



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

Integrated Assessment Report

Prepared For: Trafford Council

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Contents

1.0	Introduction	4
2.0	The IA Process	6
3.0	Local Plan Strategy	9
4.0	Assessment of Strategic Objectives	10
5.0	Integrated Assessment Outcomes for Each Local Plan Policy	13
6.0	Integrated Assessment Outcomes for each Objective – Local Plan Policies	33
7.0	Integrated Assessment Outcomes for Each Local Plan Allocation Policy	41
8.0	Integrated Assessment Outcomes for Each Objective – Site Allocations	57
9.0	Monitoring the Local Plan	71
10.0	Appendix A: Integrated Assessment Objectives and Assessment Criteria.....	72
11.0	Appendix B: Equality Impact Assessment of Protected Characteristics.....	93
1.0	Introduction	94
2.0	The EqlA Policy Assessment.....	95
3.0	Summary.....	107

Tables

Table 1	Symbols and Definitions for IA Framework	7
Table 2	Details Considered in the IA	7
Table 3	IA of Strategic Objectives - IA Objectives along top row and Local Plan Strategic Objectives in the first column	11
Table 4	IA Objective 1 and Assessment Criteria	73
Table 5	IA Objective 2 and Assessment Criteria	75
Table 6	IA Objective 3 and Assessment Criteria	76
Table 7	IA Objective 4 and Assessment Criteria	77
Table 8	IA Objective 5 and Assessment Criteria	80
Table 9	IA Objective 6 and Assessment Criteria	82
Table 10	IA Objective 7 and Assessment Criteria	83
Table 11	IA Objective 8 and Assessment Criteria	84
Table 12	IA Objective 9 and Assessment Criteria	85
Table 13	IA Objective 10 and Assessment Criteria	86
Table 14	IA Objective 11 and Assessment Criteria	87
Table 15	IA Objective 12 and Assessment Criteria	88
Table 16	IA Objective 13 and Assessment Criteria	89
Table 17	IA Objective 14 and Assessment Criteria	90
Table 18	IA Objective 15 and Assessment Criteria	91
Table 19	IA Objective 16 and Assessment Criteria	92
Table 20	Policies Equality Impact Assessment.....	96
Table 21	Equality Impact Assessment for Allocations	105

Appendices

Appendix A: Integrated Assessment Objectives and Assessment Criteria

Appendix B: Equality Impact Assessment of Protected Characteristics

Appendix C: Policy Assessment - separate document

Appendix D: Sites Assessment - separate document

Appendix E: Summary of Assessments - separate document

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out an Integrated Assessment (IA) carried out on the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan. The IA consists of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA), Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA).
- 1.2 Trafford Council published for public consultation a Local Plan Issues Paper in 2018 and a draft Local Plan in 2021, both were at Regulation 18 stage. There was an IA was carried out for the 2021 draft Local Plan referencing the IA Scoping Report 2020. In addition, Trafford Council published for consultation two Regulation 18 consultations in 2025. These were the Draft Local Plan: Policies (April 2025) and the Draft Local Plan: Site Allocations and Designations (September 2025), both were subject to IA.
- 1.3 Trafford Council is preparing a new draft Local Plan for Regulation 19 stage for public consultation. 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.
- 1.4 The IA Scoping Report 2020 has been updated for this IA of the draft Local Plan. The Scoping Report sets out the criteria against which the Local Plan should be assessed, including identifying the type, nature and extent of potential effects that should be considered. The Scoping Report informs this IA of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan.
- 1.5 The Council intends to consult on the Regulation 19 Plan in Summer 2026 . Before submitting the Plan to the Secretary of State for Examination. This IA is a combined IA on the draft Strategy, Vision, Objectives and thematic policies and on the draft allocations.
- 1.6 The Local Plan, when adopted, will replace the Trafford Core Strategy (adopted January 2012) and the Revised Trafford Unitary Development Plan (adopted June 2006). In addition, the Local Plan will replace the policies within the Civic Quarter Area Action Plan (adopted January 2023). Following the adoption of the Local Plan, the Development Plan for Trafford will comprise:
 - Trafford Local Plan
 - Places for Everyone (adopted March 2024)
 - Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan (adopted April 2012)
 - Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan (adopted April 2013)
 - Any adopted Neighbourhood Plans, including the Altrincham Town Centre Business Neighbourhood Plan (made November 2017) and Warburton Neighbourhood Plan (March 2026).

- 1.7 Places for Everyone (PfE) is a long-term plan of nine Greater Manchester districts (Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan). It sets out the number of new homes required, where businesses will locate, identifies strategic allocations and the infrastructure needed to support development.
- 1.8 PfE sets the high-level strategy and policies and therefore must be read alongside the Regulation 19 Draft Trafford Local Plan. In some cases, the PfE policies provide guidance and requirements on a particular issue that the Regulation 19 Draft Trafford Local Plan does not cover. The PfE has been subject to a separate IA process and this IA covers issues related to Trafford that the draft Local Plan addresses. In the assessment of policies, this IA acknowledges where issues have not been addressed by the Local Plan but have been addressed by the PfE.

2.0 The IA Process

- 2.1 The IA includes four separate but complementary assessments to inform the development of the Regulation 19 Draft Trafford Local Plan. These are:
- Sustainability Appraisal (SA) - assesses effects of the Local Plan across a range of environmental, social and economic issues.
 - Health Impact Assessment (HIA) - assesses effects of the Local Plan on the health and well-being of the population and its ability to access health-related facilities and services. This also addresses equalities issues and has some overlap with Equalities Impact Assessment.
 - Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) - assesses effects of the Local Plan in terms of equalities issues, with particular focus on disadvantaged or excluded groups of people. EqIA helps identify where we can best promote equality of opportunity.
 - Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) - assess the effects of the Local Plan in terms of avoiding, mitigating or minimising the impacts of climate change locally.
- 2.2 Not forming part of the IA, or this report, a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) will also be conducted separately. The HRA first assesses the potential for the Local Plan to have likely significant effects upon European nature conservation sites, and where that potential exists, ensure the Local Plan will not have adverse impact on those sites.
- 2.3 Following this IA of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan, any further versions of the Local Plan also will be subject to IA.
- 2.4 The Scoping Report sets out an assessment framework for the IA of the Local Plan policies and allocations. The assessment framework has 16 objectives and each objective includes a set of assessment criteria. The objectives and criteria relate to social, environmental and economic sustainability.
- 2.5 Specific objectives have been prepared to assess the Local Plan for the EqIA and HIA. Objective 2 relates to equality and deprivation for the EqIA and objective 3 relates to health for the HIA. The CCRA assesses the Local Plan as a whole rather than being attached to a specific objective. The IA assessment framework setting out the IA objectives is included in Appendix A.
- 2.6 The results of the EqIA and HIA are summarised in their own sections below. The EqIA includes an assessment of potential impacts of policies upon different equality target groups, which is included in Appendix B.
- 2.7 The assessment of the effects of Local Plan policies used a matrix, where each policy was analysed against each of the IA objectives and associated assessment criteria. Each policy was scored using the symbols below with positive effects

coloured in dark and light green and negative effects coloured in red and orange. Neutral and unknown effects were not coloured.

Table 1 Symbols and Definitions for IA Framework

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

- 2.8 Factors considered to determine the strength of a predicted potential effect are listed below.

Table 2 Details Considered in the IA

Issues for consideration	Details
Type of Effect	Positive or Negative Direct or Indirect Cumulative Temporary or Permanent
Magnitude and Spatial Extent	Where will it impact? Will it be within Trafford boundary or outside it? Will it cause trans-boundary issues and impact on adjacent areas or regionally (GM) or nationally? What is the geographical area and size or population likely to be affected?
Who it will affect, key groups or communities to be considered include	Old and young people Socio economic groups (variable) Women and men Asylum seekers and refugees Black and ethnic minority people (including Gypsy and Traveller communities) Disabled people Faith communities Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people

Issues for consideration	Details
Vulnerability of Receptor	Sensitivity of receptors Special natural characteristics/areas or cultural heritage Protected areas Relative importance of the site, whether it is a nationally or internationally important feature or of local significance
Timing and Duration of the Effect	Short-term: 0-4 years Medium-term: 5-9 years Long-term: 10+ years

- 2.9 The assessment also considers opportunities to mitigate any negative effects or maximise those that were positive. The IA considers whether there are any measures that could be taken to better support the principles of sustainable development or to mitigate any adverse impacts of any proposal.
- 2.10 The assessment has been carried out as an iterative process on the Local Plan and Allocation policies.

3.0 Local Plan Strategy

- 3.1 The Strategy section of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan sets the spatial strategy for planned growth and development within Trafford.
- 3.2 Places for Everyone sets the spatial strategy for the nine PfE districts, including Trafford. The Local Plan strategy draws directly down from the PfE spatial strategy and provides the detailed, locally specific policies for Trafford. The Local Plan will sit alongside PfE as part of the adopted Trafford Development Plan.
- 3.3 A series of growth and spatial options were identified and assessed as part of the preparation of PfE¹. The PfE Spatial Strategy seeks to deliver significant jobs and housing in the 'Core Growth Area' and inner area regeneration in the 'Inner Areas'. It also seeks to boost the competitiveness of the north and sustain the competitiveness of the south. This approach is reflected in the Trafford Local Plan policies. The PfE Spatial Strategy and associated evidence base, was found to be an appropriate and sound approach as part of the PfE examination.
- 3.4 The Local Plan is based on the strategic PfE policies, including housing and employment requirements, and it is therefore consistent with the Spatial Strategy. The identification of further strategic options would likely result in a conflict with the PfE strategy and strategic policies, and they therefore would not be 'reasonable alternatives'. Options around how the housing and employment land requirements could be delivered may exist and this will be considered as part of the next stage of the Local Plan which will focus on allocations. The PfE Spatial Strategy directs development to the most sustainable locations and considerable work was undertaken as part of the preparation of PfE to optimise the housing land supply and ensure the most efficient use of the sites.

¹ PfE Growth and Spatial Options Paper (2021) - <https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/GMCAFiles/PFE/Supporting%20documents/02%20Strategic%20Environmental%20Assessment/02.01.10%20Growth%20and%20Spatial%20Options%20Paper.pdf>
Integrated Assessment of the Growth and Spatial Options Paper - [https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/GMCAFiles/PFE/Supporting%20documents/02%20Strategic%20Environmental%20Assessment/02.01.08%20Integrated%20Assessment%20of%20the%20GMSF%20-%20Growth%20and%20Spatial%20Options%20\(2020\)%20\(Accessible%20version\).pdf](https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/GMCAFiles/PFE/Supporting%20documents/02%20Strategic%20Environmental%20Assessment/02.01.08%20Integrated%20Assessment%20of%20the%20GMSF%20-%20Growth%20and%20Spatial%20Options%20(2020)%20(Accessible%20version).pdf)
<https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/GMCAFiles/PFE/Supporting%20documents/02%20Strategic%20Environmental%20Assessment/02.01.09%20Integrated%20Assessment%20of%20the%20PfE%20-%20Growth%20and%20Spatial%20Options%20and%20Reasonable%20Alternatives%20Addendum.pdf>

4.0 Assessment of Strategic Objectives

- 4.1 The Draft Local Plan sets out Strategic Objectives that link to the Local Plan Vision and are based on the three roles for the planning system set out in the NPPF - social, economic and environmental sustainability. These objectives help to inform the Strategic Policies. The Strategic Objectives are:

SO1: Delivering Sustainable Growth

Direct growth to previously developed land in sustainable locations within the existing urban area, complemented by strategic allocations to make efficient use of land and support a well-connected borough.

SO2 Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

All new development achieving net zero carbon by 2028 through reducing emissions, supporting renewable and low carbon energy, and ensuring all development is resilient to climate change impacts.

SO3: Meeting Housing Needs

Deliver a sufficient supply of high-quality homes to meet Trafford's housing requirement, including affordable and specialist housing, with a mix of types, sizes and tenures that support inclusive communities

SO4: Infrastructure Funding and Delivery

Ensure the timely provision of physical, social and digital infrastructure to support growth, coordinated with development and aligned with funding mechanisms.

SO5: Economic Growth and Competitiveness

Strengthen Trafford's role as a key economic driver within Greater Manchester by supporting business growth, protecting strategic employment areas, and fostering innovation, skills, good quality jobs and productivity.

SO6: Green Infrastructure and Natural Environment

Protect, enhance and expand Trafford's green and blue infrastructure networks, deliver measurable net gains for nature and support the implementation of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy to guide habitat restoration and connectivity

SO7: Support Varied and Vibrant Centres

Promote the boroughs' town centres, to deliver vibrant, mixed-use places that enhance vitality, viability and local identity.

SO8: Sustainable Transport and Connectivity

Improve connectivity and accessibility across Trafford by prioritising walking, wheeling, cycling and public transport, reducing reliance on private vehicles, strengthening east-west connections and address congestion and capacity constraints on key routes.

SO9: High Quality Design and Place-Making

Secure high-quality, inclusive design that creates distinctive places, enhances Trafford's character, and supports safe, attractive, accessible and healthy environments for all.

SO10: Health, Wellbeing and Communities

Promote healthy, inclusive communities by improving access to open space, recreation, sport, leisure and community facilities and services, helping to address health inequalities.

SO11: Historic Environment and Culture

Conserve and enhance Trafford's historic environment and cultural assets, recognising their contribution to identity, character and economic vitality

SO12: Flood Risk and Water Management

Manage flood risk by directing development away from high-risk areas and promoting sustainable drainage and water management solutions

SO13: Resource Efficiency and Environmental Quality

Promote the efficient use of natural resources, minimise waste, improve air and water quality, and reduce pollution to enhance environmental quality.

- 4.2 The Strategic Objectives have been assessed against each of the IA Objectives in the matrix below. The IA objectives (see Appendix A) are listed along the top of the table and the Strategic Objectives are listed along the left side of the table. Given their high-level nature, it would not be effective to subject them to a full detailed IA.

Table 3 IA of Strategic Objectives - IA Objectives along top row and Local Plan Strategic Objectives in the first column

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SO1	++	+	N	+	++	N	U	N	N	++	U	U	U	U	+	U
SO2	N	N	+	N	+	N	U	N	++	+	+	N	N	++	++	++
SO3	++	++	++	+	N	+	N	N	N	U	U	U	+	N	N	U
SO4	N	+	+	+	++	+	N	N	N	N	U	N	U	N	+	+
SO5	N	+	N	++	N	+	N	N	N	U	N	N	U	N	N	N
SO6	N	N	++	N	N	+	++	+	++	++	+	++	N	++	++	++
SO7	+	+	++	+	N	+	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SO8	N	+	+	+	++	+	N	N	+	N	N	N	N	++	N	+
SO9	++	+	++	N	+	N	++	++	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	U
SO10	N	++	++	N	+	++	N	+	++	N	N	+	N	+	N	N
SO11	N	N	+	+	N	+	++	++	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N
SO12	N	N	+	N	++	N	+	U	N	U	++	+	N	N	++	++
SO13	N	N	+	N	++	N	+	U	++	++	++	++	++	+	+	+

- 4.3 No negative scores were identified by the assessment of the Strategic Objectives. There were 'Unknown' effects identified where there is potential for positive, negative or neutral effects, or in combination. This outcome tends to be related to objectives related to housing and economic growth when considered against environmental objectives. The assessment above is useful in identifying cases where direction may be required in the Local Plan policies to avoid, minimise or mitigate adverse effects and to enhance positive effects.

5.0 Integrated Assessment Outcomes for Each Local Plan Policy

- 5.1 The full Integrated Assessment of the draft Local Plan policies is set out in Appendix C, which shows how each policy was assessed against each of the IA objectives. A summary of the IA outcomes according to each Local Plan policy is provided below. The IA acknowledges where issues have not been addressed by the Local Plan but have been addressed by the PfE. The summary also discusses the potential for alternative approaches where they may exist.

Vision for Trafford

- 5.2 The Vision for Trafford scores very positively for sustainability across almost all the IA objectives. The Vision includes positive scores for addressing climate change emissions, enhancing biodiversity, sustainable transport, access to community facilities, meeting housing needs, economic growth, healthy lives, conserving heritage and local character.
- 5.3 The Vision sets out what the Local Plan policies should aim to achieve for Trafford in the future. The Vision is important in giving overarching direction to the Local Plan and maximising potential for positive effects on sustainability. It would not be a reasonable approach to remove the Vision.

The Spatial Strategy

Policy ST1: Spatial Strategy

- 5.4 The policy sets out how PfE Policies JP-Strat 1: Core Growth Area, Policy JP-Strat 5 Inner Areas and Policy JP-Strat 9 Southern Areas will be applied in Trafford. There would be a strong positive effect on economic growth by promoting employment led development within the Core Growth Area. The policy also promotes supporting residential and ancillary uses, having a positive effect on meeting housing needs and access to community facilities.
- 5.5 Further development in these areas has potential for negative environmental effects but the other Local Plan policies and PfE policies include measures to avoid or mitigate potential negative effects.
- 5.6 Inclusion of this policy is the most reasonable approach because the Local Plan must be in accordance with the strategy set by PfE. The policy sets out how the strategy should be applied at a local level.

