



Integrated Assessment of the Trafford Local Plan

Scoping Report Addendum

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This is an Addendum to the Scoping Report 2020. A Scoping Report sets out the criteria against which a Local Plan should be assessed as part of the Integrated Assessment (IA). This Scoping Report is the first stage of the IA process. The Scoping Report identifies the type, nature and extent of potential effects that should be considered in the IA. The IA consists of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA), Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA).
- 1.2 Trafford Council published for public consultation a Local Plan Issues Paper in 2018 and a Local Plan in 2021, both were at Regulation 18 stage. There was an IA done for the 2021 Local Plan and this included the Scoping Report 2020.
- 1.3 Trafford Council are preparing a new Local Plan for Regulation 18 stage. 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.
- 1.4 The Council intends to consult on the draft policies in Spring 2025 and consult on the draft allocations in Autumn 2025. A new IA is required to assess the new Local Plan. There shall be an IA for the draft policies and a separate IA for the draft allocations. This Scoping Report Addendum relates to the IA for the whole Local Plan.
- 1.5 This Addendum has reviewed the Scoping Report 2020 and provides updates on national policy and legislation; local planning policy context and the baseline situation for Trafford. Following this, the Addendum has amended the key issues for the Local Plan and the IA assessment framework. The Scoping Report 2020 and this Addendum should be read together, both documents will inform the IA of the policies of the Local Plan.
- 1.6 The Addendum report has made updated to the following sections of the Scoping Report 2020:
 - Statutory requirements
 - Planning policy context
 - Spatial context
 - Approach and methodology of the Scoping Report
 - Relevant policies, plans and programmes
 - Baseline situation
 - Key sustainability, health and equality issues for the Local Plan
 - The IA assessment framework, including IA objectives

- Next steps of Local Plan
- Appendix A Characteristics, Key Issues and Objectives of the Trafford localities
- Appendix B Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes
- Appendix C Health Profile
- Appendix D Equalities Profile

1.7 The Scoping Report Addendum is structured as follows:

- Section 3 updates information on the Local Plan, providing information and context for the IA;
- Section 4 updates the methodology used for this Scoping Report, and that will be used to undertake the IA;
- Section 5 updates the plans, programmes and strategies relevant to the Trafford Local Plan and IA;
- Section 6 updates the baseline situation in Trafford;
- Section 7 updates key issues for the Local Plan and IA resulting from the review of plans, programmes and strategies and the review of baseline data;
- Section 8 updates the IA Framework (SA, EqlA, HIA) including objectives and assessment criteria; and
- Section 9 provides a brief summary and refers to next steps

1.8 Further changes were made to the Scoping Report Addendum for the IA of the draft allocations in September 2025 and have been highlighted in yellow. The changes added the following documents to Appendix B Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes:

- WMO Global Annual to Decadal Climate Update 2025-2029
- Land use: Policies for a Net Zero UK
- Land use: Reducing emissions and preparing for climate change
- Greater Manchester Peat Pilot Report for Defra

2.0 The Integrated Assessment and the Integrated Appraisal Scoping Process

- 2.1 The Scoping Report Addendum shall set the assessment framework for the IA and the IA will include four separate but complementary assessments in order to inform the development of the Local Plan. These are:
- Sustainability Appraisal (SA) - assesses effects of the Local Plan across a range of environmental, social and economic issues.
 - Health Impact Assessment (HIA) - assesses effects of the Local Plan on the health and well-being of the population and its ability to access health-related facilities and services. This also addresses equalities issues and has some overlap with Equalities Impact Assessment.
 - Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)- assesses effects of the Local Plan in terms of equalities issues, with particular focus on disadvantaged or excluded groups of people. EqIA helps identify where we can best promote equality of opportunity.
 - Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) - assess the effects of the Local Plan in terms of avoiding, mitigating or minimising the impacts of climate change.
- 2.2 Following the IA of the Local Plan, further stages of the Local Plan at Regulation 18 and 19 stages shall also be subject to IA.

3.0 About the Local Plan

Spatial Context

- 3.1 Trafford is part of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) which is made of the ten Greater Manchester councils. Nine of the Greater Manchester councils (Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan) worked together to produce the Places for Everyone (PfE) Plan. The PfE is a long-term plan for jobs, new homes and sustainable growth. It covers a timeframe from 2022 up to 2039.
- 3.2 Trafford Council, along with the eight other PfE councils, adopted the Plan on 21 March 2024, and it now forms part of the statutory development plan for the borough.
- 3.3 Trafford borough is located in the southwest of Greater Manchester, with a population of around 237,500 people¹ (8.5% of the Greater Manchester population). The borough has a diverse mix of communities, important centres for industry and business, a high-quality natural environment including leafy suburbs and large areas of countryside, and some disadvantaged neighbourhoods.
- 3.4 The borough has been split up into four localities, which are North, West, Central and South. Descriptions of the characteristics and key issues of each of the localities are described in Appendix A.

Purpose of the Local Plan

- 3.5 Once finalised, the Trafford Local Plan will demonstrate how the spatial vision, strategic objectives and scale of growth in PfE will be delivered in Trafford by proposing a spatial vision and strategy tailored to the needs of the borough to guide and manage future growth and development needs from 2022 up to 2042. This will include identifying sites to deliver the new homes and employment land required over the plan period and identifying those elements of the borough that should be protected and enhanced. The Local Plan will be tailored to ensure that the development of policies specific to Trafford will be wide-ranging, covering issues including infrastructure, community requirements, environmental protection and conservation. It must be prepared with due regard to the duty to co-operate, which requires Local Planning Authorities and certain other public bodies to co-operate with each other on cross-border strategic issues.
- 3.6 The Trafford Local Plan, once adopted, will form part of a set of documents that together will form the overall development plan for the borough:

¹ Estimates of the population for England and Wales - Office for National Statistics
(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/estimatesofthepopulationforenglandandwales>)

- Trafford Local Plan
- Places for Everyone (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)
- Any adopted Neighbourhood Plans, including the Altrincham Town Centre Business Neighbourhood Plan (made November 2017).

Scope of the Trafford Local Plan

- 3.7 The Local Plan will eventually replace the current Trafford Local Plan: Core Strategy, adopted in January 2012. The Local Plan will also replace the remaining saved policies and proposals of the Revised Unitary Development Plan (UDP), adopted in June 2006.
- 3.8 In line with PfE, the Local Plan will establish the planning policy framework for the borough for the period up to 2042 and include policies to help deliver:
- The homes and jobs needed in the area;
 - The provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development;
 - The provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater and flood risk management;
 - The provision of minerals and energy (including heat);
 - The provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities;
 - Climate change mitigation and adaption; and
 - The conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.
- 3.9 The new Local Plan will provide increased certainty and guidance for developers and members of the public on both the proposed location of new development and the detailed design and sustainability principles that development must achieve.

4.0 Approach and Methodology

- 4.1 The scoping stage (Stage A) of the IA has been conducted using the following key stages:
- Stage A1: Review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies
 - Stage A2: Establishing the current and future baseline
 - Stage A3: Identifying key sustainability issues (including health, equality and climate change)
 - Stage A4: Refine and finalise the IA Framework
 - Stage A5: Prepare the IA Scoping Report Addendum and Consult
- 4.2 In the Scoping Report 2020 the same stages were undertaken. This addendum has reviewed each stage of the 2020 report and provided updates where appropriate.
- 4.3 To note: Stages B to E are described in the Next Steps section of this report.

Stage A1: Review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies

- 4.4 This task requires the consideration of international, national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies, drawing out relevant issues for both the development of the Local Plan and the IA.
- 4.5 The Scoping Report 2020 was sense checked identifying whether previous documents that were referenced are still up-to-date and applicable. Where these were found to be out-of-date or not applicable, they were updated. Further documents were identified that were published since Scoping Report 2020 that are relevant to the purposes of the IA.
- 4.6 Additional documents were reviewed for key, relevant policies, guidance or information that needs to be taken on board by the Local Plan and/or IA. This exercise was recorded in a table, shown in Appendix B.

Stage A2: Establishing the current and future baseline

- 4.7 This task requires the current and future baseline to be established (projected over the lifetime of the Local Plan).
- 4.8 In this Addendum, it only updates information that has changed since the Scoping Report 2020. For each topic, the baseline situation has been updated using sources available online or internally via Trafford Council. Sources are given throughout.

- 4.9 The Scoping Report 2020 defined topics using the existing key issues and IA/SA objectives and criteria as well as ensuring the SEA statutory topics were clearly addressed.
- 4.10 The main focus of the baseline research and the update in this Addendum has been to identify the current status of key aspects of the environment, economy and society across Trafford, and then to identify and describe the differences within and across the borough.

Stage A3: Identifying key sustainability issues (including health, equality and climate change)

- 4.11 Using information collated in Stages A1 and A2, this stage identifies relevant challenges/ opportunities for the Local Plan to address during its development. This includes topics such as health, equality and climate change. Using this information, the Addendum will consider what challenges and opportunities exist within the borough.

Stage A4: Refine and finalise the IA Framework

- 4.12 Using the list of key sustainability issues from stages A1 to A3, a suite of IA assessment objectives was developed to form an assessment framework. This considers the range of potential significant effects of the Local Plan options and proposals, in terms of receptors that could be affected both within and beyond the borough. This Addendum has reviewed the IA Framework from the Scoping Report 2020 and has updated it based on the latest planning policy framework, baseline data and what key sustainability issues have been identified or introduced since the 2020 report.
- 4.13 The Council has determined to undertake an IA of the Local Plan that is to include SA, EqlA and HIA. The IA Framework includes criteria that address issues identified whilst considering HIA and EqlA guidance. Also, a Climate Change Risk Assessment has been undertaken as part of the IA.

Stage A5: Prepare the IA Scoping Report Addendum and Consult

- 4.14 The final task is the preparation of the IA Scoping Report Addendum. This Report includes three key aspects of a scope for an assessment:
- Spatial scope – the geographical areas to which effects of the Local Plan could potentially extend and that need to be considered during future stages of assessment.

- Temporal scope – the timeframe over which significant effects of the Local Plan are possible and that needs to be considered during future stages of assessment.
- Technical scope – mainly the coverage of sustainability (including health, equalities and climate change) topics and issues, but also a proposed approach to assessing the options and proposals of the Local Plan.

Integrating Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

- 4.15 Health shall be assessed alongside other environmental, economic, social, equality and climate change considerations. Health shall be included in stages A1 to A5 described above, including the review of planning policy context, updating baseline data, identifying key sustainability issues and refining the IA Framework.
- 4.16 The IA Framework shall include an objective that will assess impacts on health and this shall form the HIA part of the IA. The results of the HIA shall be summarised in a separate section of the IA report.
- 4.17 The IA Framework in the Scoping Report 2020 included 'Objective 3 Support improved health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities'. This objective shall be reviewed to ensure that health impacts are fully assessed as part of the HIA and IA.

Integrating Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

- 4.18 Equality shall also be assessed as part of the IA. Equality shall be included in stages A1 to A5 described above, including the review of planning policy context, updating baseline data, identifying key sustainability issues and refining the IA Framework.
- 4.19 The IA Framework shall include an objective that will assess impacts on equality and this shall form the EqIA part of the IA. The results of the EqIA shall be summarised in a separate section of the IA report.
- 4.20 The IA Framework in the Scoping Report 2020 included 'Objective 2 Promote equality of opportunity and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity'. This objective shall be reviewed to ensure that health impacts are fully assessed as part of the EqIA and IA.

Integrating Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA)

- 4.21 Climate change risks shall be included in stages A1 to A5 described above, including the review of planning policy context, updating baseline data, identifying key sustainability issues and refining the IA Framework. The IA Framework shall

include objectives related to climate change risks but the CCRA shall assess the Local Plan as a whole for how it shall address climate change risks.

5.0 Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Requirement and scope

- 5.1 The Scoping Report 2020 reviewed relevant policies, plans, strategies and programmes on an international, national, regional and local scale. This Addendum has updated this review to take account of up-to-date documents.
- 5.2 The review of relevant policies, plans and programmes was undertaken to:
- Ensure that the Trafford Local Plan and IA are in line with the requirements of legislation and national policy.
 - Maximise consistency and relevance between the Trafford Local Plan, the IA and other relevant plans and policies, as well as identify inconsistencies or constraints to be dealt with.
 - Identify sustainability objectives, key targets and indicators that should be reflected in the IA.
 - Provide baseline data.

Summary of the Review

- 5.3 The full list of updates to the review can be found in Appendix B, which includes all documents to inform the Scoping of the IA. The Scoping Report 2020 and this Addendum have to be read together for the full list of documents in the review.
- 5.4 The key links and themes identified during the review have been summarised into the points below:
- The importance of encouraging the transition to a low carbon economy by switching to renewable energy sources, low carbon building materials and low carbon industries.
 - The importance of increasing the resilience of infrastructure and the natural environment to climate change.
 - The importance of openness, equality and fairness in decision-making, and the role that assessments such as SA, SEA, HIA, EqIA and CCRA play in providing the public with high-quality information.
 - Protecting and enhancing the built heritage and landscape of the area.
 - Protecting biodiversity and encouraging the incorporation of green infrastructure into developments.
 - Sustainable use of natural resources, waste prevention and appropriate disposal such as recycling.

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

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

- The Local Plan should take PfE into consideration to ensure that it contributes to the key themes and objectives of the framework.
- The necessity of providing the opportunity for people in Trafford to live in affordable, decent homes of their choice in a thriving and secure neighbourhood.
- To contribute towards improving and expanding transport networks in Greater Manchester.
- The need to increase the participation and access to sport, leisure and physical activity to the communities in Trafford and thereby contribute towards the health and wellbeing of residents.
- An opportunity to integrate with the Trafford Corporate Plan 2024 to 2027 aiming for all residents to have access to quality learning, training and jobs; all communities to be happy, healthy and safe; and all businesses and town centres to be supported to recover and flourish in an inclusive way.
- Promoting sustainable economic growth within Greater Manchester and the North West.
- Promoting greener growth by integrating biodiversity into development planning and protecting existing natural areas.
- An opportunity to contribute towards evolving Altrincham town centre into an economically, environmentally and socially attractive and dynamic centre as outlined in the Altrincham Town Centre Neighbourhood Business Plan 2015 to 2030.
- An opportunity to contribute towards the Refreshed Stretford Masterplan aiming to revitalise Stretford town centre into a vibrant attractive and safe destination providing a wide range of facilities.

- An opportunity to contribute to the Civic Quarter Area Action Plan to help deliver the transformation of the area and ensure the best quality of life for existing and future residents, workers and visitors.
- An opportunity to contribute to the Trafford Wharfside Development Framework to deliver the creation of a new, inclusive, diverse, resilient and vibrant mixed-use neighbourhood that maximises opportunities in the area.

6.0 Baseline Situation

- 6.1 The section gives updated baseline information where there have been changes since the Scoping Report 2020. Therefore, the Scoping Report 2020 and this Addendum should be read together to give a full understanding of the most up to date baseline situation.

Population, Equality and Housing

Population

- 6.2 In the period 2011 to 2023, Trafford experienced a population growth of 4.8%, compared to 8.8% for England, reaching a population of 237,480 by 2023. The forecast population growth for 2023-2043 is 8.7% for Trafford, higher than the 7.0% predicted growth for the population of England as a whole. Over the past decade, the rate of population growth for Trafford has been lower than for Greater Manchester as a whole; however, over the next 20 years, the population growth rate for Trafford is projected to be higher than the average for Greater Manchester.

