



**Integrated Assessment of the
Regulation 19
Draft Trafford Local Plan 2026**

Climate Change Risk Assessment

Prepared For: Trafford Council

July 2026

Contents

1.0	Introduction	3
2.0	Climate Change in the UK and Trafford	5
3.0	Methodology.....	14
4.0	Trafford Local Plan Overview.....	15
5.0	Climate Change Risk Assessment.....	25
6.0	Trafford Local Plan Allocations Overview.....	1
7.0	Climate Change Risk Assessment of Allocations	5
8.0	Conclusion	21

Tables

Table 1	UK CCRA Identified Risks and Opportunities.....	7
Table 2	Present day High Magnitude risks and opportunities for Greater Manchester	9
Table 3	Opportunities to Reduce Climate Risks.....	23
Table 4	Local Plan Impact on 'Natural Environment and Assets' Risks	1
Table 5	Local Plan Impact on 'Infrastructure' Risks	2
Table 6	Local Plan Impact on 'Health, Communities and Wellbeing' Risks	4
Table 7	Local Plan Impact on 'Built Environment' Risks.....	6
Table 8	Local Plan Impact on 'Economy' Risks.....	8
Table 9	Trafford North Area Allocations	6
Table 10	Trafford South Area Allocations	17
Table 11	Trafford Central Area Allocations	19
Table 12	Trafford Gypsy and Traveller Allocations	20

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Trafford Council is preparing a new draft Local Plan for Regulation 19 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 2039.
- 1.2 The Council consulted on the Strategy, Vision, Objectives and thematic policies of the draft Local Plan from 24 April to 12 June 2025 and consulted on the allocations of the draft Local Plan in Autumn 2025, both Regulation 18.
- 1.3 The Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan will need to be subject to an Integrated Assessment (IA), which will consist of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA), Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA). This CCRA focuses on the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan policies.
- 1.4 Following the adoption of the Trafford Local Plan, Trafford's Development Plan will comprise the following:
 - Trafford Local Plan;
 - Places for Everyone (PfE) (adopted March 2024);
 - Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan (adopted April 2012);
 - Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan (adopted April 2013); and
 - Any adopted Neighbourhood Plans. This currently includes the Altrincham Town Centre Neighbourhood Business Plan (made November 2017) and Warburton Neighbourhood Plan (made March 2026).
- 1.5 This report comprises the Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) for the IA and will include the following:
 - The state of climate change in the UK and in Trafford.
 - Commitments and requirements for Trafford Council in addressing climate change.
 - The risks and opportunities identified in the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment.
 - Scoping of climate risks and opportunities most relevant to the Trafford Local Plan.
 - Assessment of climate change risks against proposed Local Plan policies.
- 1.6 Any recommendations / policy amendments relating to climate change will be incorporated, where appropriate, into the Local Plan. Some points are addressed in other policies and the Plan must therefore be read as a whole and alongside other key documents such as PfE and the NPPF.

2.0 Climate Change in the UK and Trafford

Global Climate Change Context

- 2.1 The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report¹ identifies that human activities have "unequivocally caused global warming", causing global average surface temperatures from 2011-2020 to reach 1.1°C above 1850-1900 levels. Despite efforts to mitigate climate change, average annual greenhouse gas emissions globally were higher than in any previous decade, with 79% of emissions coming from energy, industry, transport and buildings.
- 2.2 The Sixth Assessment Report also states that changes to the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere and biosphere have already started to affect global climate and extreme weather, leading to "widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people", with vulnerable communities disproportionately affected. Human induced climate change has been responsible for increased frequency and severity of heatwaves, heavy precipitation, droughts and tropical cyclones.
- 2.3 The IPCC can say with increasing certainty that extreme events and impacts are attributable to climate change². The following impacts have been observed:
- Increases in temperature and aridity leading to increased frequency and intensity of wildfire.
 - Adverse impacts on human health from extreme weather, damage to ecosystems and effects on the livelihoods of resource-dependent communities.
 - Local species losses, increases in disease and mass mortality events of plants and animals.
 - Widespread and severe loss and damage caused by extreme weather events.
 - Rising sea levels placing coastal communities at risk.
 - Stress to food and forestry systems, with negative impacts for livelihoods and food security.
 - Populations facing water scarcity.
 - Harm to physical and mental health: trauma of extreme events, mortality and morbidity from extreme weather and disasters, increased transmission of vector-borne diseases.
 - Migration and displacement due to extreme weather.
- 2.4 Further impacts and risks are also projected by the IPCC for the future:

¹ Climate Change 2023 Synthesis Report - IPCC (2023)
(https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_SYR_SPM.pdf)

² Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability - IPCC (2022) (<https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-ii/>)

- Increasing risks to species and ecosystems in oceans, coastal regions and on land, particularly in biodiversity hotspots.
 - Climate-driven shifts in ecosystems and damage to their integrity will increase in magnitude and frequency due to cumulative stressors and extreme events.
 - Climate change will add pressure on food production systems and undermine food security, with regional disparities.
 - Increasing water-related risks: water scarcity, drought, impacts on ecosystem services, flood risk and damage, impacts on agriculture and energy production.
 - Coastal risks from sea level rise including risks to wetlands and coastal populations.
 - Increased mortality from non-communicable and infectious diseases.
 - New patterns of climate-driven migration.
- 2.5 The World Meteorological Organisation's Global Annual to Decadal Climate Update 2025-2029 states that global mean temperatures are likely to continue at or near record levels in the five-year period 2025-2029³. According to the report, it is likely that global mean near-surface temperature will exceed 1.5C above the 1850-1900 average for at least one year. Further reductions in arctic sea ice and changes to precipitation patterns are also predicted.

Climate Change in the UK

- 2.6 The UK's third Climate Change Risk Assessment (2021) states that climate change has already arrived in the UK, with the country already experiencing some of the dangerous impacts of a warming world; even on the most ambitious emission reduction pathways, climate change impacts remain inevitable and the UK must adapt⁴.
- 2.7 The Climate Change Risk Assessment identifies numerous risks and opportunities grouped into themes: natural environment and assets; infrastructure; health, communities and the built environment; business and energy; and international dimensions. The risks are set out in the below table (Table 1).

³ Global Annual to Decadal Climate Update 2025-2029 - World Meteorological Organisation (2025)
https://wmo.int/sites/default/files/2025-05/WMO_GADCU_2025-2029_Final.pdf

⁴ Independent Assessment of UK Climate Risk - Climate Change Committee (2021)
<https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Independent-Assessment-of-UK-Climate-Risk-Advice-to-Govt-for-CCRA3-CCC.pdf>

Table 1 UK CCRA Identified Risks and Opportunities⁵.

Code	Risk/Opportunity
N	Natural Environment and Assets
N1	Risks to terrestrial and coastal ecosystems
N2	Risks to freshwater ecosystems
N3	Risks to marine ecosystems
N4	Risk to soils from changing climatic conditions, including seasonal aridity and wetness.
N5	Risks to natural carbon stores and sequestration
N6	Risks to agriculture
N7	Risks to fisheries and aquaculture
N8	Risks to forestry
N9	Opportunities for agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture.
N10	Risks to food security
I	Infrastructure
I1	Risks to the delivery of infrastructure services from interdependencies with other infrastructure systems.
I2	Risks to electricity generation.
I3	Risks to electricity transmission and distribution systems.
I4	Risks to fuel supply systems
I5	Risks to road transport systems
I6	Risks to rail transport systems
I7	Risks to aviation and maritime transport systems.
I8	Risks to digital and communications systems.
I9	Risks to water supply and wastewater systems.
I10	Risks to waste management systems, excluding wastewater systems.
H	Health, Communities and Wellbeing
H1	Risks to people from heat.
H2	Risks to people from extreme weather, excluding heat.
H3	Risks to people from changes in air quality.
H4	Risks to people from climate sensitive infectious diseases.
H5	Risks to food safety and nutrition.
H6	Risks to health and social care delivery.
BE	Built Environment

⁵ [A Well-Adapted UK – the Fourth Independent Assessment of UK Climate Risk](#) (UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA4) Technical Report 2026)

Code	Risk/Opportunity
BE1	Risks to buildings and communities from heat.
BE2	Risks to buildings and communities from flooding.
BE3	Risks to buildings and communities from coastal change.
BE4	Risks to buildings and communities, excluding from heat, flooding, and coastal change.
BE5	Risks to indoor environmental quality.
BE6	Risks to cultural heritage and landscapes.
BE7	Risks to facilities delivering public services, excluding health and social care.
BE8	Risks to local resilience planning and emergency service response capabilities.
BE9	Risks to households from changing energy demand.
	Economy
E1	Risks to UK macroeconomic performance and stability.
E2	Risks to domestic and overseas physical assets of UK businesses.
E3	Risks to domestic and international supply chains and resource inputs of UK businesses.
E4	Risks to productivity and availability of labour in the UK.
E5	Risks to financial institutions and the financial system.
E6	Risks to public finances.
E7	Risks to household finances.
E8	Opportunities to UK businesses and financial institutions from delivering adaptation goods and services.