Policy ST2: Sustainable Development

- 5.7 This is an overarching policy setting out support for the presumption in favour of sustainable development and that planning permission will be granted for proposals that accord with the Development Plan. The policy sets out an overall positive

approach that would have positive effects on all environmental, economic and social objectives.

- 5.8 The policy also incorporates support for mitigating against the impacts of climate change.
- 5.9 The policy accords with the National Planning Policy Framework and no reasonable alternative is possible.

Climate Resilience

Policy CR1: Carbon and Energy

- 5.10 The policy says that all development should seek to reduce carbon emissions and requires development proposals to demonstrate how the design of the scheme has responded to a set of priorities for reducing carbon emissions across Trafford. The policy will have a strong positive effect on the IA objective of reducing carbon emissions. It also will have positive effects on air quality, reducing flood risk and the effects of climate change. The effects on local character and heritage are unknown but other policies in PfE and the Local Plan exist to protect against negative effects.
- 5.11 The policy applies PfE on a local level and there is no reasonable alternative to this policy.

Policy CR2: Decarbonising Existing Homes and Industrial and Employment Premises

- 5.12 The policy supports retrofitting for energy efficient improvements or adaption to climate change. This would have a positive effect on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating the effects of climate change. There also will be positive effect on the resilience of the housing stock and reducing fuel poverty. The policy includes protection of heritage assets from harm caused by retrofitting, thereby supporting IA objectives relating to local character and heritage assets.
- 5.13 A potential negative effect is the cost to householders to install these systems into their homes.

Policy CR3: Heat and Energy Networks

- 5.14 The policy requires all major development within Heat and Energy Network Opportunity Areas to assess the feasibility of connecting to an existing decentralised energy network. The likely effect of this policy is to increase the amount of development connected to a decentralised energy network which would have positive effects on air quality, reducing carbon emissions, reducing flood risk and reducing the effects of climate change. It also requires heat generating developments to utilise waste heat.

5.15 The policy applies PfE on a local level and there is no reasonable alternative to this policy.

5.16 Policy CR4: Energy Generation and Storage Development

5.17 The policy supports the development of renewable energy schemes and energy storage proposals, which would have positive effects on air quality, reducing carbon emissions and reducing the effects of climate change.

5.18 The policy applies PfE on a local level and there is no reasonable alternative to this policy.

Policy CR5: Minimising Overheating Risks

5.19 The policy requires new development to minimise overheating risks and reduce reliance on active cooling systems. The policy will have positive effects on health, air quality, reducing carbon emissions, reducing flood risk and a strong positive effect on resilience against the effects of climate change.

5.20 The policy sets specific requirements for addressing climate change and there is no reasonable alternative.

Policy CR6: Circular Economy

5.21 The policy says all development should use resources efficiently, follow circular economy principles and aim to achieve net zero waste. This would have a major positive effect on supporting the sustainable use of resources and moving up the waste hierarchy. There would be positive effects on reducing deprivation, equality of opportunity, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing flood risk and reducing the effects of climate change.

5.22 Links to the Joint Minerals and Waste Plan could be made in the supporting text along with mention of the appropriate use of recycled and secondary aggregate.

5.23 The policy sets specific requirements for addressing climate change and there is no reasonable alternative.

Policy CR7: Water Efficiency

5.24 The policy requires development to incorporate water efficiency measures and sets standards they must meet. This would have a major positive effect on water resources and a positive effect on improving air quality and resilience to climate change.

5.25 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Residential Development

Policy R1: Meeting Trafford's Housing Requirement

- 5.26 The policy sets out the scale and phasing of new housing in Trafford to meet housing requirements set by the PfE with additional requirements for the extended Local Plan period to 2039. It also supports housing on previously developed land with highest densities in the most sustainable locations. The release of land for new homes would be subject to capacity of the urban area, infrastructure capacity and protection of the environment.
- 5.27 The policy would have a major positive effect on meeting housing needs. The delivery of housing in sustainable locations would have positive effects on reducing deprivation, access to healthcare, reducing the need to travel and access to social infrastructure. New housing will facilitate economic growth.
- 5.28 There is potential for negative effect on air quality, land resources, waste management and carbon emissions. These negative effects can be mitigated by applying other policies in the Local Plan and PfE, such as policies on sustainable transport, green infrastructure and energy efficiency. The potential effects on water resources and biodiversity are unknown and will depend on the specific design and locations of the residential developments.
- 5.29 It is suggested that the supporting text of the policy could specifically mention that best and most versatile agricultural land and/ or that of high biodiversity value should be protected from inappropriate development. Consideration could also be given to avoid risk of soil contamination during construction phase.

Policy R2: Meeting Affordable and Social Housing Needs

- 5.30 The policy sets affordable housing requirements according to Trafford Locality. It also addresses the tenure and size of affordable housing. There would be a major positive effect on meeting housing needs, equality of opportunity and reducing deprivation. Meeting housing needs also will have a positive effect on health.
- 5.31 There are no reasonable alternatives. The policy is the most sustainable approach and responds to available evidence.

Policy R3: Size and Type of New Homes

- 5.32 The policy sets how different types of residential development should be delivered.
- 5.33 The policy sets out the size and type of C3 residential deliver a range and mix of dwelling sizes and types. There would be a major positive effect on meeting housing needs, equality of opportunity and reducing deprivation. Meeting housing needs will also have a positive effect on health.

- 5.34 The policy requires all new dwellings to be built to the 'accessible and adaptable' standard. The policy would have major positive effects on meeting housing needs, equality of opportunity and reducing deprivation. There would be a positive effect on health and wellbeing.
- 5.35 The policy details how purpose built student accommodation should be delivered. The policy is supportive of meeting the housing needs of students. There would be a positive effect on health and wellbeing.
- 5.36 The policy supports residential development for looked after children and care experienced young people. The policy would have major positive effects on meeting housing needs, equality of opportunity and reducing deprivation. There would be a positive effect on health and wellbeing.
- 5.37 The policy sets out requirements for HMO's and co-living schemes and the policy would have positive effects on meeting housing needs, equality of opportunity and reducing deprivation. There would be a positive effect on health and wellbeing.
- 5.38 The policy supports custom housebuilding. The policy would have major positive effects on meeting housing needs, equality of opportunity and reducing deprivation. There would be a positive effect on health and wellbeing.
- 5.39 The policy also resists the net loss of housing and the amalgamation of existing self-contained homes. This will have positive effects on meeting housing needs, reducing deprivation and supporting employment opportunities. By reducing the need for new land to meeting housing requirements, this would reduce environmental impacts on such things as biodiversity, greenhouse gas emissions and land resources.
- 5.40 There is potential for a negative effect by preventing changes of use from residential to social infrastructure, such as healthcare services. It is recommended to include a provision to support changes of use to social infrastructure where need is demonstrated.
- 5.41 There are no reasonable alternatives to any of these policy approaches. The overall policy is the most sustainable approach and responds to available evidence.

Policy R4: Older Persons Accommodation

- 5.42 The policy seeks to meet the housing needs of older people. The policy would have major positive effects on meeting housing needs, equality of opportunity and reducing deprivation. There would be a positive effect on health and wellbeing.
- 5.43 There are no reasonable alternatives. The policy is the most sustainable approach and responds to available evidence.

Policy R5: Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation

- 5.44 The policy seeks to ensure sufficient pitches to meet the identified need for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. It also sets out the characteristics that proposals should demonstrate for the proposed site. The policy would have major positive effects on meeting housing needs, equality of opportunity and reducing deprivation and a positive effect on health and wellbeing. The requirements for proposed sites would have a positive effect on factors such as reducing the need to travel, access to community facilities, local character and air quality.
- 5.45 The policy also provides a site allocation (GT1) which is assessed in the sites section of the IA.
- 5.46 There are no reasonable alternatives. The policy is the most sustainable approach and responds to available evidence.

Economy and Jobs

Policy EJ1: Employment Land

- 5.47 The policy sets out the scale and distribution of new employment development in Trafford to meet housing requirements set by the PfE with additional requirements for the extended Local Plan period to 2039. The release of land for employment would be subject to capacity of the urban area, infrastructure capacity and protection of the environment. The policy supports higher density development in the most sustainable locations.
- 5.48 The policy also resists the loss of employment land which is a positive for the local economy, providing businesses with confidence. Resisting the loss of employment sites will also help reduce the need for new employment developments, which would have positive effects on a range of environmental objectives such as air quality, land resources, water resources, biodiversity and greenhouse gas emissions.
- 5.49 The policy would have a major positive effect on economic growth. There would be positive effects on housing need, reducing deprivation, health, sustainable transport, land resources and flood risk.
- 5.50 The effect on local character and heritage is unknown. PfE and Local Plan policies can be applied to ensure character of the surrounding area is considered and appropriately protected or enhanced.
- 5.51 There is potential for negative effect on air quality because of increased industrial activity and traffic. It should be ensured PfE and Local Plan policies to tackle air quality are applied. There is potential for negative effect on greenhouse gas

emissions. The Plan should ensure PfE and Local Plan policies on sustainable transport, the decarbonisation of industrial processes and effective implementation of energy performance standards are applied.

- 5.52 This policy also sets out that data centres be close to existing grid infrastructure with appropriate capacity, and consider to capture waste heat and contribute to heat networks. There is a possibility for a positive effect on wider economic growth. Although there are possible negative effects on the environment which can be mitigated by applying other policies in the Local Plan and PfE , such as managing waste heat. The impacts of the policy are not significant enough to have effects on other IA objectives.
- 5.53 There are no reasonable alternatives. The policy is the most sustainable approach and responds to available evidence.

Policy EJ2: Trafford Park

- 5.54 The policy protects the employment function of Trafford Park. The policy supports sustainable transport, community facilities, improvements to public realm, decarbonisation, heat network opportunities and urban greening. The policy would have a major positive effect on economic growth. There would also be positive effects on housing need, reducing deprivation, health, sustainable transport and community facilities. The support for urban greening would have a positive effect on biodiversity and flood risk. The decarbonisation of Trafford Park will have a positive effect on greenhouse gas emissions in the long term.
- 5.55 The increase of industrial activity and number of HGV trips would have a negative effect on air quality. The policy's support for sustainable transport and urban greening will help mitigate this effect. For further mitigation, effective monitoring and management of AQMAs and the introduction of specific measures to tackle and improve Air Quality should be ensured through policies and the infrastructure delivery plan.
- 5.56 There are no reasonable alternatives. The policy is the most sustainable approach and responds to available evidence.

Policy EJ3: Industry and Warehousing

- 5.57 The policy supports industry and warehousing in specific locations. The policy would have a major positive effect on economic growth. There also would be positive effects on housing need, reducing deprivation, health, sustainable transport and community facilities. The support for development in greenfield locations has potential for negative effect on landscape, air quality, land resources, biodiversity and greenhouse gas emissions.
- 5.58 For mitigation, it should be ensured that other policies in PfE and the Local Plan on landscape, densities on previously developed land and protecting biodiversity are applied. Ensure effective monitoring and management of AQMAs and the

introduction of specific measures to tackle and improve Air Quality should be ensured through policies and the infrastructure delivery plan.

- 5.59 There are no reasonable alternatives. The policy is the most sustainable approach and responds to available evidence.

Policy EJ4: Office Development

- 5.60 The policy supports office development in specific locations including town centres. Office uses in other locations must be in the most accessible locations. Office buildings should be pedestrian friendly, have direct access to public transport hubs and support cycling needs. The policy would have a major positive effect on economic growth. There also would be positive effects on housing need, reducing deprivation, health, sustainable transport and community facilities. Resisting the loss of employment sites will help reduce the need for new employment developments, which would have positive effects on a range of environmental objectives such as air quality, land resources, water resources, biodiversity and greenhouse gas emissions.
- 5.61 There could be a slight negative effect on access to community infrastructure by resisting changes of use from employment to social infrastructure uses such as shops and healthcare services. For mitigation, a provision should be included to support a change of use to social infrastructure where it is demonstrated to be needed.
- 5.62 There are no reasonable alternatives. The policy is the most sustainable approach and responds to available evidence.

Policy EJ5: Rural Economy

- 5.63 The policy supports rural development to ensure the long-term economic viability of Trafford's agriculture; and the vitality of its rural communities. There are requirements set for farm buildings and farm diversification proposals. The policy would have a positive effect on economic growth, sustainable transport, landscape and heritage.
- 5.64 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Transport and Movement

Policy TM1: Walking, Wheeling and Cycling (including Policies TM1N, TM1S, TM1C and TM1W)

- 5.65 The policy supports making walking, wheeling and cycling easy and safe choices for shorter trips. A series of locally specific interventions are listed. It is set out how new developments can support active travel. There would be major positive effects on health, sustainable transport and community facilities. There would be positive

effects on deprivation, social inclusion, economic growth, air quality and greenhouse gas emissions.

- 5.66 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy TM2: Public Transport

- 5.67 The policy supports the delivery of a high-quality public transport network and sets out the approach to supporting travel by bus, Metrolink, rail and tram-train. There would be major positive effects on health, sustainable transport and community facilities. There would be positive effects on deprivation, social inclusion, economic growth, air quality and greenhouse gas emissions.

- 5.68 There is a possibility that new public transport infrastructure could come forward in areas of biodiversity sensitivity and have negative effect on soils; existing policies in the PfE and draft Local Plan should be applied to avoid harm.

- 5.69 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy TM3: The Highway Network

- 5.70 The policy supports maintenance and improvement of the highway network. The policy safeguards the Carrington Relief Road and seeks improvements to the Western Gateway Infrastructure Scheme. Proposals which help overcome barriers to the Local Highway Network for non-vehicular users are supported. There would be positive effects on housing delivery, economic growth, reducing reliance on private motor vehicles and improving access to community infrastructure.

- 5.71 The policy supports improving active travel and public transport along the A56. Specific infrastructure that is supported is set out according to the Trafford Localities. There would be major positive effects on health, sustainable transport and community facilities. There would be positive effects on deprivation, social inclusion, economic growth, air quality and greenhouse gas emissions.

- 5.72 However, the Western Gateway Infrastructure Scheme have potential for negative environmental effects such as landscape, heritage, air quality, land resources, water resources, biodiversity, air quality and flood risk. It is acknowledged that PfE and other Local Plan policies have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied to the proposed schemes.

- 5.73 It is recommended that for new road development and upgrades to the local highway network, developers are required to submit information demonstrating that the impact of the development on climate change and flood risk has been considered and mitigation measures are put forward.

- 5.74 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy TM4: Movement of Goods

- 5.75 The policy supports a sustainable distribution system that reduces freight on roads and encourages alternative modes such as rail and water. The Council will seek to manage the movement of lorries to minimise the damaging effect they have. There would be positive effects on health, economic growth, sustainable transport, air quality and reducing greenhouse emissions.
- 5.76 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy TM5: Parking Standards

- 5.77 The policy supports the provision of sufficient provision for off-street parking, including for cycles, and for electric vehicle charging points. There would be positive effects on health, sustainable transport, access to community facilities, air quality and reduction of greenhouse gases.
- 5.78 The policy supports car club provision and improvements to 'park and ride' operations. There would be positive effects on deprivation, social inclusion, health, economic growth, reliance on private vehicles, access to community facilities, air quality and greenhouse gas emissions.
- 5.79 If new park and ride facilities are on greenfield land there is potential for negative effects on landscape, heritage, land resources, water resources and biodiversity. These negative effects could be mitigated against by policies in the PfE and Local Plan.
- 5.80 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy TM6: Mitigating Transport Impacts

- 5.81 The policy requires any new development to have a vision-led approach to transport planning; providing the transport solutions that anticipate the likely impacts of development on the transport network and deliver facilities that mitigate these impacts. The policy will have a positive effect on economic growth and sustainable transport.
- 5.82 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy TM7: Safeguarded Routes

- 5.83 This policy identifies the routes which are to be safeguarded from development, as there is a possibility that inappropriately placed planning permissions could affect their integrity or prejudice delivery of future transport infrastructure provision along them.
- 5.84 This will ensure that these projects can be delivered in an effective and efficient manner. There is a risk of negative impacts on landscape, heritage assets and their

settings, air quality, land and soils, biodiversity and flood risk. Other policies in the Plan and the PfE will need to demonstrate how these impacts can be mitigated.

- 5.85 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Town Centres and Retail

Policy TC1: Centre Hierarchy

- 5.86 The policy sets the retail hierarchy in Trafford. Loss of retail units for non-commercial, business and service uses will be supported only in exceptional circumstances. There would be positive effects on economic growth, sustainable transport, access to community facilities, air quality and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- 5.87 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy TC2: Development within Designated Centres (including Policies TC2S, TC2N, TC2C, TC2W, TC3H, TC3S and TC3T)

- 5.88 The policy supports the maintenance and enhancement of designated centres and supports residential development within town centres where it meets requirements. There would be major positive effect on economic growth. There will be positive effects on meeting housing needs, reducing need to travel, access to community facilities, local character, heritage assets, air quality and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- 5.89 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy TC4 Development Outside of Centres

- 5.90 The policy resists out of centre development for main town centre uses. There would be major positive effect on economic growth. There will be positive effects on meeting housing needs, reducing need to travel, access to community facilities, local character, heritage assets, air quality and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- 5.91 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

The Natural Environment

Policy NE1: Local Nature Recovery Strategy

- 5.92 The policy set out how Trafford will respond to the Greater Manchester Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS). There will be major positive effect for environmental and biodiversity improvement. There will be positive effects on,

access to nature, local character, air quality and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

- 5.93 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy NE2: Green and Blue Infrastructure

- 5.94 The policy supports the protection and enhancement of green and blue infrastructure. Development proposals must minimise impacts upon any of the services and benefits of green and blue infrastructure. This would have major positive effect on landscape character and water resources. There would be positive effects on health, sustainable transport, access to community infrastructure, heritage, air quality, land resources, biodiversity, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, flood risk and resilience to effects of climate change.

