



Integrated Assessment of the Trafford Local Plan Updated Scoping Report

Prepared For: Trafford Council

July 2026

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Introduction

- 1.0 Trafford Council is preparing a new Local Plan which will be the main land use planning document for the borough. The Local Plan will propose 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. These policies will be used as the basis for determining planning applications. This will include identifying sites to deliver new homes and employment land required over the Plan period.
- 1.1 The proposed policies, designations and sites of the Local Plan, and their alternatives, will require assessment for potential unintended social, economic and environmental effects. This document proposes a scope for future assessment stages of an Integrated Assessment (IA) of the Local Plan, to be conducted alongside its development. The IA will include three separate but complementary assessments in order to inform the development of the Local Plan. These are:
- Sustainability Appraisal (SA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – assesses effects of the Local Plan across a range of environmental, social and socio-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) - will be undertaken separately to assess the effects of the Local Plan in terms of avoiding, mitigating or minimising the impacts of climate change.
 - Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) will also be conducted separately, which first assesses the potential for the Local Plan to significantly affect European nature conservation sites, and where that potential exists, ensure the Local Plan will not have a likely significant effect on those sites.
- 1.2 The IA will aid in development of the Local Plan by:

- Supporting plan preparation by challenging and testing iterations of the Local Plan, so that a more robust final document is produced.
- Identifying the potentially negative and positive effects of the Local Plan policies and proposals, and providing an opportunity to mitigate potentially adverse effects and enhance positive effects to achieve economic, social and environmental benefits.
- Helping the Council develop plans that can support sustainable development and the creation of sustainable communities.
- Helping stakeholder engagement by providing consultees with a detailed understanding of the alternative policy options that have been considered during the development of the Local Plan, and the reasons for selecting the preferred options. In doing this, the IA process makes the decisions that are taken during the development of the Local Plan more transparent. It also allows stakeholders to make more informed comments and responses to the Local Plan during consultation, because the IA gives a full picture of the likely significant effects.

- 1.3 This is an updated Scoping Report that incorporates the original Scoping Report 2020 and the addendum Scoping Report(s) of 2025 and any further updated information. The Scoping Report therefore sets out the criteria against which a Local Plan should be assessed as part of the Integrated Assessment (IA). This Scoping Report is the first stage of the IA process. The Scoping Report identifies the type, nature and extent of potential effects that should be considered in the IA. The IA consists of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA), Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA).
- 1.4 This report is being presented for consultation, in order to obtain stakeholder comment on the proposed IA scope, including approach and method. The Local Plan Regulation 19 Consultation Draft Local Plan is available, and is issued for consultation alongside this report. Assessment processes such as IA generally occur in two main steps:
- Scoping: to identify the type, nature and extent of potential significant effects which need to be considered, and propose the next steps in the assessment and how they will be conducted.
 - Assessment: assessing the options / alternatives as they arise during plan development in order to inform the plan's proposals, and then assessing the preferred plan in order to (in order of preference) avoid, reduce, offset and then (as a last resort) compensate for any significant adverse effects identified, as well as to maximise beneficial effects.