2.8 According to the UK Met Office 2025 was the warmest year on record and 2024 was the UK's fifth warmest year on record, behind 2022, 2023 and 2014; the UK's top ten warmest years have all been since 2000⁶. The 'State of the UK Climate 2023' Report, in the International Journal of Climatology, found that the UK's climate is continuing to change, with recent decades being warmer and wetter; the UK's winters have become consistently wetter and stormier, with increases in heavy rainfall, sea levels are also rising⁷.

2.9 According to the Met Office UK Climate Projections, hot summers and extreme heatwaves are expected to become more common⁸. Summers are expected to become substantially drier, with drought conditions more likely, while winters are expected to become wetter, with implications for the frequency and severity of

⁶ [2025 is double-record breaker: UK's warmest and sunniest year on record - Met Office](https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/news/2025/01/2025-is-double-record-breaker-uk-warmest-sunniest-year-on-record)

⁷ State of the UK Climate 2023 - Kendon et al (2024) (<https://rmets.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/joc.8553>)

⁸ UK Climate Projections: Headline Findings - Met Office (2022) (<https://rmets.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/joc.8553>)

flooding. While summers will become drier overall, periods of intense rainfall may increase. Sea levels will continue to rise, more so in the south of the country.

- 2.10 A Climate Change Risk Assessment has also been completed for Greater Manchester, providing a local level of detail on risks⁹. The assessment identifies that Greater Manchester has already experienced warming, decreased summer rainfall and increased winter rainfall and is projected to see more severe droughts, more extreme heat, frequent and intense storm events. Fourteen risks from the UK CCRA are identified as high magnitude risks in present day Greater Manchester (Table 2). This utilises the UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment CCRA3 which uses differently worded and numbered risks and opportunities from CCRA4 above¹⁰.

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

Code	Risk/Opportunity
N	Natural Environment and Assets
N1	Risks to terrestrial species and habitats from changing climatic conditions and extreme events, including temperature change, water scarcity, wildfire, flooding, wind, and altered hydrology (including water scarcity, flooding and saline intrusion).
N5	Risks and opportunities for natural carbon stores, carbon sequestration from changing climatic conditions, including temperature change and water scarcity.
N12	Risks to freshwater species and habitats from pests, pathogens and invasive species.
I	Infrastructure
I1	Risks to infrastructure networks (water, energy, transport, ICT) from cascading failures.
I2	Risks to infrastructure services from river, surface water and groundwater flooding.
I10	Risks to energy from high and low temperatures, high winds, lightning.
H	Health, Communities and Built Environment
H1	Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures.
H3	Risks to people, communities and buildings from flooding.
H7	Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality.
H9	Risks to food safety and food security.
B	Business

⁹ Greater Manchester Climate Change Risk Assessment - GMCA (2024) (https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/media/qtrhgi2y/gm-ccra-report_final.pdf)

¹⁰ UK Climate Risk Independent Assessment (CCRA3) Technical Report - Betts and Brown (2021) (<https://www.ukclimaterisk.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Technical-Report-The-Third-Climate-Change-Risk-Assessment.pdf>)

Code	Risk/Opportunity
B1	Risks to businesses from flooding.
ID	International Dimensions
ID1	Risks to UK food availability, safety, and quality from climate change overseas.
ID9	Risk to UK public health from climate change overseas.
ID10	Systemic risk arising from the amplification of named risks cascading across sectors and borders.

The need to address Climate Change

International Agreements

- 2.11 There are numerous agreements and obligations at a range of levels focused on mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.
- 2.12 The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) came into force in March 1994, having been ratified by 198 countries (including the UK). The Convention sets an ultimate objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations "at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human induced) interference with the climate system"¹¹. As part of the UNFCCC, there is an annual Conference of the Parties (COP) to continue to discuss and take action to meet the Convention's ultimate objective.
- 2.13 The legally binding Paris Agreement was adopted by 196 parties at COP21 in Paris in 2015. The Agreement seeks to pursue efforts to limit the global temperature increase to within 2°C of the pre-industrial average temperature, with an aspiration for an improved limit of 1.5°C¹². The Paris Agreement also introduced Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which set out the post-2020 climate actions of each country, with each revision becoming increasingly ambitious and demonstrating how the country will reduce carbon emissions. The UK's latest NDC was published in January 2025, which sets a target of the UK reducing all greenhouse gas emissions by at least 81% by 2035, compared to 1990 levels¹³.
- 2.14 The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development set the Sustainable Development Goals, a set of 17 goals and 169 targets with several aims, including: ending poverty and deprivation, improving health and education, reducing inequality and ensuring economic growth, tackling climate change, and preserving

¹¹ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - United Nations (1992) (https://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/pdf/conveng.pdf)

¹² The Paris Agreement - United Nations Climate Change (<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement#:~:text=The%20Paris%20Agreement%20is%20a,force%20on%204%20November%202016.>)

¹³ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland's 2035 Nationally Determined Contribution - DESNZ (2025) (<https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/679b5ee8413ef177de146c1e/uk-2035-nationally-determined-contribution.pdf>)

biodiversity¹⁴. Goal 13, "Climate Action", sets targets to help society mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. For example, target 13.2 asks countries to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

National Commitments

- 2.15 With the passing of the Climate Change Act 2008, the UK became the first country in the world to set legally binding carbon budgets, aiming to cut emissions by at least 80% by 2050 (compared to the 1990 baseline)¹⁵. This target was amended in 2019, requiring 2050 emissions to be 100% lower than the 1990 baseline, or "net zero". The Climate Change Act also requires the government to set legally binding carbon budgets, which cover a five-year period and encourage gradual carbon emission reductions. The Act created the Climate Change Committee, which provides independent scientific advice to the government on meeting net zero and carbon budget targets and reports on progress.
- 2.16 In February 2025, the Climate Change Committee sent the UK Government its recommendations for the level of the Seventh Carbon Budget, covering the period 2038-2042¹⁶. The recommendations identify the importance of electrification and low-carbon electricity supply, which make up the largest share of emissions reductions, while also identifying the importance of policy to help investors and consumers to choose low carbon options. The latest adopted carbon budget is the Sixth Carbon Budget, covering the period 2033-2037; the recommended pathway in this budget requires a 78% reduction in UK territorial carbon emissions by 2035, compared to the 1990 baseline¹⁷. It is identified that substantial investment will be required to achieve this target. The proposed Carbon Budget 7 was released in June 2026 and proposes a limit on emissions for the 2038 to 2042 period of 535 MtCO₂e, equivalent to an ~87% reduction on 1990 levels¹⁸.

Local Commitments

- 2.17 Trafford Council declared a climate emergency on 28th November 2018 and committed to tackling climate change and working towards carbon neutrality for the borough and the Council by 2038; the Council recognises the need both to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change¹⁹. The declared climate emergency must be considered across all the Council's work.

¹⁴ The 17 Goals - United Nations (<https://sdgs.un.org/goals>)

¹⁵ Climate Change Act 2008 (<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents>)

¹⁶ The Seventh Carbon Budget: Advice for the UK Government (2025) (<https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/The-Seventh-Carbon-Budget.pdf>)

¹⁷ The Sixth Carbon Budget: The UK's path to Net Zero (2020) (<https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/The-Sixth-Carbon-Budget-The-UKs-path-to-Net-Zero.pdf>)

¹⁸ [Energy security, jobs and investment boost through climate action - GOV.UK](#)

¹⁹ About Climate Change - Trafford Council (<https://www.trafford.gov.uk/residents/environment/climate-change/About-climate-change.aspx>)

- 2.18 The Council's Executive also approved a Carbon Neutral Action Plan in December 2020²⁰. The plan contains measures that will reduce the borough's carbon footprint and sets out a pathway to carbon neutrality by 2038. The Plan acknowledges that most of the borough's emissions are beyond the Council's direct control and co-ordination with other groups is required to achieve carbon neutrality. The Action Plan is structured around seven key themes:
- Governance, Engagement and Collaboration.
 - Production and Consumption of Resources.
 - Transport and Travel.
 - Heat and Energy.
 - Natural Environment.
 - Skills and Green Growth.
 - Homes, Workplaces and Buildings.
- 2.19 Within these key themes, several actions are proposed, each with a designated lead and target timescale. For example, in the 'Governance, Engagement and Collaboration' theme, the following action is proposed: "Embed Climate Emergency, Climate Change and Low Carbon in Local Plan/GMSF Policy and allocations, Development Briefs, Development Management, Place Shaping and Masterplanning". The Greater Manchester Combined Authority is identified as a lead, alongside development partners. This highlights the importance of considering climate change in the Local Plan.
- 2.20 The Action Plan was reviewed and refreshed by the Trafford Climate Change Network in June 2023, with updates to objectives and actions²¹.
- 2.21 The Greater Manchester Five-Year Environment Plan 2025-2030 sets out the pathway for the region to achieve its target of becoming carbon neutral by 2038, following Greater Manchester declaring a climate emergency in 2019²². The plan acknowledges that carbon emissions have been falling too slowly to achieve the target and accelerated action is required. The Plan sets out eight aims:
- Our energy infrastructure is smart, flexible and fit for a low carbon future.
 - Our buildings are sustainable and energy efficient.
 - Our transport system is reliable, integrated, inclusive, affordable and enables sustainable travel.
 - Our natural environment is enhanced providing benefits for people, economy and nature.