- 5.95 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy NE3: Nature Conservation

- 5.96 This policy says development proposals must demonstrate a clear commitment to the protection and enhancement of Trafford's locally designated sites and natural environment assets. Development proposals must protect and enhance the landscape character, biodiversity, geodiversity and conservation value of its natural environment assets, having regard not only to its immediate location but its surroundings and context. Development proposals must contribute positively to habitat connectivity and nature recovery networks. This would have a major positive effect on biodiversity. This would have positive effects on health, active travel, landscape character, heritage, air quality, water quality, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing flood risk and resilience to climate change.

- 5.97 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy NE4: Urban Greening Factor (UGF)

- 5.98 The policy how major development proposals must provide for the enhancement and expansion of the Green Infrastructure network, they demonstrate this by calculating the development's UGF using the policy. This would have a major positive effect on landscape character. This would have positive effects on health, active travel, access to community facilities, heritage, air quality, land resources, water quality, biodiversity, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing flood risk, urban cooling and resilience to climate change.

- 5.99 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy NE5: Carbon Storage and Natural Habitats

- 5.100 The policy says carbon sequestration can play a critical role towards achieving net zero targets, and proposals which improve, restore or create habitats to assist in

achieving this will be supported. This would have major positive effect on supporting biodiversity, landscape character, water resources. This would have positive effects on health, active travel, heritage, air quality, land resources, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing flood risk and resilience to climate change.

- 5.101 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy NE6: Mersey Valley

- 5.102 The policy supports the protection and enhancement of the Mersey Valley's strategic role within Trafford's natural environment and sets specific opportunities to improve access and recreation offer at Trafford's Localities. The policy would have major positive effects on water quality and positive effects on health, sustainable travel, access to community facilities, landscape character, heritage, air quality, land resources, biodiversity, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing flood risk and resilience to climate change.

- 5.103 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy NE7: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows

- 5.104 The policy says trees, woodlands and hedgerow will be protected and enhanced. This policy will have positive effects on health, active travel, landscape character, heritage, air quality, water quality, biodiversity, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing flood risk and resilience to climate change.

- 5.105 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy NE8: Landscape Character Areas

- 5.106 The policy supports development which protects or enhances the landscape character, biodiversity, geodiversity and conservation value of its natural and landscape assets. This would have a major positive effect on landscape character. There would be positive effects on heritage and biodiversity.

- 5.107 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Open Space, Play, Sport and Recreation

Policy OS1: Open Space, Play, Sport and Recreation

- 5.108 The policy says the Council will provide, protect and enhance open spaces. Loss of open space will be resisted. New open space will be welcomed if it meets an identified need. This would have a major positive effect on access to community facilities. This would have positive effects on equality of access to open spaces, health, active travel, landscape character, heritage, air quality, land resources, water quality, biodiversity, reducing flood risk and resilience to climate change.

- 5.109 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy OS2: Requirements for Open, Play and Sport Spaces in New Development

The policy sets out the provision requirements for development for new open space, and new formal play; and financial contributions for outdoor and indoor sport and recreation. This would have a positive effect on health and access to community facilities. This would have positive effects on equality of access to outdoor and sport facilities, access to open space facilities, reducing the need to travel, enhancing biodiversity, and managing flood risk and providing resilience to climate change.

- 5.110 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy OS3: Cemeteries, Burial Grounds and Crematoria

- 5.111 The policy protects existing cemeteries, burial grounds and crematoria and supports new burial space outside of flood zones and groundwater protection zones. Opportunities to enhance the biodiversity value of cemeteries, burial spaces and crematoria will be supported. This would have a positive effect on equality of access, health, community facilities, local character, heritage setting, air quality and biodiversity.

- 5.112 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Water, Flooding and Drainage

Policy WA1: Managing Flood Risk

- 5.113 The policy manages development in areas at risk of flooding, where necessary requiring a sequential approach and application of the exception test. Applicants are required to undertake a Flood Risk Assessment where necessary. Development must incorporate flood mitigation and management measures appropriate to the use and location. This would have major positive effect on reducing flood risk. There would be positive effects on local character, water resources, biodiversity and resilience to climate change.

- 5.114 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy WA2: Sustainable Drainage - Surface and Foul Water

- 5.115 The policy says surface water must be discharged in the order of the surface water hierarchy. Proposals must be designed to comply with the national standards for sustainable drainage systems. This would have major positive effect on water resources and reducing flood risk. There would be positive effect on landscape, biodiversity and resilience to climate change.
- 5.116 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy WA3: Flood Storage Areas

- 5.117 The policy manages the potential impacts of development on strategic areas of flood management from development. This would have major positive effect on reducing flood risk and positive effect on improving air quality, biodiversity and resilience to climate change.
- 5.118 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Culture, Leisure, Tourism and Community

Policy CL1: Culture and Tourism Assets

- 5.119 The policy protects and enhances existing cultural and tourism assets and advocates against their loss. This would have a major positive effect on cultural assets. There would be positive effects on equality of access, health, sustainable forms of travel and air quality.
- 5.120 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy CL2: Trafford Centre Triangle

- 5.121 This policy responds to PfE and manages the Trafford Centre Rectangle as an out-of-centre location anchored by the Trafford Centre and supported by a cluster of major attractions. This policy will have a major positive effect on the local economy, health, sustainable forms of travel and air quality.
- 5.122 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy CL3: Community and Social Facilities

- 5.123 The policy supports the provision of new and expansion of existing social and community uses. The policy also protects against the loss of existing community facilities and local services. Proposals will be supported in sustainable locations and major residential development would be required to provide on-site community facilities. This would have a major positive effect on provision of community facilities. There would be positive effects on equality of access, health, reducing need to travel and air quality.
- 5.124 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy CL4: Stadia and High-Capacity Event Venues

- 5.125 This policy recognises sports stadia as community assets that support economic growth, community identity and health and wellbeing. The policy requires new proposals to provide an excellent public realm, a movement and access strategy including for servicing and emergency services, an understanding of crowd safety

and capacity management as well as a travel plan. This policy would provide for a positive effect on economic growth and for access to community facilities. Robust monitoring programmes will however be needed to ensure that sufficient sustainable transport options are made available for large events and possible mitigation actions and processes agreed to ensure smooth running of large events.

- 5.126 Waste management plans would also need to be place to ensure responsible management of the waste generated at the events.
- 5.127 Given that Trafford is known for its sporting venues the policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.
- 5.128 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Built and Historic Environment

Policy BE1: Well-Designed Places and Buildings

- 5.129 The policy says development must be of a high standard of design and construction and make a positive contribution to character and distinctiveness. Criteria are set out on how to achieve a high standard of design. The policy supports sustainable development, multi-functional green spaces and safe and inclusive design. This would have a major positive effect on local character. There would be positive effects on housing quality, equality of opportunity, health, access to community facilities, sustainable travel, heritage, biodiversity, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and resilience to climate change.
- 5.130 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy BE2: Tall Buildings

- 5.131 The policy sets out sustainable locations considered suitable for tall buildings and that tall buildings should have positive impact on surrounding neighbourhood and not have adverse impacts on amenity. This would have positive effects on housing quality, health, sustainable transport, access to community facilities, local character, heritage, air quality and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- 5.132 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy BE3: Historic Environment

- 5.133 The policy protects designated and non-designated heritage assets, supports proposals which sustain and enhance heritage assets. All proposals affecting a heritage asset are required to justify why the impacts are acceptable. This would have major positive effects on local character and heritage. This would have positive effects on tourism and resources.

- 5.134 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy BE4: Agent of Change

- 5.135 The policy provides local context to the concept of 'agent of change' mentioned in the NPPF. The policy places the responsibility for mitigating impacts from existing noise and other nuisance-generating activities or uses on the proposed new noise-sensitive development. This then supports existing uses and would have a major positive effect on local economy.

- 5.136 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy BE5: Environmental Protection

- 5.137 The policy says development which has the potential to generate pollution impacts (including land, air, water, noise, vibration, light and odour) through noise, vibration) on local amenity must demonstrate how these will be avoided. This would have positive effect on health, local character and heritage.

- 5.138 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy BE6: Hazardous Installations

- 5.139 The policy requires proposals for hazardous installations which will be allowed if all the criteria are fulfilled. Development near existing hazardous installations will not be allowed. If unregulated these sites would have the potential to result in unacceptable impacts on the environment, and human health. This policy would have positive effects on health, land resources and water resources.

- 5.140 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy BE7 Hot Food Takeaways and Fast-Food Outlets

- 5.141 The policy limits hot food takeaways close to schools and in designated centres. This would have positive effects on health and town centres.

- 5.142 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Infrastructure and Planning Obligations and Conditions

Policy IP1: Infrastructure Delivery and Contributions

- 5.143 The policy supports ensuring that sufficient supporting infrastructure is delivered to support the levels and types of growth identified. The Council will require that there is adequate infrastructure to serve developments, using planning contributions and working with infrastructure providers and stakeholders to identify requirements. The policy will have a positive effect on housing delivery, reducing deprivation, health, economic growth, sustainable transport, community facilities, heritage, air quality,

biodiversity, waste, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing flood risk and resilience to climate change.

- 5.144 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy FC1: Financial Contributions

- 5.145 The policy states that developments will be required to mitigate their direct impacts and make acceptable them in planning terms through financial contributions. It also introduces the other financial contribution policies.

- 5.146 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy FC2: Education Contributions

- 5.147 The policy sets out the trigger and calculation for education contributions. The policy will have positive effect on, health, economic growth, education and community facilities.

- 5.148 As a Planning Obligations SPD in no longer appropriate this policy is sustainable, subject to viability, and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy FC3: Health Contributions

- 5.149 The policy sets out how the development can contribute to easing the burden of the additional homes in an area on the primary health care facilities in the area.

- 5.150 As a Planning Obligations SPD in no longer appropriate this policy is sustainable, subject to viability, and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy FCN1: North Locality Contributions

- 5.151 The policy details how the infrastructure pressure that is likely to result from the significant levels of development proposed in the north of the Borough will be addressed over the lifetime of the Plan.

- 5.152 As a Planning Obligations SPD in no longer appropriate this policy is sustainable, subject to viability, and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy FCS1: Davenport Green Infrastructure Contributions

- 5.153 Davenport Green is a strategic allocation identified in PfE – the contributions identified in the policy recognise the impact that the level of development proposed in the policy. The policy will have positive effect on housing delivery, reducing deprivation, health, economic growth, sustainable transport, community facilities, heritage, air quality, biodiversity, waste, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing flood risk and resilience to climate change.

- 5.154 As a Planning Obligations SPD is no longer appropriate this policy is sustainable, subject to viability, and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy FCW1: New Carrington Infrastructure Contributions

- 5.155 New Carrington is a strategic allocation identified in PfE – the contributions identified in the policy recognise the impact that the level of development proposed in the policy. The policy will have positive effect on housing delivery, reducing deprivation, health, economic growth, sustainable transport, community facilities, heritage, air quality, biodiversity, waste, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing flood risk and resilience to climate change.

- 5.156 As a Planning Obligations SPD is no longer appropriate this policy is sustainable, subject to viability, and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy FC4: Sustainable Transport and Highways

- 5.157 The policy sets out how the development can contribute in mitigating the direct and cumulative impacts of development on the transport network. The policy will have positive effect on, sustainable transport, and air quality.

- 5.158 As a Planning Obligations SPD is no longer appropriate this policy is sustainable, subject to viability, and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy FC5: Managing and Monitoring Planning Obligations

- 5.159 The policy requires planning obligation fees to ensure available resources to support the effective monitoring and reporting of planning obligations. This will help deliver needed infrastructure. The policy will have positive effect on housing delivery, reducing deprivation, health, economic growth, sustainable transport, community facilities, heritage, air quality, biodiversity, waste, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing flood risk and resilience to climate change.

- 5.160 The policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy OC1: Viability Reviews

- 5.161 This policy seeks viability reviews of the amount of Affordable Housing being delivered by major residential developments, this will ensure that there is the maximum delivery of Affordable Housing in Trafford and will have major positive effects.

- 5.162 As a Planning Obligations SPD is no longer appropriate this policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy OC2: Safeguarding of homes in Build to Rent Schemes

- 5.163 This policy seeks to ensure that homes built as a build to rent scheme are safeguarded as rental properties and are managed accordingly, this will have major

positive effects by ensuring that long term rental accommodation is available in Trafford.

- 5.164 As a Planning Obligations SPD is no longer appropriate this policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy OC3: Provision of Publicly Accessible Open Space On-Site and Public Realm

- 5.165 This policy is to ensure that publicly accessible open spaces that are required in accordance with Policy OS2 are secured for the long term. This policy will have major positive effect on health, economic growth, community facilities, air quality, biodiversity, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing flood risk and resilience to climate change.

- 5.166 As a Planning Obligations SPD is no longer appropriate this policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy OC4: Local Labour Agreements

- 5.167 The policy seeks to ensure that local labour is utilised in the construction and demolition of developments. It will also provide for apprenticeships and training agreements. This will have a positive effect on housing delivery, reducing deprivation, improving health, and economic growth.

- 5.168 As a Planning Obligations SPD is no longer appropriate this policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy OC5: Early Activation and Community Initiatives

- 5.169 The policy seeks assistance from developers in the creation of new sustainable communities within largescale development areas. This policy will have a positive effect on have positive effect on, economic growth, community facilities and cohesion.

- 5.170 As a Planning Obligations SPD is no longer appropriate this policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

Policy OC6: Design Monitoring

- 5.171 This policy seeks to ensure that Policies BE1 and BE2 are implemented as agreed in the planning permission and drawings. This policy will have a positive effect on housing delivery, reducing deprivation, health, economic growth, sustainable transport, community facilities, heritage, air quality, biodiversity, waste, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing flood risk and resilience to climate change.

- 5.172 As a Planning Obligations SPD is no longer appropriate this policy is sustainable and there are no reasonable alternatives.

6.0 Integrated Assessment Outcomes for each Objective – Local Plan Policies

- 6.1 The full Integrated Assessment of the draft Local Plan policies is set out in Appendix C, which shows how each policy was assessed against each of the IA objectives. The IA acknowledges where issues have not been addressed by the Local Plan but have been addressed by the PfE. A summary of the IA outcomes according to each IA objective is provided below.

1. Provide housing of an appropriate mix of sizes, types, tenures in locations to meet identified local needs including accommodating specific groups and reduce disparity.

- 6.2 The draft Local Plan contributes positively to this objective by setting a minimum of 19,077 net additional dwellings to be delivered in Trafford in the plan period up to 2039. Proposals which result in the net loss of housing are not supported.
- 6.3 Requirements are given on providing an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet identified needs. This includes requirements for affordable and social housing across each Trafford Locality. Policy supports new residential developments delivering a range and mix of dwelling sizes.
- 6.4 There are several policies on meeting the housing needs of specific groups such as older persons, children, care leavers, gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople. These policies will contribute towards accommodating specific groups and reduce disparity.
- 6.5 Policies on employment land, transport infrastructure and planning obligations will have a positive effect on housing delivery by providing the jobs and infrastructure to support additional residents at new housing developments.

2. Promote equality of opportunity and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity

- 6.6 This IA Objective fulfils the Equality Impact Assessment component on the Integrated Assessment.
- 6.7 The Strategy will have a positive effect on equality and regeneration by supporting development which enhances the area and facilitates regeneration in the Inner Areas (Trafford).
- 6.8 Providing an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet identified needs including affordable housing will have a positive effect on equality and deprivation. Policies on meeting the housing needs of specific groups will have a major positive effect on equality and deprivation.

- 6.9 Employment policies will have a positive effect by boosting employment opportunities across the population. Supporting a Circular Economy will promote green jobs for local people.
- 6.10 Policies on sustainable transport and active travel will help ensure communities are well connected and residents have improved access to community facilities. This will promote social inclusion, which is particularly important in areas of deprivation where car ownership is likely to be lower. There will be a positive effect on IA objective 2.
- 6.11 Policies on open space, sports facilities and recreation facilities will contribute towards ensure equality of access to such facilities.
- 6.12 Ensuring buildings and spaces are designed to be inclusive to different users through reducing physical barriers and creating opportunities for community activity will have a positive effect on equality of opportunity and reducing deprivation.