Table 1 Population of Trafford and Greater Manchester

Population Statistic	Value for Trafford (persons to nearest hundred)	Value for Greater Manchester (persons to nearest hundred)
Total 2011 (Census) ²	226,600	2,682,500
Total 2023 (mid-year estimate) ³	237,500	2,948,600
Total Change 2011-2023	10,900	266,100
Percentage growth 2011-2023	4.8%	9.9%
Forecast Total 2043 (ONS 2018 projection) ⁴	260,200	3,097,300
Forecast Total 2023-2043	22,700	148,700

² 2011 Census: Key Statistics for Local Authorities in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/2011censuskeystatisticsforlocalauthoritiesinenglandandwales>)

³ Estimates of the population for England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/estimatesofthepopulationforenglandandwales>)

⁴ Population projections for local authorities: Table 2 - Office for National Statistics (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>)

Population Statistic	Value for Trafford (persons to nearest hundred)	Value for Greater Manchester (persons to nearest hundred)
Forecast Percentage Growth 2023-2043	8.7%	5.0%

- 6.3 The below table shows household numbers for Trafford. The borough experienced a 7% population growth between 2006 and 2018, which is lower than the same period in England as a whole (10.1%) and for Greater Manchester (9.2%)⁵. It is estimated that between 2018 and 2043, Trafford will see an increase in the number of households of 14.5%, this is equal to the percentage for Greater Manchester as a whole, but slightly lower than the projected growth for England (16.2%). Trafford has the fourth highest projected growth in households in Greater Manchester after Salford, Rochdale and Oldham.

Table 2 Past and Projected Household Statistics

Household Population Statistic	Value for Trafford (persons unless indicated)
Total 2006	90,622
Total 2018	96,973
Total Growth 2006-2018	6,351
Percentage Growth 2006-2018	7.0%
Forecast Total 2043	111,039
Forecast Total Growth 2018-2043	14,066
Forecast Percentage Growth 2018-2043	14.5%

Equality

- 6.4 The population of Trafford currently has a dependency rate of 38.7% based on age percentages on the table below. The borough population is predicted to age between 2023 and 2043, with the dependency rate predicted to increase to 39.3% by the end of this period, which is predicted to be due to an expansion of the population aged 65 and above.

⁵ Household projections for England - Office for National Statistics
(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/householdprojectionsforengland>)

Table 3 Age Groups of Trafford

Demographic	Current Trafford Percentage (2023)	Forecast Trafford Percentage (2043)
Aged 0-15	21.0% ⁶	18.4% ⁷
Aged 16-64	61.3%	60.7%
Aged 65+	17.7%	20.9%

6.5 The spread of the three age groups differs across the borough. Those aged 0-15 varies between 17% and 24% of the total population of given areas⁸, with the highest percentages of children in Broadheath and Bucklow-St-Martins, and the lowest in Urmston and Flixton. Those of working age (16-64) are generally clustered towards the north of the borough, with the highest proportions in Gorse Hill and Cornbrook and Old Trafford. On the other hand, those aged 65 and over tend to live more in the southern parts of the borough, such as Bowdon, Hale Barns and Timperley.

6.6 Trafford's population has experienced an increase in at-birth life expectancy in the period from 2001-2018, with similar increases for male and female residents. The increase for both males and females is higher than the England average for the same period⁹.

Table 4 Life Expectancy in Trafford

Life Expectancy Statistic (at birth)	Trafford Value (years)
Male 2001-2003	76.5
Male 2016-2018	80.1
Male change 2001-2018	+3.6
Female 2001-2003	80.5
Female 2016-2018	83.9
Female change 2001-2018	+3.4

6.7 Data from the 2021 Census shows that the ethnic makeup of Trafford is broadly similar to the England and Wales Average, with very minor differences in

⁶ Trafford ward profiler: Population aged 0-15 years
(https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Demographics&name=Population%20aged%200-15%20years)

⁷ Population projections for local authorities: Table 2 - Office for National Statistics
(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>)

⁸ Trafford ward profiler: Population aged 0-15 years
(https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Demographics&name=Population%20aged%200-15%20years)

⁹ Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 years by local areas, UK - Office for National Statistics
(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/lifeexpectancyatbirthandage65bylocalareasuk>)

percentages¹⁰. Trafford has a majority white population, though there are significant minorities of Asian (Pakistani and Indian) and Black populations. The 2021 Census also identified 30 Gypsy/Travellers in Trafford in a range of settled accommodation¹¹.

Table 5 Ethnicity in Trafford; and England and Wales

Ethnicity	Percentage for Trafford	Percentage for England and Wales
White	77.7%	81.5%
Gypsy/Traveller	0.1%	0.3%
Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups	3.7%	2.9%
Asian / Asian British: Indian	4.3%	3.1%
Asian / Asian British: Pakistani	4.9%	2.7%
Asian / Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.3%	1.1%
Asian / Asian British: Chinese	2.0%	0.7%
Asian / Asian British: Other Asian	1.0%	1.6%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	3.4%	4.0%
Other Ethnic Group	2.4%	2.2%

6.8 Data from the 2021 Census shows that nearly half of the Trafford population is Christian, slightly higher than the England and Wales average¹². There are also minority populations of Muslim, Hindu, Jewish and Sikh affiliation. A third of the Trafford population reports having no religion, slightly lower than the England and Wales average.

¹⁰ Ethnic group, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics
(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/ethnicity/bulletins/ethnicgroupenglandandwales/census2021>)

¹¹ Gypsy or Irish Traveller populations data: housing - Office for National Statistics
(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/ethnicity/datasets/gypsyoririshtravellerpopulationsdatahousing>)

¹² Religion, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics
(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/religion/bulletins/religionenglandandwales/census2021>)

Table 6 Religion in Trafford; and England and Wales

Religious Affiliation	Percentage for Trafford	Percentage for England and Wales
Christian	48.4%	46.2%
Buddhist	0.4%	0.5%
Hindu	2.0%	1.7%
Jewish	1.0%	0.5%
Muslim	8.7%	6.5%
Sikh	0.8%	0.9%
Other religion	0.4%	0.6%
No religion	33.1%	37.2%
Not stated	5.1%	6.0%

Housing

- 6.9 The below table shows Trafford housing tenure data based on the 2021 Census¹³. Trafford has a high level of home ownership (68.9%), higher than the average for England and Wales (62.5%) and the second highest in Greater Manchester, after Stockport. Private and social renting are both below the England and Wales averages.

Table 7 Housing tenures in Trafford

Housing Tenure	Percentage of total households
Owned outright or with mortgage	68.9%
Shared ownership (part-owned and part-rented)	0.7%
Social rented: Rented from council or other	15.0%
Private rented	15.3%
Total number of households	96,269

- 6.10 The majority of Trafford's housing consists of whole houses or bungalows (79.8%), with over half of these being semi-detached¹⁴.

¹³ Housing, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/housingenglandandwales/census2021>)

¹⁴ Accommodation type - Office for National Statistics (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/TS044/editions/2021/versions/1>)

Table 8 Accommodation types in Trafford

Accommodation Type	Quantity	Percentage
Number of occupied households	96,269	100%
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	14,601	15.2%
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	42,193	43.8%
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end-terrace)	19,976	20.8%
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	16,236	16.9%
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	1,839	1.9%
Part of another converted building, for example, former school, church or warehouse	547	0.6%
Flat, maisonette or apartment: In a commercial building	846	0.9%
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	31	0.03%

6.11 In Trafford, the number of residential property sales in the year ending March 2023 was 2,655¹⁵. The average Trafford house price in December 2024 was £386,000, an increase of 7.6% from December 2023¹⁶, the second highest rise of Greater Manchester boroughs after Rochdale¹⁷. This is substantially above the UK average of £268,000 for December 2024, the rate of increase was also higher¹⁸. The average price for a detached house in Trafford was £760,000, while the average price for a terraced house was £334,000¹⁹.

6.12 Average rental prices in Trafford are also higher than the Greater Manchester average. For example, the average monthly rent is £126 higher for a 1-bed flat, £385 for a 3-bed flat and £800 for a 4-bed flat. Rental prices are particularly high in Altrincham and Trafford's rural communities. Rents of a lower price than the Greater Manchester average can be found in Carrington & Partington and Urmston.

Affordable Homes

6.13 The median annual income in Trafford is £34,588, the fourth highest of the Greater Manchester boroughs; the mean annual income of £42,236 is Greater Manchester's

¹⁵ Residential property sales for administrative geographies: HPSSA dataset 6 - Office for National Statistics (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/numberofresidentialpropertysalesforanationalandsubnationalgeographiesquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset06>)

¹⁶ Housing prices in Trafford (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/housingpriceslocal/E08000009/>)

¹⁷ Housing prices in Trafford (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/housingpriceslocal/E08000009/>)

¹⁸ UK House Price Index (<https://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/ukhpi/>)

¹⁹ Trafford Housing Bulletin January 2025 – Trafford Council (<https://mailchi.mp/beccb8c53b20/trafford-housing-bulletin-jan2025-17611362>)

third highest, after Bury and Salford²⁰. At the same time, the average house price for 2024 was £386,000, over 11 times the median annual income, making affordable housing a key concern. In 2023, Trafford had a median housing affordability ratio of 11.29, by far the highest in Greater Manchester²¹. According to the Trafford Council Housing Bulletin January 2025, a household would require an annual income of around £82,000 to purchase a property in Trafford²².

- 6.14 The level of housebuilding in Trafford has fluctuated over recent years. In the year 2018/19, 953 net additional homes were built in Trafford, compared to 1081 in 2020/21, just 501 in 2021/22 and 939 in 2022/23; between 2018/19 and 2022/23, 556 net additional affordable homes were built in Trafford, with 255 of these in 2022/23²³. In terms of the housing pipeline, at the beginning of 2024/25, full planning permission had been granted for 3,616 new residential properties (795 affordable) along with outline permission for 4,507 properties (195 affordable). Table 7.14 of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update calculates a requirement for net additional affordable homes in Trafford of 385 per year²⁴.
- 6.15 The below table presents the number and percentage of empty homes in Trafford in 2023, this number has increased each year from 2019²⁵. Trafford has an overall rate of empty or unoccupied homes of 3.2%, which drops to 1.17% for those classed as long-term unoccupied.

Table 9 Empty homes in Trafford

Empty Home Statistic	Value for Trafford (2023)
Total Residential Dwellings	102,194 ²⁶
Total Empty Dwellings	3,277
Percentage Empty Dwellings	3.2%
Long-Term Empty Dwellings	1,193

²⁰ Earnings and hours worked, place of work by local authority: ASHE Table 7 - Office for National Statistics (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/placeofworkbylocalauthorityashtable7>)

²¹ House price (existing dwellings) to workplace-based earnings ratio - Office for National Statistics (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/housepriceexistingdwellingstoworkplacebasedearningsratio>)

²² Trafford Housing Bulletin (<https://mailchi.mp/91e62b9a2d80/trafford-housing-bulletin-feb2024>)

²³ Trafford-Council-Housing-Strategy.pdf (<https://www.trafford.gov.uk/about-your-council/strategies-plans-and-policies/housing-strategy/docs/Housing-Strategy/Trafford-Council-Housing-Strategy.pdf>)

²⁴ 06.01.02 Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment.pdf ([https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/GMCAFiles/PFE/Supporting documents/06 Places for Homes/06.01.02 Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment.pdf](https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/GMCAFiles/PFE/Supporting%20documents/06%20Places%20for%20Homes/06.01.02%20Greater%20Manchester%20Strategic%20Housing%20Market%20Assessment.pdf))

²⁵ Trafford Housing Bulletin (<https://mailchi.mp/91e62b9a2d80/trafford-housing-bulletin-feb2024#Empty%20Properties>)

²⁶ Live tables on dwelling stock (including vacants) - GOV.UK (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-dwelling-stock-including-vacants>)

Economy and Education

Economic Data

- 6.16 According to Trafford Council data, in Q3 of 2024/25 Urmston had a town centre vacancy rate of 6.2%, Altrincham 9.2%, Sale 5.6% and Stretford 36.8%. The overall vacancy rate across the borough was therefore 10%. These figures are all lower than the commercial vacancy rates found in the 2019 Trafford Retail and Leisure Study.

Education Data

- 6.17 A higher proportion of residents in the borough have attained RQF4 level qualifications than the North West and England averages²⁷. The average attainment score for Trafford students at GCSE or equivalent is 58.3, greater than for any other Greater Manchester borough, with the next highest being Stockport at 47.9²⁸. The proportion of 16–17-year-olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) for Trafford, at 2.1% is the lowest proportion of the Greater Manchester boroughs and is lower than the average for England (3.2%)²⁹.

Table 10 NOMIS Qualification Levels in Trafford

NOMIS Qualification Statistic	Value for Trafford	Percentage for Trafford
RQF4 and above	83,000	56%
RQF3 and above	110,200	74.4%
RQF2 and above	135,200	91.3%
RQF1 and above	138,200	93.4%
Other qualifications	No data	No data
No qualifications	6,600	4.5%

Employment Data

- 6.18 A high proportion of Trafford's population work in senior, managerial and technical professional roles³⁰. Approximately 97.6% of the economically active population of Trafford is in employment³¹. As of January 2025, 3.2% of the population of Trafford

²⁷ Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157089/report.aspx#tabquals>)

²⁸ Key stage 4 performance, Academic year 2023/24 - Explore education statistics - GOV.UK (<https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/key-stage-4-performance>)

²⁹ NEET and participation: local authority figures - GOV.UK (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/neet-and-participation-local-authority-figures>)

³⁰ Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157089/report.aspx#tabempunemp>)

³¹ Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157089/report.aspx#tabempunemp>)

are claiming out-of-work benefits and 2.9% of the economically active population is unemployed, which is below the national average³². Unemployment due to long-term sickness or disability is concentrated in Old Trafford and Bucklow-St-Martins³³.

Table 11 Occupation Types in Trafford

Occupation	Percentage for Trafford 2017	Percentage for Trafford 2024	Percentage Point Change 2017-2024
Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	12.9%	9.7%	-3.2
Professional Occupations	28.3%	39.3%	+11.0
Associate Professional and Technical	17.8%	15.3%	-2.5
Administrative and Secretarial	12.5%	10.6%	-1.9
Skilled Trades Occupations	6.7%	5.1%	-1.6
Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	8.3%	5.8%	-2.5
Sales and Customer Service	5.6%	6.9%	+1.3
Process Plant and Machine Operatives	2.1%	No data	No data
Elementary Occupations	5.6%	No data	No data

Table 12 Employment data in Trafford

Employment Statistic	Value for Trafford
Number of Economically Active People 2024	121,100
Percentage of Economically Active Population Employed (16-64) 2024	97.6%

³² Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics
(<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157089/report.aspx#tabempunemp>)

³³ Trafford ward profiler: Household deprived in employment
(https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Deprivation&name=Household%20deprived%20in%20employment)

- 6.19 Fuel poverty, defined as spending more than 10% of household income to maintain a satisfactory level of heating, is 11.4% across Trafford³⁴. Fuel poverty is unevenly distributed across the borough, in 2021 20.7% of households in Clifford ward were living in fuel poverty³⁵.

Health

- 6.20 There are no updates on the baseline information relating to health. The Scoping Report uses the latest data available from the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019.