²⁰ Carbon Neutral Action Plan - Trafford Council (2020) (<https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/Carbon-Neutral-Action-Plan.pdf>)

²¹ Carbon Neutral Action Plan June 2023 - Trafford Council (<https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/docs/CNAP-FINAL-June-2023.pdf>)

²² Greater Manchester Five-Year Environment Plan 2025-2030 - GMCA (2024) (https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/media/aln0fsy/gmca_5-year-plan_final_digital_v3-ua.pdf)

- Our city region transitions to a circular economy and our waste is reduced, reused, recycled or recovered.
- Our city-region is better adapted and more resilient to the increasing impacts of climate change.
- Our air quality enhances the health, well-being and quality of life of the city region.
- Our economy will grow sustainably because of the interventions we make, benefitting our residents and businesses.

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

3.0 Methodology

- 3.1 This Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) is focused on the Regulation 19 Draft Trafford Local Plan. The Trafford Local Plan will sit alongside the Greater Manchester 'Places for Everyone' Plan, which covers nine Greater Manchester boroughs, including Trafford. Places for Everyone includes allocations which will face risks from climate change, these should be read alongside the Trafford Local Plan. However, it is beyond the scope of this CCRA to assess the impact of Places for Everyone allocations on climate change.
- 3.2 The CCRA uses similar methods of assessment to the rest of the Integrated Assessment. The effect of the policies in the Draft Local Plan is considered against climate change risks which are relevant to Trafford. The CCRA describes the nature of the impact of the plan on climate change risks (i.e. positive, negative, or neutral). An explanation is given for these conclusions.
- 3.3 This CCRA uses the risks identified in the most recent UK Climate Change Risk Assessment as a starting point for the assessment. A total of 43 risks and opportunities are identified. However, some of these are clearly not relevant to Trafford and/or local plan and have been scoped out of this assessment.
- 3.4 The assessment considers each of the policies in turn, looking at the climate risks which they are exposed to. The sensitivity of the development type to the climate risks is assessed. A judgement is then made on the potential impact of the policy on relevant climate risks.
- 3.5 Where negative impacts on climate risks have been identified, additional mitigation or adaptation measures have been suggested.
- 3.6 Any deficiencies in the policies, where climate change risks have not been addressed, are also identified.

4.0 Trafford Local Plan Policies Overview

Introduction, Vision and Strategic Objectives

4.0 The Draft Trafford Local Plan sets out a "Vision for Trafford". The vision states:

By 2039, the Local Plan will support thriving residents, businesses and communities through ambitious development, decisive action on the climate crisis, and the delivery of resilient, sustainable places, achieving borough-wide carbon neutrality by 2038.

Trafford will enhance biodiversity and protect its natural assets, ensuring high-quality green and blue spaces that support health, wellbeing and active lifestyles. A safe, accessible and sustainable transport network will prioritise walking, wheeling, cycling and public transport, reducing the need to travel through well-located homes, jobs and services.

Housing needs will be met, including addressing acute affordable housing demand, ensuring residents can access high-quality homes that meet their needs at all stages of life.

Trafford will tackle deprivation by promoting inclusive economic growth and improving access to education, health and employment opportunities. Town centres and neighbourhoods will be vibrant, distinctive and a source of civic pride. The borough will continue to support sustainable businesses and develop a skilled local workforce, attracting international investment

High-quality design and placemaking will underpin all development, improving air quality, reducing health inequalities, celebrating heritage and supporting successful cultural, sporting, education and leisure facilities for future generations.

4.1 The vision therefore refers to the Plan taking action on the climate crisis and achieving carbon neutrality by 2038. To assist the Plan in achieving this aspiration other measures being delivered through the Plan will be, enhancing biodiversity, prioritising a sustainable transport network with car free travel, meeting housing requirements and ensuring a successful economy with vibrant town centres and neighbourhoods. High quality design and social infrastructure are also seen as central.

4.2 The plan goes on to set out thirteen Strategic Objectives which link to the Vision:

- SO1 Delivering Sustainable Growth.
- SO2 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaption.
- SO3 Meeting Housing Needs.
- SO4 Infrastructure Funding and Delivery.
- SO5 Economic Growth and Competitiveness.
- SO6 Green Infrastructure and Natural Environment.
- SO7 Support Varied and Vibrant Centres.

SO8 Sustainable Transport and Connectivity.
SO9 High Quality Design and Place-Making.
SO10 Health, Wellbeing and Communities.
SO11 Historic Environment and Culture.
SO12 Flood Risk and Water Management.
SO13 Resource Efficiency and Environmental Quality.

Addressing Climate Change Risks

- 4.3 Trafford's approach places climate change as a central issue and acknowledges how it affects a range of planning and development issues across the borough. The vision links to the Greater Manchester objective to become a carbon neutral city region by 2038. National commitments to climate change (i.e. net zero by 2050) are not addressed directly, however this is covered by the more ambitious regional target.
- 4.4 Two of the thirteen Strategic Objectives specifically relate to climate and sustainability issues (SO1, SO2) and others are related to climate resilience (SO4, SO6, SO9, SO12 and SO13). There are missed opportunities to integrate consideration of climate change more explicitly into these Strategic Objectives.
- 4.5 Strategic Objective SO5 (Economic Growth and Competitiveness) does not mention opportunities to invest in the Green Economy. This is despite policies such as EJ2 (Trafford Park) which states that the Council will support proposals for green, low carbon industry at Trafford Park.

The Strategy

- 4.6 The Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan acknowledges that Places for Everyone provides the overarching strategy for the borough. In Places for Everyone, the Growth strategy is to plan for the objectively assessed needs of the nine districts. The Spatial Strategy identifies broad areas, including:
- Core Growth Area: covering central Manchester, south-east Salford, and north Trafford.
 - Inner Area Regeneration: the inner parts of Manchester, Salford and Trafford closest to the Core Growth Area.
 - Sustain Southern Competitiveness: covering most of Trafford and south Manchester but also Stockport, who will play a vital role through its own Local Plan.
- 4.7 The Strategy for Trafford's Local Plan draws from the PfE strategy. Therefore, the Trafford strategy focuses higher density developments in the most accessible locations served by public transport, primarily in the north of the borough. The most is made of existing assets such as Trafford Park, Davenport Green and town centres.

- 4.8 The plan also seeks to deliver a range of homes and varied employment opportunities. To encourage carbon neutrality, the plan encourages the use of heat network opportunities and locations close to the public transport network.
- 4.9 The Strategy chapter includes specific policies mirroring Places for Everyone, by setting out the Spatial Strategy (Policy ST1) which directs most growth towards the Core Growth Area and Inner Areas, as well as some development in Southern Areas.
- 4.10 The Chapter also includes a Sustainable Development Policy (ST2), which requires development proposals to consider how has been considered in the design of the development and what adaptation and mitigation measures have been put in place.

Addressing Climate Change Risks

- 4.11 The inclusion of Sustainable Development policy which will apply to all new development in Trafford demonstrates a commitment from the Council to meeting its stated aims for carbon neutrality and mitigating the effects of climate change.
- 4.12 The strategy focuses new development primarily in locations which are already developed and accessible. This strategy fits with addressing climate change by ensuring that development is directed to the most sustainable and accessible locations with the fewest environmental impacts and effects on the borough's open and natural land.
- 4.13 Some impacts from climate change are inevitable, ST2 does this by expecting development to address these through design.

Climate Resilience

- 4.14 Chapter 4 of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan explores methods to improve the sustainability of the built environment, through the use of renewable and decentralised energy generation, reducing overheating, retrofitting buildings and encouraging a shift to a circular economy.
- 4.15 Policy CR1 (Carbon and Energy) demonstrates a clear consideration of how development will contribute to carbon neutrality and therefore addressing climate change risks.
- 4.16 Policy CR2 (Decarbonising Existing Homes and Industrial and Employment Premises) acknowledges that it is not just new development which will contribute to climate change; the energy use of existing buildings is substantial. Support for retrofitting demonstrates a consideration of the widespread change to the built environment required to achieve carbon neutrality and mitigate climate change.
- 4.17 Emissions from heating are also a key part of domestic carbon emissions. Policy CR3 (Heat and Energy Networks) demonstrates an attempt to address this through the creation of local heat networks. Policy CR1 also prioritises the use of heat pumps

where this is not possible, demonstrating a commitment to the widespread decarbonisation of heating.

- 4.18 Policy CR4 (Energy Generation and Storage Development) sets out where and in what circumstances proposals for large-scale renewable energy generation would be supported would help to support the decarbonisation of the borough's energy system and therefore help to mitigate climate change and associated risks.
- 4.19 Policy CR5 (Minimising Overheating Risks) addresses the issues relating to the increasing temperatures as a result of climate change and provides design guidance how this can be achieved with increasing energy demand.
- 4.20 Policy CR6 (Circular Economy) demonstrates that consideration has been given to how Trafford can transition to more sustainable methods of production and consumption and therefore how the carbon intensity of new development can be reduced.
- 4.21 Policy CR7 (Water Efficiency) seeks to ensure that new development incorporates water efficiency measures. Increased water scarcity, with increased summer drought risk, is an important climate change risk, it is therefore important that policy addresses this.