3. Support improved health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities

- 6.13 This IA Objective fulfils the Health Impact Assessment component on the Integrated Assessment.
- 6.14 Providing an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet identified needs including affordable housing will have a positive effect on health. Provision of adaptable and accessible housing has a major positive effect.
- 6.15 The provision of employment land will provide greater employment opportunities, which will help reduce unemployment and deprivation. Unemployment and deprivation can cause negative effects on health and wellbeing; reducing them is likely to have a positive effect on health.
- 6.16 Policies supporting sustainable transport, green infrastructure, natural assets and open space will encourage more active travel and active lifestyles, thereby having a positive effect on health. Promoting sustainable travel will likely have a positive effect on air quality, having a further positive effect on health.
- 6.17 The protection of community facilities will include protecting health and social care facilities. Protecting these facilities and providing sustainable transport links to better access these facilities will have positive effects. Locating development in sustainable locations also will give people better access to healthcare facilities.
- 6.18 Policies which minimise overheating and promote energy efficiency will have positive effects on health.

4. Ensure sustainable economic growth and job creation

- 6.19 The draft Local Plan contributes positively to this objective by delivering around 626,000 sqm (gross) additional employment floorspace to be delivered in Trafford within the plan period up to 2039. Policies set out where employment uses will be supported and protected in Trafford. Current employment uses are protected from being lost to other development. Employment policies will have a major positive effect on sustainable economic growth and job creation.
- 6.20 The Strategy will positively contribute to the objective by supporting economic-led development within the Core Growth Area and protecting against development compromising the economic competitiveness of the Southern Area (Trafford).
- 6.21 New housing developments facilitate economic growth and some job creation, particularly during construction. Sufficient housing is required to support a strong economy in the area through, for example, providing employees and a community to spend in local retail, services and facilities. Policies supporting the delivery of housing have a positive effect on economic growth.
- 6.22 Improved transport connections can help enable significant economic growth and make the economy more resilient by improving connectivity within Trafford and Greater Manchester.
- 6.23 The support for the viability and vitality of town centres will have a major positive effect.
- 6.24 The protection and enhancement of Trafford's cultural and tourism assets will have a major positive effect on contribution towards economic growth. Specifically, the support for mixed use development at Manchester United Football Stadium and Wharfside will have a major positive effect.

5. Ensure that there is sufficient coverage and capacity of sustainable transport and utilities to support growth and development

- 6.25 Housing and employment development is supported at higher densities in the most sustainable locations close to public transport and active travel links. This will have a positive effect on reducing the need to travel.
- 6.26 The Transport policies will have a direct major effect on the objective by supporting public transport infrastructure and promoting active travel.
- 6.27 Policies supporting green infrastructure and natural assets will provide better infrastructure and environment to encourage people to use active travel.
- 6.28 The protection of community infrastructure and town centres will reduce the need to travel, thereby having a positive effect.

6. Improve the accessibility of the borough by equitable means to community facilities, services and other needs

- 6.29 Housing and employment development is supported at higher densities in the most sustainable locations close to public transport and active travel links. This will have a positive effect on access to community facilities.
- 6.30 Support for sustainable transport and green infrastructure will improve transport connections for people to access community facilities.
- 6.31 The protection and enhancement of town centres, open space and recreation facilities will directly protect and enhance community facilities themselves.
- 6.32 Policies on the protection of community facilities will have a direct major positive effect on the objective.

7. Conserve and enhance landscape, townscape, and the character of the borough

- 6.33 Requiring development to have a high standard of design and make a positive contribution to the character of the borough will have a direct major positive effect. Other Design policies will have a positive effect on the objective, including policies on the protection of the historic environment, which is an important contributor to local character.
- 6.34 The protection and enhancement of green infrastructure, natural environment assets and open space has a major positive effect in conserving the landscape and townscape character.
- 6.35 The support for employment development, highway infrastructure and a new railway route on areas of greenfield land has potential for significant impact on landscape character. However, there are policies in the PfE and draft Local Plan on protecting landscape character that would mitigate any negative impacts.
- 6.36 There are unknown effects from policies on housing density, energy and employment development. The impact of a scheme will depend on the site's location and design.

8. Conserve and enhance the historic environment

- 6.37 Policies on the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets will have a direct major positive effect on the objective.
- 6.38 Requiring development to have a high standard of design and make a positive contribution to the character of the borough will have a positive effect on the historic environment where relevant.

- 6.39 Green infrastructure, natural environment assets and open space can contribute positively to the historic environment where relevant. Policies to protect and enhance these have been scored as having a positive effect for this objective.
- 6.40 The support for new highway infrastructure and a new rail route has potential for some negative effects but this will depend on the detailed design and mitigation measures.
- 6.41 There are unknown effects from policies on housing density, energy and employment development. The impact of a scheme will depend on the site's location and design.

9. Improve air quality

- 6.42 The policies helping to achieve carbon neutrality by 2038 will have a positive effect in the longer term.
- 6.43 Supporting active travel, public transport and reducing the need to travel by developing sustainable locations will help reduce the amount of road traffic. This will reduce harmful emissions and have a positive impact on air quality, especially within the Air Quality Management Areas.
- 6.44 The protection and enhancement of green infrastructure and natural assets will encourage and support people to use active travel. Policies protecting and enhancing town centres and community facilities will improve access to services and reduce the need to travel. These policies will have a positive effect.
- 6.45 The quantity of new residential and employment development would be expected to have a detrimental impact on air quality to some extent by the likely increase of traffic on roads and industrial activity.

10. To conserve and protect land and soils, whilst reducing land contamination

- 6.46 The provision of new residential and employment development could result in a net loss of greenfield land, including ecologically important soils. However, the protection of existing housing and employment land, developing brownfield land and locating higher density development in the most sustainable locations will have a positive effect by using land resources efficiently. This will reduce the pressure to build on greenfield land.
- 6.47 The expansion of highway infrastructure could have a negative impact through development on greenfield land. Additional clarification is recommended on how the policy would seek to reduce the impact on soils and land contamination through the development of the new transport routes. The protection and enhancement of green infrastructure and natural environment assets will help protect special geological sites.

- 6.48 The expansion of public transport routes could have a negative impact on the soils and potential land contamination through development on sites that are currently undeveloped. However new public transport routes would also be delivered as part of a wider development and would constitute only a small proportion of development land. The full effect is unknown.
- 6.49 Policy on land contamination and remediation will reduce the number of sites developed on contaminated land or reduce the harm development will have when taking place on contaminated land. If solutions cannot be found, then developments will be encouraged on other sites. However, this policy does not state where and therefore does not protect agricultural land or encourage development on derelict land.

11. Protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources

- 6.50 Policies on water efficiency and sustainable drainage will have direct major positive effects on the objective. The support for green infrastructure and open space will play an important role in sustaining water quality and therefore also has a positive effect.
- 6.51 Policy on land contamination and remediation will reduce the risk of water contamination from potential developments on contaminated sites as developers will be required to provide risk assessments and find approved solutions to reduce risk.
- 6.52 Residential development could be expected to result in the loss or reduction in natural water storage capacity and demand on water resources. However, development schemes can be an opportunity to improve drainage systems and/or install new infrastructure that are beneficial to the wider area. At this point, the potential effect is unknown.
- 6.53 Major new transport infrastructure has potential for increasing surface runoff to water bodies and contribute to pollution. Mitigation is required for this potential adverse effect.

12. Conserve and enhance biodiversity and promote nature conservation

- 6.54 The protection and enhancement of natural environmental assets, Biodiversity Opportunity Areas, and incorporating support for biodiversity in new development will have a directly positive effect on this objective. Support for open space has potential for a positive effect.
- 6.55 It is likely that some residential and employment development will be delivered on land that has potential for negative effects on biodiversity. However, development offers the opportunity for Biodiversity Net Gain and the policies seek to concentrate higher density development in the most sustainable locations away from ecologically sensitive areas. Therefore, the potential effect is unknown at this point.

- 6.56 Major new transport infrastructure has potential for negative effects on biodiversity, so mitigation will be required.

13. Promote sustainable consumption of resources and support the implementation of the waste hierarchy

- 6.57 Policy CR6: Circular Economy supports the sustainable use of resources and moving up the waste hierarchy: this has a direct major positive effect.
- 6.58 The provision of new dwellings would be likely to have a negative effect on the waste generated within the borough.

14. Reduce per capita greenhouse gas emissions

- 6.59 Policies supporting Trafford's Council commitment to be carbon neutral by 2038 through sustainable energy supply and energy efficient buildings will have a positive effect on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- 6.60 Concentrating higher density residential and employment development in sustainable locations; supporting town centres and community facilities; and support for sustainable modes of transport will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from road traffic.
- 6.61 Support for green infrastructure and natural environment assets including wetlands will have a positive effect.

15. Reduce the consequence of flooding

- 6.62 There are detailed requirements for flood risk assessments, flood risk mitigation, sustainable drainage and safeguarding of strategic areas for flood management. These would have major positive effect.
- 6.63 Policies supporting reducing greenhouse gas emissions will contribute to reducing flood risk although it is acknowledged that global emissions will also have to be reduced.
- 6.64 Concentrating higher density residential and employment development in sustainable locations in locations at lowest risk of flooding will have a positive effect.
- 6.65 The support for green infrastructure has a positive link with water management. Specifically, policies on the Great Manchester Wetland Nature Improvement Area and Mersey Valley support reducing or mitigating flood risk.
- 6.66 New highway infrastructure has potential to increase run-off rates and increase flood risk.

16. Ensure communities, developments and infrastructure are resilient to the other effects of expected climate change

- 6.67 The minimisation of overheating risks; incorporation of effective cooling methods in design of buildings; and integration of green infrastructure to provide cooling will help ensure resilience against the effects of climate change. The support for protection and enhancement of green infrastructure and natural assets also will have a positive effect by providing urban cooling and reducing flood risk.
- 6.68 Policies directly supporting reduction of flood risk and sustainable drainage will build resilience for increased rainfall expected from climate change.
- 6.69 Policies supporting reducing greenhouse gas emissions will contribute towards reducing the effects of climate change although it is acknowledged that global emissions will also have to be reduced.

7.0 Integrated Assessment Outcomes for Each Local Plan Allocation Policy

- 7.1 The full Integrated Assessment of the draft Local Plan allocations set out in Appendix D, which shows how each allocation policy was assessed against each of the IA objectives. A summary of the IA outcomes according to each Local Plan allocation policy is provided below. The IA acknowledges where issues have not been addressed by the Local Plan but have been addressed by Places for Everyone. The summary also discusses the potential for alternative approaches where they may exist.

Trafford North Allocation Policies

Policy AN1: Wharfside

- 7.2 The Policy supports major redevelopment and regeneration of Wharfside, providing approximately 15,000 new homes, with 8,400 delivered within the plan period, alongside a new world class football stadium and industrial, logistics, new commercial, retail and leisure floorspace.
- 7.3 Development will be required to be in accordance with a site-wide masterplan, meet housing needs, a minimum of 25% affordable housing, meet set densities, incorporate commercial/employment/retail/leisure/community uses, connect to/provide a district heat network, improve active travel and permeability, deliver public transport infrastructure, incorporate minimum levels of car and cycle parking, provide social infrastructure, deliver a publicly accessible park, create a substantive linear area of public realm and have regard to heritage assets.
- 7.4 There would be a major positive effect on meeting housing needs, sustainable transport, access to community facilities, reducing deprivation and promoting social inclusion. There would be a positive effect on, health and wellbeing, access to community facilities, economic growth, townscape quality, conserving land and soils, and resilience to climate change.
- 7.5 There is potential for a negative effect on air quality, sustainable consumption of resources, greenhouse gas emissions and flood risk. The effect on water management and quality, and heritage is unknown. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.
- 7.6 It is suggested that the Policy includes specific groups to meet identified housing needs in the local area, include the ability of the local utilities/digital infrastructure network, ensure any new provision is accessible to all, have a design code/development brief, avoid the risk of contamination during construction,

specify that on-site energy centre should be focused on renewable energy and specify that site flood risk must be addressed.

- 7.7 It is also suggested that there is monitoring of infrastructure need, including social infrastructure, to ensure that infrastructural support is delivered in an appropriate and timely manner
- 7.8 Given the scale and proposed heights of the site, managing the microclimatic impacts such wind and thermal conditions are assessed as part of application, and build out process and monitored following completion.

Policy AN2: Civic Quarter

- 7.9 The Policy allocates the Civic Quarter for major regeneration that will provide a new residential neighbourhood of approximately 4,000 new homes delivered in phases across years 0-14 of the Plan period , together with commercial, leisure and community facilities, accessible public realm and publicly accessible green space, and substantial improvements to both public transport and active travel infrastructure.
- 7.10 Development will be required to meet housing needs, a minimum of 25% affordable housing,, deliver 50,000 sqm of new office and commercial floorspace, provide visitor accommodation, connect to/provide a district heat network improve sustainable transport infrastructure, incorporate minimum levels of car and cycle parking, provide community facilities, provide publicly accessible open space, create active ground floor frontages and responds sympathetically to heritage assets.
- 7.11 There would be a major positive effect on meeting housing needs, sustainable transport access to community facilities, reducing deprivation, promoting social inclusion, and economic growth. There would be a positive effect on health and wellbeing, access to community facilities, townscape quality, conserving land and soils, and resilience to climate change.
- 7.12 There is potential for a negative effect on air quality, sustainable consumption of resources and greenhouse gas emissions. The effect on water management and quality, and heritage is unknown. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.

It is suggested that the Policy include specific groups to meet identified housing needs in the local area, make reference specific groups to meet housing needs, consider the ability of the local utilities/digital infrastructure network, ensure any new provision is accessible to all, ensure the Civic Quarter Area Action Plan coordinates development, require Heritage Assessments and avoid the risk of contamination during construction.

Policy AN3: Trafford Waters

- 7.13 The Policy allocates Trafford Waters for a major new mixed-use development that will provide a new residential neighbourhood of approximately 3,000 new homes, with 2,200 delivered during the full Plan period (years 0-15+). These would be delivered together with 80,000 sqm office floorspace, commercial, leisure and community facilities, accessible public realm and publicly accessible green space, and substantial improvements to both public transport and active travel infrastructure.
- 7.14 Development will be required to meet housing needs, a minimum of 25% affordable housing, and 20-25% of new homes suitable for families, deliver 80,000 sqm of new office floorspace and 6,700 sqm of commercial floorspace, connect to/provide a district heat network improve sustainable transport infrastructure, incorporate minimum levels of car and cycle parking, deliver a new primary school, make provision for a health centre, provide publicly accessible open space and have regard to heritage assets.
- 7.15 There would be a major positive effect on meeting housing needs access to community facilities, reducing social deprivation, promoting social inclusion, and economic growth. There would be a positive effect on health and wellbeing, sustainable transport and resilience to climate change.
- 7.16 There is potential for a negative effect on air quality, sustainable consumption of resources, biodiversity, greenhouse gas emissions conservation of land and soils, and flood risk. The majority of these negative impacts relate to the loss of greenfield land. The effect on water management and quality, and heritage is unknown. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.
- 7.17 It is suggested that the Policy consider the ability of the local utilities/digital infrastructure network, ensure any new provision is accessible to all, include provision for public transport improvements, ensure new provision is accessible for all and considered throughout future masterplanning, require a design code or development brief, further investigation into how impact on grade 2 and 3 agricultural land could be avoided, consider how development of brownfield could be encouraged, avoid the risk of contamination during construction, include protection and enhancement of biodiversity, ensure no net loss of carbon sequestering habitats.

Policy AN4: Pomona

- 7.18 The Policy allocates land at Pomona for a new residential-led neighbourhood of a minimum of 3,200 new homes (with around 2,000 in the plan period), commercial and community uses to support local needs and accessible public

realm and publicly accessible green space.

- 7.19 Development will be required to meet housing needs, a minimum of 25% affordable housing, provide commercial uses capable of meeting local needs, connect to/provide a district heat network, improve sustainable transport infrastructure, incorporate minimum levels of car and cycle parking, provide publicly accessible open space, deliver an active green link, have regard to heritage assets and contribute towards additional utility capacity.
- 7.20 There would be a major positive effect on meeting housing needs, reducing deprivation, promoting social inclusion and sustainable transport. There would be a positive effect on health and wellbeing, economic growth, sustainable transport, conserving land and soils, and resilience to climate change.
- 7.21 There is potential for a negative effect on air quality, sustainable consumption of resources, biodiversity, greenhouse gas emissions and flood risk. The effect on water management and quality, and heritage is unknown. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.
- 7.22 It is suggested that the Policy include specific groups to meet identified housing needs in the local area, consider the ability of the local digital infrastructure network, ensure any new provision is accessible to all, new provision is accessible for all and considered throughout future masterplanning, develop a design code or development brief, require a Heritage Assessment, avoid the risk of contamination during construction, include protection and enhancement of biodiversity, and ensure no net loss of carbon sequestering habitats.

Policy AN5: Site of the former Stretford Mall, Chester Road, Stretford

- 7.23 The Policy allocates Stretford Mall for major redevelopment that will create a new mixed use town centre encompassing approximately 750 new homes (phased over years 0-10 of the Plan period), office and commercial floorspace, leisure and community facilities, incorporate minimum levels of car and cycle parking, and accessible public realm and publicly accessible green space.
- 7.24 Development will be required to meet housing needs, a minimum of 25% affordable housing, , deliver up to 10,000 sqm of commercial, business and services floorspace, including retail and leisure and community space. connect to/provide passive provision for a district heating system, public realm should also be delivered as a new publicly accessible park, improve public realm and have regard to heritage assets.
- 7.25 There would be a major positive effect on meeting housing needs, reducing deprivation, promoting social inclusion, economic growth, access to community facilities, sustainable transport, and townscape character. There would be a

positive effect on health and wellbeing, conserving land and soils, and resilience to climate change.