Access and Community Infrastructure

Designation, Open Space and Accessible Greenspace

- 6.21 The Open Space Assessment 2024³⁶ set and applied quantity and accessibility standards for open space provision, and established criteria for quality and value standards.
- 6.22 Natural England highlight the importance of the accessible greenspace 'Close to Home' standard with their Green Infrastructure Framework. Overall, most properties within the North locality are within at least one of the close to home buffers, although coverage from both standards is limited. Areas of deficiency to either standard is found around Humphrey Park station and in the south-west of Old Trafford. Access to the 5-minute (doorstep and local) standard covers around half of the South locality, but provision to the 10-minute (neighbourhood) standard is very limited, covering the south-western tip of Altrincham and limited areas in the north-west of Timperley. Populated areas without any access to greenspace close to home and prevalent across the South locality, in particular this includes most of Hale Central ward. Access to greenspace close to home is generally good in the West locality. Access to the 5-minute standard is more prevalent than access to the 10-minute standard in the Central locality. Overall, about half of the Central locality is within access to at least one of the standards. Areas deficient in access to greenspace close to home are spread fairly evenly across the locality.
- 6.23 Current usage and demand for allotments in Trafford is high, with a 54% increase on numbers in the waiting list since the publication of the 2020 scoping report. There are currently a total of 1,435 allotments across Trafford, and there are 447 residents on the waiting list. A number of plots have had to be decommissioned due

³⁴ Sub-regional fuel poverty in England, 2024 report (2022 data) - GOV.UK (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-2024-2022-data/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-in-england-2024-2022-data>)

³⁵ Trafford-Poverty-Strategy-2023-25.pdf (<https://www.trafford.gov.uk/about-your-council/strategies-plans-and-policies/docs/Trafford-Poverty-Strategy-2023-25.pdf>)

³⁶ Open Space Assessment 2024 (<https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/local-plan/Docs/Trafford-Open-Space-Assessment-April-2024.pdf>)

to the impact of flooding. It is currently standard practice in the borough to split a plot into two to accommodate two new tenants when a plot becomes available. Demand for plots is particularly high in Old Trafford, Sale and Bowdon.

Walking and Cycling Routes

- 6.24 There are no updates on the baseline information relating to walking and cycling routes.

Community Assets

- 6.25 There are no updates on the baseline information relating to community assets.

Transport

- 6.26 Key information relating to current conditions has been summarised for road transport infrastructure within Trafford in the table below.

Table 13 Road transport infrastructure and its usage in Trafford

Key Facts	Trafford
2024 Total Road Length (km)	824
Total Motorway Length (Including Principal Motorways - km)	10
Total A-Road Length (km)	60
Total B-Road Length (km)	52
Total Minor Road Length (km)	702
Total Cycleway Length (km)	14
Total Footway Length (km)	1,196
Total Number Streetlights	27,900
Total Number Gullies	70,000
Total Annual Kilometres travelled on Motorways (millions)	484
Total Annual Kilometres travelled on other Roads (millions)	1,076
Average Daily Vehicle Flow on Motorways (Total / per km)	132,684 / 13,268
Average Daily Vehicle Flow on A-Roads (Total / per km)	18,744 / 312
% of Greater Manchester M, A- B-Road Network	7
% of GM M, A-, B-Road Traffic Carried	8

Key Facts	Trafford
Trunk (Highways Agency Controlled) Road Section with Highest Flow	M60 – Junction 7-8
Traffic Flow on this section – 24hr AAWT	139,245
Non-Trunk (Local Authority Controlled) Road Section with Highest Flow	A56 – M60 junction to A5181
Traffic Flow on this section – 24hr AAWT	53,330
Road Section with Highest 12hr Pedal Cycle Flow	A5014
Pedal Cycle Flow on this section – Weekday 0700-1900	919
Average 12hr A-Road Pedal Cycle Flow	230
Average 12hr B-Road Pedal Cycle Flow	191

Private Transport

- 6.27 According to Department for Transport data, annual vehicle miles travelled in Trafford has fluctuated between 900 million and 1 billion miles for most of the 21st century, apart from a significant dip in 2020 and 2021 caused by COVID lockdowns.

Annual traffic by vehicle type in Trafford

Traffic in Great Britain from 1993 to 2023 by vehicle type in vehicle miles (millions)

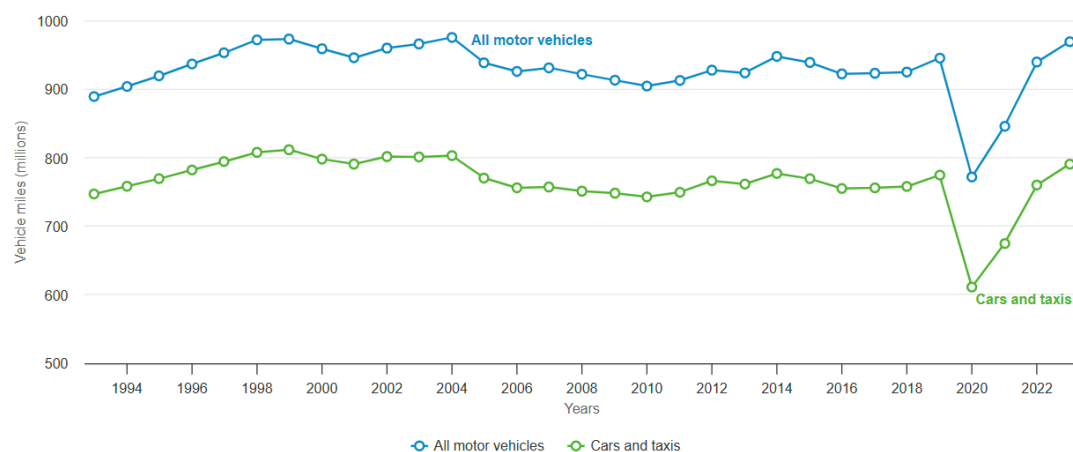


Figure 1 Department for Transport Annual Vehicle Traffic in Trafford Data

- 6.28 In Trafford, car or van ownership is unevenly distributed, with around 35% of households of Old Trafford and Gorse Hill & Cornbrook wards not having access to a car or van, compared to much lower proportions in the south of the borough, such

as 8.7% in Hale Barns and Timperley South³⁷. Households with cars or vans or multiple cars and vans are higher than the Greater Manchester average³⁸.

Table 14 Private Vehicle Ownership in Trafford and Greater Manchester

Car or Van Ownership Statistic	Trafford (% of households)	Greater Manchester (% of households)
No cars or vans in household	19.3	27.0
1 car or van in household	43.4	42.9
2 cars or vans in household	29.5	23.7
3 or more cars or vans in household	7.8	6.4

Public and Active Travel Transport

- 6.29 The Manchester Metrolink is the UK's largest light rail network, with 99 stops across eight lines³⁹. The Metrolink Trafford Park line opened in March 2020, connecting this large Trafford employment area to central Manchester. Trafford had previously been proposed as a location for a new station to serve Manchester Airport as part of HS2. However, HS2 north of Birmingham has since been cancelled.
- 6.30 The numbers of passengers travelling into Altrincham by rail and Metrolink has increased significantly at peak times since 1997, especially in the morning peak⁴⁰. Changes since 2018 are less pronounced, other than a 20% increase in morning off-peak travel.

Table 15 Rail and Metrolink passengers entering Altrincham

Rail and Metrolink passengers entering Altrincham	2019	% Change since 1997	% Change since 2018
AM Peak (07:30-09:30)	1,994	+63.8	-0.6
Off-peak (10:00-12:00)	613	-7.3	+20.4
PM Peak (16:00-18:00)	1,020	+14.6	+5.0

³⁷ Trafford ward profiler: Households with no car (https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Transport&name=Households%20with%20no%20car)

³⁸ Car or van availability - Office for National Statistics (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/TS045/editions/2021/versions/4>)

³⁹ Metrolink Performance reports | Bee Network | Powered by TfGM (<https://tfgm.com/public-transport/tram/performance>)

⁴⁰ Highways Forecasting and Analytical Services - Reports (<https://www.gmtu.gov.uk/reports/>)

Utilities

- 6.31 Trafford generally has good broadband speeds, although these do vary between wards⁴¹. All wards have average broadband speeds of over 50Mbit/s, with Bucklow-St Martins being the lowest with average speeds of 54.5Mbit/s. Timperley North has the highest average speeds at 155.1Mbit/s.

Air Quality

- 6.32 Greater Manchester is in the processes of developing and adopted a Clean Air Plan. The Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan will be investment-led, rather than relying on measures such as a clean air zone. There will be investment in electric and low-emission buses and traffic measures to manage traffic flow⁴². The plan recognises traffic as the major contributor to poor air quality in Greater Manchester.
- 6.33 No new Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) have been designated in Trafford since 2020. The AQMAs are subject to continued monitoring, with the hope that the Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan will help to improve air quality to within legal limits.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Designations

- 6.34 There are 48 Sites of Biological Importance (SBI) in the borough⁴³, which are local level non-statutory designations which aim to protect biodiversity against development.

Habitats

- 6.35 The Great Manchester Wetlands Nature Improvement Area covers land within Trafford. The partnership works together to restore a network of wetland sites and corridors and it is identified as an important area for nature recovery and restoring peatlands in Greater Manchester in the Places for Everyone Strategic Plan (Policy JP-G4).

⁴¹ Trafford ward profiler: Average broadband speed

(https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Communications&name=Average%20broadband%20speed)

⁴² Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan | Clean Air Greater Manchester (<https://cleanairgm.com/clean-air-plan>)

⁴³ Sites of Biological Importance (SBI / LWS) in Greater Manchester - data.gov.uk

(<https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/81cbf1a0-6304-470c-ade8-60272be0d219/sites-of-biological-importance-sbi-in-greater-manchester>)

Climate Change and Associated Risks

Energy Use and Emissions

- 6.36 Trafford Council declared a climate emergency in November 2018 and Greater Manchester has committed to being carbon neutral by 2038, alongside national commitments to reduce carbon emissions to net zero by 2050; Trafford is therefore bound to take action to reduce its energy use and emissions⁴⁴. According to its Carbon Neutral Action Plan, Trafford will need to achieve an average 13.4% annual reduction rate in emissions to remain within its allotted carbon budget and meet ambitions within agreed timescales. Current data shows that Trafford has succeeded in reducing carbon dioxide emissions in multiple sectors and overall emissions in the period 2012-2022⁴⁵. Total emissions in this period reduced by approximately 33%. However, at 5.9 tCO₂e per capita, Trafford still has the highest per capita emissions in Greater Manchester, this is partly due to its large concentration of industry; industrial emissions are multiple times higher than other Greater Manchester boroughs.
- 6.37 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) data for electrical consumption for the period 2012-2023⁴⁶ shows a sustained decline in average energy consumption for all purposes across the borough.

Table 16 Per capita annual carbon emissions in Trafford, by source 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Industry and Commercial Electricity	505.9	465.9	388.1	332.6	271.9
Industry and Commercial Gas	503.0	499.2	397.7	271.4	292.0
Large Industrial Installations	15.2	33.9	28.9	179.7	185.9
Industrial and Commercial Other Fuels	47.1	47.0	53.2	52.2	52.6
Industry and Commercial Total	1071.2	1045.8	867.9	836.0	802.4
Agriculture	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.0
Public Sector Electricity	27.6	25.4	21.1	18.1	13.3
Public Sector Gas	29.4	29.2	23.3	15.9	14.4
Public Sector 'Other'	4.6	4.6	4.4	3.4	4.4
Public Sector Total	61.6	59.2	48.8	37.4	32.1
Domestic Electricity	212.3	193.9	163.1	138.1	111.9

⁴⁴ Carbon Neutral Action Plan (<https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/Carbon-Neutral-Action-Plan.pdf>)

⁴⁵ [UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions statistics, 2005 to 2022 - GOV.UK](#)

⁴⁶ [Regional and local authority electricity consumption statistics - GOV.UK](#)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Domestic Gas	295.5	302.6	251.9	272.0	267.3
Domestic 'Other Fuels'	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5
Domestic Total	512.2	501.1	419.5	414.7	383.7
Road Transport (A Roads)	96.5	95.4	94.9	95.3	92.0
Road Transport (Motorways)	92.0	92.3	96.6	93.4	93.6
Road Transport (Minor Roads)	187.6	185.8	188.0	191.1	192.1
Diesel Railways	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Transport Other	7.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.4
Transport Total	386.2	382.9	389.1	389.6	387.2
LULUCF Net Emissions	30.5	30.2	30.3	29.6	29.8
Grand Total	2066.2	2023.2	1759.5	1710.6	1638.5
Population (thousands, mid-year estimate)	228.0	229.3	231.1	232.0	233.6
Per Capita Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	9.1	8.8	7.6	7.4	7.0

Table 17 Per capita annual carbon emissions in Trafford, by source 2017-2022

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Industry and Commercial Electricity	247.9	226.9	199.4	165.0	178.1	171.6
Industry and Commercial Gas	278.7	297.5	337.6	224.9	342.3	301.7
Large Industrial Installations	189.9	186.3	178.0	193.4	190.7	181.4
Industrial and Commercial Other Fuels	55.1	65.2	55.3	53.3	49.6	41.8
Industry and Commercial Total	771.6	775.9	770.2	636.6	760.7	696.5
Agriculture	3.3	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7
Public Sector Electricity	15.6	10.8	9.5	7.5	8.6	8.5
Public Sector Gas	15.4	14.5	15.0	12.0	14.9	14.4
Public Sector 'Other'	3.9	4.4	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.2
Public Sector Total	34.8	29.7	28.2	23.4	27.0	26.2
Domestic Electricity	97.2	87.2	78.0	75.5	78.4	69.4
Domestic Gas	267.3	272.8	270.1	260.5	268.9	224.5
Domestic 'Other Fuels'	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3
Domestic Total	368.9	364.6	352.6	240.4	351.5	298.2

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Road Transport (A Roads)	88.4	84.8	83.5	65.0	73.6	74.1
Road Transport (Motorways)	95.6	93.2	93.6	76.0	81.6	86.5
Road Transport (Minor Roads)	191.1	192.7	196.1	168.6	161.1	161.9
Diesel Railways	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.7
Transport Other	7.2	7.4	7.9	5.7	5.7	7.1
Transport Total	384.5	380.1	383.2	317.0	323.8	331.3
LULUCF Net Emissions	29.7	29.6	29.6	30.0	30.2	30.5
Grand Total	1593.0	1582.7	1565.6	1349.2	1494.9	1384.5
Population (thousands, mid-year estimate)	235.0	236.6	236.7	237.0	235.5	236.3
Per Capita Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	6.8	6.7	6.6	5.7	6.3	5.9

Table 18 Average annual domestic, non-domestic, and 'household' energy consumption

Year	Mean Domestic Consumption (kWh per meter)	Mean Non-Domestic Consumption (kWh per meter)	Mean Domestic Consumption (kWh per household)
2012	4,092	128,080	4,213
2013	4,058	127,316	4,150
2014	4,045	120,730	4,115
2015	4,002	127,738	4,051
2016	3,900	125,930	3,953
2017	3,838	131,163	3,909
2018	3,708	126,371	3,780
2019	3,683	124,626	3,747
2020	3,883	113,045	3,966
2021	3,678	112,763	3,777
2022	3,343	110,547	3,428
2023	3,465	112,145	3,544

Projected Climate Change Impacts

- 6.38 The Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Greater Manchester Update⁴⁷ lists areas of considerable fluvial risk, including residential areas of north Sale and Ashton upon Mersey near the River Mersey and Stamford Brook. Existing residential areas within Flood Zone 3 within Trafford include Brooklands and Altrincham.