Residential Development

- 4.22 Chapter 5 of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan sets out policies to meet the housing needs of the growing population and ensure the provision of high-quality, affordable housing. Policies in this chapter sets out the Council's approach to housing delivery. This includes ensuring an adequate supply of new houses of a variety of sizes and types and including affordable and social housing, accommodation for older people and accessible housing. Policies here focus on specific housing issues, as well as ensuring that housing is provided in sustainable and accessible locations.
- 4.23 Although there are no policies in this chapter which specifically discuss the impact of new residential development on climate change, this is generally covered in other policy areas.

Economy and Jobs

- 4.24 Chapter 6 of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan focuses on policies to produce a "thriving and productive" economy, which maximises opportunities from existing assets. Policies in this chapter is strongly influenced by Places for Everyone, which identifies land in the north of Trafford as a Core Growth Area. Policy EJ1 (Employment Land) reflects this. The policy also talks about locating employment development in the most sustainable locations. The Policy also identifies the opportunity for data and energy storage facilities as flagship developments in Trafford, they will be expected to utilise brownfield sites with existing infrastructure. An opportunity is also identified for the heat generated by such facilities to contribute

to heat networks and therefore decarbonise heating. While the policy does acknowledge the significant energy demand of data centres and requesting that this type of development is placed near grid infrastructure, the Policy should also require a demonstration of how renewable energy will be integrated into schemes to reduce carbon emissions and mitigate climate change.

- 4.26 Policy EJ2 (Trafford Park) makes specific reference to the opportunity for "Low Carbon, Green Trafford Park"; the growth of the Green Economy is crucial for mitigating and adapting to climate change, it is therefore positive that this is specifically addressed by policy. Reference is made in the supporting text to Trafford's commitments to tackling climate change and working towards carbon neutrality, with addressing industrial emissions identified as key to this.
- 4.25 Policy EJ3 (Industry and Warehousing) provides for this important economic and employment development option in specified areas, it could however require BREEAM Standards to be met on new development.
- 4.26 Policy EJ5 (Rural Economy) does not refer to improving access to public transport. This is key to addressing rural transport emissions and mitigating climate change.

Transport and Movement

- 4.27 Chapter 7 of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan considers transport and movement through the lens of sustainable and efficient transport as a key to ensuring carbon neutrality. The chapter recognises the importance of a modal shift away from cars to active and public transport and the range of benefits that this can bring.
- 4.28 The transport sector is a key contributor to carbon emissions both in Trafford and in the UK as a whole, it is therefore crucial that policy addresses this to ensure a more sustainable transport system.
- 4.29 The Regulation 19 Draft Trafford Local Plan clearly addresses this, with policy focusing on sustainable modes of travel (Policy TM1), with specific improvements suggested for different areas of the borough. It is also stated that Public Transport (Policy TM2) improvements will be supported and promoted, alongside Transport for Greater Manchester and partners to encourage people to shift away from cars to more sustainable modes of transport; it is also suggested that development should contribute to these improvements.
- 4.30 Policies are also proposed to support the improvement of the local road network. It is inevitable that new road developments will have a negative impact on attempts to mitigate climate change and will increase exposure to climate risks. It is therefore advisable that policies for new road development and upgrades to the local highway network require developers to submit information demonstrating that the impact of the development on climate change has been considered and mitigation measures are put forward to reduce exposure to climate change risks.

- 4.31 The Local Plan also encourages a modal shift in the freight sector, encouraging movement of freight by rail or water and reducing reliance on road freight transport and its associated negative impacts. This demonstrates a commitment to reducing transport emissions from all vehicle types. Furthermore, the Policy TM6 (Mitigating Transport Impacts) refers to delivering sustainable solutions for transport planning but does not address directly how transport planning can mitigate climate change.

Town Centres and Retail

- 4.32 Chapter 8 of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan sets out the hierarchy and use of Trafford's town centres and provides policy to protect and enhance the town centres and their functions.
- 4.33 Policy on Town Centres and Retail is of limited relevance to addressing climate change. However, it should be acknowledged that supporting the reuse of buildings in town centres, generally the most sustainable and accessible locations, is preferable to building new out-of-centre retail and leisure centres which will result in increased levels of embodied carbon as a result of new construction and increased likelihood of being accessed by car, rather than more sustainable transport methods. This should be clearly addressed in Policies TC2 (Development within Designated Centres) and TC4 (Development Outside of Centres).

The Natural Environment

- 4.34 Chapter 9 of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan focuses on the protection, enhancement and management of Trafford's Green and Blue Infrastructure and Natural Environment. The chapter identifies the ecosystem services provided by the local area's natural environment and sets out policies to protect and enhance them.
- 4.35 Protecting Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment is crucial to mitigating climate risks, as the climate and biodiversity crises are interlinked and natural environments play a key role in the mitigation of certain climate risks (for example, improving air quality, reducing urban temperatures, protecting from flooding).
- 4.36 Policies are proposed which assist the implementation of the Greater Manchester Local Nature Recovery Strategy, protect landscape character, existing Green and Blue Infrastructure, Locally Designated Sites and natural environment assets, and trees, hedgerows and woodland. Policies are also put forward which seek to enhance the natural environment, for example identifying Green and Blue Infrastructure opportunity areas, incorporating Green Infrastructure into new development, improving wetland environments and protecting and enhancing the Mersey Valley.
- 4.37 Policy to protect and enhance the natural environment is crucial to mitigating climate risks and allowing adaptation to take place, these policies therefore have a positive impact in terms of reducing exposure to risks caused by climate change.

Open Space, Play, Sport and Recreation

- 4.38 Chapter 10 of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan sets out the policies required to ensure the protection and enhancement of existing open space, sport and recreation facilities, as well as the creation of new facilities where required to ensure the needs of all residents are met.
- 4.39 The policies in this chapter are not directly relevant to addressing climate change risks. However, the inclusion of promoting allotments and growing space in Policy OS1 seeks to maintain and protect an adequate supply of allotment provision. Impacts on food security are identified as a climate risk; the provision of allotment space will help to mitigate this risk at the local scale.

Water, Flooding and Drainage

- 4.40 Chapter 11 of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan identifies that flooding and water use are key issues affecting residents and businesses. Flood management is required to protect homes, infrastructure and livelihoods, the need for resilience and adaptation in the face of climate change is noted. Policies are set out to manage flood risk and ensure the sustainable management of water.
- 4.41 Policies are set out to ensure that flood risk is managed and minimised as far as possible, sustainable drainage systems are implemented to manage surface water naturally and flood storage areas are created to act as flood defences for the borough.
- 4.42 Increased flood risk is identified as a major climate risk, both at a national and regional level, policies which seek to manage flood risk are therefore essential to mitigating and adapting to climate change. While focusing on new development and what this can do to mitigate flood risk and ensure sustainable drainage, it is positive that policy supports proposals for retrofitting sustainable drainage systems, this demonstrates a holistic approach to managing flood risk.

Culture, Leisure, Tourism and Community

- 4.43 Chapter 12 of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan states Trafford plays an important role in the city-region's economy and identity through its strengths in sport, leisure, tourism and hospitality. Further to this it is acknowledged that culture, tourism and leisure are integral to delivering the Local Plan's objectives for healthy, inclusive and thriving communities.
- 4.44 While relevant to the social element of sustainability, policies on Culture, Leisure, Tourism and Community are not directly relevant to addressing climate change risks. However, it is important to note that the policy on Community and Social Facilities (CL3) seeks to ensure that facilities are in accessible locations, therefore reducing transport-related carbon emissions.

Built and Historic Environment

- 4.45 Chapter 13 of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan sets out policies to ensure a high-quality built environment that is sustainable and responsive to local character. Policy also addresses local environmental issues such as noise, vibration and land contamination. The built environment can have an impact on climate change as well as the health, safety and wellbeing of residents and visitors to Trafford.
- 4.46 The built environment is a key contributor to climate change in urban areas, with buildings have high energy demand and embodied carbon. Measures to reduce the environmental impact of the built environment and increase its liveability are therefore crucial to addressing climate change and associated risks in urban areas.
- 4.49 In response to this, Policy BE1 (Well-Designed Places and Buildings) requires proposals to promote sustainable development by locating in accessible locations, applying the energy hierarchy and incorporating multi-functional green spaces. There is however an opportunity to strengthen this policy by requiring new large-scale buildings to meet specific sustainability standards, for example requiring them to achieve a certain BREEAM Certification level. This would ensure that the environmental effects and carbon emissions associated with a new building would be minimised throughout construction and operation and would minimise the contribution of new buildings to climate change, reducing climate risks.
- 4.50 While not directly related to climate change Policy BE4 (Agent of Change) does require new development to assess the impacts of the proposed development on surrounding uses which could result in developers having to mitigate risks related to climate change.
- 4.51 Policy BE3 (Historic Environment) could encourage the use of adaptive features that address climate change or risk to the historic buildings from climate change, where this can be demonstrated it will not unduly harm the historic asset. This may assist in ensuring the building remain in use.
- 4.52 Policies BE5 (Environmental Protection) and BE6 (Hazardous Installations) while not directly concerned with climate change do address matters that could be exacerbated by climate change.