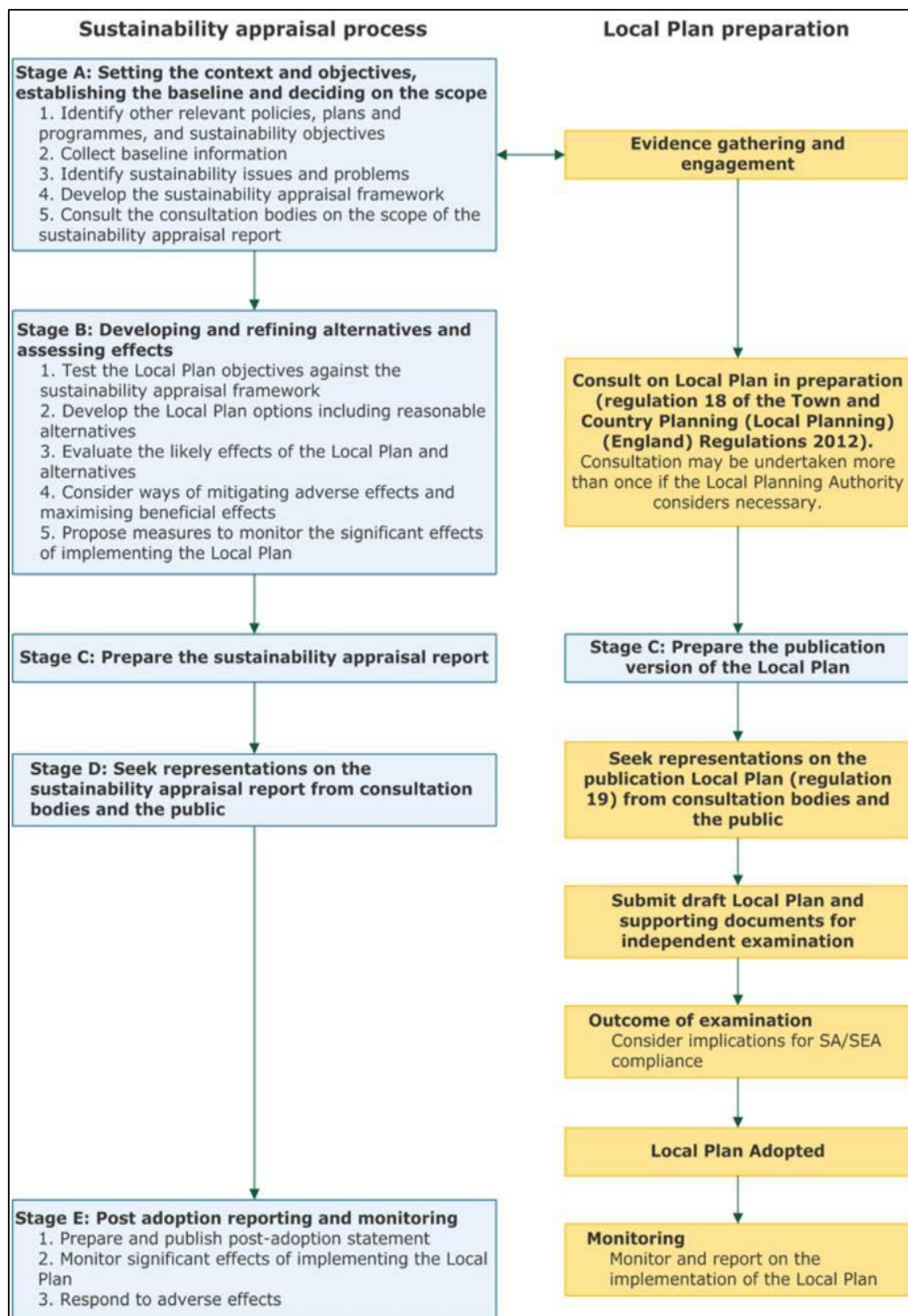
1.5 Within the above, there are further steps of consultation and refinement of the assessment and plan. Also, there are various guidance documents which set out ways of further organising and describing assessments such as IA. IA's main sub-component is SA/SEA, and the SA Guidance¹ identifies 5 key stages in preparing a Sustainability Appraisal:

- **Stage A:** Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.
- **Stage B:** Developing and refining options
- **Stage C:** Appraising the effects of the plan.
- **Stage D:** Consulting on the plan and SA Report
- **Stage E:** Monitoring implementation of the plan

This scoping report covers Stage A which is divided into five tasks:

- **Task A1:** Identifying other relevant policies plans, programmes and sustainability objectives.
- **Task A2:** Collecting baseline information.
- **Task A3:** Identifying sustainability issues and problems.
- **Task A4:** Developing the SA framework.
- **Task A5:** Consulting on the scope of the SA

Figure 1 Stages of IA and Local Plan preparation



1.6 This Scoping Report is structured as follows:

- Section 2 describes the Local Plan, providing information and context for the IA.
- Section 3 describes the methodology used for this scoping report, and which will be used to undertake the IA.
- Section 4 identifies plans, programmes and strategies relevant to the Trafford Local Plan and IA
- Section 5 describes the baseline situation in Trafford.
- Section 6 identifies key issues for the Local Plan and IA resulting from the review of plans, programmes and strategies and the review of baseline data.
- Section 7 outlines the IA Framework (SA, EqlA and HIA) including objectives and assessment criteria.
- Section 8 provides a brief summary and refers to next steps.

What is Covered in the IA

1.7 As stated in the previous section, the IA includes an SA/SEA, HIA and EqlA. An SA is required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The aim of SA is to ensure that plans are doing as much as they can to support the delivery of social, economic and environmental objectives at the same time. SA must also meet the requirements of the SEA Regulations¹.