Land, Geology and Soils

Land

- 6.39 Since the adoption of Places for Everyone in 2024, 3,740 hectares of land in Trafford was designated as Green Belt⁴⁸.

Soil

- 6.40 The presence of peat has been mapped by Natural England, the largest areas have been identified at Carrington and an area to the north of Dunham Town⁴⁹.

Geology

- 6.41 There are no updates on the baseline information relating to geology.

Landscape and Townscape

- 6.42 The Greater Manchester Landscape Character Sensitivity Assessment 2018⁵⁰ identified the following Landscape Character Types within Trafford:
- Broad Urban Fringe Valleys along the Mersey Valley and River Bollin.
 - Mossland and Lowland Farmland at Carrington and the rural area to the south.
 - Historic Parks and Wooded Estate Farmland at Dunham Massey.
 - Urban Fringe Farmland between Timperely and Hale.

⁴⁷ <https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/GMCAFiles/PFE/Supporting%20documents/04%20Sustainable%20and%20Resilient%20Places/04.02.01%20GM%20Strategic%20Flood%20Risk%20Assessment%20Level%201%20Report.pdf>

⁴⁸ Local authority green belt: England 2023-24 - statistical release - GOV.UK (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-green-belt-statistics-for-england-2023-to-2024/local-authority-green-belt-england-2023-24-statistical-release>)

⁴⁹ https://naturalengland-defra.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/45c40ddecc8d42ea95c6d0a77e74f442_1/explore?location=53.404674%2C-2.401924%2C13.72

⁵⁰ [https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/GMCAFiles/PFE/Supporting%20documents/07%20Greener%20Places/07.01.06%20GMSF%20Landscape%20Character%20Assessment%20\(2018\).pdf](https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/GMCAFiles/PFE/Supporting%20documents/07%20Greener%20Places/07.01.06%20GMSF%20Landscape%20Character%20Assessment%20(2018).pdf)

Cultural Heritage

- 6.43 According to Historic England records, there are 265 listed buildings in Trafford. There are six at Grade I, 11 at Grade II* and 248 at Grade II (an increase of three from 2020).
- 6.44 Historic England report on heritage that is vulnerable or at risk to loss or damage in its annual Heritage at Risk Register. The 2024 Register for the North West⁵¹ reported that the Church of St Clement in Urmston was regarded as a listed place of worship at risk and the three conservation areas of Barton-upon-Irwell, Empress and George Street were assessed as being at risk. This represents a static position with Register entries since 2019.

Materials and Waste

- 6.45 The latest documents relating to waste and resources for Trafford are The Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Authority Monitoring Report 2019-20⁵² The Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan Authority Monitoring Report 2019-20⁵³.
- 6.46 In 2022/23, Trafford Council sent 58.4% of household waste for recycling, composting or reuse, the second highest proportion for a Greater Manchester borough after Stockport (59.3%)⁵⁴. This percentage was a slight reduction from the 60.4% recycling rate achieved in 2015/16.

Water Resources

- 6.47 The water quality of the majority of the reaches of watercourses in Trafford is 'Moderate', with just one being in 'Poor' condition.

Table 19 Summary of Water Resources in Trafford

Water Resource Statistic	Value(s) for Trafford
Water Quality – ecological status of watercourses under WFD ⁵⁵	Moderate – 7 reaches Poor – 1 reach

⁵¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/heritage-at-risk/search-register/>

⁵² GM waste DPD monitoring report 2019-20 (<https://www.salford.gov.uk/media/399174/greater-manchester-joint-waste-development-plan-authority-monitoring-report-2019-20.pdf>)

⁵³ GM minerals DPD monitoring 2019-20 (<https://www.salford.gov.uk/media/399238/minerals-dpd-amr-2020-accessible.pdf>)

⁵⁴ Local authority collected waste management - annual results - GOV.UK

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-collected-waste-management-annual-results>)

⁵⁵ North West River Basin District | Catchment Data Explorer (<https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/RiverBasinDistrict/12>)

Water Resource Statistic	Value(s) for Trafford
Water Availability	Part of North West – classified by Environment Agency as not seriously water stressed in 2021. ⁵⁶
Properties in Environment Agency Flood Risk Zones ⁵⁷	Flood Zone 2 – 2,336 (2.0%) Flood Zone 3 – 708 (0.6%)
Properties at risk of surface water flooding ⁵⁸	Low Risk – 11,677 (9.9%) Medium Risk – 2,927 (2.5%) High Risk – 1,014 (0.9%)

- 6.48 There are two canals in Trafford: the Bridgewater Canal and the Manchester Ship Canal. According to 2023 monitoring data, the Bridgewater Canal is classified as having Moderate ecological status⁵⁹. The Manchester Ship Canal also had Moderate status for the same year⁶⁰.
- 6.49 The main river flowing through Trafford is the River Mersey, which in 2023 also had moderate ecological status; in the most recent chemical assessment of the River (2019), the river failed due to the presence of a number of priority hazardous substances (including Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Heptachlor and cis-Heptachlor epoxide, Mercury and its compounds and Polybrominated diphenyl ethers)⁶¹. The River Bollin, running along the southern borough boundary, was also classified as having ‘Moderate’ ecological status, it also failed for chemical water quality⁶².

⁵⁶ Water stressed areas – 2021 classification - GOV.UK (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/water-stressed-areas-2021-classification>)

⁵⁷ Managing flood risk: a data visualisation - NAO report (<https://www.nao.org.uk/reports/managing-flood-risk-a-data-visualisation/>)

⁵⁸ Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Key Summary Information - data.gov.uk (<https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/0fbb9fcc-8259-43e1-b89f-fd4bb0dd9261/risk-of-flooding-from-surface-water-key-summary-information>)

⁵⁹ Bridgewater Canal | Catchment Data Explorer | Catchment Data Explorer (<https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB71210001>)

⁶⁰ Manchester Ship Canal | Catchment Data Explorer | Catchment Data Explorer (<https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB71210004>)

⁶¹ MERSEY | Catchment Data Explorer | Catchment Data Explorer (<https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB531206908100>)

⁶² Bollin | Catchment Data Explorer | Catchment Data Explorer (<https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061320>)

7.0 Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues for the Local Plan

- 7.1 Based on a review of other plans and programmes relevant to the Local Plan and an analysis of the characteristics of the borough from both the Scoping Report 2020 and this addendum, a number of key sustainability, health and equality issues relevant to the Local Plan have been identified.

Population, Equality and Housing

- 7.2 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

- Over the past decade, the rate of population growth for Trafford has been lower than for Greater Manchester as a whole; however, over the next 20 years, the population growth rate for Trafford is projected to be higher than the average for Greater Manchester.
- The distribution of population and households is disproportionate throughout the borough, with Old Trafford, Stretford, Sale and Altrincham the largest and most condensed population centres.
- There is expected to be an ageing population into the future, with a higher proportion of the overall population aged over 65, and a lower proportion of the overall population of working age. This increases risk associated with certain likely impacts associated with employment, connectivity and infrastructure provision.
- There is a need to provide more suitable infrastructure for Gypsy, Roma and traveller communities and travelling showpeople.
- Homeownership across the borough (68.9%) is higher than is higher than the average for England and Wales (62.5%) and the second highest in Greater Manchester.
- Trafford has high rate of occupied homes, 97% and 3% of dwellings are empty.
- Old Trafford, Stretford, Partington and particularly Sale West and northeast Altrincham, indicate lower levels of ownership and rely on social welfare.
- A lack of affordable housing available to meet local housing needs, especially with house prices continuing to increase faster than incomes.
- Rates of private renting are highest in the centre of the urban areas along the A56 corridor, with particular prevalence in Old Trafford.

- Given the need to deliver housing in the future, pressure will be placed to free land which has not previously been allocated. Allocations for housing in Places for Everyone shall help contribute towards meeting this demand for more housing.

Economy and Equality

7.3 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

- Trafford has particular strengths with business financial and professional services, manufacturing and digital.
- Unemployment rate in Trafford is below the North West and Great Britain. Unemployment is centred upon areas of Partington, Old Trafford, and a small area to the west of Sale.
- In order that Trafford can grow and improve its overall economic performance, sufficient employment land for expansion in locations well served by transport and other infrastructure and in locations attractive to the market will be needed, particularly in the key growth sectors. Allocations for employment in Places for Everyone shall help contribute towards meeting this demand for more employment land.
- In recent years the unemployment rate for Trafford has decreased. Many of those unemployed represent a potential labour resource which is under-utilised in the economy.
- Significant pressures to redevelop existing employment land and premises into non-employment uses, particularly at Trafford Park.
- Retail in Trafford requires modernisation, including the need to promote the 'evening economy' and increase the vitality and viability of Trafford's town centres.
- Trafford's town centres have faced significant challenges over recent years as a consequence of fundamental national changes to the retail sector following economic downturns, shifting socio-demographics and market trends; including the growth of out-of-town shopping and online retail. Trafford's town centres need to continue to diversify, including increased town centre living, and growth in their local independent offer to strengthen their resilience.

Health

7.4 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

- General health of Trafford residents is better than their equivalents in Greater Manchester, however several areas, remain lower than the national average in Trafford. There is considerable variation in the health of the population across the borough, including areas of deprivation within Altrincham, Stretford, Urmston, Carrington, Partington and Sale.
- Managing increasing life expectancy means managing acquired disability, which is a challenge for services. There is therefore a need to plan for a population who may be able-bodied at present but may pick up disabilities along the way. There is a need to build in policies which allow for this, addressing adaptable homes, accessibility, good pavements, good street lighting, etc.
- The growth in the population is likely to put pressure on healthcare provision (including emergency services) and is likely to drive an increase in demand.
- There are higher than average rates hospital admissions related to alcohol and alcohol abuse, as well as of lung cancer, stroke, and especially liver disease.
- Due to the aging population, there is need for elderly services and facilities. Young people's services and facilities also need to be provided.

Access and Community Infrastructure

7.5 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

- There is variation across the borough regarding the level of access to community services and facilities, with smaller settlement areas, e.g. Partington and Trafford's Rural Communities, indicated as being deprived in regard to the IMD 'barriers to housing and services' domain.
- The growth in the population is likely to put pressure on health care provision (including emergency services) and is likely to drive an increase in demand.
- Access to open space, play facilities and natural/semi-natural sites should be protected and enhanced.
- Due to the aging population, there is need for elderly services and facilities. Young people's services and facilities also need to be provided.

Transport

7.6 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

- Transport infrastructure must be able to support population growth and support and enable economic growth.

- There is a need to improve connectivity, particularly in more isolated areas, like Partington, Dunham Town, Warburton and south-east of Altrincham, where there is a lack of access to key locations. Integrating public transport networks through ticketing and timetabling would improve connectivity and accessibility and provide an attractive alternative to private car journeys.
- There is a need to encourage sustainable travel through improved public transport infrastructure and services and through improving infrastructure and conditions for pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders. This will contribute to improved health and environmental outcomes, including lower levels of air pollution and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.
- Reducing the need to travel, especially by car, together with investment in public transport infrastructure, walking and cycling, is essential for a growing city region.
- Housing, employment land, centres and green space should be well connected or co-located where appropriate.
- Overcrowding on the Altrincham Metrolink line during peak periods as well as limited services and overcrowding on railway lines.
- Significant traffic congestion in peak periods – particularly on the strategic road network and key route network.
- Variable reliability, poor connection to surrounding areas and poor user experience of bus services.

Utilities

7.7 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

- Existing utilities need to be accounted for in development decisions, and utilities provision and capacity is a key consideration in the planning of new development.

Air Quality

7.8 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

- Trafford had been identified as one of the highest-emitting boroughs for carbon emissions and nitrogen oxides within Greater Manchester, due in part to the major roadways within its borders.
- Poor air quality can impact on the natural environment including on sensitive designated sites and other biodiversity assets.

Biodiversity

7.9 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

- Increased housing and employment land requirements will place pressure on the natural environment both directly and indirectly.
- As part of Greater Manchester, the entire borough is within the City of Trees Community Forest and also the Northern Forest that stretched from Liverpool to the Yorkshire coast.
- Places for Everyone recently made major changes to Trafford's Green Belt. The new Local Plan shall not be making any changes to the Green Belt boundary.
- There are a wide variety of habitats, species of wildlife found within a large number of 48 Sites of Biological Importance plus non-designated sites within the borough that warrant protection and enhancement.
- Impacts on the Great Manchester Wetlands Nature Improvement Area including air quality and drainage concerns, impacts to peat, species and habitats, lack of climate change adaption and resilience, fragmentation of wildlife corridors and barriers to access to nature. Enhancements to the Nature Improvement Area are a key opportunity.

Climate Change and Associated Risks

7.10 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

- By the 2050s the North West is expected to experience hotter and drier summers and more severe heat waves. Droughts may affect the availability of water and have an impact on biodiversity. Winters are predicted to be wetter and warmer and rainfall events will become more intense.
- Areas of Trafford are at risk from river and surface water flooding and increasing due to climate change.
- Need to minimise surface water run-off and groundwater levels in some areas.
- Potential need to use land for new flood defences and flood water storage areas.
- Greenhouse gas emissions should be minimised and there must be approaches to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Land, Geology and Soils

7.11 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

- The need to conserve geodiversity.
- The borough has a significant amount of grade 2 agricultural land, which is considered as some of the best and most versatile agricultural land. The benefits of this land should be taken into account.

- The need to conserve land and soils.
- Some brownfield sites are important for historic importance, wildlife and can be of environmental value.
- The legacy of contaminated land in the borough needs to be considered, for potential risks to the environment and health, and the potential to reduce the amount of contaminated land in the borough.
- There are areas of peat within the borough which offer opportunities for restoration, enhancement and wetland habitat creation.

Landscape and Townscape

7.12 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

- The need to protect areas of character within the borough - resisting inappropriate development which would cause harm to the local areas.

Heritage

7.13 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

- The need to conserve, enhance and protect the historic environment of Trafford, noting its built and other cultural heritage features.

Materials and Waste

7.14 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

- Matters relating to minerals and waste will continue to be addressed by the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan (April 2013) and the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan (April 2012) respectively.
- Waste must be managed appropriately and in line with the waste hierarchy. Trafford should continue to support high levels of recycling and composting.
- Trafford has Mineral Safeguarding Areas and Areas of Search for sand and gravel. Aggregates should not be unnecessarily sterilised.

Water Resources

7.15 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

- Trafford's water bodies have scope to improve on their status – water quality should not be worsened in accordance with legislative requirements, and opportunities to achieve water body objectives sought and secured where possible.

- There is a need to consider infrastructure capacity alongside new development, including with regard to existing pollution / capacity issues such as at Davyhulme Sewage Treatment Works.
- Protection of water sensitive designated sites, other wetland-based habitats including peatlands and nature-based solutions.

8.0 The Integrated Assessment Framework

- 8.1 The framework contains a series of objectives and assessment criteria in the form of guide questions developed to reflect the social, economic and environmental issues that may affect (or be affected by) the Local Plan and the objectives contained within other plans and programmes.
- 8.2 The assessment of the effects of proposed policies and development allocations will take place within a matrix, where they will be pitched against the IA Objectives. They will be scored using the symbols below with positive effects coloured in dark and light green and negative effects coloured in red and orange.

Table 20 Symbols and Definitions for IA Framework

Symbol	Definition
++	Major positive effect
+	Positive effect
N	Neutral effect
-	Minor negative effect
--	Major negative effect
U	Unknown at this stage

- 8.3 To aid in the assessment, and allow for consistency, a set of assessment criteria will be used; these are set out below. The matrix for proposed policies and development allocations would include space to provide commentary on the nature of the potential effects.