Infrastructure and Planning Obligations

- 4.53 Chapter 14 of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan identifies that appropriate infrastructure is essential to support the needs of the area and its residents and underpins other areas of development. Policies are therefore set out to ensure that the necessary infrastructure is delivered to support development across Trafford.
- 4.54 This chapter mainly with the financial contributions and planning obligations required from developers to provide adequate infrastructure to support development. The policy states that planning obligations may include measures to reduce the impacts of climate change.

Summary

- 4.55 It is clear that consideration of Climate Change is at the heart of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan, being addressed in the Vision for Trafford and in multiple Strategic Objectives.
- 4.56 The Strategic Objectives set out how the Local Plan will address climate change and sustainability for Trafford.
- 4.57 In the thematic policies, wherever climate change has been identified as a relevant consideration, it is generally addressed and incorporated into policy to ensure that the effects of climate change are mitigated and adaptation measures are put in place.
- 4.58 However, there are locations in the plan where climate change could be more explicitly addressed or where consideration of climate risks could be strengthened. These are set out in the below table.
- 4.59 Any recommendations / policy amendments relating to climate change will be incorporated, where appropriate, into the Local Plan. Some points are addressed in other policies and the Plan must therefore be read as a whole and alongside other key documents such as PfE and the NPPF.

Table 3 Policy Opportunities to Reduce Climate Risks

Location in Plan	Opportunity to address Climate Change Risks
Strategic Objectives SO4, SO6, SO9, SO12 and SO13	There are missed opportunities to integrate consideration of climate change more explicitly into these Strategic Objectives.
Strategic Objective 5	There is an opportunity to include promotion of Trafford's green economy, for example at Trafford Park.
Policy EJ1: Employment Land	In regards to Data Centres the Policy should also require a demonstration of how renewable energy will be integrated into schemes to reduce carbon emissions and mitigate climate change.
Policy EJ3: Industry and Warehousing	Could require BREEAM Standards to be met on new development.
Policy EJ5: Rural Economy	Does not refer to improving access to public transport. This is key to addressing rural transport emissions and mitigating climate change.
Policy TM3: The Highway Network	Advisable that policies for new road development and upgrades to the local highway network require developers to submit information demonstrating that the impact of the

Location in Plan	Opportunity to address Climate Change Risks
	development on climate change has been considered and mitigation measures are put forward to reduce exposure of the infrastructure to climate change risks and reduce its contribution to climate change.
Policy TM6: Mitigating Transport Impacts	The policy refers to delivering sustainable solutions for transport planning but does not address directly how transport planning can mitigate climate change.
Policy TC2: Development within Designated Centres; and Policy TC4: Development Outside of Centres	It should be acknowledged that supporting the reuse of buildings in town centres, generally the most sustainable and accessible locations, is preferable to building new out-of-centre retail and leisure centres which will result in increased levels of embodied carbon as a result of new construction and increased likelihood of being accessed by car, rather than more sustainable transport methods. This would help to mitigate climate change.
Policy BE1: Well-Designed Places and Buildings	There is an opportunity to strengthen this policy by requiring new large-scale buildings to meet specific sustainability standards, for example requiring them to achieve a certain BREEAM Certification level. This would ensure that the environmental effects and carbon emissions associated with a new building would be minimised throughout construction and operation and would minimise the contribution of new buildings to climate change, reducing climate risks.
Policy BE3: Historic Environment	The policy could encourage the use of adaptive features that address climate change or risk to the historic buildings from climate change, where this can be demonstrated it will not unduly harm the historic asset. This may assist in ensuring the building remain in use.

5.0 Climate Change Risk Assessment for Local Plan Policies

- 5.1 It should firstly be noted that the Local Plan and its policies have the potential to contribute to all the climate risks identified in the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment as these are interconnected risks which result from climate change as a whole, rather than from individual actions which contribute to climate change.
- 5.2 However, policies in the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan are likely to have impacts which directly link to specific climate risks and affect the exposure of Trafford to these risks (either decreasing or increasing these risks or having a neutral effect).
- 5.3 Many of the UK CCRA climate risks identified under the 'Economy' theme are clearly beyond the scope of local planning policy and are therefore not assessed against the local plan. The 'Economy' risks are focused on economic issues facing the UK as a whole as a result of climate change. Local planning policy controlling development in Trafford is clearly at a different scale.
- 5.4 It should initially be acknowledged that the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan does include a Chapter focussed on Climate Resilience, (Policies CR1-CR7). This Chapter will ensure that all new development must consider its impact on climate change and demonstrate measures which have been included to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Development proposals that contribute towards net zero ambitions will be supported. This policy demonstrates that the Council is committed to tackling climate change and therefore reducing climate risks.
- 5.5 The below tables provide an assessment of the effects of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan and its strategic objectives and policies on the relevant climate risks identified in the most recent UK Climate Change Risk Assessment.

Table 4 Local Plan Impact on 'Natural Environment and Assets' Risks

Risk - Natural Environment and Assets		Local Plan Impact on Risk	Nature of Impact	Required mitigation
N1	Risks to terrestrial and coastal ecosystems	The Local Plan considers the impacts of climate change on the natural environment throughout the plan, particularly Strategic Objective SO6 and policies NE1-NE8	+	
N2	Risks to freshwater ecosystems	The Local Plan includes policies to protect and enhance the Great Manchester Wetlands (NE5) and Mersey Valley (NE6) and will therefore help to offset risks faced by these habitats from climate change.	+	
N3	Risks to marine ecosystems	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	+	
N4	Risk to soils from changing climatic conditions, including seasonal aridity and wetness.	No direct link to Local Plan.	N/A	
N5	Risks to natural carbon stores and sequestration	The Local Plan will help to enhance natural carbon stores and carbon sequestration through the protection and enhancement of local nature and biodiversity sites. Particularly beneficial are the policies to enhance the Great Manchester Wetlands (NE5), protect the Mersey Valley (NE6), and protect and enhance trees, woodland and hedgerows (NE7)	++	
N6	Risks to agriculture	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	
N7	Risks to fisheries and aquiculture	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	
N8	Risks to forestry	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	

Risk - Natural Environment and Assets		Local Plan Impact on Risk	Nature of Impact	Required mitigation
N9	Opportunities for agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture.	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	
N10	Risks to food security	Although not directly relevant to planning, the Local Plan does include a policy supporting the provision of allotments and growing space to local people (Policy OS1), helping to support food security at a micro scale.	+	

Table 5 Local Plan Impact on 'Infrastructure' Risks

Risk - Infrastructure		Local Plan Impact on Risk	Nature of Impact	Required mitigation
I1	Risks to the delivery of infrastructure services from interdependencies with other infrastructure systems.	Infrastructure networks are linked and therefore at risk from cascading failures. The Local Plan advocates measures such as flood risk assessment and use of accessible locations to reduce the vulnerability of infrastructure to climate risks.	N	Any proposals for critical infrastructure should be required to demonstrate how they will be resilient to climate risks and will avoid cascading failures.
I2	Risks to electricity generation.	Policy CR4 supports the generation and storage from renewable energy sources. This will ease the impact of development on the national grid network and promote clean energy generation, lowering the emissions generated by electricity generation.	++	
I3	Risks to electricity transmission and distribution systems.	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	
I4	Risks to fuel supply systems	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	

Risk - Infrastructure		Local Plan Impact on Risk	Nature of Impact	Required mitigation
I5	Risks to road transport systems	Policy TM3 (The Highway Network) states that the Council will support the maintenance and improvement of the highway network. Combined with appropriate flood risk management (WA1) and implementation of SuDS (WA2), this should offset risks to the transport network.	+	
I6	Risks to rail transport systems	Policy TM2 (Public Transport) states that the Council will support the improvement of the rail network. Combined with appropriate flood risk management (WA1) and implementation of SuDS (WA2), this should offset risks to the rail network.	N	
I7	Risks to aviation and maritime transport systems.	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	
I8	Risks to digital and communications systems.	This is managed through Policy JP-C2: Digital Connectivity of the PfE so not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	
I9	Risks to water supply and wastewater systems.	The Local Plan encourages the use of water efficiency measures in new development (Policy CR7), therefore reducing water demand and offsetting reductions in supply.	+	
I10	Risks to waste management systems, excluding wastewater systems.	This is managed through the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan, so not directly relevant to this aspect of the Local Plan.	N/A	

Table 6 Local Plan Impact on 'Health, Communities and Wellbeing' Risks

Risk - Health, Communities and Wellbeing		Local Plan Impact on Risk	Nature of Impact	Required mitigation
H1	Risks to people from heat.	Policy BE1 (Well-Designed Places and Buildings) encourages the use of multi-functional green spaces to provide benefits for biodiversity and wellbeing. There is also a specific policy addressing heat risk which requires new developments to minimise overheating risks (CR5) and carry out Overheating Risk Assessment where appropriate. The policy also encourages the use of passive cooling measures in new development and states that the retrofitting of existing buildings must assess overheating risks and include measures to reduce heat gain and improve ventilation.	++	
H2	Risks to people from extreme weather, excluding heat.	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	
H3	Risks to people from changes in air quality.	The major source of air pollution in Trafford is vehicle transport emissions. Trafford's Transport and Movement policies are focused on promoting sustainable modes of travel and encouraging shifts away from car use, they will therefore have a positive impact on air quality. Policies to protect and enhance Trafford's natural spaces, including wetlands and woodland, will also help to improve air quality.	+	Positive impacts on air quality can be reinforced by Local Plan policy further committing to the roll out of renewable energy. A policy setting out where and in what circumstances proposals for large-scale renewable energy generation would be supported would help to support the decarbonisation of the borough's energy system