The SEA Regulations require that SEA addresses potential impacts on:

- biodiversity
- fauna
- flora
- population
- human health
- soil
- water

¹ Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (statutory instrument 2004 No. 1633). <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/2004/1633/contents/made>

- air
 - climatic factors
 - material assets
 - cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage.
 - landscape
- 1.8 SEA must also address the interrelationships amongst the above topics, which means that additional topics such as geodiversity / geological conservation (related to ‘soil’ and ‘biodiversity’) and flood risk (related to ‘water’ and ‘population’) can be considered. This consideration, based primarily on professional judgement using guidance and experience, helps to provide further clarity and transparency when it comes to reporting impacts. These interrelationships are also partly covered by recognising the way one topic influences another – for example that good human health requires good air quality, and that healthy flora and fauna require non-polluted water.
- 1.9 HIA and EqIA are separate processes, but are linked to SEA. The ‘human health’ topic can be addressed more holistically and with greater depth through a HIA. HIA considers various ‘determinants’ of health, which are shown in [Figure 3-1](#) of Chapter 3. These are:
- People – includes characteristics such as age, sex and hereditary factors.
 - Lifestyle – includes factors such as diet, physical activity, and work/life balance.
 - Community – addresses ‘social capital’, which holds no single definition and is “about the value of social networks, bonding similar people and bridging between diverse people, with norms of reciprocity”², and people’s access to and place within community networks.
 - Local Economy – including wealth creation and the markets which people work within and gain opportunities from
 - Activities – such as working, shopping, moving, living, playing and learning.
 - Built Environment – such as buildings, places, streets and routes.
 - Natural Environment – such as natural habitats, air, water and land

² Social Capital Research & Training (accessed 2018). *Definitions of Social Capital*. <https://www.socialcapitalresearch.com/literature/definition.html>

- Global Ecosystem – consideration of how climate change and biodiversity affects our lives.
- 1.10 The EqIA addresses issues associated with the SEA topic of ‘population and equality’ in greater detail. Under the terms of the Equality Act 2010, the Council has a duty to prevent discrimination based on:
- Race
 - Gender
 - Disability
 - Age
 - Sexual orientation
 - Religion or belief
 - Gender reassignment
 - Pregnancy and maternity
 - Marriage and civil partnerships
- 1.11 IA helps to ensure that the overlaps of each process (SA/SEA, HIA and EqIA) are managed and taken into account, that gaps are avoided, and that they are used to ensure a consistent evidence base and consistent assessment results.

Statutory Requirements

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.12 National planning policy³ states that local plans are key to delivering sustainable development and that they must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 1.13 Sustainable development is that which seeks to strike a balance between economic, environmental and social factors to enable people to meet their needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- 1.14 It is therefore very important that the Local Plan contributes to a sustainable future for the borough. To support this objective, the Council is required to carry out an SA of the Local Plan⁴.
- 1.15 SA is a means of ensuring that the likely social, economic and environmental effects of the Local Plan are identified, described and appraised, and also

³ Chapter 2 NPPF 2024 [National Planning Policy Framework](#)

⁴ The requirement for SA of local plans is set out under section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

incorporates SEA in accordance with the UK SEA Regulations and the related European Directive⁶.

Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)

- 1.16 The Public Sector Equality Duty contained in Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 requires public authorities to have due regard to a number of equality considerations when exercising their functions. EqIA is not required by law, but it is a way of ensuring that the Public Sector Equality Duty, alongside requirements under the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 and Disability Discrimination Act 2005, have been complied with by considering the effect of Council services, practices and policies (such as the Local Plan) on different groups protected from discrimination by the Equality Act. It is a tool that can help local authorities ensure that their policies and decisions do not discriminate, that they promote equality wherever possible and that they foster good community relations.

Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

- 1.17 There is no statutory requirement to undertake HIA as part of the plan-making process. However, 'human health' is a statutory SEA topic (see Section 1.3) and HIA can support decision-making by predicting the health consequences of proposals, helping to ensure that plans and policies avoid or minimise negative, and maximise positive, health impacts.