- 7.26 There is potential for a negative effect on air quality, sustainable consumption of resources and greenhouse gas emissions. The effect on water management and quality, and heritage is unknown. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.
- 7.27 It is suggested that the Policy include specific groups to meet identified housing needs in the local area, consider the ability of the local utilities/digital infrastructure network, ensure any new provision is accessible to all, new provision is accessible for all and considered throughout future masterplanning, develop a design code or development brief, require a Heritage Assessment, avoid the risk of contamination during construction and include protection and enhancement of biodiversity.

Policy AN6: Land west of Skerton Road, Old Trafford

- 7.28 The Policy allocates land west of Skerton Road for approximately 540 new homes in years 6-10 of the Plan period. Development will be required to meet housing needs, a minimum of 25% affordable housing, , with active frontages on Elsinore Road and Skerton Road , incorporate minimum levels of car and cycle parking, provide new areas of on-site accessible public realm and publicly accessible green space, and establish high visual design standards.
- 7.29 There would be a major positive effect on meeting housing needs, reducing deprivation and promoting social inclusion. There would be a positive effect on health and wellbeing, economic growth, sustainable transport, access to community facilities, townscape character, conserving land and soils, and resilience to climate change.
- 7.30 There is potential for a negative effect on air quality, sustainable consumption of resources and greenhouse gas emissions. The effect on water management and quality, and heritage is unknown. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.
- 7.31 It is suggested that the Policy include specific groups to meet identified housing needs in the local area, consider the ability of the local utilities/digital infrastructure network, ensure any new provision is accessible to all, require a Heritage Assessment, avoid the risk of contamination during construction and include protection and enhancement of biodiversity.

Policy AN7: 499 Chester Road, Old Trafford

- 7.32 The Policy allocates land at 499 Chester Road, Old Trafford for approximately

285 new homes within years 6-10 of the Plan period. Development will be required to meet housing needs, a minimum of 25% affordable housing, , incorporate minimum levels of car and cycle parking, provide new areas of on-site accessible public realm and publicly accessible green space' and achieve high-quality design standards which responds sympathetically to the adjacent Empress Conservation Area

- 7.33 There would be a positive effect on meeting housing needs, reducing deprivation, promoting social inclusion, health and wellbeing, economic growth, sustainable transport, access to community facilities, townscape character, conserving land and soils, and resilience to climate change.
- 7.34 There is potential for a negative effect on air quality, sustainable consumption of resources and greenhouse gas emissions. The effect on water management and quality, and heritage is unknown. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.
- 7.35 It is suggested that the Policy include specific groups to meet identified housing needs in the local area, consider the ability of the local utilities/digital infrastructure network, ensure any new provision is accessible to all, require a Heritage Assessment, avoid the risk of contamination during construction and include protection and enhancement of biodiversity.

Policy AN8: 88-118 Chorlton Road, Old Trafford

- 7.36 The Policy allocates land at 88-118 Chester Road, Old Trafford for a minimum of 188 new homes in years 6-10 of the Plan period. Development will be required to meet housing needs, a minimum of 25% affordable housing, , connect to/provide passive provision for a district heating system, connect to existing active travel infrastructure, incorporate minimum levels of car and cycle parking, provide new areas of on-site accessible public realm and publicly accessible green space, and ensure the design incorporates active frontages and good permeability.
- 7.37 There would be a positive effect on meeting housing needs, reducing deprivation, promoting social inclusion, health and wellbeing, economic growth, sustainable transport, access to community facilities, townscape character, conserving land and soils, and resilience to climate change.
- 7.38 There is potential for a negative effect on air quality, sustainable consumption of resources and greenhouse gas emissions. The effect on water management and quality, and heritage is unknown. As the site is currently an employment site there would be a negative effect due to the loss of jobs and light industrial space that is valuable for small to medium sized businesses, the requirements of Policy EJ1 would need to be met for this site to be available for redevelopment. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan

have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.

- 7.39 It is suggested that the Policy include specific groups to meet identified housing needs in the local area, consider the ability of the local utilities/digital infrastructure network, ensure any new provision is accessible to all, require a Heritage Assessment, avoid the risk of contamination during construction and include protection and enhancement of biodiversity. The area of flood zone 3 is of particular concern as over time and without appropriate mitigation this could be a safety concern for the site.

Policy AN9:: Land on Brixham Road, Old Trafford

- 7.40 The Policy allocates land on Brixham Road, Old Trafford for approximately of 145 new homes in years 0-5 of the Plan period. Development will be required to meet housing needs, a minimum of 25% affordable housing, , provide active travel links, incorporate sufficient open space and provide appropriate noise mitigation for the Metrolink line. There are allotments adjacent to the site that the policy requires mitigation and boundary treatment.
- 7.41 There would be a positive effect on meeting housing needs, reducing deprivation, promoting social inclusion, health and wellbeing, economic growth, sustainable transport, access to community facilities, townscape character and conserving land and soils.
- 7.42 There is potential for a negative effect on air quality, sustainable consumption of resources and greenhouse gas emissions. The effect on water management and quality is unknown. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.
- 7.43 It is suggested that the Policy include specific groups to meet identified housing needs in the local area, consider the ability of the local utilities/digital infrastructure network, ensure any new provision is accessible to all, avoid the risk of contamination during construction and include protection and enhancement of biodiversity.

Policy AN10: Lacy Street, Stretford

- 7.44 The Policy allocates land at Lacy Street, Stretford for a minimum of 52 new homes in years 0-5 of the Plan period. Development will be required to meet housing needs, provide a minimum of 25% affordable housing, provide sustainable transport links, have regard to the Bridgewater Canal and open up access to the canal.

- 7.45 There would be a positive effect on meeting housing needs, reducing deprivation, promoting social inclusion, health and wellbeing, economic growth, sustainable transport, access to community facilities, townscape character and conserving land and soils.
- 7.46 There is potential for a negative effect on air quality, sustainable consumption of resources, biodiversity and greenhouse gas emissions. The effect on water management and quality, and heritage is unknown. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.
- 7.47 It is suggested that the Policy include specific groups to meet identified housing needs in the local area, consider the ability of the local utilities/digital infrastructure network, ensure any new provision is accessible to all, require a heritage assessment, avoid the risk of contamination during construction, include protection and enhancement of biodiversity and retain high value trees.

Policy AN11: Empress Mill, Former Trafford Press, Veno Building and Adjacent Land

- 7.48 The Policy requires development proposals within the Empress Regeneration Area to be in accordance with policies on the Hadfield Street industrial Area, meet identified housing need, deliver approximately 146 dwellings in years 6-10 of the Plan period, make provision for 25% affordable housing, provide commercial opportunities; improve sustainable transport infrastructure, achieve low car developments, incorporate green buffers, provide green and open spaces, high-quality design which responds sympathetically to the Empress Conservation Area, preserve and enhance historic and industrial fabric of the area and incorporate noise and air quality measures.
- 7.49 There would be a positive effect on meeting housing needs, reducing deprivation, promoting social inclusion, wellbeing, economic growth, sustainable transport, access to community facilities, built environment quality, conserving land and soils, biodiversity and resilience to climate change.
- 7.50 There is potential for a negative effect on air quality, sustainable consumption of resources and greenhouse gas emissions. The effect on water management and quality; and heritage is unknown. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.
- 7.51 It is suggested requiring that proposals must be informed by a Heritage Assessment.

Policy AN12 Land at Thomas Street, Stretford

- 7.52 The Policy allocates land currently known as the Longford Trading Estate, at

Thomas Street Stretford for approximately 180 new homes in years 0-10 of the Plan period. Development will be required to meet housing needs, a minimum of 25% affordable housing, connect to/provide passive provision for a district heating system, connect to existing active travel infrastructure, incorporate minimum levels of car and cycle parking, provide new areas of on-site accessible public realm and publicly accessible green space, and ensure the design incorporates good permeability.

- 7.53 There would be a positive effect on meeting housing needs, reducing deprivation, promoting social inclusion, health and wellbeing, economic growth, sustainable transport, access to community facilities, townscape character, conserving land and soils, improving biodiversity, and resilience to climate change.
- 7.54 There is potential for a negative effect on air quality, sustainable consumption of resources and greenhouse gas emissions. The effect on water management and quality is unknown. As the site is currently an employment site there would be a negative effect due to the loss of jobs and light industrial space that is valuable for businesses, the requirements of Policy EJ1 would need to be met for this site to be available for redevelopment. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.
- 7.55 This site also contains decommissioned gasholders and the land will be contaminated from this previous use. Decontamination and remediation of the site will be required before the site can be redeveloped. The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) should be involved at all stages and every care taken not to contaminate the adjacent Bridgewater Canal which is recognised as a Site of Biological Importance (SBI).
- 7.56 It is suggested that the Policy include specific groups to meet identified housing needs in the local area, consider the ability of the local utilities/digital infrastructure network, ensure any new provision is accessible to all. The Policy should refer to Plan Policy BE6 Hazardous Installations. The policy should also consider a mixed use development to at partially offset the loss of employment.

Policy AN13: Land to East and West of A5181 (Kellogg's Plant) Park Road, Trafford Park

- 7.57 The Policy allocates Land to East and West of A5181 (Kellogg's Plant) Park Road, Trafford Park for approximately 45,000 sqm (in years 0-10 of the Plan period) for industrial and warehousing uses. Development at the site will be required to improve sustainable transport, be accompanied by a travel plan, improve public realm, incorporate a Sustainable Drainage System, provide high quality design, connect to/provide a district heat network, off-set carbon

generating uses, incorporate minimum levels of parking, achieve a Greener Trafford Park, have regard to heritage assets, have regard to Trafford Ecology Park and provide an enhanced waterside environment.

- 7.58 There would be a major positive effect on economic growth. There would be a positive effect on meeting housing needs, reducing deprivation, promoting social inclusion, health and wellbeing, sustainable transport, townscape character, conserving land and soils and biodiversity.
- 7.59 There is potential for a negative effect on air quality, sustainable consumption of resources and flood risk. There would initially be negative effect on greenhouse gas emissions but there would be a positive effect in the long term because of decarbonisation of Trafford Park. The effect on water management and quality is unknown. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.
- 7.60 It is suggested that the Policy include consideration of the ability of the local utilities/digital infrastructure network, effective monitoring of Air Quality Management Areas and measures to improve air quality, avoid the risk of contamination during construction, ensure effective implementation of energy performance standards and specify that flood risk is addressed.

Policy AN14: Site of SCA Hygiene Products, Trafford Park Road, Trafford Park

- 7.61 The Policy allocates site of SCA Hygiene Products, Trafford Park Road, Trafford Park for approximately 10,800 sqm (in years 6-10 of the Plan period) for industrial and warehousing uses. Development at the site will be required to improve sustainable transport, be accompanied by a travel plan, improve public realm, incorporate a Sustainable Drainage System, provide high quality design, connect to/provide a district heat network, off-set carbon generating uses, incorporate minimum levels of parking, achieve a Greener Trafford Park, have regard to heritage assets, have regard to Trafford Ecology Park and provide an enhanced waterside environment.
- 7.62 There would be a major positive effect on economic growth. There would be a positive effect on meeting housing needs, reducing deprivation, promoting social inclusion, health and wellbeing, sustainable transport, townscape character, conserving land and soils and biodiversity.
- 7.63 There is potential for a negative effect on air quality and sustainable consumption of resources. There would initially be negative effect on greenhouse gas emissions but there would be a positive effect in the long term because of decarbonisation of Trafford Park. The effect on water management and quality is

unknown. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.

- 7.64 It is suggested that the Policy include consideration of the ability of the local utilities/digital infrastructure network, effective monitoring of Air Quality Management Areas and measures to improve air quality, avoid the risk of contamination during construction and ensure effective implementation of energy performance standards.

Policy AN15: 2 Brindley Road, Old Trafford

- 7.65 This policy allocates 2 Brindley Road for approximately 19,000 sqm of B2/B8 floorspace in year 0-5 of the Plan period. The development will be required to respond sensitively to the Empress Conservation Area, incorporate noise mitigation, minimum levels of car parking, cycle parking and make a financial contribution to improved public transport.
- 7.66 The policy would have major positive effects on economic growth and positive effects on housing provision in appropriate locations, reducing deprivation, improving health and wellbeing, access to sustainable transport and utilities, landscape, townscape and character, and protecting land and soils.
- 7.67 There would be potentially negative effects on air quality, biodiversity conservation, sustainable resource consumption and per capita greenhouse gas emissions. There would be unknown effects on conserving the historic environment and protecting water quality and availability. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.
- 7.68 It is suggested that the policy considers the ability of utilities and digital infrastructure to support development, proposals must be informed by heritage assessments, measures to improve air quality, avoiding contamination risk, retaining high value trees and implementing energy performance standards.

Trafford South Allocation Policies

Policy AS1: Land at Oakfield Road, Altrincham

- 7.69 The Policy allocates land at Oakfield Road, Altrincham for a residential mixed use development with approximately 100 dwellings in years 6-10 of the Plan period. Development at the site will be required to deliver a range of dwelling sizes and types, and 45% affordable housing. It should maximise connectivity to Altrincham Town Centre by active and sustainable travel modes. Development should deliver

high-quality green infrastructure and contribute to the creation of new areas of on-site publicly accessible open space.

- 7.70 There would be major positive effects on access to sustainable transport and utilities, and conserving and enhancing landscape, townscape and character. There would be positive effects on housing provision, reducing deprivation, supporting improved health and wellbeing, economic growth, access to community facilities, protecting land and soils, and ensuring climate change resilience.
- 7.71 There is potential for a negative effect on air quality, biodiversity and nature conservation, sustainable resource consumption and reducing per capita greenhouse gas emissions. There would be unknown effects on conserving and enhancing the historic environment, and protecting and improving the quality and availability of water resources. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.
- 7.72 It is recommended that this policy considers housing provision for specific groups, the ability of utilities and digital infrastructure to support development, requires development proposals to be informed by comprehensive Heritage Assessments, avoiding contamination risk, and requires the retention of high value trees on the site. Due to the scale and prominence of the site, a design code or development brief is recommended that there is coordinated development that conserves and enhances townscape character.

Policy AS2: New Street, Altrincham

- 7.73 This policy allocates land at New Street, Altrincham approximately 88 dwellings in years 0-5 of the Plan period. Development must deliver a range of dwelling sizes and types, 45% affordable housing. Development should prioritise the provision of walking, wheeling and cycling on site, ensuring connectivity to Altrincham town centre. Development should enable and contribute to the creation and provision of new areas of on-site open space, achieve a high-quality, locally distinctive design and incorporate suitable noise attenuation measures.
- 7.74 The policy would have positive effects on housing provision, reducing deprivation, supporting improved health and wellbeing, economic growth, access to sustainable transport, access to community facilities, conserving and enhancing landscape, townscape and character, protecting land and soils, and ensuring climate change resilience.
- 7.75 There is potential for negative effects on air quality, biodiversity and nature conservation, sustainable resource consumption, and per capita greenhouse gas emissions. There would be unknown effects on conserving and

enhancing the historic environment and protecting and improving the quality and availability of water resources. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.

- 7.76 It is suggested that this policy considers housing provision for specific groups, considers the ability of utilities and digital infrastructure to support development, requires development proposals to be informed by comprehensive Heritage Assessments, considers avoiding contamination risk, and requires the retention of high value trees.

Policy AS3: Land at Moss Lane, Balmoral Road, Altrincham

- 7.77 This policy allocates land at Moss Lane, Balmoral Road, Altrincham approximately 60 dwellings in years 11-14 of the Plan period. Development must deliver a range of dwelling sizes and types, and 45% affordable housing. Development should prioritise walking, wheeling and cycling on site and ensure connectivity to Altrincham town centre. Development should contribute to new open space and deliver high-quality green infrastructure. Development should deliver a mixture of housing and apartment blocks of no higher than four storeys in height.
- 7.78 The policy would have positive effects on housing provision, reducing deprivation, supporting improved health and wellbeing, economic growth, access to community facilities, conserving and enhancing landscape, townscape and character, protecting soils, conserving biodiversity and ensuring climate change resilience.
- 7.79 There is potential for negative effects on air quality, sustainable resource consumption and reducing per capita greenhouse gas emissions. There would be unknown impacts on conserving and enhancing the historic environment and protecting and improving the quality and availability of water resources. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.
- 7.80 It is suggested that this policy considers housing provision for specific groups, ability of utilities and digital infrastructure to support development, requires development proposals to be informed by comprehensive Heritage Assessments, considers avoiding contamination risk, and ensures high value trees are retained.

Policy AS4: Land at Dairyhouse Lane, Broadheath

- 7.81 This policy allocates land at Dairyhouse Lane, Broadheath a minimum of 12,040 sqm of industrial and warehousing floorspace the years 15+ of the Plan period. The development should connect to a heat or energy network. It should also

facilitate improvements to active travel routes. Development should have a landscape-led scheme and should include appropriate landscape buffers to strengthen the Green Belt boundary. Development should retain and have regard to non-designated heritage assets.