Risk - Health, Communities and Wellbeing		Local Plan Impact on Risk	Nature of Impact	Required mitigation
				and therefore help to improve air quality.
H4	Risks to people from climate sensitive infectious diseases.	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	
H5	Risks to food safety and nutrition.	Although not directly relevant to planning, the Local Plan does include a policy supporting the provision of allotments and growing space to local people (Policy OS1), helping to support food security at a micro scale.	N	
H6	Risks to health and social care delivery.	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	
H10	Risks to water quality and household water supplies	Policy CR7 (Water Efficiency) requires new development to incorporate water efficiency measures. This is the case for both residential and non-residential development. Although this addresses water efficiency in new development, the policy does not address water efficiency measures in existing development, which could mean that risks to water supplies remain. Regarding water quality, pressure on wastewater treatment infrastructure is beyond the scope of the Local Plan.	+	It may be advantageous for Policy CR7 (Water Efficiency) to include support for retrofitting water efficiency measures.
H11	Risks to cultural heritage	Designated heritage assets face similar risks to the rest of the built environment. Flood mitigation measures such as the safeguarding of Flood Storage Areas (WA3) will reduce the climate related risks faced by heritage assets. The protection of intangible cultural heritage is not relevant to local planning.	N	A statement could be added to Policy BE3 (Historic Environment) stating that proposals which conserve heritage assets and help to protect them from climate risks will be supported.

Risk - Health, Communities and Wellbeing		Local Plan Impact on Risk	Nature of Impact	Required mitigation
H12	Risks to health and social care delivery	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	
H13	Risks to education and prison services	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	

Table 7 Local Plan Impact on 'Built Environment' Risks

Risk – Built Environment		Local Plan Impact on Risk	Nature of Impact	Required mitigation
BE1	Risks to buildings and communities from heat.	Policy BE1 (Well-Designed Places and Buildings) encourages the use of multi-functional green spaces to provide benefits for biodiversity and wellbeing. There is also a specific policy addressing heat risk which requires new developments to minimise overheating risks (CR5) and carry out Overheating Risk Assessment where appropriate. The policy also encourages the use of passive cooling measures in new development and states that the retrofitting of existing buildings must assess overheating risks and include measures to reduce heat gain and improve ventilation.	++	
BE2	Risks to buildings and communities from flooding	Policy on Managing Flood Risk (WA1) requires new development to try to locate in the areas of lowest flood risk, flood risk assessment should be carried out. Policy also advocates the use of Sustainable Drainage (WA2), reducing surface water flood risk: new development must incorporate SuDS and retrofitting of existing development	+	

Risk – Built Environment		Local Plan Impact on Risk	Nature of Impact	Required mitigation
		will be supported. Flood Storage Areas will be safeguarded (WA3) to further reduce flood risk.		
BE3	Risks to buildings and communities from coastal change.	Not relevant to Trafford.	N/A	
BE4	Risks to buildings and communities, excluding from heat, flooding, and coastal change.	Policy BE1 (Well-Designed Places and Buildings) encourages the use of multi-functional green spaces to provide benefits for biodiversity and wellbeing.	N	
BE5	Risks to indoor environmental quality.	Policy BE1 (Well-Designed Places and Buildings) encourages the use of multi-functional green spaces to provide benefits for biodiversity and wellbeing. There is also a specific policy addressing heat risk which requires new developments to minimise overheating risks (CR5) and carry out Overheating Risk Assessment where appropriate. The policy also encourages the use of passive cooling measures in new development and states that the retrofitting of existing buildings must assess overheating risks and include measures to reduce heat gain and improve ventilation.	+	
BE6	Risks to cultural heritage and landscapes.	Designated heritage assets face similar risks to the rest of the built environment. Flood mitigation measures such as the safeguarding of Flood Storage Areas (WA3) will reduce the climate related risks faced by heritage assets. The protection of intangible cultural heritage is not relevant to local planning. Policy NE8 Landscape Character Areas states development cannot have a	+	

Risk – Built Environment		Local Plan Impact on Risk	Nature of Impact	Required mitigation
		detrimental effect on the distinctive character, condition, features and sensitivities of Trafford's landscapes this would include assessing the increased risk of climate related damage such as exacerbating flood risk.		
BE7	Risks to facilities delivering public services, excluding health and social care.	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	
BE8	Risks to local resilience planning and emergency service response capabilities.	While Local Councils have resilience plans this is not directly related to Local Plans,	N	
BE9	Risks to households from changing energy demand.	Policy CR4 supports the generation and storage from renewable energy sources. This will ease the impact of development on the national grid network while promoting clean energy generation and potentially buffering households from supply issues.	+	

Table 8 Local Plan Impact on 'Economy' Risks

Risk - Economy		Local Plan Impact on Risk	Nature of Impact	Required mitigation
E1	Risks to UK macroeconomic performance and stability.	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	
E2	Risks to domestic and overseas physical assets of UK businesses.	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	

Risk - Economy		Local Plan Impact on Risk	Nature of Impact	Required mitigation
E3	Risks to domestic and international supply chains and resource inputs of UK businesses.	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	
E4	Risks to productivity and availability of labour in the UK.	The Local Plan does promote the use of local labour through the planning obligations (OC4). However this risk is wider than the local labour market, which is not relevant to the Local Plan.	N	
E5	Risks to financial institutions and the financial system.	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	
E6	Risks to public finances.	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	
E7	Risks to household finances.	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	
E8	Opportunities to UK businesses and financial institutions from delivering adaptation goods and services.	Not directly relevant to Local Plan.	N/A	

6.0 Trafford Local Plan Allocations Overview

Infrastructure Requirements

- 6.1 Policy IP1 Infrastructure and Delivery Contributions, of the Local Plan sets out that development must enable, contribute to or deliver appropriate infrastructure to support the additional burdens placed on existing infrastructure by development.
- 6.2 A range of required infrastructure improvements to support the ongoing development of Trafford are proposed.
- 6.3 Policies within the Climate Resilience chapter of the Local Plan namely CR1 Carbon and Energy; CR2 Decarbonising Existing Homes and Industry; and CR3 Heat and Energy Networks and CR4 Energy Generation and Storage Development; promote energy efficient homes and businesses and the delivery of district heating networks and/or energy centres across the borough.
- 6.4 The Government has identified that "Heat networks are vital to making net zero a reality in the UK. In high density urban areas, they are often the lowest cost, low carbon heating option."²³ Heat networks provide heat to numerous buildings across a locality from a centralised source, improving efficiency and reducing carbon emissions. Domestic heating has proven one of the most difficult sectors to decarbonise in the UK, prioritising the implementation of heat networks will provide an opportunity to do so and mitigate climate risks.
- 6.5 Infrastructure requirements are also expected to be delivered where need is identified for a range of other types of infrastructure including social infrastructure such as; education, health and community facilities. This aims to ensure that Trafford residents can easily access essential amenities.
- 6.6 Requirements are identified across the borough for improvements and enhancements to Green and Blue Infrastructure this represents a significant opportunity to mitigate climate change and the climate risks faced by various allocations.
- 6.7 Risks to terrestrial and coastal ecosystems is identified as a climate risk (N1) and risks to freshwater ecosystems (N2) are identified as needing more action. Managing, protecting and enhancing Trafford's natural environment and creating space for nature will help to mitigate this risk. Furthermore, providing green and biodiverse space will help to reduce urban overheating and provide areas for floodwater attenuation; this will reduce the climate risks faced by allocated sites.

²³ Heat Networks - Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2025)
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/heat-networks#:~:text=Heat%20networks%20are%20vital%20to,pressures%20on%20global%20energy%20markets.>

- 6.8 However, to ensure the ongoing success of green infrastructure, species should be planted which are tolerant of and resilient to extreme weather conditions and a changing climate.
- 6.9 Improvements are also proposed to Transport Infrastructure. For each area of the borough, there is a section on identified improvements required to active travel infrastructure, including segregated cycle lanes and pedestrian links, links to Metrolink stops, cycle facilities and improvements to the public realm. There is also a focus on active travel and highway improvements along the A56 corridor. Other transport infrastructure requirements include enabling the extensions of the Metrolink to Port Salford, Trafford Waters and Manchester Airport, potential future rail links, bus priority measures and the Carrington Relief Route.
- 6.10 The focus of transport infrastructure improvements is on active travel and public transport. This is positive in terms of mitigating climate risks as these methods are associated with low carbon emissions and healthier lifestyles. Active travel and public transport also result in improved air quality compared to journeys by car.
- 6.11 Requirements for new electricity infrastructure, such as substations, new water distribution and sewage treatment will be required to serve new development.
- 6.12 Additional development places pressure on the local environment, with increased energy and water use and demand for sewage treatment so that pollution is not discharged to the environment. Adequate infrastructure should be provided to serve new developments, but developments should also strive to achieve high levels of energy efficiency and reduce water use. Reducing resource demand will reduce pressure on the environment and help with climate change adaptation. Climate change will potentially lead to increased pressure on water supplies due to drought conditions and risks to energy generation; reducing demand for these services will increase resilience and must be a priority for allocated sites.
- 6.13 A key infrastructure requirement for reducing climate risks is the provision of Flood and Drainage Infrastructure. The local plan identifies several flood alleviation schemes across Trafford, including for Longford Brook, Timperley Brook, Baguley Brook and the River Mersey. Climate change is likely to increase flood risk in the winter due to a wetter climate and more severe storms and extreme rainfall events which could overwhelm watercourses. Flood storage areas and leaving space for nature is therefore an essential requirement for protecting the Borough from flood risk and should therefore be prioritised.