IA and Local Plan Development

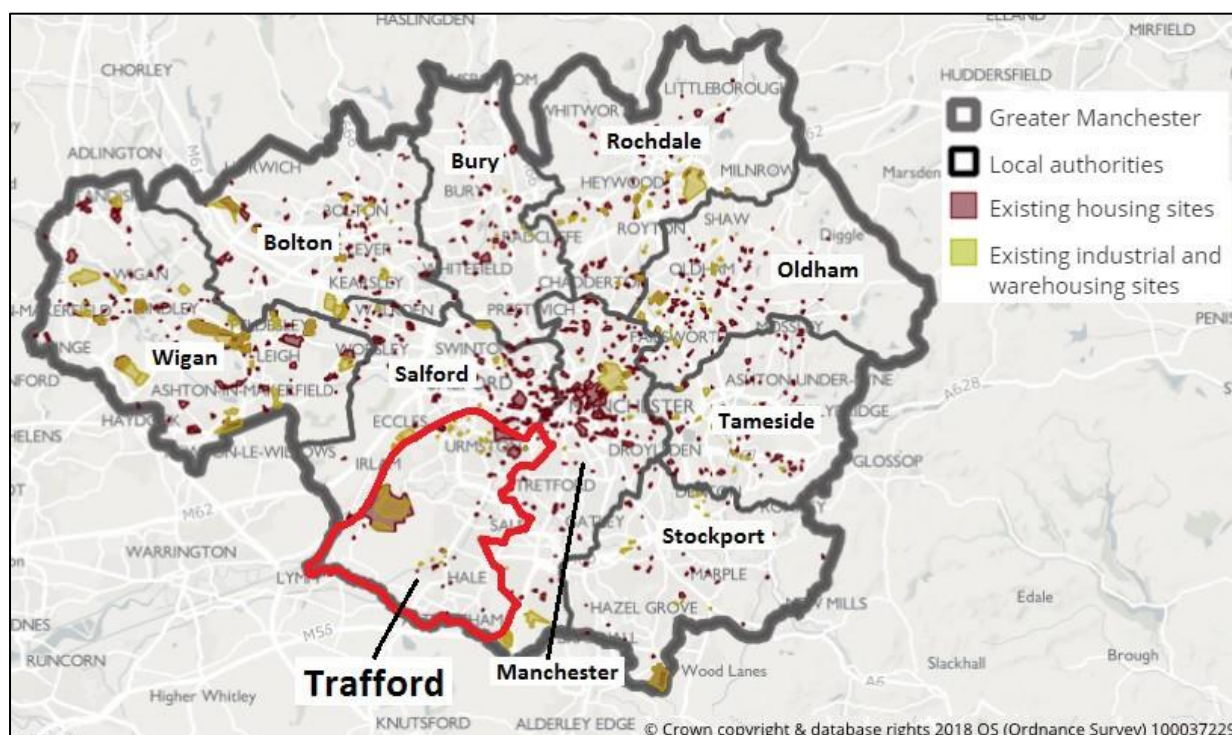
- 1.18 IA is an iterative process, and will be conducted at relevant points throughout Local Plan development. [Figure 1-1](#) provides the stages of Local Plan development in accordance with plan-making guidance, alongside the stages of SA which the IA will follow⁷.
- 1.19 It can be seen that the proposed assessment approach and methodology set out in this report will be applied at various stages in Local Plan development, including in particular in order to inform:
- Regulation 18 consultation on the Local Plan options and preferred option (may occur more than once)
 - Regulation 19 consultation on the Publication Local Plan
 - Outcome of Examination / proposed 'main modifications'.

About the Local Plan

Spatial Context

- 2.0 Trafford is part of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) within the northwest of England which is made up of the ten Greater Manchester councils.
- 2.1 Trafford borough is located in the southwest of Greater Manchester is shown in [Figure 2-1.](#), with an estimated population of around 241,000 people⁵ (8.0% of the Greater Manchester estimated population). The borough has a diverse mix of communities, important centres for industry and business, a high-quality natural environment including leafy suburbs and large areas of countryside, and some disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