- 7.82 There would be major positive effects on economic growth and job creation. There would be positive effects on housing provision in appropriate locations to accommodate the needs of residents, reducing deprivation, supporting improved health and wellbeing, ensuring access to sustainable transport and utilities and ensuring climate change resilience.
- 7.83 There is potential for negative effects on landscape, townscape and the character of the borough, air quality, protecting land and soils, conserving biodiversity, sustainable resource consumption and reducing per capita greenhouse gas emissions. There would be unknown effects on conserving the historic environment and protecting the quality and availability of water resources. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.
- 7.84 It is suggested that this policy considers improved public transport connections, the ability of utilities and digital infrastructure to support development, measures to improve air quality, how impact on grade 2 agricultural land could be avoided, how development of derelict land, properties, buildings and infrastructure could be encouraged, avoiding contamination risk, compensating for woodland loss, ensuring no net loss of carbon sequestering habitat, protecting and enhancing biodiversity features, and ensuring implementation of energy performance standards.

Trafford Central Allocation Policies

Policy AC1: Land at Stanley Square, Sale

- 7.85 This policy allocates land at Stanley Square, Sale approximately 60-75 dwellings (in the years 6-10 of the Plan period) and commercial, leisure and community uses. Development should deliver a range of dwelling sizes and types, and 30% affordable housing. Active and sustainable travel and links to Sale Town Centre should be prioritised, this should be a low car development. There should be open space and green infrastructure.
- 7.86 The policy would have positive effects on housing provision, reducing deprivation, improving health and wellbeing, economic growth, access to sustainable transport and utilities, access to community facilities, landscape, townscape and character, protecting land and soils, and ensuring climate change resilience.
- 7.87 There is potential for negative effects on air quality, biodiversity conservation,

sustainable resource consumption and per capita greenhouse gas emissions. There would be unknown effects on conserving the historic environment and protecting water quality and availability. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.

- 7.88 It is recommended that this policy includes consideration of the housing needs of specific groups, the ability of utilities and digital infrastructure to support development, a requirement for proposals to be informed by Heritage Assessments, consideration for avoiding contamination risk and protection of biodiversity features.

Policy AC2: Land at Sale Lido / Oaklands Drive, Sale

- 7.89 This policy allocates land at Sale Lido / Oaklands Drive, Sale a minimum of 50 dwellings in years 6-10 of the Plan period. Development should deliver a range of dwelling sizes and types, 30% affordable housing. Development should provide access to local services by sustainable transport modes, create open space and green infrastructure and be sensitive to the site's historic and architectural significance.
- 7.90 The policy would have positive effects on housing provision, reducing deprivation, improving health and wellbeing, economic growth, access to sustainable transport and utilities, access to community facilities, landscape, townscape and character, protecting land and soils, and ensuring climate change resilience.
- 7.91 There is potential for negative effects on air quality, biodiversity conservation, sustainable resource consumption and per capita greenhouse gas emissions. There would be unknown effects on protecting water quality and availability. It is acknowledged that Places for Everyone and the Local Plan have a range of policies to mitigate these effects; it should be ensured that these are applied.
- 7.92 It is recommended that this policy includes consideration of the housing needs of specific groups, the ability of utilities and digital infrastructure to support development, a requirement for proposals to be informed by heritage assessments, consideration for avoiding contamination risk and retaining high quality trees.

Trafford Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Allocation Policies

Policy GT1: Land known as Philomena's Court, Eeasbrook, Urmston

- 7.93 The Policy allocates land currently known as Philomena's Court for 5 Gypsy and Traveller Pitches on greenfield land in years 0-5 of the Plan period.

Development will be required to meet requirements for the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople community in the Borough. There is a requirement to meet all relevant policies of the Plan however given the placement of the site it could prove difficult to establish connection to existing active travel infrastructure. The site will however, incorporate septic systems that ensure there is no groundwater contamination and extensive SUDs to assist in mitigating the risk of the site flooding.

- 7.94 The site is in the Green Belt and in Flood Zone 2 and has an identified aquifer. As such there is a need to ensure the site to is properly set out to avoid environmental harm. It is also suggested that a safe ingress/ egress of the site is established in the case of flood.
- 7.95 The site fulfils a need for the Traveller community but should be established in manner that can benefit the community in the long term without causing harm to the environment.

8.0 Integrated Assessment Outcomes for Each Objective – Site Allocations

- 8.1 The full Integrated Assessment of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan, allocation policies is set out in Appendix D of the main Integrated Appraisal Report, which shows how each policy was assessed against each of the IA objectives. The IA acknowledges where issues have not been addressed by the Local Plan but have been addressed by Places for Everyone. A summary of the IA outcomes according to each IA objective is provided below.

1. Provide housing of an appropriate mix of sizes, types, tenures in locations to meet identified local needs including accommodating specific groups and reduce disparity.

- 8.2 The Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan contributes positively to this objective by allocating sites for residential use across Trafford. Requirements are given on providing an appropriate range of dwelling sizes and types to meet identified needs for each Locality. There is a minimum provision of affordable housing set for each locality. Almost all the proposed allocations are well-connected with employment land, centres and green space.
- 8.3 The proposed allocations of employment land will enable opportunity to ensure employment is well-connected with housing. This will help support existing residents and future residents of new housing.
- 8.4 It is recommended to include in the allocation policies, specific reference to specific groups to meet identified housing needs in the local area.

2. Promote equality of opportunity and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity

- 8.5 This IA Objective fulfils the Equality Impact Assessment component on the Integrated Assessment.
- 8.6 Allocating land for housing, requiring the housing to meet identified needs for each locality and providing a minimum provision of affordable housing set for each locality will contribute positively towards providing equal access to housing and reducing deprivation.
- 8.7 The provision of employment land will provide greater equality of employment opportunities, which will help reduce unemployment and deprivation.
- 8.8 Policies supporting sustainable transport modes will help ensure that communities are well connected and residents have improved access to community facilities and employment opportunities, thereby promoting equality of opportunity and social inclusion.

- 8.9 These positive effects on the objective would not be immediate but would in time be positive and would have cumulative long-term positive effects. The allocation of housing and employment would have a higher positive effect upon the objective in areas of high deprivation, which are concentrated in the Northern Locality with pockets of deprivation elsewhere.

3. Support improved health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities

- 8.10 This IA Objective fulfils the Health Impact Assessment component on the Integrated Assessment.
- 8.11 Most housing allocations are well-connected with healthcare facilities such as doctors, hospitals and dentists. Some allocations support a new health centre on site. This will provide future residents with good access to healthcare and improve the health of the population.
- 8.12 Most housing allocations are well-connected with open space and support for new green infrastructure, publicly accessible open space and active travel infrastructure would encourage more active travel and active lifestyles, thereby having a positive effect on health. Promoting sustainable travel will likely have a positive effect on air quality and access to health facilities, having a further positive effect on health.
- 8.13 Sources of noise and air pollution such as railway lines and motorways are located near some housing allocations. Some housing allocation policies require suitable micro-climate assessments that are required in the PfE. Some sites will also need noise attenuation measures to ensure acceptable living conditions in terms of noise, vibration and pollution to help mitigate this. The policy BE5 (Environmental Protection) will assist in mitigating noise and air pollution.
- 8.14 The provision of employment land will provide greater employment opportunities, which will help reduce unemployment and deprivation. Unemployment and deprivation can cause negative effects on health and wellbeing; reducing them is likely to have a positive effect on health.
- 8.15 It should be ensured that allocations for industry and warehousing do not have a detrimental effect on the wellbeing of residents through noise, dust, light and smell.

4. Ensure sustainable economic growth and job creation

- 8.16 The Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan contributes positively to this objective by allocating sites for employment across Trafford, including industry and warehousing and offices. These allocations would boost economic growth and job creation. There are a number of employment allocations in Trafford Park, so there would be a high positive effect in the North Locality.
- 8.17 Many employment allocations would be well-connected and well-served by sustainable transport and infrastructure.

- 8.18 Supporting mixed-use developments of residential, employment and commercial uses in town centres would have a positive effect on protecting and enhancing the vitality and viability of town centres. There are also allocations in the South Locality which would have a positive effect on the vitality and viability of Altrincham town centre.
- 8.19 The provision of education facilities in some allocations would have a positive effect on supporting education to provide a sustainable labour force for future growth.
- 8.20 Allocations for housing would facilitate economic growth and some job creation, particularly during construction. Sufficient housing is required to support a strong economy in the area through, for example, providing employees and a community to spend in local retail, services and facilities.

5. Ensure that there is sufficient coverage and capacity of sustainable transport and utilities to support growth and development

- 8.21 Most allocations are in sustainable locations well served by public transport and opportunities for active travel. Many allocations are located near Metrolink stops and railway stations and almost all allocations are located near a bus stop. Most sites are within the vicinity of a range of facilities and services to meet residents' needs.
- 8.22 The support for improved public transport infrastructure and active travel links for many of the allocations would contribute to ensuring sufficient coverage and capacity of sustainable transport for future residents and commuters.
- 8.23 Supporting higher allocation densities in sustainable locations close to public transport and active travel links would have a positive effect on reducing the need to travel. The high number of allocations in the North Locality would place extra demand on transport networks but the area is already well-served by public transport.
- 8.24 It is recommended to ensure that the local utilities/digital infrastructure is able to support new development.

6. Improve the accessibility of the borough by equitable means to community facilities, services and other needs

- 8.25 Most housing allocations are well-connected with local facilities and services such as schools, healthcare and open space. Facilities and services at centres are well-connected with most housing allocations.
- 8.26 Support for new and improved community and social facilities including healthcare and education at some allocations will have a major positive effect on the objective.

- 8.27 There are opportunities for residents at most allocations to use active travel and public transport to meet their needs. This is either from existing or proposed sustainable transport infrastructure.
- 8.28 It is recommended that any new provision for services and facilities is accessible to all.

7. Conserve and enhance landscape, townscape, and the character of the borough

- 8.29 Several allocations are on derelict/underused land or in prominent locations, where development gives opportunities for improving local character. A small number of allocations are on greenfield land or on the edge of the urban area, where impact on townscape/landscape would be higher.
- 8.30 The support of many allocation policies for high quality landscape-led design, green infrastructure, tree planting, public realm, active frontages and appropriate scale would all have a positive effect on the objective.
- 8.31 For the largest scale allocations such as Wharfside and the Civic Quarter, a design code or development brief is recommended that there is coordinated approach to development that conserves and enhances townscape character.

8. Conserve and enhance the historic environment

- 8.32 Designated and non-designated heritage assets are in the vicinity of many allocations. This includes listed buildings, conservation areas and buildings which are not listed but have heritage value. This includes allocations in Altrincham and in the North Locality which have a potential impact on the setting of conservation areas and listed buildings.
- 8.33 Development at these allocations has the potential to harm or enhance the significance of heritage assets. This will depend on the scale, location, design and concentration of development. The effect of development upon the objective is unknown at present.
- 8.34 Support in some policies for responding sympathetically to heritage assets and requiring Heritage Assessments would have a positive contribution to conserving the historic environment.
- 8.35 Some allocations have been identified as having a potential impact on heritage but do not include heritage requirements in their policy wording. It is recommended that all development proposals with the potential for impacts on heritage assets should be required to be informed by a comprehensive Heritage Assessment. This assessment should fully explore the area's heritage assets and their setting, their significance, and how the development would positively respond to that significance.

9. Improve air quality

- 8.36 The quantity of new development from housing and employment allocations would be expected to have a detrimental impact on air quality, due to the likely increase of traffic on roads from new residents and commuters. Industry and warehousing development would increase industrial activity and LGV's/ HGVs on roads, also impacting on air quality. It is expected that the higher concentration of allocations in the Northern Locality would cumulatively have a more negative effect on air quality (in that locality).
- 8.37 Support in policies for active travel and public transport would help mitigate negative effects by reducing the amount of road traffic. Most allocations are in sustainable locations with good access to local services and facilities, which will reduce the need to travel and this will help to mitigate negative effects on local air quality (for example).
- 8.38 Many allocations are in or near Air Quality Management Areas, especially in the North Locality. It is recommended that there is effective monitoring and management of Air Quality Management Areas and the introduction of specific measures to tackle and improve air quality. These provisions should be addressed through policies and the infrastructure delivery plan.

10. To conserve and protect land and soils, whilst reducing land contamination

- 8.39 Almost all the allocations are on previously developed land. This reduces development pressure on greenfield sites and avoids the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land. The Local Plan locates higher density development in the most sustainable locations, which would have a positive effect on using land resources efficiently. The positive effect would be local and permanent for each allocation.
- 8.40 A small amount of the allocations are located on greenfield land, Policy wording should support provide strong justification for these sites and ensure that development is viable and feasible.

11. Protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources

- 8.41 For employment allocations, it is assumed that the safeguards and licensing regimes in place outside the planning system would be sufficient to mitigate the potential effects from industrial and manufacturing processes.
- 8.42 New development could contribute to the reduction of natural water storage capacity and increase demand on water resources. The impact would need to be considered cumulatively, and mitigation implemented as required.
- 8.43 However, development schemes can present an opportunity to improve drainage systems and/or install new infrastructure that are beneficial to the wider area. Some allocation policies support incorporating a Sustainable Urban Drainage

system on site, which would have a positive effect on water management. Overall, the potential effect on water quality and availability is unknown at present.

12. Conserve and enhance biodiversity and promote nature conservation

- 8.44 Allocations have the potential for biodiversity value and development has the potential for a negative effect on this biodiversity. Mitigation measures appropriate to the allocation's biodiversity value should be implemented as required by other planning policies. It is recommended to retain high value trees where possible.
- 8.45 Several allocations are adjacent or near to the Bridgewater Canal Site of Biological Importance (SBI) and development could have a cumulative negative effect. Other designated wildlife and geological sites are separated from allocations by built development and/or significant distance, so unlikely to be impacted by development.
- 8.46 The support for green infrastructure such as a Greener Trafford Park would have a positive effect on providing opportunities to enhance wildlife in the medium term.

13. Promote sustainable consumption of resources and support the implementation of the waste hierarchy

- 8.47 New development would likely have a negative effect on the amount of waste generated within the borough across the plan period. The effect would be long lasting and local in its nature. Other policies within the local plan cover provision for waste recycling facilities and should be implemented alongside the delivery of new development.
- 8.48 None of the allocations are in a Mineral Safeguarding Area.

14. Reduce per capita greenhouse gas emissions

- 8.49 New development would be expected to increase greenhouse gas emissions overall during construction, occupation and movement of people. Emissions arising from industrial processes at allocations for industry and warehousing are likely to increase carbon emissions. The negative effect would be national in its scale and long lasting.
- 8.50 There will be opportunity to use sustainable construction techniques and, over time, more low carbon technologies will become more available. Enhancements to sustainable transport and connecting to/providing a Heat and Energy Network would contribute to lowering emissions. The support for the decarbonisation of Trafford Park with the target of becoming net zero carbon by 2038 would have a positive effect on the objective in the longer term.
- 8.51 It is recommended to include the implementation of energy performance standards for allocations.

15. Reduce the consequence of flooding

- 8.52 The development of previously undeveloped land could be expected to reduce natural water storage capacity and could result in a negative impact on flooding. However, development schemes can present an opportunity to improve drainage systems and/or install new infrastructure (such as Sustainable Drainage Systems) that are beneficial to the wider area.
- 8.53 Several allocations are in Flood Zones 2 and 3. Without mitigation or avoidance there could be long-term negative impact on flood risk for these sites and the local area. It is recommended that these allocations require flood risk to be addressed and fully mitigated.

16. Ensure communities, developments and infrastructure are resilient to the other effects of expected climate change

- 8.54 The support for green infrastructure, tree planting, providing green spaces would have a positive effect on ensuring resilience to the predicted effects of climate change. The effects would be positive at a local scale and long lasting. It is recommended to retain high value trees for all relevant allocations.

- 8.55 The full Integrated Assessment of the draft Local Plan policies is set out in Appendix C, which shows how each policy was assessed against each of the IA objectives. The IA acknowledges where issues have not been addressed by the Local Plan but have been addressed by the PfE. A summary of the IA outcomes according to each IA objective is provided below.

1. Provide housing of an appropriate mix of sizes, types, tenures in locations to meet identified local needs including accommodating specific groups and reduce disparity.

- 8.56 The draft Local Plan contributes positively to this objective by setting a minimum of 19,077 net additional dwellings to be delivered in Trafford in the plan period up to 2039. Proposals which result in the net loss of housing are not supported.
- 8.57 Requirements are given on providing an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet identified needs. This includes requirements for affordable and social housing across each Trafford Locality. Policy supports new residential developments delivering a range and mix of dwelling sizes.
- 8.58 There are several policies on meeting the housing needs of specific groups such as older persons, children, care leavers, gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople. These policies will contribute towards accommodating specific groups and reduce disparity.

- 8.59 Policies on employment land, transport infrastructure and planning obligations will have a positive effect on housing delivery by providing the jobs and infrastructure to support additional residents at new housing developments.