Risks to Infrastructure and the Built Environment

- 6.14 As discussed above, the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 4 identifies 10 climate risks to infrastructure.
- 6.15 Risk I1 (risks to the delivery of infrastructure services from interdependencies with other infrastructure systems) identifies how the failure on one type of infrastructure

can trigger disruptions to other infrastructure. For example, failure in infrastructure that provides protection from flooding can damage electricity and sewage systems, transport networks and more leading to disruption for local residents and possible destruction of homes. It is therefore essential that new infrastructure is built to address climate risks and is designed to be resilient to avoid causing disruption to residents and businesses.

- 6.16 Risks to buildings and communities from flooding (WA1) can be highly damaging, disruptive and costly. For this reason, new developments must fully consider their flood risk and identify how this risk will be managed. Increases to flood risk associated with climate change should be taken into account when designing a development and determining how water will move across a site. As flood risk is identified as a high magnitude risk in Greater Manchester, it is also important that the delivery of flood alleviation schemes and flood and drainage infrastructure are delivered fully and as a matter of urgency. Flood alleviation schemes should be in place before allocated sites which are subject to flood risk or could lead to increased flood risk elsewhere are developed.
- 6.17 Risks to energy from high and low temperatures, high winds and lightning (I10) are substantial; high temperatures, which are predicted to become more frequent and severe, can cause faults on the electricity network and reduced electricity generation. New electricity substations which have been identified as a requirement should be designed to be resilient to high temperatures. Allocated sites should encourage energy efficiency in new developments to reduce the pressure on electricity generation.

Climate Change reflected in Local Plan Policies and the Allocations

- 6.18 Each allocation identifies the development expectations and infrastructure required to support the successful delivery of the site. A development proposal should however still be assessed against all relevant policies within the Local Plan to determine compliance.
- 6.19 Local Plan chapters and policies particularly relevant to this report would include all policies within the Climate Resilience and Water and Drainage chapters; and Policies NE2 Green and Blue Infrastructure; NE5 Carbon Storage and Natural Habitats; BE1 Well-Designed Places and Buildings; BE5 Environmental Protection and FC1 Financial Contributions.
- 6.20 Together these policies will assist Trafford to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Blue and green infrastructure will help to mitigate urban overheating as well as providing habitats which will increase biodiversity and sequester carbon. Active design principles will reduce car dependence and encourage active travel, therefore reducing carbon emissions and improving air quality. The inclusion of a requirement to achieve BREEAM standards will help to improve the sustainability of employment

and commercial buildings, as set out in PfE Policy JP-S2: Carbon and Energy. The commitment to sustainable drainage and surface water management will help to mitigate increases in flood risk resulting from climate change.

Cumulative Impacts

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

7.0 Climate Change Risk Assessment of Allocations

- 7.1 It should firstly be noted that the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan and its allocations have the potential to contribute to many of the climate risks identified in the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment as these are interconnected risks which result from climate change as a whole, rather than from individual actions which contribute to climate change.
- 7.2 However, allocations in the Local Plan are likely to have impacts which directly link to specific climate risks and affect the exposure of Trafford to these risks (either decreasing or increasing these risks or having a neutral effect).
- 7.3 It should initially be acknowledged that the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan does include a specific chapter on Climate Resilience.
- 7.4 The policies within the chapter ensures that all new development (including that on site allocations) must consider its impact on climate change and demonstrate measures which have been included to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Development proposals that contribute towards net zero ambitions will be supported. This policy demonstrates that the Council is committed to tackling climate change and reducing climate risks.
- 7.5 The below tables provide an assessment of the effects of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan and its site allocations on the relevant climate risks identified in the most recent UK Climate Change Risk Assessment.

Table 9 Trafford North Area Allocations

Allocation	Details	Climate Risk Exposure	Sensitivity to Risk	Impact on Climate Risks	Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required
AN1 Wharfside	Residential led, approximately 15,000 dwellings, new football stadium and new commercial, retail and leisure floorspace. Major redevelopment and regeneration. Heat and Energy Network and on-site energy centre. Public transport improvements. Public open space	Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks to businesses from infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures. Risks of flooding in some areas of the site.	Medium - A substantial number of new homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. Large redevelopment and leisure uses will have significant energy demand. Sensitive residential development should be kept out of the identified flood risk areas.	Potential negative - Likely to be impacts on climate risks from the large amount of development proposed. Use of brownfield site and reuse of derelict land. Changes to the way surface water moves across the site. Commitment to new green spaces. Public transport improvements, active travel improvements. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Significantly increased energy demand.	Specify that on-site energy centre should be focused on renewable energy. Link requirement for sustainable drainage to Policy WA2 and PfE Policy JP-S4: Flood Risk and the Water Environment.

Allocation	Details	Climate Risk Exposure	Sensitivity to Risk	Impact on Climate Risks	Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required
AN2 Civic Quarter	Approximately 4,000 dwellings, with commercial, leisure and community facilities. Green space, public transport and active travel improvements.	Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks to businesses from infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures.	Medium - A substantial number of new homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. Commercial and leisure uses less sensitive.	Potential negative - Likely to be impacts on climate risks from the large amount of development proposed. Use of brownfield site and reuse of derelict land. Commitment to new green spaces. Public transport improvements, active travel improvements. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Significantly increased energy demand.	Include requirements for a renewal energy centre or network across the site that can assist in meeting the energy requirements of the allocation.

Allocation	Details	Climate Risk Exposure	Sensitivity to Risk	Impact on Climate Risks	Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required
AN3 Trafford Waters	Mixed-used development. approximately 3,000 dwellings (~2,200 in the Plan period), 80,000sqm office space, commercial, leisure and community facilities. Green space provision, public and active transport improvements.	Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks to businesses from infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures. Risks to terrestrial species and habitats. Risks for natural carbon stores. Risks of flooding in some areas of the site possibly exacerbated by the loss of greenfield.	Medium - A substantial number of new homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. Commercial and leisure uses less sensitive. Loss of carbon sequestering habitats.	Potential negative - Likely to be impacts on climate risks from the large amount of development proposed. Loss of habitats which could sequester carbon. However, there is a commitment to new green infrastructure.	Ensure no net loss of carbon sequestering habitats. Include requirements for a renewal energy centre or network across the site that can assist in meeting the energy requirements of the allocation. Require developers to provide an understanding of the current hydrology of the site as part of the FRA to assist in the SUDs design.

Allocation	Details	Climate Risk Exposure	Sensitivity to Risk	Impact on Climate Risks	Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required
AN4 Pomona	Residential-led neighbourhood including approximately 3,200 homes (~1,950 in the Plan period) and commercial and community uses. Accessible green space. Connection to district heating system.	Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks to terrestrial species and habitats. Risks for natural carbon stores. Risks of flooding across the majority of the site.	Medium/ High - A substantial number of new homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. Commercial and leisure uses less sensitive. Loss of carbon sequestering habitats. The level of flood risk on the site is high with sensitive development proposed	Potential negative - Likely to be impacts on climate risks from the large amount of development proposed. Loss of habitats which could sequester carbon. However, there is a commitment to new green infrastructure. Loss of greenfield will require careful management to ensure flood risk does not increase.	Require developers to provide an understanding of the current hydrology of the site as part of the FRA to assist in the SUDs design.

Allocation	Details	Climate Risk Exposure	Sensitivity to Risk	Impact on Climate Risks	Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required
AN5 Site of the former Stretford Mall, Chester Road, Stretford	Mixed-use town centre with approximately 750 new homes, office and commercial floorspace, leisure and community facilities. Public green space. Connection to district heating system.	Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks to businesses from infrastructure disruption and higher temperatures.	Medium - A substantial number of new homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. Commercial and leisure uses less sensitive.	Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with commitment to district heating network and green infrastructure. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Significantly increased energy demand.	None
AN6 Land west of Skerton Road, Old Trafford	Development of approximately 540 new homes. Connection to district heat and energy network. Creation of publicly accessible green space.	Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand.	Medium - A substantial number of new homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating.	Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with commitment to green infrastructure. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand.	None

Allocation	Details	Climate Risk Exposure	Sensitivity to Risk	Impact on Climate Risks	Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required
AN7 499 Chester Road, Old Trafford	Development of 285 new homes. Connection to district heating system. Provision of publicly accessible green space.	Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand.	Medium - New homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating.	Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with commitment to district heating network and green infrastructure. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand.	None
AN8 88-118 Chorlton Road, Old Trafford	Development of approximately 188 new homes. Connection to cycle lanes.	Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks of flooding on the site.	Medium/ High - New homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. The level of flood risk on the site is high with sensitive residential development proposed	Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with commitment to district heating network and green infrastructure. Connection to cycling infrastructure. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand.	Require developers to provide an understanding of the current hydrology of the site as part of the FRA to assist in the SUDs design.