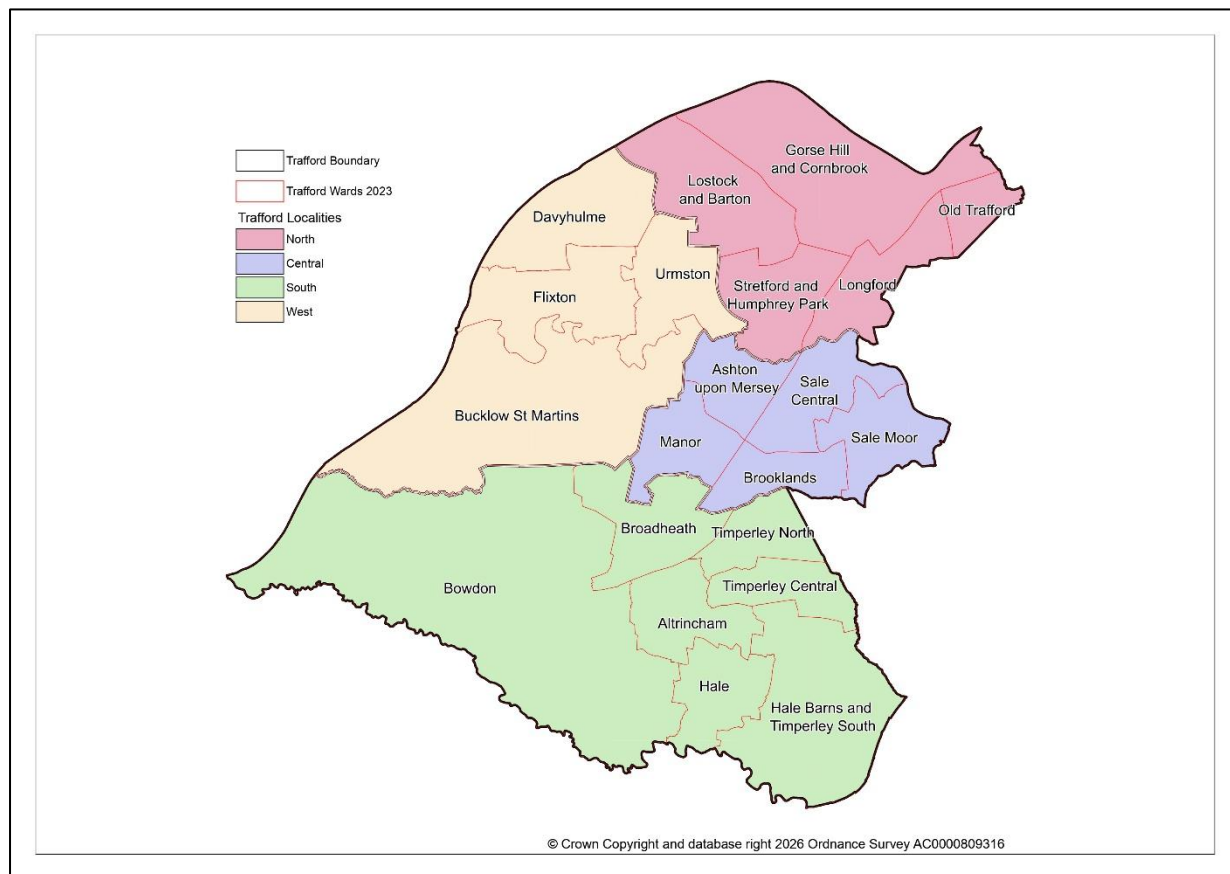
Figure 2 Location of Trafford within Greater Manchester, showing existing housing and employment sites



⁵ [Population estimates for England and Wales - Office for National Statistics](#)

- 2.2 The borough has been split up into four localities, which are North, West, Central and South. Descriptions of the characteristics and key issues of each of the localities are described in Appendix A.

Figure 3: Trafford Localities



- 2.3 Nine of the Greater Manchester councils (Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan) worked together to produce the Places for Everyone (PfE) Plan. The PfE is a long-term plan for jobs, new homes and sustainable growth. It covers a timeframe from 2022 up to 2039.
- 2.4 Trafford Council, along with the eight other PfE councils, adopted the Plan on 21 March 2024, and it now forms part of the statutory development plan for the borough.