2. Promote equality of opportunity and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity

- 8.60 This IA Objective fulfils the Equality Impact Assessment component on the Integrated Assessment.
- 8.61 The Strategy will have a positive effect on equality and regeneration by supporting development which enhances the area and facilitates regeneration in the Inner Areas (Trafford).
- 8.62 Providing an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet identified needs including affordable housing will have a positive effect on equality and deprivation. Policies on meeting the housing needs of specific groups will have a major positive effect on equality and deprivation.
- 8.63 Employment policies will have a positive effect by boosting employment opportunities across the population. Supporting a Circular Economy will promote green jobs for local people.
- 8.64 Policies on sustainable transport and active travel will help ensure communities are well connected and residents have improved access to community facilities. This will promote social inclusion, which is particularly important in areas of deprivation where car ownership is likely to be lower. There will be a positive effect on IA objective 2.
- 8.65 Policies on open space, sports facilities and recreation facilities will contribute towards ensure equality of access to such facilities.
- 8.66 Ensuring buildings and spaces are designed to be inclusive to different users through reducing physical barriers and creating opportunities for community activity will have a positive effect on equality of opportunity and reducing deprivation.

3. Support improved health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities

- 8.67 This IA Objective fulfils the Health Impact Assessment component on the Integrated Assessment.
- 8.68 Providing an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet identified needs including affordable housing will have a positive effect on health. Provision of adaptable and accessible housing has a major positive effect.
- 8.69 The provision of employment land will provide greater employment opportunities, which will help reduce unemployment and deprivation. Unemployment and

deprivation can cause negative effects on health and wellbeing; reducing them is likely to have a positive effect on health.

- 8.70 Policies supporting sustainable transport, green infrastructure, natural assets and open space will encourage more active travel and active lifestyles, thereby having a positive effect on health. Promoting sustainable travel will likely have a positive effect on air quality, having a further positive effect on health.
- 8.71 The protection of community facilities will include protecting health and social care facilities. Protecting these facilities and providing sustainable transport links to better access these facilities will have positive effects. Locating development in sustainable locations also will give people better access to healthcare facilities.
- 8.72 Policies which minimise overheating and promote energy efficiency will have positive effects on health.

4. Ensure sustainable economic growth and job creation

- 8.73 The draft Local Plan contributes positively to this objective by delivering around 626,000 sqm (gross) additional employment floorspace to be delivered in Trafford within the plan period up to 2039. Policies set out where employment uses will be supported and protected in Trafford. Current employment uses are protected from being lost to other development. Employment policies will have a major positive effect on sustainable economic growth and job creation.
- 8.74 The Strategy will positively contribute to the objective by supporting economic-led development within the Core Growth Area and protecting against development compromising the economic competitiveness of the Southern Area (Trafford).
- 8.75 New housing developments facilitate economic growth and some job creation, particularly during construction. Sufficient housing is required to support a strong economy in the area through, for example, providing employees and a community to spend in local retail, services and facilities. Policies supporting the delivery of housing have a positive effect on economic growth.
- 8.76 Improved transport connections can help enable significant economic growth and make the economy more resilient by improving connectivity within Trafford and Greater Manchester.
- 8.77 The support for the viability and vitality of town centres will have a major positive effect.
- 8.78 The protection and enhancement of Trafford's cultural and tourism assets will have a major positive effect on contribution towards economic growth. Specifically, the support for mixed use development at Manchester United Football Stadium and Wharfside will have a major positive effect.

5. Ensure that there is sufficient coverage and capacity of sustainable transport and utilities to support growth and development

- 8.79 Housing and employment development is supported at higher densities in the most sustainable locations close to public transport and active travel links. This will have a positive effect on reducing the need to travel.
- 8.80 The Transport policies will have a direct major effect on the objective by supporting public transport infrastructure and promoting active travel.
- 8.81 Policies supporting green infrastructure and natural assets will provide better infrastructure and environment to encourage people to use active travel.
- 8.82 The protection of community infrastructure and town centres will reduce the need to travel, thereby having a positive effect.

6. Improve the accessibility of the borough by equitable means to community facilities, services and other needs

- 8.83 Housing and employment development is supported at higher densities in the most sustainable locations close to public transport and active travel links. This will have a positive effect on access to community facilities.
- 8.84 Support for sustainable transport and green infrastructure will improve transport connections for people to access community facilities.
- 8.85 The protection and enhancement of town centres, open space and recreation facilities will directly protect and enhance community facilities themselves.
- 8.86 Policies on the protection of community facilities will have a direct major positive effect on the objective.

7. Conserve and enhance landscape, townscape, and the character of the borough

- 8.87 Requiring development to have a high standard of design and make a positive contribution to the character of the borough will have a direct major positive effect. Other Design policies will have a positive effect on the objective, including policies on the protection of the historic environment, which is an important contributor to local character.
- 8.88 The protection and enhancement of green infrastructure, natural environment assets and open space has a major positive effect in conserving the landscape and townscape character.
- 8.89 The support for employment development, highway infrastructure and a new railway route on areas of greenfield land has potential for significant impact on landscape character. However, there are policies in the PfE and draft Local Plan on protecting landscape character that would mitigate any negative impacts.

- 8.90 There are unknown effects from policies on housing density, energy and employment development. The impact of a scheme will depend on the site's location and design.

8. Conserve and enhance the historic environment

- 8.91 Policies on the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets will have a direct major positive effect on the objective.
- 8.92 Requiring development to have a high standard of design and make a positive contribution to the character of the borough will have a positive effect on the historic environment where relevant.
- 8.93 Green infrastructure, natural environment assets and open space can contribute positively to the historic environment where relevant. Policies to protect and enhance these have been scored as having a positive effect for this objective.
- 8.94 The support for new highway infrastructure and a new rail route has potential for some negative effects but this will depend on the detailed design and mitigation measures.
- 8.95 There are unknown effects from policies on housing density, energy and employment development. The impact of a scheme will depend on the site's location and design.

9. Improve air quality

- 8.96 The policies helping to achieve carbon neutrality by 2038 will have a positive effect in the longer term.
- 8.97 Supporting active travel, public transport and reducing the need to travel by developing sustainable locations will help reduce the amount of road traffic. This will reduce harmful emissions and have a positive impact on air quality, especially within the Air Quality Management Areas.
- 8.98 The protection and enhancement of green infrastructure and natural assets will encourage and support people to use active travel. Policies protecting and enhancing town centres and community facilities will improve access to services and reduce the need to travel. These policies will have a positive effect.
- 8.99 The quantity of new residential and employment development would be expected to have a detrimental impact on air quality to some extent by the likely increase of traffic on roads and industrial activity.

10. To conserve and protect land and soils, whilst reducing land contamination

- 8.100 The provision of new residential and employment development could result in a net loss of greenfield land, including ecologically important soils. However, the protection of existing housing and employment land, developing brownfield land and

locating higher density development in the most sustainable locations will have a positive effect by using land resources efficiently. This will reduce the pressure to build on greenfield land.

- 8.101 The expansion of highway infrastructure could have a negative impact through development on greenfield land. Additional clarification is recommended on how the policy would seek to reduce the impact on soils and land contamination through the development of the new transport routes. The protection and enhancement of green infrastructure and natural environment assets will help protect special geological sites.
- 8.102 The expansion of public transport routes could have a negative impact on the soils and potential land contamination through development on sites that are currently undeveloped. However new public transport routes would also be delivered as part of a wider development and would constitute only a small proportion of development land. The full effect is unknown.
- 8.103 Policy on land contamination and remediation will reduce the number of sites developed on contaminated land or reduce the harm development will have when taking place on contaminated land. If solutions cannot be found, then developments will be encouraged on other sites. However, this policy does not state where and therefore does not protect agricultural land or encourage development on derelict land.

11. Protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources

- 8.104 Policies on water efficiency and sustainable drainage will have direct major positive effects on the objective. The support for green infrastructure and open space will play an important role in sustaining water quality and therefore also has a positive effect.
- 8.105 Policy on land contamination and remediation will reduce the risk of water contamination from potential developments on contaminated sites as developers will be required to provide risk assessments and find approved solutions to reduce risk.
- 8.106 Residential development could be expected to result in the loss or reduction in natural water storage capacity and demand on water resources. However, development schemes can be an opportunity to improve drainage systems and/or install new infrastructure that are beneficial to the wider area. At this point, the potential effect is unknown.
- 8.107 Major new transport infrastructure has potential for increasing surface runoff to water bodies and contribute to pollution. Mitigation is required for this potential adverse effect.

12. Conserve and enhance biodiversity and promote nature conservation

- 8.108 The protection and enhancement of natural environmental assets, Biodiversity Opportunity Areas, and incorporating support for biodiversity in new development will have a directly positive effect on this objective. Support for open space has potential for a positive effect.
- 8.109 It is likely that some residential and employment development will be delivered on land that has potential for negative effects on biodiversity. However, development offers the opportunity for Biodiversity Net Gain and the policies seek to concentrate higher density development in the most sustainable locations away from ecologically sensitive areas. Therefore, the potential effect is unknown at this point.
- 8.110 Major new transport infrastructure has potential for negative effects on biodiversity, so mitigation will be required.

13. Promote sustainable consumption of resources and support the implementation of the waste hierarchy

- 8.111 Policy CR6: Circular Economy supports the sustainable use of resources and moving up the waste hierarchy: this has a direct major positive effect.
- 8.112 The provision of new dwellings would be likely to have a negative effect on the waste generated within the borough.

14. Reduce per capita greenhouse gas emissions

- 8.113 Policies supporting Trafford's Council commitment to be carbon neutral by 2038 through sustainable energy supply and energy efficient buildings will have a positive effect on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- 8.114 Concentrating higher density residential and employment development in sustainable locations; supporting town centres and community facilities; and support for sustainable modes of transport will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from road traffic.
- 8.115 Support for green infrastructure and natural environment assets including wetlands will have a positive effect.

15. Reduce the consequence of flooding

- 8.116 There are detailed requirements for flood risk assessments, flood risk mitigation, sustainable drainage and safeguarding of strategic areas for flood management. These would have major positive effect.
- 8.117 Policies supporting reducing greenhouse gas emissions will contribute to reducing flood risk although it is acknowledged that global emissions will also have to be reduced.

- 8.118 Concentrating higher density residential and employment development in sustainable locations in locations at lowest risk of flooding will have a positive effect.
- 8.119 The support for green infrastructure has a positive link with water management. Specifically, policies on the Great Manchester Wetland Nature Improvement Area and Mersey Valley support reducing or mitigating flood risk.
- 8.120 New highway infrastructure has potential to increase run-off rates and increase flood risk.

16. Ensure communities, developments and infrastructure are resilient to the other effects of expected climate change

- 8.121 The minimisation of overheating risks; incorporation of effective cooling methods in design of buildings; and integration of green infrastructure to provide cooling will help ensure resilience against the effects of climate change. The support for protection and enhancement of green infrastructure and natural assets also will have a positive effect by providing urban cooling and reducing flood risk.
- 8.122 Policies directly supporting reduction of flood risk and sustainable drainage will build resilience for increased rainfall expected from climate change.
- 8.123 Policies supporting reducing greenhouse gas emissions will contribute towards reducing the effects of climate change although it is acknowledged that global emissions will also have to be reduced.

9.0 Monitoring the Local Plan

- 9.1 Indicators are being developed to ensure robust monitoring of the Local Plan. The monitoring will be integrated with the IA and monitoring indicators will include significant social, environmental and economic effects.
- 9.2 Monitoring indicators should assess whether:
- The IA's predictions of sustainability effects are accurate.
 - The Local plan is contributing to the achievement of the IA objectives.
 - How mitigation measures are performing.
 - If there are any adverse effects and whether these are within acceptable limits or remedial action is needed.
- 9.3 PfE already has a monitoring framework and the Local Plan monitoring framework will only include indicators relevant to the delivery and effects of the Local Plan policies.

10.0 Appendix A: Integrated Assessment Objectives and Assessment Criteria

Table 4 IA Objective 1 and Assessment Criteria

Objective	1. Provide housing of an appropriate mix of sizes, types, tenures in locations to meet identified local needs including accommodating specific groups and reduce disparity
IA Topic	Population, Equality and Housing
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	1
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	● Ensure an appropriate mix of types, tenures and sizes of properties in order to meet current and projected local housing needs including accommodating specific groups? ● Support a reduction in the disparity of housing quality across the borough? ● Ensure housing land is well-connected with employment land, centres and green space or co-located where appropriate? ● Support improvements in the energy efficiency and resilience of the housing stock? ● Ensure the number of houses meets that of demand by meeting affordable housing needs in line with growth and income?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	● Ensure an appropriate mix of types, tenures and sizes of properties in order to meet current and projected housing needs including accommodating specific groups? ● Support a reduction in the disparity of housing quality across the borough? ● Ensure housing land is well-connected with employment land, centres and green space or co-located where appropriate? ● Support improvements in the energy efficiency and resilience of the housing stock?

	● Ensure the number of houses meets that of demand by meeting affordable housing needs in line with growth and income?
How has this Objective been changed by the Updated Scoping Report?	● Accommodating specific groups has been added to both the Objective wording and the Assessment Criteria in response to PfE Policy JP-H3 Type, Size and Design of New Housing stating that housing provision to accommodate specific groups will be addressed through district Local Plans.

Table 5 IA Objective 2 and Assessment Criteria

Objective	2. Promote equality of opportunity and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity
IA Topic	Population, Equality and Housing
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	4, 5, 7, 8
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	● Ensure equality of opportunity and equal access to facilities and infrastructure for all? ● Avoid differential negative impacts based on 'protected characteristics', as defined in the Equality Act 2010? ● Ensure that the needs of different localities in the borough are equally addressed? ● Reduce the proportion of people living in deprivation? ● Support reductions in poverty (including child and fuel poverty), deprivation and disparity across the domains of the Indices of Multiple Deprivation? ● Foster good relations between different people?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	● Ensure differential negative impacts based on 'protected characteristics', as defined in the Equality Act 2010 are avoided? ● Support regeneration in a deprived area of the borough? ● Offer affordability and opportunity? ● Be accessible by all members of the community? ● Foster good relations between different people?
How has this Objective been changed by the Updated Scoping Report?	● In the Assessment Criteria, the word Places has been replaced by localities to reflect the structure and language of the emerging Local Plan.

Table 6 IA Objective 3 and Assessment Criteria

Objective	3. Support improved health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities
IA Topic	Health
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	6, 7
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	● Support healthier lifestyles and improvements in determinants of health? ● Reduce health inequalities within Trafford and with the rest of England? ● Promote and improve social infrastructure and access to community services and facilities?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	● Be near, or deliver, a health centre or GP service? ● Be near, or deliver, play space or recreational open space? ● Be near, or deliver, a sports facility? ● Have potential to affect new or existing residents through noise, dust, light or smell?
How has this Objective been changed by the Updated Scoping Report?	● No changes

Table 7 IA Objective 4 and Assessment Criteria

Objective	4. Ensure sustainable economic growth and job creation
IA Topic	Economy and Education
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	2, 8
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	● Recognise the increasing importance of tourism to the economy and increasing demand for tourist facilities? ● Support education and training to provide a suitable labour force for future growth? ● Increase the vitality and viability of Trafford's town centres? ● Meet the needs for retail, leisure, offices and other main town centre uses by allocating a range of suitable sites for main town centre uses? ● Promote the 'evening economy' within town centres and identify appropriate sites and opportunities? ● Support the increasing importance of culture and leisure uses within the town centres? ● Provide sufficient employment land in locations that are well-connected and well-served by infrastructure? ● Ensure and maintain a sufficient labour force (in terms of volume and skills)? ● Improve the qualification and skill base of residents in order to meet employers' needs? ● Allocate high quality and attractive sites for office, industrial and warehousing uses to mirror its strengths in financial business, professional services, manufacturing and digital? ● Retain and consolidate suitable existing employment sites and areas where there is a reasonable prospect of these continuing to be used for employment purposes? ● Focus employment uses in allocated employment land, such as at Trafford Park?

	● Set out criteria that development for non-employment uses on employment sites have to meet?
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	● Set out the target of level of employment land in Trafford and phasing in accordance with Places for Everyone? ● Allocate suitable sites of employment land (in addition to any strategic allocations coming through the PfE)? ● Identify whether there is a need for additional culture and tourism facilities in the borough?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	● Protect and enhance the vitality and viability of existing employment areas and/or town centres? ● Support appropriate retail, leisure, cultural and/or employment opportunities in town centre locations? ● Support economic development in locations that are easily accessible by sustainable transport? ● Support economic development in locations that are well-connected and well-served by infrastructure? ● Provide a variety of employment land and mixed-use development sites over the plan period to support a varied and robust economy? ● Provide high quality, attractive employment sites? ● Contribute to growth in tourist facilities and jobs? ● Support education and training to provide a suitable labour force for future growth? ● Ensure and maintain a sufficient labour force (in terms of volume and skills)?