Table 21 IA Objectives and Assessment Criteria

Objective	1. Provide housing of an appropriate mix of sizes, types, tenures in locations to meet identified local needs including accommodating specific groups and reduce disparity
IA Topic	Population, Equality and Housing
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	1

Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Ensure an appropriate mix of types, tenures and sizes of properties in order to meet current and projected local housing needs including accommodating specific groups? ■ Support a reduction in the disparity of housing quality across the borough? ■ Ensure housing land is well-connected with employment land, centres and green space or co-located where appropriate? ■ Support improvements in the energy efficiency and resilience of the housing stock? ■ Ensure the number of houses meets that of demand by meeting affordable housing needs in line with growth and income?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	■ Ensure an appropriate mix of types, tenures and sizes of properties in order to meet current and projected housing needs including accommodating specific groups? ■ Support a reduction in the disparity of housing quality across the borough? ■ Ensure housing land is well-connected with employment land, centres and green space or co-located where appropriate? ■ Support improvements in the energy efficiency and resilience of the housing stock? ■ Ensure the number of houses meets that of demand by meeting affordable housing needs in line with growth and income?
How has this Objective been changed by the Scoping Report Addendum?	■ Accommodating specific groups has been added to both the Objective wording and the Assessment Criteria in response to PfE Policy JP-H3 Type, Size and Design of New Housing stating that housing provision to accommodate specific groups will be addressed through district Local Plans.
Objective	2. Promote equality of opportunity and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity
IA Topic	Population, Equality and Housing
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	4, 5, 7, 8

Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Ensure equality of opportunity and equal access to facilities and infrastructure for all? ■ Avoid differential negative impacts based on 'protected characteristics', as defined in the Equality Act 2010? ■ Ensure that the needs of different localities in the borough are equally addressed? ■ Reduce the proportion of people living in deprivation? ■ Support reductions in poverty (including child and fuel poverty), deprivation and disparity across the domains of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation? ■ Foster good relations between different people?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	■ Ensure differential negative impacts based on 'protected characteristics', as defined in the Equality Act 2010 are avoided? ■ Support regeneration in a deprived area of the borough? ■ Offer affordability and opportunity? ■ Be accessible by all members of the community? ■ Foster good relations between different people?
How has this Objective been changed by the Scoping Report Addendum?	■ In the Assessment Criteria, the word Places has been replaced by localities to reflect the structure and language of the emerging Local Plan.
Objective	3. Support improved health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities
IA Topic	Health
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	6, 7
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Support healthier lifestyles and improvements in determinants of health? ■ Reduce health inequalities within Trafford and with the rest of England? ■ Promote and improve social infrastructure and access to community services and facilities?

Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	■ Be near, or deliver, a health centre or GP service? ■ Be near, or deliver, play space or recreational open space? ■ Be near, or deliver, a sports facility? ■ Have potential to affect new or existing residents through noise, dust, light or smell?
How has this Objective been changed by the Scoping Report Addendum?	■ No changes
Objective	4. Ensure sustainable economic growth and job creation
IA Topic	Economy and Education
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	2, 8

Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...

- Recognise the increasing importance of tourism to the economy and increasing demand for tourist facilities?
- Support education and training to provide a suitable labour force for future growth?
- Increase the vitality and viability of Trafford's town centres?
- Meet the needs for retail, leisure, offices and other main town centre uses by allocating a range of suitable sites for main town centre uses?
- Promote the 'evening economy' within town centres and identify appropriate sites and opportunities?
- Support the increasing importance of culture and leisure uses within the town centres?
- Provide sufficient employment land in locations that are well-connected and well-served by infrastructure?
- Ensure and maintain a sufficient labour force (in terms of volume and skills)?
- Improve the qualification and skill base of residents in order to meet employers' needs?
- Allocate high quality and attractive sites for office, industrial and warehousing uses to mirror its strengths in financial business, professional services, manufacturing and digital?
- Retain and consolidate suitable existing employment sites and areas where there is a reasonable prospect of these continuing to be used for employment purposes?
- Focus employment uses in allocated employment land, such as at Trafford Park?
- Set out criteria that development for non-employment uses on employment sites have to meet?
- Set out the target of level of employment land in Trafford and phasing in accordance with Places for Everyone?
- Allocate suitable sites of employment land (in addition to any strategic allocations coming through the PfE)?
- Identify whether there is a need for additional culture and tourism facilities in the borough?

Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	■ Protect and enhance the vitality and viability of existing employment areas and/or town centres? ■ Support appropriate retail, leisure, cultural and/or employment opportunities in town centre locations? ■ Support economic development in locations that are easily accessible by sustainable transport? ■ Support economic development in locations that are well-connected and well-served by infrastructure? ■ Provide a variety of employment land and mixed-use development sites over the plan period to support a varied and robust economy? ■ Provide high quality, attractive employment sites? ■ Contribute to growth in tourist facilities and jobs? ■ Support education and training to provide a suitable labour force for future growth? ■ Ensure and maintain a sufficient labour force (in terms of volume and skills)?
How has this Objective been changed by the Scoping Report Addendum?	■ No changes
Objective	5. Ensure that there is sufficient coverage and capacity of sustainable transport and utilities to support growth and development
IA Topic	Transport Utilities
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	3, 9

Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Ensure that the transport network can support and enable the anticipated scale and spatial distribution of development? ■ Reduce the need to travel and promote efficient patterns of movement? ■ Promote a safe and sustainable public transport network that reduces reliance on private motor vehicles? ■ Champion the use of sustainable modes of transport by all throughout the borough? ■ Ensure infrastructure development, the business community and public transport networks are sufficiently connected, to reduce the need to travel by car? ■ Link to the objectives of the 2040 Transport Strategy and consider how new development can contribute to increasing capacity and supporting new infrastructure for Train routes and the Metrolink? ■ Improve transport connectivity, particularly to alleviate issues from travelling east to west across the borough? ■ Ensure that utilities and digital infrastructure can support and enable the anticipated scale and spatial distribution of development?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	■ Be easily accessible and well served by public transport, walking and cycle routes? ■ Allow for improved travel connectivity? ■ Be connected to a transport network that can support the development alongside existing development and proposed growth? ■ Be within the vicinity of, or deliver, a range of facilities and services to meet residents' needs? ■ Be served by utilities and digital infrastructure that can support and enable the anticipated scale and spatial distribution of development?
How has this Objective been changed by the Scoping Report Addendum?	■ No changes
Objective	6. Improve the accessibility of the borough by equitable means to community facilities, services and other needs

IA Topic	Access and Community Infrastructure
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	5, 7, 8, 9
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Improve the availability of opportunities to residents and others to walk, cycle, horse ride and use public transport to meet their needs? ■ Ensure people are adequately served by healthcare and other key facilities, regardless of socio-economic status? ■ Ensure people obtain equitable access to affordable high-quality food shopping, and other fundamental needs such as chemists? ■ Ensure sufficient access to educational facilities for all children? ■ Promote access to, and provision of, appropriate community social infrastructure including playgrounds and sports facilities?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	■ Allow for access to primary and secondary schools? ■ Be within the vicinity of, or deliver, a range of facilities and services to support potential growth? ■ Be within the vicinity of, or deliver appropriate community social infrastructure including playgrounds and sports facilities? ■ Provide opportunities to residents and others to walk, cycle, horse ride and use public transport to meet their needs?
How has this Objective been changed by the Scoping Report Addendum?	■ No changes
Objective	7. Conserve and enhance landscape, townscape, and the character of the borough
IA Topic	Landscape and Townscape
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	16
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Protect landscape character and improve the quality of open spaces and the public realm? ■ Conserve and enhance townscape character, and the aesthetic quality of the built environment? ■ Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness?

Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	■ Have scope to develop or improve the green infrastructure network? ■ Protect landscape character and improve the quality of open spaces and the public realm? ■ Conserve and enhance townscape character, and the aesthetic quality of the built environment? ■ Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness?
How has this Objective been changed by the Scoping Report Addendum?	■ No changes
Objective	8. Conserve and enhance the historic environment
IA Topic	Cultural Heritage
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	16
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting? ■ Protect heritage assets that have been identified as being at risk?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	■ Have potential to preserve or enhance the character, appearance or special interest of heritage assets or their settings? ■ Have potential to protect heritage assets that have been identified as being at risk?
How has this Objective been changed by the Scoping Report Addendum?	■ An Assessment Criteria on protecting heritage assets at risk has been added in response to Places for Everyone Policy JP-P2 Heritage, which states that 'where heritage assets have been identified as being at risk, Local Plans should identify specific opportunities for them to contribute to regeneration and place-making, and they should set out strategies for their repair and re-use'.
Objective	9. Improve air quality
IA Topic	Air Quality
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	10
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Improve air quality in the borough, particularly in Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) and areas sensitive for impacts on biodiversity/flora/fauna and soil?

Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	■ Be within or adjacent to an AQMA? ■ Have potential to have an adverse effect on air quality in the local area and areas sensitive for impacts on biodiversity/flora/fauna and soil?
How has this Objective been changed by the Scoping Report Addendum?	■ Added reference to areas sensitive for impacts on biodiversity/flora/fauna and soil to assessment criterion.
Objective	10. To conserve and protect land and soils, whilst reducing land contamination
IA Topic	Land, Geology, and Soils
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	17
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Support the development of previously developed land and other sustainable locations? ■ Conserve and protect geodiversity? ■ Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land and soil resources from inappropriate development? ■ Protect and enhance areas of peat? ■ Encourage the redevelopment of derelict land, properties, buildings and infrastructure, returning them to appropriate uses? ■ Support reductions in land contamination through the remediation and reuse of previously developed land?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	■ Bring brownfield land or derelict buildings and infrastructure back into beneficial use? ■ Avoid potential increase in levels of land contamination? ■ Avoid loss of best and most versatile agricultural land (Grade 1,2 or 3a)? ■ Conserve and protect geodiversity? ■ Protect and enhance area of peat?
How has this Objective been changed by the Scoping Report Addendum?	■ Added assessment criterion on protection and enhancement of peat
Objective	11. Protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources
IA Topic	Water Resources
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	14

Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Encourage compliance with the Water Framework Directive? ■ Promote management practices that will protect water features from pollution and, where possible, create a net benefit by improving water quality? ■ Avoid consuming greater volumes of water resources than are available to maintain a healthy environment?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	■ Avoid consuming greater volumes of water resources than are available to maintain a healthy environment? ■ Be near a suitable watercourse or water body in order to assist with drainage issues? ■ Be affected by any known drainage constraints? ■ Avoid risk to the quality of any watercourse or water body?
How has this Objective been changed by the Scoping Report Addendum?	■ No changes.
Objective	12. Conserve and enhance biodiversity and promote nature conservation
IA Topic	Biodiversity
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	11
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Provide opportunities to enhance new and existing wildlife and geological sites and facilitate biodiversity net gain? ■ Avoid damage to, or destruction of, designated wildlife sites, habitats and species and protected and unique geological features? ■ Ensure current ecological networks are not compromised, and/or future improvements in habitat connectivity are not unnecessarily prejudiced? ■ Support and enhance existing multifunctional green infrastructure and or contribute towards the creation of new multifunctional green infrastructure? ■ Ensure access to green infrastructure providing opportunities for recreation, amenity and tranquillity?

Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	■ Avoid potential damage to designated wildlife sites and geological sites? ■ Avoid fragmentation of habitats? ■ Provide opportunities to enhance new and existing wildlife and geological sites? ■ Be within access to wildlife sites providing opportunities for recreation, amenity and tranquillity?
How has this Objective been changed by the Scoping Report Addendum?	■ No changes.
Objective	13. Promote sustainable consumption of resources and support the implementation of the waste hierarchy
IA Topic	Materials and Waste
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	18
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Support the sustainable use of physical resources? ■ Promote movement up the waste hierarchy? ■ Promote reduced waste generation rates?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	■ Promote movement up the waste hierarchy? ■ Help to minimise waste generation? ■ Be within or impact on a mineral safeguarding area? ■ Be within or impact on a mineral area of search?
How has this Objective been changed by the Scoping Report Addendum?	■ No changes
Objective	14. Reduce per capita greenhouse gas emissions
IA Topic	Climate Change and Associated Risks
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	15

Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Encourage the growth of the low carbon goods and services sector will contribute to emissions reductions, create employment opportunities and economic growth? ■ Improve the energy efficiency of buildings and encouraging low carbon and decentralised forms of energy generation will be key to reducing greenhouse gas emissions? ■ Encourage reduction in energy use and increased energy efficiency? ■ Encourage the development of low carbon and renewable energy facilities, including as part of conventional developments? ■ Promote a proactive reduction in direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions emitted across GM?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	■ Support the growth of the low carbon goods and services sector? ■ Support a reduction in energy use and increased energy efficiency? ■ Help to minimise emissions of greenhouse gases? ■ Promote low and zero carbon technologies and renewable sources?
How has this Objective been changed by the Scoping Report Addendum?	■ No changes
Objective	15. Reduce the consequence of flooding
IA Topic	Climate Change and Associated Risks
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	13
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Restrict the development of property in areas of flood risk? ■ Ensure adequate measures are in place to manage existing flood risk? ■ Ensure that development does not increase flood risk due to increased run-off rates? ■ Ensure development is appropriately future proof to accommodate future levels of flood risk including from climate change? ■ Promote opportunities to reduce flood risk by working with nature-based solutions?

Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	■ Avoid development in an area at risk of flooding (is it partly or wholly sited in Flood Zone 3 or 2 or at risk from Surface Water Flooding)? ■ Allow for adequate measures to manage existing flood risk? ■ Increase flood risk in this location or elsewhere? ■ Be appropriately future proofed to accommodate future levels of flood risk including from climate change?
How has this Objective been changed by the Scoping Report Addendum?	■ Added assessment criterion on promoting opportunities to reduce flood risk by working with nature-based solutions.
Objective	16. Ensure communities, developments and infrastructure are resilient to the other effects of expected climate change
IA Topic	Climate Change and Associated Risks
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	12
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Ensure that communities, existing and new developments and infrastructure systems are resilient to the predicted effects of climate change across the borough, besides climate change (e.g. temperature extremes, high winds)?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	■ Ensure that communities, existing and new developments and infrastructure systems are resilient to the predicted effects of climate change across the borough, besides climate change (e.g. temperature extremes, high winds)?
How has this Objective been changed by the Scoping Report Addendum?	■ No changes

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

Table 22 Details to Consider in the IA

Issues for consideration	Details
Type of Effect	Positive or Negative Direct or Indirect

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

Issues for consideration	Details
	Medium-term: 5-9 years Long-term: 10+ years

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

Table 23 The IA Matrix

IA Objective	Short-term impact	Medium-term impact	Long-term impact	Supporting comments	Mitigation

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

9.0 Next Steps

- 9.1 The Scoping Report and this Addendum have defined the proposed scope of work for the IA of the Trafford Local Plan. They have reviewed national, regional and local and plans, programmes and strategies; given a description of the current and, where possible, future baseline for the borough; identified the key issues and sets out the IA Framework consisting of IA objectives and assessment criteria. Scoping is stage A of the IA process.
- 9.2 The IA Framework will be used to assess the effects of the emerging Local Plan (Stage B). This stage is iterative and will involve the development and refinement of the Local Plan by testing the sustainability, health and equality strengths and weaknesses of the emerging Plan options. In this respect, IA will be undertaken throughout the preparation of the Local Plan with the findings presented in IA Reports, as needed, to accompany each relevant iteration of the Local Plan published for consultation. At first there shall be an IA of just the Local Plan policies and following this there shall be a separate IA of the proposed allocations.
- 9.3 At Stage C, a final IA Report will be prepared to accompany the submission Local Plan. This will be available for consultation alongside the Local Plan itself prior to consideration by an independent planning inspector at an Examination in Public (Stage D).
- 9.4 Following Examination in Public, and subject to any significant changes to the Local Plan that may require assessment, the Council will issue a Post Adoption Statement as soon as reasonably practicable after the adoption of the Local Plan. This will set out the results of the consultation and IA processes and the extent to which the findings of the IA have been accommodated in the adopted Local Plan.
- 9.5 During the period of the Local Plan, the Council will monitor its implementation and any significant social, economic and environmental effects (Stage E)
- 9.6 The details of stages B, C, D and E set out in the Scoping Report 2020 have not been changed by this Addendum report and they shall be used for the IA of the Local Plan.