Allocation	Details	Climate Risk Exposure	Sensitivity to Risk	Impact on Climate Risks	Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required
AN9 Land on Brixham Road, Old Trafford	Development of approximately 145 new homes. Provision of active travel routes to bus routes. Creation of publicly accessible green space.	Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Located adjacent to Flood Zone 3.	Medium - A substantial number of new homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating.	Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with commitment to green space. Connection to public transport. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand. Loss of potentially carbon sequestering habitats.	Ensure robust SUDs Plan for the site to manage adjacent Flood Zone 3 risk.
AN10 Lacy Street, Stretford	Development of approximately 52 apartments. Incorporation of open space.	Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand.	Medium - A substantial number of new homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating.	Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with commitment to green space. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand.	None

Allocation	Details	Climate Risk Exposure	Sensitivity to Risk	Impact on Climate Risks	Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required
AN11 Empress Mill, Former Trafford Press, Veno Building and Adjacent Land	Development of approximately 146 dwellings. Provision of active travel infrastructure.	Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. The very rear of the site on Chester Rd is slightly impacted by Flood Zone 2.	Medium - New homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. Potential loss of some green space.	Neutral - Reuse of brownfield site with potential loss of green space. Substantial construction works with associated emissions and however if the older buildings can be retained this will assist in lowering the level of embodied carbon released from the site. Increased energy demand.	Acknowledge marginal flood risk to the site and require design related migration.
AN12 Land at Thomas Street, Stretford	Development of approximately 300 dwellings. Provision of active travel infrastructure.	Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand.	Medium - New homes which will be exposed to climate risks such as risk from overheating. Potential loss of some green space.	Potential negative - Likely to be impacts on climate risks from the redevelopment of a site with potential contamination on soil, and terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems.	Follow Government guidelines for site contamination assessment and required remediation prior to development.

Allocation	Details	Climate Risk Exposure	Sensitivity to Risk	Impact on Climate Risks	Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required
AN13 Land East and West of A5181 (Kellogg's Plant) Park Road, Trafford Park	Industrial and warehousing uses, 45,000sqm floorspace. Contribute to improving public transport, active travel and the public realm. Ensure Trafford Park is net Zero Carbon by 2038 through carbon offsetting and connection to a heat and energy network. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Incorporate tree planting and open space.	Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity.	Low - Industrial and warehousing are mainly likely to be impacted by limited water and energy availability but are likely to be resilient and adaptable.	Neutral - Depending on their exact nature, industrial uses can cause pollution and emit carbon dioxide. Requirements to reach Net Zero by 2038 and incorporate green space and tree planting should help to mitigate these issues. Reuse of brownfield site.	None

Allocation	Details	Climate Risk Exposure	Sensitivity to Risk	Impact on Climate Risks	Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required
AN14 SCA Hygiene Products, Trafford Park Road, Trafford Park	Industrial and warehousing uses, 10,800sqm floorspace. Contribute to improving public transport, active travel and the public realm. Ensure Trafford Park is net Zero Carbon by 2038 through carbon offsetting and connection to a heat and energy network. Protect and enhance green infrastructure. Incorporate tree planting and open space.	Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity.	Low - Industrial and warehousing are mainly likely to be impacted by limited water and energy availability but are likely to be resilient and adaptable.	Neutral - Depending on their exact nature, industrial uses can cause pollution and emit carbon dioxide. Requirements to reach Net Zero by 2038 and incorporate green space and tree planting should help to mitigate these issues. Reuse of brownfield site.	None

Allocation	Details	Climate Risk Exposure	Sensitivity to Risk	Impact on Climate Risks	Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required
AN15 2 Brindley Road, Old Trafford	19,000sqm of industrial and warehousing floorspace.	Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity.	Low - Industrial and warehousing are mainly likely to be impacted by limited water and energy availability but are likely to be resilient and adaptable.	Neutral - Industrial uses can cause pollution and emit CO ₂ . Requirements to adhere to the Local Plan Climate Change Policy (allowing developments which contribute to net zero) should help to mitigate these issues. Reuse of brownfield site.	None

Table 10 Trafford South Area Allocations

Allocation	Details	Climate Risk Exposure	Sensitivity to Risk	Impact on Climate Risks	Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required
AS1 Land at Oakfield Road, Altrincham	Development of approximately 100 dwellings. Prioritise active travel and protect designated sites.	Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand.	Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and exposed to other climate risks.	Neutral - Use of brownfield site. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand.	None
AS2 Land at New Street, Altrincham	Development of approximately 88 dwellings. Prioritisation of active travel. Delivery of open space and green infrastructure.	Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand.	Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks.	Neutral - Use of brownfield site. Commitment to new green spaces. Active travel improvements. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand.	None

Allocation	Details	Climate Risk Exposure	Sensitivity to Risk	Impact on Climate Risks	Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required
AS3 Land at Moss Lane, Balmoral Road, Altrincham	Development of 60 dwellings. Prioritise active travel. Deliver green infrastructure and protect designated sites.	Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand.	Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks.	Neutral - Use of brownfield site. Commitment to new green spaces. Active travel improvements. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand.	None
AS4 Land at Dairyhouse Lane, Broadheath	Development of 12,040sqm of industrial and warehousing floorspace. Connection to or provision of heat and energy network. Maximise retention of trees on site. Deliver green infrastructure	Risks to business from water scarcity and disruption of supply chains. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to energy generation from extreme weather and water scarcity. Risks to terrestrial species and habitats. Risks for natural carbon stores.	Medium - Industrial and warehousing are mainly likely to be impacted by limited water and energy availability but are likely to be resilient and adaptable. Large area of woodland in centre of site.	Negative - Industrial uses can cause pollution and emit CO ₂ . Requirements to adhere to the Local Plan Climate Change Policy (allowing developments which contribute to net zero) should help to mitigate these issues. Potential significant loss of woodland (carbon sequestration).	Compensate for woodland loss, ensuring no net loss of carbon sequestering habitat.

Table 11 Trafford Central Area Allocations

Allocation	Details	Climate Risk Exposure	Sensitivity to Risk	Impact on Climate Risks	Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required
AC1 Land at Stanley Square, Sale	Development of 60 dwellings. Provide access to surrounding areas via sustainable transport modes. Deliver high-quality green infrastructure, provide new open space.	Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand. Risks to terrestrial species and habitats. Risks for natural carbon stores.	Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks.	Neutral - Commitment to new green spaces. Active travel improvements. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand.	None
AC2 Land at Sale Lido/ Oaklands Drive, Sale	Development of 45 dwellings. Retain mature trees and incorporate green buffers, provide accessible open space.	Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from high temperatures. Risks to household energy demand.	Medium - New homes will be built here and will be at risk from overheating and other climate risks.	Neutral - Commitment to retain trees where feasible and provide new green spaces and active travel infrastructure. Construction works with associated emissions and embodied carbon. Increased energy demand.	None

Table 12 Trafford Gypsy and Traveller Allocations

Allocation	Details	Climate Risk Exposure	Sensitivity to Risk	Impact on Climate Risks	Additional Mitigation or Adaptation Required
GT1 Land known as Philomena's Court, Eeasbrook, Urmston	Delivery of gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople pitches with highway access, parking space and an amenity block with plug sockets. Deliver a landscape-led scheme, retain trees and deliver high-quality green infrastructure.	Risks to public water supplies from reduced water availability. Risks to health and wellbeing from changes in air quality. Risks to terrestrial species and habitats. Risks for natural carbon stores. Risks to aquifer from use and risks to users of the site from flood.	Medium/ High - Although new dwellings, residents will be mobile and able to easily move away, reducing exposure to risks. However issues around flooding with need careful management.	Neutral - New pitches will be relatively small with limited embedded carbon. Caravans will use relatively little energy and contribute little to climate change.	Ensure appropriate SUDs on site along with septic tanks and waste management.

8.0 Conclusion

- 8.1 Climate Change is already having impacts in the UK, with over 1°C of warming already having occurred. This has resulted in an increased risk of extreme weather, as well as generally wetter, stormier winters and hotter, drier summers. It is essential to be aware of the climate risks faced by the UK and to take action to mitigate and adapt to these risks.
- 8.2 The Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan Policies address climate risks, with tackling climate change at the heart of the vision and mentioned in strategic objectives, and in policies throughout the Plan.
- 8.3 The Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan site allocations have considered the vision of the plan and therefore aim to mitigate and adapt to climate change and associated risks. Infrastructure developments to support the allocations have also been identified. Infrastructure should be designed to ensure resilience to climate risks, particularly flood risk.
- 8.4 This Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) has set out the climate change risks and opportunities identified in the most recent UK CCRA and assessed the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan site allocations against these risks. Allocations generally consider the climate risks that they face and focus on the regeneration of brownfield land, reducing impacts on carbon sequestering habitats. The larger allocations will be encouraged to provide or connect district heat and energy networks; this will help to reduce energy demand and carbon emissions, therefore mitigating climate risks. Efforts have been made to place development in sustainable locations with good public transport links and access to new and existing services. Allocation policies prioritise open space and encouraging active travel. The allocations will not significantly worsen climate risks in Trafford.