How has this Objective been changed by the Updated Scoping Report?	● No changes
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Table 8 IA Objective 5 and Assessment Criteria

Objective	5. Ensure that there is sufficient coverage and capacity of sustainable transport and utilities to support growth and development
IA Topic	Transport Utilities
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	3, 9
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	● Ensure that the transport network can support and enable the anticipated scale and spatial distribution of development? ● Reduce the need to travel and promote efficient patterns of movement? ● Promote a safe and sustainable public transport network that reduces reliance on private motor vehicles? ● Champion the use of sustainable modes of transport by all throughout the borough? ● Ensure infrastructure development, the business community and public transport networks are sufficiently connected, to reduce the need to travel by car? ● Link to the objectives of the 2040 Transport Strategy and consider how new development can contribute to increasing capacity and supporting new infrastructure for Train routes and the Metrolink? ● Improve transport connectivity, particularly to alleviate issues from travelling east to west across the borough? ● Ensure that utilities and digital infrastructure can support and enable the anticipated scale and spatial distribution of development?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	● Be easily accessible and well served by public transport, walking and cycle routes?

	● Allow for improved travel connectivity? ● Be connected to a transport network that can support the development alongside existing development and proposed growth? ● Be within the vicinity of, or deliver, a range of facilities and services to meet residents' needs? ● Be served by utilities and digital infrastructure that can support and enable the anticipated scale and spatial distribution of development?
How has this Objective been changed by the Updated Scoping Report?	● No changes

Table 9 IA Objective 6 and Assessment Criteria

Objective	6. Improve the accessibility of the borough by equitable means to community facilities, services and other needs
IA Topic	Access and Community Infrastructure
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	5, 7, 8, 9
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	● Improve the availability of opportunities to residents and others to walk, cycle, horse ride and use public transport to meet their needs? ● Ensure people are adequately served by healthcare and other key facilities, regardless of socio-economic status? ● Ensure people obtain equitable access to affordable high-quality food shopping, and other fundamental needs such as chemists? ● Ensure sufficient access to educational facilities for all children? ● Promote access to, and provision of, appropriate community social infrastructure including playgrounds and sports facilities?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	● Allow for access to primary and secondary schools? ● Be within the vicinity of, or deliver, a range of facilities and services to support potential growth? ● Be within the vicinity of, or deliver appropriate community social infrastructure including playgrounds and sports facilities? ● Provide opportunities to residents and others to walk, cycle, horse ride and use public transport to meet their needs?
How has this Objective been changed by the Updated Scoping Report?	● No changes

Table 10 IA Objective 7 and Assessment Criteria

Objective	7. Conserve and enhance landscape, townscape, and the character of the borough
IA Topic	Landscape and Townscape
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	16
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	● Protect landscape character and improve the quality of open spaces and the public realm? ● Conserve and enhance townscape character, and the aesthetic quality of the built environment? ● Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	● Have scope to develop or improve the green infrastructure network? ● Protect landscape character and improve the quality of open spaces and the public realm? ● Conserve and enhance townscape character, and the aesthetic quality of the built environment? ● Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness?
How has this Objective been changed by the Updated Scoping Report?	● No changes

Table 11 IA Objective 8 and Assessment Criteria

Objective	8. Conserve and enhance the historic environment
IA Topic	Cultural Heritage
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	16
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	● Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting? ● Protect heritage assets that have been identified as being at risk?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	● Have potential to preserve or enhance the character, appearance or special interest of heritage assets or their settings? ● Have potential to protect heritage assets that have been identified as being at risk?
How has this Objective been changed by the Updated Scoping Report?	● An Assessment Criteria on protecting heritage assets at risk has been added in response to Places for Everyone Policy JP-P2 Heritage, which states that 'where heritage assets have been identified as being at risk, Local Plans should identify specific opportunities for them to contribute to regeneration and place-making, and they should set out strategies for their repair and re-use'.

Table 12 IA Objective 9 and Assessment Criteria

Objective	9. Improve air quality
IA Topic	Air Quality
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	10
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	● Improve air quality in the borough, particularly in Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's) and areas sensitive for impacts on biodiversity/flora/fauna and soil?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	● Be within or adjacent to an AQMA? ● Have potential to have an adverse effect on air quality in the local area and areas sensitive for impacts on biodiversity/flora/fauna and soil?
How has this Objective been changed by the Updated Scoping Report?	● Added reference to areas sensitive for impacts on biodiversity/flora/fauna and soil to assessment criterion.

Table 13 IA Objective 10 and Assessment Criteria

Objective	10. To conserve and protect land and soils, whilst reducing land contamination
IA Topic	Land, Geology, and Soils
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	17
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	● Support the development of previously developed land and other sustainable locations? ● Conserve and protect geodiversity? ● Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land and soil resources from inappropriate development? ● Protect and enhance areas of peat? ● Encourage the redevelopment of derelict land, properties, buildings and infrastructure, returning them to appropriate uses? ● Support reductions in land contamination through the remediation and reuse of previously developed land?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	● Bring brownfield land or derelict buildings and infrastructure back into beneficial use? ● Avoid potential increase in levels of land contamination? ● Avoid loss of best and most versatile agricultural land (Grade 1,2 or 3a)? ● Conserve and protect geodiversity? ● Protect and enhance area of peat?
How has this Objective been changed by the Updated Scoping Report?	● Added assessment criterion on protection and enhancement of peat

Table 14 IA Objective 11 and Assessment Criteria

Objective	11. Protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources
IA Topic	Water Resources
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	14
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	● Encourage compliance with the Water Framework Directive? ● Promote management practices that will protect water features from pollution and, where possible, create a net benefit by improving water quality? ● Avoid consuming greater volumes of water resources than are available to maintain a healthy environment?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	● Avoid consuming greater volumes of water resources than are available to maintain a healthy environment? ● Be near a suitable watercourse or water body in order to assist with drainage issues? ● Be affected by any known drainage constraints? ● Avoid risk to the quality of any watercourse or water body?
How has this Objective been changed by the Updated Scoping Report?	● No changes.

Table 15 IA Objective 12 and Assessment Criteria

Objective	12. Conserve and enhance biodiversity and promote nature conservation
IA Topic	Biodiversity
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	11
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	● Provide opportunities to enhance new and existing wildlife and geological sites and facilitate biodiversity net gain? ● Avoid damage to, or destruction of, designated wildlife sites, habitats and species and protected and unique geological features? ● Ensure current ecological networks are not compromised, and future improvements in habitat connectivity are not unnecessarily prejudiced? ● Support and enhance existing multifunctional green infrastructure and/or contribute towards the creation of new multifunctional green infrastructure? ● Ensure access to green infrastructure providing opportunities for recreation, amenity and tranquillity?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	● Avoid potential damage to designated wildlife sites and geological sites? ● Avoid fragmentation of habitats? ● Provide opportunities to enhance new and existing wildlife and geological sites? ● Be within access to wildlife sites providing opportunities for recreation, amenity and tranquillity?
How has this Objective been changed by the Updated Scoping Report?	● No changes.

Table 16 IA Objective 13 and Assessment Criteria

Objective	13. Promote sustainable consumption of resources and support the implementation of the waste hierarchy
IA Topic	Materials and Waste
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	18
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	● Support the sustainable use of physical resources? ● Promote movement up the waste hierarchy? ● Promote reduced waste generation rates?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	● Promote movement up the waste hierarchy? ● Help to minimise waste generation? ● Be within or impact on a mineral safeguarding area? ● Be within or impact on a mineral area of search?
How has this Objective been changed by the Updated Scoping Report?	● No changes

Table 17 IA Objective 14 and Assessment Criteria

Objective	14. Reduce per capita greenhouse gas emissions
IA Topic	Climate Change and Associated Risks
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	15
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	● Encourage the growth of the low carbon goods and services sector will contribute to emissions reductions, create employment opportunities and economic growth? ● Improve the energy efficiency of buildings and encouraging low carbon and decentralised forms of energy generation will be key to reducing greenhouse gas emissions? ● Encourage reduction in energy use and increased energy efficiency? ● Encourage the development of low carbon and renewable energy facilities, including as part of conventional developments? ● Promote a proactive reduction in direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions emitted across GM?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	● Support the growth of the low carbon goods and services sector? ● Support a reduction in energy use and increased energy efficiency? ● Help to minimise emissions of greenhouse gases? ● Promote low and zero carbon technologies and renewable sources?
How has this Objective been changed by the Updated Scoping Report?	● No changes

Table 18 IA Objective 15 and Assessment Criteria

Objective	15. Reduce the consequence of flooding
IA Topic	Climate Change and Associated Risks
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	13
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	● Restrict the development of property in areas of flood risk? ● Ensure adequate measures are in place to manage existing flood risk? ● Ensure that development does not increase flood risk due to increased run-off rates? ● Ensure development is appropriately future proof to accommodate future levels of flood risk including from climate change? ● Promote opportunities to reduce flood risk by working with nature-based solutions?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	● Avoid development in an area at risk of flooding (is it partly or wholly sited in Flood Zone 3 or 2 or at risk from Surface Water Flooding)? ● Allow for adequate measures to manage existing flood risk? ● Increase flood risk in this location or elsewhere? ● Be appropriately future proofed to accommodate future levels of flood risk including from climate change?
How has this Objective been changed by the Updated Scoping Report?	● Added assessment criterion on promoting opportunities to reduce flood risk by working with nature-based solutions.

Table 19 IA Objective 16 and Assessment Criteria

Objective	16. Ensure communities, developments and infrastructure are resilient to the other effects of expected climate change
IA Topic	Climate Change and Associated Risks
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	12
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	● Ensure that communities, existing and new developments and infrastructure systems are resilient to the predicted effects of climate change across the borough, besides climate change (e.g. temperature extremes, high winds)?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	● Ensure that communities, existing and new developments and infrastructure systems are resilient to the predicted effects of climate change across the borough, besides climate change (e.g. temperature extremes, high winds)?
How has this Objective been changed by the Updated Scoping Report?	● No changes

11.0 Appendix B: Equality Impact Assessment of Protected Characteristics

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) sets out the anticipated effect of the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan on protected characteristics. The EqIA makes suggestions to avoid where possible and mitigate potential negative impacts which may result from the emerging Local Plan.
- 1.2 The Equality Act 2010 places a duty on public bodies when carrying out their functions to have due regard to the need to eliminate conduct which results in inequality or discrimination based on protected characteristics; public bodies must also consider socio-economic disadvantage when making strategic decisions.
- 1.3 Trafford Council is therefore required to undertake an EqIA of its policies, plans and strategies to ensure that they eliminate conduct which result in inequality and do not discriminate against any groups or individuals with protected characteristics.
- 1.4 The Equality Act 2010 identifies nine protected characteristics:
 - Age
 - Disability
 - Gender reassignment
 - Marriage and civil partnership
 - Pregnancy and maternity
 - Race
 - Religion or belief
 - Sex
 - Sexual orientation
- 1.5 The above protected characteristics are used in a matrix to determine whether the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan has potential implications for protected characteristics. The matrix identifies both where proposed policies are compatible with the Equality Act 2010 and where they likely conflict with the protected characteristics.
- 1.6 Equality Impact Assessments are required to include a range of equality issues, wider issues of social inequality and deprivation should also be considered.

2.0 The EqlA Policy Assessment

- 2.1 Each proposed policy in the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan is subject to assessment to identify the potential impact of the policy on each group with protected characteristics. The potential impact could be positive, negative or neutral. The policies which are considered likely to result in a negative effect are further rated high, medium or low impact to allow assessment in further depth.
- 2.2 Overall, the policies put forward in the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan generally have a neutral impact on the nine protected characteristics, with some positive impacts delivered by considerate policy approaches. However, there are a small number of negative on impacts on people with disabilities (Policies TM10, BE2 and BE3), due to a lack of an explicit consideration of accessibility.

Local Plan Policies Equality Impact Assessment

- Positive Impact (+): the proposal will have a positive effect on the equality group or will improve equality relationships between groups. The positive impact may be differential, with the positive impact on one group likely to be greater than on another.
- Neutral Impact (O): the proposal has no effect on equality groups.
- Negative Impact (-): the proposal could disadvantage one or more equality groups. The negative impact may be differential, with the negative impact on one group likely to be greater than on another.

Table 20 Policies Equality Impact Assessment

Policy		Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
ST1	The Spatial Strategy	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
ST2	Sustainable Development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
CR1	Carbon and Energy	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
CR2	Decarbonising Existing Homes and Industrial and Employment Premises	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
CR3	Heat and Energy Networks	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

Policy		Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
CR4	Energy Generation and Storage Development	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
CR5	Minimising Overheating Risks	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
CR6	Circular Economy	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
CR7	Water Efficiency	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
R1	Meeting Trafford's Housing Requirement	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
R2	Meeting Affordable and Social Housing Needs	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
R3	Size and Type of New Homes	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
R4	Older Persons Accommodation	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
R5	Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation	O	O	O	O	O	+	O	O	O
EJ1	Employment Land	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

Policy		Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
EJ2	Trafford Park	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
EJ3	Industry and Warehousing	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
EJ4	Office Development	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
EJ5	Rural Economy	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TM1	Walking, Wheeling and Cycling	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TM1N	Walking, Wheeling and Cycling Improvements in Trafford North	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TM1S	Walking, Wheeling and Cycling Improvements in Trafford South	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TM1C	Walking, Wheeling and Cycling Improvements in Trafford Central	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TM1W	Walking, Wheeling and Cycling Improvements in Trafford West	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

Policy		Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
TM2	Public Transport	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TM3	The Highway Network	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TM4	Movement of Goods	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TM5	Parking Standards	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TM6	Mitigating Transport Impacts	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TM7	Safeguarded Routes	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TC1	Centre Hierarchy	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TC2	Development within Designated Centres	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TC2S	Altrincham Town Centre	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TC2N	Stretford Town Centre	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TC2C	Sale Town Centre	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TC2W	Urmston Town Centre	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TC3H	Hale District Centre	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

Policy		Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
TC3S	Sale Moor District Centre	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TC3T	Timperley District Centre	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TC4	Development Outside of Centres	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
NE1	Local Nature Recovery Strategy	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
NE2	Green and Blue Infrastructure	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
NE3	Nature Conservation	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
NE4	Urban Greening Factor (UGF)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
NE5	Carbon Storage and Natural Habitats	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
NE6	Mersey Valley	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
NE7	Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

Policy		Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
NE8	Landscape Character Areas	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
OS1	Open Space, Play, Sport and Recreation	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
OS2	Requirements for Open, Play and Sport Spaces in New Development	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
OS3	Cemeteries, Burial Grounds and Crematoria	O	O	O	O	O	O	+	O	O
WA1	Managing Flood Risk	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
WA2	Sustainable Drainage - Surface and Foul Water	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
WA3	Flood Storage Areas	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
CL1	Cultural and Tourism Assets	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
CL2	Trafford Centre Rectangle	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

Policy		Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
CL3	Community and Social Facilities	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
CL4	Stadia and High-Capacity Event Venues	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
BE1	Well-Designed Places and Buildings	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
BE2	Tall Buildings	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
BE3	Historic Environment	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
BE4	Agent of Change	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
BE5	Environmental Protection	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
BE6	Hazardous Installations	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
BE7	Hot Food Takeaways and Fast-Food Outlets	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
IP1	Infrastructure Delivery and Contributions	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
FC1	Financial Contributions	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

Policy		Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
FC2	Education Contributions	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
FC3	Health Contributions	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
FCN1	North Locality Contributions	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
FCS1	Davenport Green Infrastructure Contributions	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
FCW1	New Carrington Infrastructure Contributions	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
FC4	Sustainable Transport and Highways	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
FC5	Managing and Monitoring Planning Obligations	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
OC1	Viability Reviews	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
OC2	Safeguarding of Homes in Build to Rent Schemes	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

Policy		Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
OC3	Provision of Publicly Accessible Open Space and Public Realm	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
OC4	Local Labour Agreements	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
OC5	Early Activation and Community Initiatives	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
OC6	Design Monitoring	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

Equality Impact Assessment for Allocations

- Positive Impact (+): the proposal will have a positive effect on the equality group or will improve equality relationships between groups. The positive impact may be differential, with the positive impact on one group likely to be greater than on another.
- Neutral Impact (O): the proposal has no effect on equality groups.
- Negative Impact (-): the proposal could disadvantage one or more equality groups. The negative impact may be differential, with the negative impact on one group likely to be greater than on another.

Table 21 Equality Impact Assessment for Allocations

Allocation	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
AN1	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AN2	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AN3	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AN4	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AN5	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AN6	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AN7	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AN8	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AN9	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

Allocation	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
AN10	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AN11	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AN12	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AN13	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AN14	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AN15	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AS1	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AS2	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AS3	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AS4	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AC1	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AC2	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
GT1	O	O	O	O	O	+	O	O	O

3.0 Summary

- 3.1 Most policies in the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan do not impact on protected characteristics. The majority of the policies which have an impact on protected characteristics are positive for all relevant groups: for example policies on Walking, Wheeling and Cycling (TM1) and Design (BE1).
- 3.2 Issues with the Regulation 18 policies for Disabled Persons have been resolved in this version of the Local Plan
- 3.3 The allocation policies put forward in the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan generally have a neutral impact on the nine protected characteristics. There are minor benefits to people with disabilities due to numerous policies containing a requirement to incorporate improved accessibility and stating that walking, wheeling and cycling should be prioritised. Provision of education and community facilities in some allocations will also provide a benefit to young people. No negative impacts on the protected groups have been identified.