Appendix A: Key Issues of the Trafford Localities

Table 24 Characteristics and Key Issues of the Trafford Localities

Locality	Description	Key Issues
North	Trafford's North locality consists of 5 wards: Lostock & Barton, Gorse Hill & Cornbrook, Old Trafford, Longford, and Stretford & Humphrey Park. The North locality has the densely populated urban areas of Old Trafford and Stretford. Trafford Park is within the locality and is one of Europe's largest industrial parks. The locality also contains Trafford Wharfside, the Trafford Centre the major sporting venues of Manchester United Football Club and Lancashire County Cricket Club.	■ There are higher proportions of people who are unemployed and long-term sick or disabled in North locality than in Trafford as a whole⁶³. ■ North locality has the highest number of households classified as overcrowded (not having enough bedrooms for the people within the household). Old Trafford ward notably has 10.7% of houses overcrowded⁶⁴. ■ North locality has higher proportions of adults holding lower level qualifications as their highest level of qualifications than Trafford as a whole, including 17.7% of adults having no qualification at all compared to Trafford's overall 14.0%⁶⁵. ■ North locality has a lower proportion of people who reported their health as being very good, with just under half of people (49.7%) classifying it as very good compared to just over half of Trafford's overall population (53.1%)⁶⁶. ■ Trafford Park has lost employment land to non-employment uses in recent years. ■ There are opportunities to maximise the potential of the Bridgewater and Manchester Ship Canal.

⁶³ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts066>

⁶⁴ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts052>

⁶⁵ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts067>

⁶⁶ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts037>

Locality	Description	Key Issues
West	Trafford's West locality consists of 4 wards: Davyhulme, Urmston, Flixton, and Bucklow-St Martins. Davyhulme, Urmston and Flixton are made up of suburban housing and are bounded by the M60, Manchester Ship Canal and the Mersey Valley. They are served by Urmston town centre. Partington is in the west of Trafford and has a high proportion of rented accommodation and relatively high levels of unemployment. Carrington is also in the west of Trafford. With only a small residential community, it has been dominated by a long-established industrial area. The PfE allocation New Carrington allocates significant housing and employment within West Trafford. The Mersey River Valley goes through this area, which is predominately meadowland and agricultural land in the floodplain.	■ In West locality, 58.7% of adults (aged 16+) are in employment (full time and part time), which is slightly lower than Trafford as a whole (59.9%)⁶⁷ ■ West locality has a lower proportion of adults holding a qualification of level 4 or above as their highest level of qualifications than Trafford as a whole, at 33.4% compared to Trafford's 43.0%. West has higher proportions of people holding all other levels of qualification as their highest levels and having no qualifications at all than across Trafford⁶⁸. ■ West locality has a lower proportion of people who reported their health as being very good (49.1%) when compared to Trafford (53.1%)⁶⁹. ■ 9.6% of the population in West locality provides unpaid care each week, which is higher than the proportion for Trafford (8.5%)⁷⁰. ■ Improve access to the western Mersey Valley ■ Manage the impact of development surrounding the Trafford Centre. ■ The need to reduce the physical isolation of Partington and Carrington ■ The delivery of the PfE New Carrington allocation

⁶⁷ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts066>

⁶⁸ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts067>

⁶⁹ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts037>

⁷⁰ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts039>

Locality	Description	Key Issues
Central	Trafford's Central locality consists of 5 wards: Ashton upon Mersey, Brooklands, Manor, Sale Central, and Sale Moor. This locality has the suburban areas of Sale and Sale Moor. The area is served by Sale town centre.	■ The Sale West estate has significant levels of deprivation compared to the rest of Trafford. ■ The A56 acts as a barrier to communities and has high levels of congestion. ■ In Central locality, 61.2% of adults (aged 16+) are in employment (full time and part time), which is slightly higher than Trafford as a whole (59.9%)⁷¹. ■ Central locality has a higher proportion of adults holding a qualification of level 4 or above as their highest level of qualifications than Trafford as a whole, at 46.0% compared to Trafford's 43.0%. Aside from having an apprenticeship as the highest level of qualification, which is the same as Trafford at 4.8%, Central has lower proportions of people holding all other levels of qualification as their highest levels and having no qualifications at all than across Trafford⁷² ■ Central locality has a higher proportion of people who reported their health as being very good (53.8%) when compared to Trafford (53.1%)⁷³. ■ In Central locality, 15.6% of people have a disability or long-term health problem which limits their day-to-day activities, which is lower than the overall Trafford proportion (16.0%)⁷⁴. ■ 8.2% of the population in Central locality provides unpaid care each week, which is slightly lower than the proportion for Trafford (8.5%)⁷⁵.

Locality	Description	Key Issues
South	Trafford's South locality consists of 7 wards: Altrincham, Bowdon, Broadheath, Timperley North, Timperley Central, Hale, and Hale Barns & Timperley South. Altrincham has the largest town centre of Trafford and has a vibrant commercial and cultural centre. Broadheath contains an industrial park and retail parks. PfE allocation Timperley Wedge (Davenport Green) allocated housing and employment. The rural area to the west contains the historic settlements of Dunham, Dunham Woodhouses and Warburton. The significant visitor attraction of Dunham Massey is located here. There are several conservation areas within the South locality.	■ The protection of the conservation areas and heritage assets. Ensure that the distinctive characteristics are not lost through development. ■ There is opportunity to maximise opportunities for recreation, e.g. Stamford Park, The Trans Pennine Trail, The Bridgewater Canal. ■ Manage the delivery of the PfE allocation Timperley Wedge (Davenport Green). ■ In South locality, 60.4% of adults (aged 16+) are in employment (full time and part time), which is slightly higher than Trafford as a whole (59.9%)⁷⁶. ■ South locality has over half of all adults holding a qualification of level 4 or above as their highest level of qualifications, higher than Trafford as a whole, at 50.4% compared to Trafford's 43.0%. South has lower proportions of people holding all other levels of qualification as their highest levels and having no qualifications at all than across Trafford⁷⁷. ■ South Trafford has a higher proportion of people who reported their health as being very good (57.4%) when compared to Trafford (53.1%), and is the highest proportion of all of Trafford's neighbourhoods⁷⁸.

⁷¹ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts066>

⁷² <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts067>

⁷³ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts037>

⁷⁴ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts038>

⁷⁵ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts039>

⁷⁶ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts066>

⁷⁷ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts067>

⁷⁸ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts037>

Appendix B: Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

International plans, programmes and strategies

Table 25 Sustainable Development

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Amended EU Renewable Energy Directive EU/2023/2413	November 2023	Building on the 2009 and 2018 directives, the revised directive introduces stronger measures to ensure that all possibilities for the further development and uptake of renewables are fully utilised. It raises the requirement from 20% to at least 42.5% of energy to come from renewable sources by 2030, but aiming for 45%.	The Plan should seek to contribute towards reducing emissions and increasing use of renewable sources.	European Commission
The EIA Directive (2011/92/EU, amended by 2014/52/EU)	2014	The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive was transposed into UK law by the EIA Regulations 2017. It requires a formal process of Environmental Impact Assessment for large proposed developments which could result in significant environmental effects.	Any large allocations in the local plan, or those in environmentally sensitive locations, may in the future be required to be subject to EIA.	European Commission / UK Law
The SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	2001	The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive aims to integrate environmental considerations into the preparation, adoption and implementation of plans and programmes to promote sustainable development.	An assessment must be made of the likely environmental effects of the Local Plan.	European Commission

Table 26 Climate Change

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
The Paris Agreement on the UNFCCC	December 2015	Legally binding commitments to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels	The Local Plan should work to restrict greenhouse gas emissions.	United Nations
International Carbon Action Partnership (ICAP)	2007	An international co-operative forum that aims to bring together states that are implementing emissions trading systems with overall caps.	The Local Plan should contribute to the efficient provision of low carbon energy and promote the use of renewable energy.	ICAP
Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC	2005	Protocol committing industrialised economies to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in line with agreed individual targets through adopting policies and measures on mitigation and reporting periodically.	The Local Plan should work to restrict greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change.	United Nations

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1992	The UNFCCC was agreed at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992. The Convention acknowledged that climate change is a severe human-caused problem and set an objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Annual Conferences of the Parties (COP) were established to continue to take action to meet the objectives of the UNFCCC.	The Local Plan should work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change.	United Nations
WMO Global Annual to Decadal Climate Update 2025-2029	2025	Provides scientific background on expected climate change over the next 5 years. Chance of warmest years, long-term warming trends, Arctic warming and changes to precipitation.	The Local Plan should consider expected climate risks such as extreme heat and extreme weather and take action to mitigate against these effects.	World Meteorological Organisation

Table 27 Air Quality

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
National Emission Ceilings Directive (2016/2284/EU)	2016	The Directive was transposed into UK Law by the National Emission Ceilings Regulations 2018. The Directive sets emission reduction commitments for five main air pollutants from 2020 to 2030. Annual monitoring is required to verify compliance. A National Air Pollution Control Programme setting out measures that will be taken to meet emission targets will be required.	The local plan should contribute to maintaining good air quality and improving air quality where it does not meet standards.	European Commission / UK Law
Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)	2008	The Directive was transposed into UK Law by the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010. The Directive aims to improve air quality by setting air quality standards for key pollutants. Member states must provide air quality plans to demonstrate how air quality standards will be achieved and maintained. Standards and target dates for reducing concentrations of particulate matter are introduced.	The local plan should contribute to maintaining good air quality and improving air quality where it does not meet standards.	European Commission / UK Law

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
1999 Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone	1999	A protocol designed to address multiple environmental issues by setting emissions ceilings for a range of pollutants such as sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds and ammonia. The protocol was amended in 2012 to update emission reduction commitments.	The Local Plan should include measures which will contribute towards meeting standards.	European Commission / UK Law

Table 28 Biodiversity

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
EC Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) (As amended by 97/62/EC)	1992	Transposed into UK Law by The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994. The Directive aims to ensure the conservation of flora, fauna and natural habitats of EU importance. National Governments are encouraged to designate protected areas, including 'Special Areas of Conservation' which help to maintain biodiversity.	The Local Plan should ensure that the natural environment and conservation of biodiversity is considered.	European Commission / UK Law

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	1992	An international agreement seeking to ensure the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. Agreed at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992.	The Local Plan should ensure that the natural environment and conservation of biodiversity is considered.	United Nations
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat	1971	Intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. Parties must designate wetlands of international importance.	In the Local Plan, any identified wetlands should be given appropriate protection and any potential impacts on them should be considered.	United Nations

Table 29 Heritage, Landscape and the Built Environment

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention)	2004	Aims to protect, manage and plan landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues. It requires landscape to be integrated into regional and town planning policies.	The Local Plan will need to consider the protection of important landscapes in Trafford.	Council of Europe

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Valletta Treaty (European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage)	1995	Aims to protect European archaeological heritage "as a source of European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study". Deals with the protection, preservation and scientific research of Europe's archaeological heritage.	The Local Plan must consider the conservation and enhancement of local archaeology.	Council of Europe
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention)	1987	Aims to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. Affirms the need for co-operation with regard to heritage conservation.	The Local Plan must consider the conservation and enhancement of local heritage assets.	Council of Europe
The World Heritage Convention	1975	A convention creating World Heritage Sites, with the goals of preserving nature and cultural heritage of international importance.	The Local Plan must consider the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets of international importance.	UNESCO

Table 30 Energy

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)	2012	Transposed into UK Law by the Energy Efficiency (Encouragement, Assessment and Information) Regulations 2014. Aims to improve energy efficiency in order to reduce overall use, reduce emissions, reduce waste and improve energy security.	The Local Plan should contribute towards the efficient provision of low carbon energy.	European Commission / UK Law

Table 31 Water Resources

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)	2007	Transposed into UK Law by the Flood Risk Regulations 2009 and replaced by the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. Created the role of Lead Local Flood Authority.	Provided for context.	European Commission / UK Law
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	2000	Transposed into UK Law by The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017. Aims to protect and improve the ecological and chemical health of rivers, lakes, estuaries, coastal waters and groundwater. Aiming to achieve 'good' status.	The Local Plan must ensure that future development is compliant with the directive and does not harm the health of waterbodies.	European Commission / UK Law

Table 32 Waste

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)	2008, 1999	Transposed into UK Law by the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. Promotes the use of the waste hierarchy for dealing with waste. Waste should first be avoided, then reused, recycled, recovered through energy from waste and disposed of as a last resort.	The Local Plan should seek to contribute to waste reduction.	European Commission / UK Law
Mining Waste Directive (2006/21/EC)	2006	Transposed into UK Law through the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010. This aims to prevent or reduce the risk of adverse environmental effects from the management of waste caused by extractive industries.	The Local Plan should, through development management, seek to reduce waste and environmental pollution associated with mining.	EU Commission / UK Law

Table 33 Pollution Control

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (1996/61/EC)	1996	Transposed into UK Law by the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010. This establishes a system where certain operations with potentially environmentally significant effects require a permit to operate, with strict directions to prevent pollution of the air, water and land. Based on the concept of Best Available Technique.	The Local Plan must ensure that any future development complies with the directive.	European Commission / UK Law

National plans, programmes and strategies

Table 34 Sustainable Development

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
National Planning Policy Framework	December 2024 (last updated February 2025)	Sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied, with a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The NPPF sets a duty to co-operate, introduces local plans and neighbourhood plans and the policy position for a range of areas including economy, transport, housing, Green Belt, minerals, climate change and design. Technical Guidance provides additional guidance on policy areas.	The Plan will need to support the presumption in favour of sustainable development and be in compliance with the policy framework set out in the NPPF and Technical Guidance.	HM Government
Levelling-up and Regeneration Act	2023	Provides a framework for changes to the planning system through secondary legislation and new planning policy	The Local Plan should respond to relevant measures in the Act including design, infrastructure, housing, and efficient use of land	HM Government
National Infrastructure Strategy	2020	Sets out the Government's aim to deliver a step change in infrastructure provision to boost growth and productivity and help deliver net zero	The Local Plan will need to take set out the need for future infrastructure requirements to deliver economic growth	HM Government

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
National Model Design Code	2021	Provides advice on creating a Design Code, setting out detailed standards for key elements of successful placemaking	The Local Plan should promote high quality design	HM Government
National Design Guide	2021	Sets out 10 criteria for successful place-making through design	The Local Plan should promote high quality design	HM Government

