure to risks.. | Neutral - New pitches will be relatively small with limited embedded carbon. Caravans will use relatively little energy and contribute little to climate change. | None |

*Table 6 Trafford Central Area Allocations*

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AC1 | Development of 83 dwellings and commercial, leisure and community uses. Connection to or provision of heat and energy network. Promote active and sustainable travel. Create open space and green infrastructure | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks to businesses from infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures. Risks to terrestrial species and habitats. Risks for natural carbon stores. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Connection to heat network. Commitment to new green spaces. Active travel improvements. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AC2 | Development of 96 dwellings. Provide access to surrounding areas via sustainable transport modes. Deliver high-quality green infrastructure, provide new open space. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks to terrestrial species and habitats. Risks for natural carbon stores. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Commitment to new green spaces. Active travel improvements. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AC3 | Development of 88 dwellings. Deliver high-quality green infrastructure and open space. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Commitment to new green spaces. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AC4 | Development of 80 dwellings. Contribute to active travel infrastructure. Contribute to open space and green infrastructure. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Commitment to new green spaces and active travel infrastructure. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AC5 | Development of 35 dwellings. Retain mature trees and incorporate green buffers, provide accessible open space. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Commitment to new green spaces and active travel infrastructure. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AC6 | Development of 18 dwellings. Retain mature trees and incorporate green buffers, provide accessible open space. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Commitment to new green spaces and active travel infrastructure. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AC7 | Development of 10 dwellings. Retain mature trees and incorporate green buffers, provide accessible open space. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Commitment to new green spaces and active travel infrastructure. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AC8 | Development of a minimum of 5,000sqm new modern economy employment land. Ensure pedestrian access and links to public transport hubs. Prepare flood risk assessment due to site flood risk. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. Risk of flooding. | Medium - Offices are only used for part of the day and typically are temperature controlled. Many companies also have remote working capabilities which mitigate risks to physical offices. Vulnerable to power outages and supply chain disruptions. Vulnerable to damage from flooding. | Neutral - New office buildings will have embedded carbon and will increase the borough's energy use. Requirements to adhere to the Local Plan Climate Change Policy (allowing developments which contribute to net zero) should help to mitigate these issues. There is an area of flood risk (including when defences are accounted for) on site, development could exacerbate this. | None |

*Table 7 Trafford West Area Allocations*

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AW1 | Development of 57 new dwellings. Prioritise active travel provision. Deliver and enhance green infrastructure and open space. Consider on site flood risk and provide mitigation. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Commitment to new green spaces and active travel infrastructure. Connection to heat and energy network. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AW2 | Development of 45 dwellings. Connection to or provision of heat and energy network. Prioritisation of active travel. Provide, protect and enhance green infrastructure. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Commitment to new green spaces and active travel infrastructure. Connection to heat and energy network. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AW3 | Development of 30 dwellings. Prioritisation of active travel. Provide, protect and enhance green infrastructure. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Commitment to new green spaces and active travel infrastructure. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AW4 | Development of 28 dwellings. Prioritisation of active travel. Provide, protect and enhance green infrastructure. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks to terrestrial species and habitats. Risks for natural carbon stores. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site. Commitment to new green spaces and active travel infrastructure. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. Potential loss of carbon sequestering habitats. | Ensure adequate compensation for loss of trees. |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AW5 | Development of 24 dwellings. Prioritisation of active travel. Provide, protect and enhance green infrastructure. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site. Commitment to new green spaces and active travel infrastructure. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AW6 | Development of 24 dwellings. Prioritisation of active travel. Provide, protect and enhance green infrastructure. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site. Commitment to new green spaces and active travel infrastructure. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AW7 | Development of 24 dwellings. Prioritisation of active travel. Provide, protect and enhance green infrastructure. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site. Commitment to new green spaces and active travel infrastructure. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AW8 | Development of 20 dwellings. Prioritisation of active travel. Provide, protect and enhance green infrastructure. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks to terrestrial species and habitats. Risks for natural carbon stores. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site. Commitment to new green spaces and active travel infrastructure. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. Potential loss of carbon sequestering habitats. | Ensure adequate compensation for loss of woodland. |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AW9 | Development of 10 dwellings. Prioritisation of active travel. Provide, protect and enhance green infrastructure. | Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. | Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks. | Neutral - Commitment to new green spaces and active travel infrastructure. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. | None |
| AW10 | Development of 6,000sqm of industrial and warehousing floorspace. Connection to or provision of heat and energy network. Deliver high-quality green infrastructure. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. | Low - Industrial and warehousing are mainly likely to be impacted by limited water and energy availability but are likely to be resilient and adaptable. | Neutral - Industrial uses can cause pollution and emit $CO_2$. Requirements to adhere to the Local Plan Climate Change Policy (allowing developments which contribute to net zero) should help to mitigate these issues. | None |

| Allocation | Details | Climate Risk Exposure | Sensitivity to Risk | Impact on Climate Risks | Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AW11 | Development of 2,700sqm of industrial and warehousing floorspace. Connection to or provision of heat and energy network. Deliver high-quality green infrastructure. | Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. | Low - Industrial and warehousing are mainly likely to be impacted by limited water and energy availability but are likely to be resilient and adaptable. | Neutral - Industrial uses can cause pollution and emit $CO_2$. Requirements to adhere to the Local Plan Climate Change Policy (allowing developments which contribute to net zero) should help to mitigate these issues. | None |

# 6.0 Conclusion

6.1 Climate Change is already having impacts in the UK, with over 1°C of warming already having occurred. This has resulted in an increased risk of extreme weather, as well as generally wetter, stormier winters and hotter, drier summers. It is essential to be aware of the climate risks faced by the UK and to take action to mitigate and adapt to these risks.

6.2 The Draft Local Plan site allocations have considered the vision of the plan (Regulation 18 Consultation Draft - Policies, April 2025) and therefore aim to mitigate and adapt to climate change and associated risks. Infrastructure developments to support the allocations have also been identified. Infrastructure should be designed to ensure resilience to climate risks, particularly flood risk.

6.3 This Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) has set out the climate change risks and opportunities identified in the most recent UK CCRA and assessed the Draft Local Plan site allocations against these risks. Allocations generally consider the climate risks that they face and focus on the regeneration of brownfield land, reducing impacts on carbon sequestering habitats. Many of the new allocations will be connected to proposed district heat and energy networks; these will help to reduce energy demand and carbon emissions, therefore mitigating climate risks. Efforts have been made to place development in sustainable locations with good public transport links and access to new and existing services. Allocation policies prioritise open space and encouraging active travel. The allocations will not significantly worsen climate risks in Trafford.

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