Table 35 Health and Wellbeing

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Health and social care integration: joining up care for people, places and populations	2022	Plans to support the development of a health and care system which is levelled-up in terms of outcomes and reduced disparities	The Local Plan should promote improving health and well-being and reducing health inequalities and having appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs	HM Government
People at the heart of Care Adult Social Care Reform White Paper	2021	Improving people's access to health and social care	The Local Plan should promote improving health and well-being and reducing health inequalities and to promote inclusive sustainable communities	HM Government

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Public Health England strategy 2020-25	2020	The strategy focuses on keeping people safe, preventing poor health, narrowing the health gap and supporting a strong economy	The Local Plan should promote improving health and well-being and reducing health inequalities	HM Government
Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation	2023	The Strategy aims to ensure that everyone can benefit from sport and increase not only participation but harness the multi-dimensional and far-reaching benefits of sport to change people's lives for the better. Local government's role is to ensure that the multiple benefits of sport can be achieved for communities by investing in green spaces and routes as venues for sport and healthy activity	The Local Plan should improve health and wellbeing of the population and ensure access to open space and sports facilities	HM Government
Sport England Active Design – Creating Active environments Through Planning and Design	2023	The guidance sets out 10 principles for active design	The Local Plan should promote improving health and well-being and promoting an integrated and improved transport system that improves connectivity, including the walking and cycling network	HM Government

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Build Back Better: Our Plan for Health and Social Care	2021	Government policy paper outlining new plan for healthcare, adult social care	The Local Plan should aim to improve human health and reduce health inequalities	HM Government

Table 36 Education

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Opportunity for all - Strong schools with great teachers for your child	2022	White paper outlining how the education system can help to deliver on the government's levelling up mission	The Local Plan should aim to improve education attainment and skill levels	HM Government
Delivering schools to support housing growth	2023	Guidance for local authorities on planning new education infrastructure that is required due to housing growth, through the provision of new or expanded schools and other educational and childcare settings	The Local Plan should aim on having appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs	HM Government

Table 37 Housing and Communities

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
The Charter for Social Housing Residents: Social Housing White Paper	2021	Sets out what every social housing resident should be able to expect regarding a home and a neighbourhood	The Local Plan needs to ensure that good quality homes including social homes are provided in a good quality neighbourhood. This needs to take account of the Decent Homes Standard and the provision of green spaces The Local Plan should aim on increasing sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs	HM Government
Planning Policy for Travellers Sites	2024	Local authorities should ensure suitable and sustainable sites are identified and infrastructure provided	Local Plan needs to consider latest evidence on travellers needs	HM Government

Table 38 Air Quality and Water Resources

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
The air quality strategy for England	2023	This strategy sets out the actions that Defra expects local authorities to take in support of long-term air quality goals. It provides a framework to enable local authorities to make the best use of their powers and make improvements for their communities.	The Local Plan should seek to improve air quality by allocating sites in sustainable locations.	HM Government

Table 39 Biodiversity

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
The Environment Act	2021	Legislation covering air, restore natural habitats, increase biodiversity, reduce waste and make better use of our resources	The Local Plan should aim to enhance biodiversity, improve water quality and air quality, and improve the sustainable management of resources	HM Government
The Environment Improvement Plan	2023	First revision to the Government's 25-year environment plan	The Local Plan should aim to protect and enhance biodiversity, enhance environmental quality, improve use of resources and mitigation of climate change	HM Government
Enabling a Natural Capital Approach	2020	A framework and guidance to assess and value the natural environment	The Local Plan should aim to improve biodiversity, green infrastructure and natural capital	HM Government

Table 40 Climate Change and Flood Risk

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
The Third National Adaptation Programme (NAP3) and the Fourth Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting	2023	The vision is for a country that effectively plans for and is fully adapted to the changing climate, with resilience against each of the identified climate risks	The Local Plan should aim for adapting to climate change	HM Government
Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener	2022	Strategy to help deliver the UK's carbon budgets as set out in the Climate Change Act and net zero by 2050	The Local Plan should mitigate and be resilient to climate change	HM Government
British Energy Security Strategy	2022	Strategy for how Britain will accelerate home-grown power for greater energy independence	The Local Plan should aim for low carbon and promote renewable energy	HM Government
Policy statement on onshore wind	2024	This policy statement makes revisions to planning policy that place onshore wind on the same footing as other energy development in the National Planning Policy Framework	The Local Plan should incorporate this into policy on renewable energy	HM Government

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Clean Power 2030 Action Plan	2024	The action plan sets out a pathway to a clean power system and what government will do to support and accelerate delivery of the new infrastructure	The Local Plan should support clean energy and reduce carbon emissions	HM Government
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England	2022	Sets out the Government's long-term ambition to be resilient to flooding	The Local Plan should avoid and mitigate against flood risk and be resilient to climate change	HM Government
Land use: Policies for a Net Zero UK	2020	Sets out policies for changing land use to reduce land-based emissions of greenhouse gases while contributing to other strategic policies for land	The Local Plan should protect, restore and manage peatland, an important habitat found in Trafford which can help to mitigate climate change and sequester carbon	Climate Change Committee
Land use: Reducing emissions and preparing for climate change	2018	Sets out how land use can be improved to meet climate goals and meet mitigation and adaptation objectives, including setting out the importance of peatland for storing carbon	The Local Plan should, protect, restore and manage peatland to mitigate climate change and sequester carbon	Climate Change Committee

Table 41 Geology, Groundwater and Contaminated Land

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
England Peat Action Plan	2021	Sets out the government's long-term vision for the management, protection and restoration of our peatlands	The Local Plan should reflect in policies that may affect peatlands in Trafford	HM Government

Table 42 Energy

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
The Energy Act	2023	Makes provision about energy production and security and regulation of the energy market	The Local Plan should consider the need for the provision of sufficient energy and ensure that it contributes towards meeting national objectives	HM Government

Table 43 Waste

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Waste Management Plan for England	2021	The plan provides an overview of waste management in England and the requirements for waste management plans	Waste management is covered by a joint GM plan. However, the Local Plan will need to ensure that it does not conflict.	HM Government

Table 44 Transport

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Roads Investment Strategy 2	2020	Five year strategy for investment in and management of the strategic road network up to 2025	Included for context	HM Government
Transport Decarbonisation Plan	2021	Sets out how the Government will deliver emissions reductions as transport's contribution to legally binding carbon budgets and delivering net zero by 2050	The Local Plan should aim to improve sustainable transport and reduce emissions from transport	HM Government
Gear Change	2020	National strategy to promote walking and cycling for short journeys	The Local Plan should aim for a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling	HM Government
The second cycling and walking investment strategy	2022	Outlines the government's ambition to make cycling and walking a natural choice for shorter journeys	The Local Plan should aim for a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling	HM Government
Cycling and walking plan for England	2020	This plan describes the vision to make England a great walking and cycling nation.	The Local Plan should aim for a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling	HM Government
Cycle infrastructure design	2020	Provides guidance and good practice for the design of cycle infrastructure	The Local Plan should aim for a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling	HM Government

Regional and Greater Manchester Plans, Programmes and Strategies

Table 45 Overarching

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Places for Everyone	2024	Places for Everyone is a comprehensive joint development plan of nine Greater Manchester districts to determine the kind of development that takes place in their boroughs up to 2039, maximising the use of brownfield land and urban spaces while protecting Green Belt land from the risk of unplanned development. The plan identifies the amount of new development that will come forward across the nine districts, from new homes to industrial sites, and will support the delivery of key infrastructure, while protecting important environmental assets.	The Local Plan should take PfE into consideration to ensure that it contributes to the key themes and objectives of the framework.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
The Greater Manchester Strategy 2021 – 2031 good lives for all	2021	Seeks to make Greater Manchester one of the best places in the world to grow up, get on and grow old	The Local Plan should contribute to the sustainable economic growth of Greater Manchester.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Greater Manchester Police and Crime Plan 2022 – 2025	2024	The plan sets the direction for policing and community safety across the city-region.	The Local Plan will contain policies related to strengthening communities and is related to design, local environmental quality and inclusive communities	Greater Manchester Combined Authority

Table 46 Housing

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Gypsy and Travelling Accommodation Assessment 2024	2024	The Gypsy and Travelling Accommodation Assessment provided the latest available evidence to identify the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers across the local authority areas of Greater Manchester.	The Local Plan should ensure it allocates sufficient land for and/or has a positive policy approach to help deliver homes required by all members of the community.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority

Table 47 Transport

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Greater Manchester Transport Strategy	2021	Sets out the transport vision for Greater Manchester to have ‘world class connections that support long-term sustainable economic growth and access to opportunity for all’ by 2040	The Local Plan must facilitate the improvements to Greater Manchester’s transport networks and connections	Transport for Greater Manchester

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Our 5 year Transport Delivery Plan 2021 - 2026	2021	Sets out the practical actions planned to deliver the Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040	The Local Plan must facilitate the improvements to Greater Manchester's transport networks and connections	Transport for Greater Manchester
Greater Manchester's Streets for All Design Guide	2023	Presents a new approach to planning the streets of Greater Manchester. The initiative looks to create streets that better balance the movement of people and goods with the creation of more people-friendly places	The Local Plan must facilitate the improvements to Greater Manchester's transport networks and connections, including walking and cycling	Transport for Greater Manchester
Change the region to change a nation: Greater Manchester's walking and cycling investment plan	2020	Sets out the case for greater investment in the Bee Network to promote cycling and walking, with the aim of delivering the full Bee Network within 10 years	The Local Plan must facilitate the improvements to Greater Manchester's transport networks and connections, including walking and cycling	Transport for Greater Manchester
Strategic Transport Plan for the North	2024	Outlines how an investment programme in the North can contribute towards economic growth by improving transport across the region	The Local Plan needs to ensure that it supports transport infrastructure proposals and seeks to coordinate development close to public transport infrastructure and encourage integrated travel between all modes, including walking and cycling	Transport for the North

Table 48 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
All our Trees - Greater Manchester's tree and woodland strategy	2020	This strategy emphasises the importance of protecting and enhancing woodland areas. It is designed to protect and enhance the natural capital of Greater Manchester	The Local Plan should aim to for biodiversity protection and enhancement, including tress and woodland	Greater Manchester Forests Partnership
Greater Manchester's Local Nature Recovery Strategy Pilot Final Report	2021	In August 2020, the government announced that five local authorities would test how the recovery of England's landscapes and wildlife can be driven locally. To do this, "Local Nature Recovery Strategy" (LNRS) pilot studies were set up in each of the five areas to help map the most valuable sites and habitats for wildlife in their area and identify where nature can be restored. Greater Manchester was one of these pilots.	The Local Plan should seek to conserve biological diversity.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
Greater Manchester Peat Pilot Report for Defra	2020	Identifies the importance of peat habitats to achieving carbon neutrality in Greater Manchester, sets out how peat should be protected, managed and restored.	The Local Plan should aim to conserve peat habitats and manage and restore them wherever possible.	Natural England

Table 49 Climate Change, Air Quality, Noise and Water Resources

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Greater Manchester Five Year Environment Plan 2025-2030	2024	The plan sets out a long-term environmental vision – to be carbon neutral by 2038 – and the urgent actions we all need to take in the next five years to help achieve this	The Local Plan can support these aims through its policies, for example, supporting clean energy generation, promoting sustainable construction techniques, protecting the natural environment and preventing flood risk.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority

Trafford borough plans, programmes and strategies

Table 50 Sustainable Development

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Trafford Corporate Plan	2024	Describes the Council's vision and priorities for the borough and the priorities we have identified as an organisation as being key to the delivery of that vision. Those priorities are: The best start for our children and young people; Healthy and independent lives for everyone ; A thriving economy and homes for all; Address the climate crisis; Culture sport and heritage for everyone	The Local Plan should reflect and build upon this Corporate Plan, as a key policy document in delivering each of the Council's corporate priorities.	Trafford Council

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Civic Quarter Area Action Plan	2023	The Civic Quarter Area Action Plan sets out a strategy for how the growth in the area will be managed to ensure the best quality of life for existing and future residents, workers and visitors. The Action Plan provides a statutory policy framework in order that this transformational change is delivered appropriately and managed effectively.	The Local Plan should consider the vision and objectives of this masterplan and assist in or contribute towards meeting its objectives.	Trafford Council
Trafford Wharfside Development Framework	2024	The Development Framework will be a key document to identify the potential role for the public sector to help stimulate development on the identified sites and provide information for landowners/potential developers regarding the vision, type and scale of development envisaged for the Wharfside area. The vision for Wharfside includes the creation of a new, inclusive, diverse, resilient and vibrant mixed-use neighbourhood that maximises opportunities in the area.	The Local Plan should consider the vision and objectives of this masterplan and assist in or contribute towards meeting its objectives.	Trafford Council

Table 51 Employment

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Employment Land Review Update	2020	The document updates position with regards to the suitable and available employment land. It provides a planning and development status of the sites.	The Local Plan will need to consider the findings of the study and allocate land for employment use and establish a balance of a range of employment use types to meet demand in the borough.	Trafford Council

Table 52 Housing

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Trafford Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	2020	The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) supports the delivery of sufficient land for housing to meet the need for new homes. The SHLAA identifies a future supply of land which is suitable, available and achievable for housing and when it is likely to be developed.	The Local Plan must allocate sufficient housing land to ensure a rolling five year housing land supply	Trafford Council
Trafford Housing Strategy	2025	The Housing Strategy 2025 – 2030 sets out our housing priorities for the borough. The four priorities are: 1. Increase the supply of housing in Trafford and build more affordable homes 2. Ensure all residents can obtain and sustain suitable housing in the borough	The Local Plan should seek to contribute towards the provision of affordable and sustainable housing in Trafford and contribute towards the creation of strong cohesive communities.	Trafford Council

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
		3. Ensure homes meet current and future needs in Trafford 4. Address inequalities by creating neighbourhoods of choice that promote inclusion, health and wellbeing		
Trafford Older Peoples' Housing Strategy	2020	Sets out the approach of providing housing for older people in Trafford. The four strategic priorities are: 1. Improve the quality and standard of existing housing for older people in Trafford. 2. Increase the availability and range of suitable housing options for older people within Trafford. 3. Enable older people in Trafford to live independently. 4. Create and foster partnerships that work to deliver effective health and social care provision, support services and high-quality housing to older people across Trafford.	The Local Plan should support the strategy's vision through delivering homes suitable for older people and in considering the design of neighbourhoods.	Trafford Council

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Trafford Supporting Housing Strategy 2023-2028	2023	Our Supported Housing Strategy sets our priorities for supported housing in the borough. The five priorities are: 1. Enable people with support needs to live as independently as possible within Trafford. 2. Ensure an adequate supply of quality, accessible and affordable supported housing, and move-on accommodation, is in place. 3. Establish closer working relationships with external services, organisations, and charitable bodies to ensure appropriate support is available and easily accessible. 4. Ensure housing advice is promoted and easily accessible to those with support needs in Trafford. 5. Explore and review good practice in other Local Authority areas in relation to supported accommodation and support services and implement within Trafford where possible.	The Local Plan should support the strategy's vision through delivering supported housing	Trafford Council

Table 53 Climate Change and Flood Risk

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Trafford Carbon Neutral Action Plan	2020	This plan contains measures that will reduce the borough carbon footprint and put us on a pathway to carbon neutrality by 2038. In doing so, this will help to improve the health and wellbeing of our communities, our environment, and our economy.	The Local Plan should support the measures to reduce borough carbon footprint and put us on a pathway to carbon neutrality by 2038	Trafford Council
Trafford Carbon Neutral Action Plan Refresh	2023	The action plan was reviewed and refreshed by the Trafford Climate Change Network in June 2023,	The Local Plan should support the measures to reduce borough carbon footprint and put us on a pathway to carbon neutrality by 2038	Trafford Council

Table 54 Health and Wellbeing

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Trafford Moving Strategy	2023	The strategy aims to bring people together to enable each other to move more every day. The vision is to enable Trafford residents to move more, every day and increasing the number of fairly-active residents year on year.	The Local Plan should seek opportunities to provide further sport and leisure assets in Trafford as well as improve existing assets. The Local Plan should also promote opportunities for active travel.	Trafford Council

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Trafford Open Space Assessment	2024	The Assessment updates the evidence for open space, sets new quantity and accessibility standards for open space provision across the borough; establishes criteria and a method for assessing the quality and value standards of open spaces; and provides evidence within a strategic context to inform future recommendations for the provision of open space in the borough.	The Local Plan must support the removal of deficiencies in green space and the protection of high standards of quality and quantity.	Trafford Council
Trafford Health and Social Care Locality Plan	2025	This plan aims to provide and improve the quality, range and access to services for people in Trafford by integrating health and social care, as part of the devolution of Greater Manchester. Delivery ambitions include promoting mental health and physical health and access to good quality care.	The Local Plan must ensure that it promotes access to health and social care services and contributes towards the improvement of community assets in Trafford as well as facilitating equal access to these facilities.	Trafford Council

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Trafford Mental Health Inequalities Report	2022	Using workshop feedback, an interactive digital complex system map of Trafford's mental health and wellbeing factors was produced, and a series of recommendations were put forward. These include more investment in free community spaces, increase access to green spaces, ensure everyone has a decent, secure and affordable home; support more affordable and safer public transport and active travel; preventing takeaways from opening near schools and creating more free physical activities.	The Local Plan should consider how it can contribute towards these objectives to support mental health	Trafford Council

Appendix C: Health Profile

1.0 Health Profile

Physical Health and Lifestyle Factors

- 1.1 As of 2023, 61.3% of Trafford's population is of working age (16-64), 21% are aged 0-15 and 17.7% are aged 65 and over⁷⁹. By 2043, this is projected to change slightly; there will be a minor change in the proportion of the working age population (60.7%), a decrease in the proportion of children (18.4%) and an increase in the proportion of the population aged 65 and over (20.9%)⁸⁰.
- 1.2 Trafford's population has experienced an increase in at-birth life expectancy in the period from 2001-2018, with similar increases for male and female residents (+3.6 years for men, and +3.4 years for women)⁸¹. The increase for both males and females is higher than the England average for the same period.
- 1.3 As the elderly population of Trafford increases, care needs will also likely increase, such as nursing homes and community health services and facilities. Current capacity may need to be expanded.

Table C 1: Life Expectancy in Trafford 2001-2018. Office for National Statistics.

Life Expectancy Statistic (at birth)	Trafford Value (years)
Male 2001-2003	76.5
Male 2016-2018	80.1
Male change 2001-2018	+3.6
Female 2001-2003	80.5
Female 2016-2018	83.9
Female change 2001-2018	+3.4

- 1.4 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) was last updated in 2019, the 2020 scoping report therefore contains the most up-to-date data available on deprivation across Trafford.
- 1.5 Rates of hospital admission for alcohol related conditions are lower than the regional and national averages, including for admissions of those under 18-years old. The under-75 mortality rate for 'all causes' and for cancer is similar to the national rate but significantly better than the national rate. Under-75 mortality rates

⁷⁹ Trafford Data Lab: Demographics - ONS
(https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Demographics&name=Population%20aged%200-15%20years)

⁸⁰ Population projections for local authorities - ONS
(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>)

⁸¹ Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 years by local areas, UK - ONS
(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/lifeexpectancyatbirthandage65bylocalareasuk>)

from cardiovascular disease are worse than the national average but better than the regional⁸².

- 1.6 Smoking prevalence in Trafford is lower than the national average (see Table C 2), leading to lower smoking attributional mortality and hospital admissions⁸³.

Table C 2: Smoking prevalence in the Trafford Population. Department of Health and Social Care.

Local Tobacco Control Statistic	Value for Trafford	National Value
Smoking prevalence in adults (2023)	9.6%	11.6%
Smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations (2023)	16.8%	19.5%
Smoking attributional mortality (2021-23)*	187.8	202.2
Smoking attributional hospital admissions*	1,310	1,398

*Directly standardised rate - per 100,000.

- 1.7 Similarly to tobacco use, hospital admissions where drug misuse was the primary cause occur at a lower rate in Trafford than the national average, according to NHS England Data (Table C 3)⁸⁴.

Table C 3: Hospital admissions due to drug misuse. Department of Health and Social Care.

Hospital Admissions for Drug Misuse (2023)	Value for Trafford	National Value
Admissions - All	35	9,690
Admissions - Male	15	4,650
Admissions - Female	20	5,031
Admissions per 100,000 population - All	14	17
Admissions per 100,000 population - Male	12	17
Admissions per 100,000 population - Female	17	18

⁸² Local Authority Health Profiles - Department of Health and Social Care (<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/gid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000002/ati/302/are/E08000009/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1/cat/-1/ctp/-1/yr/3/cid/1/tbm/1>)

⁸³ Local Authority Health Profiles - Department of Health and Social Care (<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/tobacco-control/data#page/1/gid/1938132888/pat/15/par/E92000001/ati/502/are/E08000009/yr/3/cid/4/tbm/1>)

⁸⁴ Statistics on Public Health - NHS England (<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/statistics-on-public-health/2023/data-tables>)

- 1.8 Trafford also has problems with hospital admissions related to excessive alcohol consumption or misuse, at similar levels to the national average, however significantly lower than the regional average (Table C 4)⁸⁵.

Table C 4: Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Misuse. Department of Health and Social Care.

Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Misuse	Value for Trafford	North West	National Value
Admissions for alcohol-specific episodes per 100,000 population (2023/24)	581	796	612

- 1.9 Mortality rates for major conditions, some of which may be influenced by lifestyle factors, may demonstrate evidence of alcohol misuse and unhealthy lifestyles among Trafford residents. For example, Trafford has higher mortality rates for cardiovascular disease and liver disease than the national average (Table C 5)⁸⁶.

Table C 5: Local Authority Mortality Profile. Department of Health and Social Care.

Factor	Mortality Rate for Trafford	National Mortality Rate
Cancer	235.7	246.7
Cardiovascular Disease	245.3	232.4
COVID-19	16.3	19.5
Dementia and Alzheimer's disease	110.5	111.7
Liver Disease	29.7	27.7
Respiratory Disease	111.7	117.8

Mental Health

- 1.10 Mental health problems are a significant cause of disease in the UK, with much of the population suffering from mental health problems and disorders. The prevalence of common mental disorders in Trafford is lower than the regional and national averages across adults, however it remains relatively high at 15.4% in those aged over 16 and 9.4% in those aged over 65⁸⁷.

⁸⁵ Alcohol Profile - Department of Health and Social Care (<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles/data#page/4/gid/1938132984/pat/6/ati/501/are/E08000009/iid/92906/age/1/sex/4/cat/-1/ctf/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>)

⁸⁶ Mortality Profile - Department of Health and Social Care (<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/mortality-profile/data#page/1/gid/1938133009/pat/6/ati/501/are/E08000009/iid/93823/age/1/sex/4/cat/-1/ctf/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1>)

⁸⁷ Mental Health and Wellbeing JSNA - Department of Health and Social Care (<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/mh-jsna/data#page/1>)

Table C 6: Prevalence of Mental Health Issues. Department of Health and Social Care.

Mental Health Factor	Trafford Value	Regional Value	National Value
Prevalence of common mental disorders (aged 16 and over) (2017)	15.4%	18.0%	16.9%
Prevalence of common mental disorders (aged 65 and over) (2017)	9.4%	10.9%	10.2%

Equalities Groups and Health Disparities

- 1.11 Life expectancy in Trafford is higher than the national average for both men and women. However, disparities occur throughout the borough. For example, in 2011-15, average life expectancy in Bucklow-St Martins was 75.3 years for men and 78.9 years for women, compared to 83.3 years for men and 86.9 years for women in Hale Barns⁸⁸. There are also inequalities across the Borough in self-reported bad health, with areas in the south of the Borough generally reported to be healthier. In Old Trafford ward, 6.5% of the population reported bad or very bad health in 2021, compared to 2.1% of the population in Hale⁸⁹.
- 1.12 To help address inequalities in health, Trafford Council has produced a Health Inequalities Needs Assessment⁹⁰. This sets out the groups in Trafford more likely to experience health issues and some of the issues most likely to be experienced, identifying where and how inequalities need to be addressed.

Environmental Factors

- 1.13 Air quality and contaminated land are both environmental factors which can generate geographically uneven health inequalities. Health impacts from air quality are most likely in the borough's Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). In terms of contaminated land, the biggest risk factor in the borough is historic landfill.

⁸⁸ Life Expectancy - Trafford Data Lab
(https://www.trafforddatalab.io/info/health/life_expectancy/index.html#:~:text=Average%20life%20expectancy%20in%20Trafford,and%2080%20years%20for%20males.)

⁸⁹ Health - Trafford Data Lab
(https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Health&name=People%20reporting%20their%20general%20health%20as%20bad%20or%20very%20bad)

⁹⁰ Health Inequalities Needs Assessment 2023 - Trafford Council (<https://www.traffordjsna.org.uk/docs/Trafford-Health-Inequalities-Needs-Assessment-2023.pdf>)

Access to Active Lifestyle Opportunities and Active Travel

- 1.14 Levels of physical activity have an important influence on healthy lifestyles and avoiding preventable causes of death. Data from Sport England's Active Lifestyles Survey⁹¹ shows that more than four in five people in Trafford feel they have the opportunity to be physically active, higher than the proportions for England and Greater Manchester. Furthermore, more people in Trafford are members of sports clubs than the Greater Manchester and England averages, with more people reporting active lifestyles and fewer reporting inactive lifestyles (Table C 7).

Table C 7: Levels of physical activity in Trafford. Sport England.

Factor	Trafford (2022-23)	Greater Manchester (2022-23)	England (2022-23)
Inactive	25%	28%	26%
Fairly Active	11%	11%	11%
Active	64%	61%	63%
Club Membership (attendance in past 28 days)	47.9%	41.5%	42.8%
Feel they have the opportunity to be physically active	82.3%	77.9%	78.7%

- 1.15 The Trafford Walking, Wheeling and Cycling Strategy (2023)⁹² sets out the opportunities and barriers to active travel in Trafford. In the borough, 52% of short journeys (under 2km) are walked. Physical inactivity is known to be lower in more deprived areas of the Borough; key challenges to overcome include road safety, access to bicycles and funding of walking and cycling infrastructure.

⁹¹ Active Lives Survey - Sport England (<https://activelives.sportengland.org/>)

⁹² Trafford Walking, Wheeling and Cycling Strategy - Trafford Council (<https://democratic.trafford.gov.uk/documents/s44821/Trafford%20Walking%20Wheeling%20and%20Cycling%20Strategy%202023%20V4.pdf>)

Appendix D: Equalities Profile

1.0 Equalities Profile

Age

- 1.1 The age structure of Trafford is set out in the below table (Table D 1), which demonstrates that Trafford has an ageing population.

Table C 8: Age profile of Trafford. Trafford Data Lab / ONS.

Demographic	Current Trafford Percentage (2023) ⁹³	Forecast Trafford Percentage (2043) ⁹⁴
Aged 0-15	21.0%	18.4%
Aged 16-64	61.3%	60.7%
Aged 65+	17.7%	20.9%

Disability

- 1.2 The proportion of residents in Trafford living with disabilities as identified under the Equality Act 2010 is broadly similar to the National value, although is slightly lower (see Table C 9)⁹⁵.

Table C 9: Disability in Trafford and England. ONS Census 2021.

Disability	Value for Trafford	National Value
Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a lot	6.8%	7.5%
Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a little	9.2%	10.1%
Not disabled under the Equality Act: Has long-term physical or mental health condition but day-to-day activities are not limited	7.2%	6.9%
Not disabled under the Equality Act: No long-term physical or mental health conditions	76.8%	75.4%

⁹³ Population Age - Trafford Data Lab
(https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Demographics&name=Population%20aged%200-15%20years)

⁹⁴ Population projections for local authorities - ONS
(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>)

⁹⁵ Disability - ONS Census 2021 (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/TS038/editions/2021/versions/3>)

Gender, Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation

- 1.3 The mid-2023 population estimates set out the of the 237,480 people in Trafford, 121,563 (51.2%) were female and 115,917 (48.8%) were male⁹⁶. It is estimated that in 2043, the gender split will remain almost identical: 51.1% female and 48.9% male⁹⁷.
- 1.4 Based on the 2021 Census, it is estimated that the LGBTQ+ population makes up 2.9% of the population of Trafford⁹⁸. Also in the 2021 Census, 0.15% of Trafford's population identified themselves as having a gender identity different from their sex registered at birth⁹⁹.

Race, ethnic or national origin, colour or nationality

- 1.5 The 2021 Census found that the ethnic makeup of Trafford is broadly similar to the England and Wales average, with minor differences (Table C 10)¹⁰⁰.

Table C 10: Ethnicity in Trafford and England. ONS.

Ethnicity	Percentage for Trafford	Percentage for England and Wales
White	77.7%	81.5%
Gypsy/Traveller	0.1%	0.3%
Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups	3.7%	2.9%
Asian / Asian British: Indian	4.3%	3.1%
Asian / Asian British: Pakistani	4.9%	2.7%
Asian / Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.3%	1.1%
Asian / Asian British: Chinese	2.0%	0.7%
Asian / Asian British: Other Asian	1.0%	1.6%

⁹⁶ Estimates of the population for England and Wales - ONS
(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/estimatesofthepopulationforenglandandwales>)

⁹⁷ Population projections for local authorities - ONS
(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>)

⁹⁸ Sexual orientation, England and Wales: Census 2021 - ONS
(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/sexuality/bulletins/sexualorientationenglandandwales/census2021/previous/v1#how-sexual-orientation-varied-across-england-and-wales>)

⁹⁹ Gender Identity in Trafford - Census 2021
(https://www.trafforddatalab.io/accessible_graphics/census_2021_gender_identity_infographic.html)

¹⁰⁰ Ethnic group, England and Wales: Census 2021 - ONS
(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/ethnicity/bulletins/ethnicgroupenglandandwales/census2021>)

Ethnicity	Percentage for Trafford	Percentage for England and Wales
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	3.4%	4.0%
Other Ethnic Group	2.4%	2.2%

Religious or other philosophical beliefs (and people without such beliefs)

- 1.6 Data from the 2021 Census shows that nearly half of the Trafford population is Christian, slightly higher than the England and Wales average¹⁰¹. There are also minority populations of Muslim, Hindu, Jewish and Sikh affiliation. A third of the Trafford population reports having no religion, slightly lower than the England and Wales average.

Table C 11: Religious Affiliation. ONS.

Religious Affiliation	Percentage for Trafford	Percentage for England and Wales
Christian	48.4%	46.2%
Buddhist	0.4%	0.5%
Hindu	2.0%	1.7%
Jewish	1.0%	0.5%
Muslim	8.7%	6.5%
Sikh	0.8%	0.9%
Other religion	0.4%	0.6%
No religion	33.1%	37.2%
Not stated	5.1%	6.0%

¹⁰¹ Religion, England and Wales: Census 2021 - ONS
(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/religion/bulletins/religionenglandandwales/census2021>)



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