Purpose of the Local Plan

- 2.5 National planning policy places Local Plans at the heart of the planning system. They set out a vision and a framework for the future development of the area, addressing needs and opportunities in relation to housing, the economy,

community facilities and infrastructure – as well as a basis for safeguarding the environment, adapting to climate change and securing good design.⁸

- 2.6 Trafford Council published for public consultation a Local Plan Issues Paper in 2018 and a Local Plan in 2021, both were at Regulation 18 stage. There was an IA done for the 2021 Local Plan and this included the Scoping Report 2020. 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.
- 2.7 Trafford Council Regulation 19 Local Plan includes 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.
- 2.8 Once finalised, the Trafford Local Plan will demonstrate how the spatial vision, strategic objectives and scale of growth in PfE will be delivered in Trafford by proposing a spatial vision and strategy tailored to the needs of the borough to guide and manage future growth and development needs from 2022 up to 2039. This will include identifying sites to deliver the new homes and employment land required over the Plan period and identifying those elements of the borough that should be protected and enhanced. The Local Plan will be tailored to ensure that the development of policies specific to Trafford will be wide-ranging, covering issues including infrastructure, community requirements, environmental protection and conservation. It must be prepared with due regard to the duty to co-operate, which requires Local Planning Authorities and certain other public bodies to co-operate with each other on cross-border strategic issues.
- 2.9 The Trafford Local Plan, once adopted, will form part of a set of documents that together will form the overall development plan for the borough:
- 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 (made March 2026).

Scope of the Trafford Local Plan

- 2.10 The Local Plan will eventually replace the current Trafford Local Plan: Core Strategy, adopted in January 2012. The Local Plan will also replace the remaining saved policies and proposals of the Revised Unitary Development Plan (UDP), adopted in June 2006. In addition, the Local Plan will replace the policies within the Civic Quarter Area Action Plan (adopted January 2023).

- 2.11 In line with PfE, the Local Plan will establish the planning policy framework for the borough for the period up to 2039 and include policies to help deliver:
- The homes and jobs needed in the area;
 - The provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development;
 - The provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater and flood risk management;
 - The provision of minerals and energy (including heat);
 - The provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities;
 - Climate change mitigation and adaption; and
 - The conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.
- 2.12 The new Local Plan will provide increased certainty and guidance for developers and members of the public on both the proposed location of new development and the detailed design and sustainability principles that development must achieve.

Approach and Methodology

3.0 The scoping stage (Stage A) of the IA has been conducted using the following key stages:

- Stage A1: Review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies
- Stage A2: Establishing the current and future baseline.
- Stage A3: Identifying key sustainability issues (including health, equality and climate change)
- Stage A4: Refine and finalise the IA Framework
- Stage A5: Prepare the IA Scoping Report and Consult

3.1 In the Scoping Report 2020 the same stages were undertaken. This updated Scoping Report has reviewed each stage of both the 2025 addendum report(s) and the original 2020 report and provided updates where appropriate.

3.2 To note: Stages B to E are described in the Next Steps section of this report.

Stage A1: Review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies

3.3 This task requires the consideration of international, national, regional and local plans, programmes and strategies, drawing out relevant issues for both the development of the Local Plan and the IA.

3.4 Both the Scoping Report 2020 and 2025 Addendum Report(s) were sense checked identifying whether previous documents that were referenced are still up-to-date and applicable. Where these were found to be out-of-date or not applicable, they were updated. Further documents were identified that were published since both Scoping Reports that are relevant to the purposes of the IA.

3.5 Additional documents were reviewed for key, relevant policies, guidance or information that needs to be taken on board by the Local Plan and/or IA. This exercise was recorded in a table, shown in Appendix B.

Stage A2: Establishing the current and future baseline.

3.6 This task requires the current and future baseline to be established (projected over the lifetime of the Local Plan).

3.7 Both earlier Scoping Reports defined topics using the existing key issues and IA/SA objectives and criteria as well as ensuring the SEA statutory topics were clearly addressed.

3.8 The main focus of the baseline research has been to identify the current status of key aspects of the environment, economy and society across Trafford, and then to identify and describe the differences within and across the borough.

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

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

Stage A4: Refine and finalise the IA Framework

- 3.10 Using the list of key sustainability issues from stages A1 to A3, a suite of IA assessment objectives was developed to form an assessment framework. This considers the range of potential significant effects of the Local Plan options and proposals, in terms of receptors that could be affected both within and beyond the borough.
- 3.11 The Council has determined to undertake an IA of the Local Plan that is to include SA, EqlA and HIA. The IA Framework includes criteria that address issues identified whilst considering HIA and EqlA guidance. Also, a Climate Change Risk Assessment has been undertaken as part of the IA.

Stage A5: Prepare the IA Scoping Report and Consult

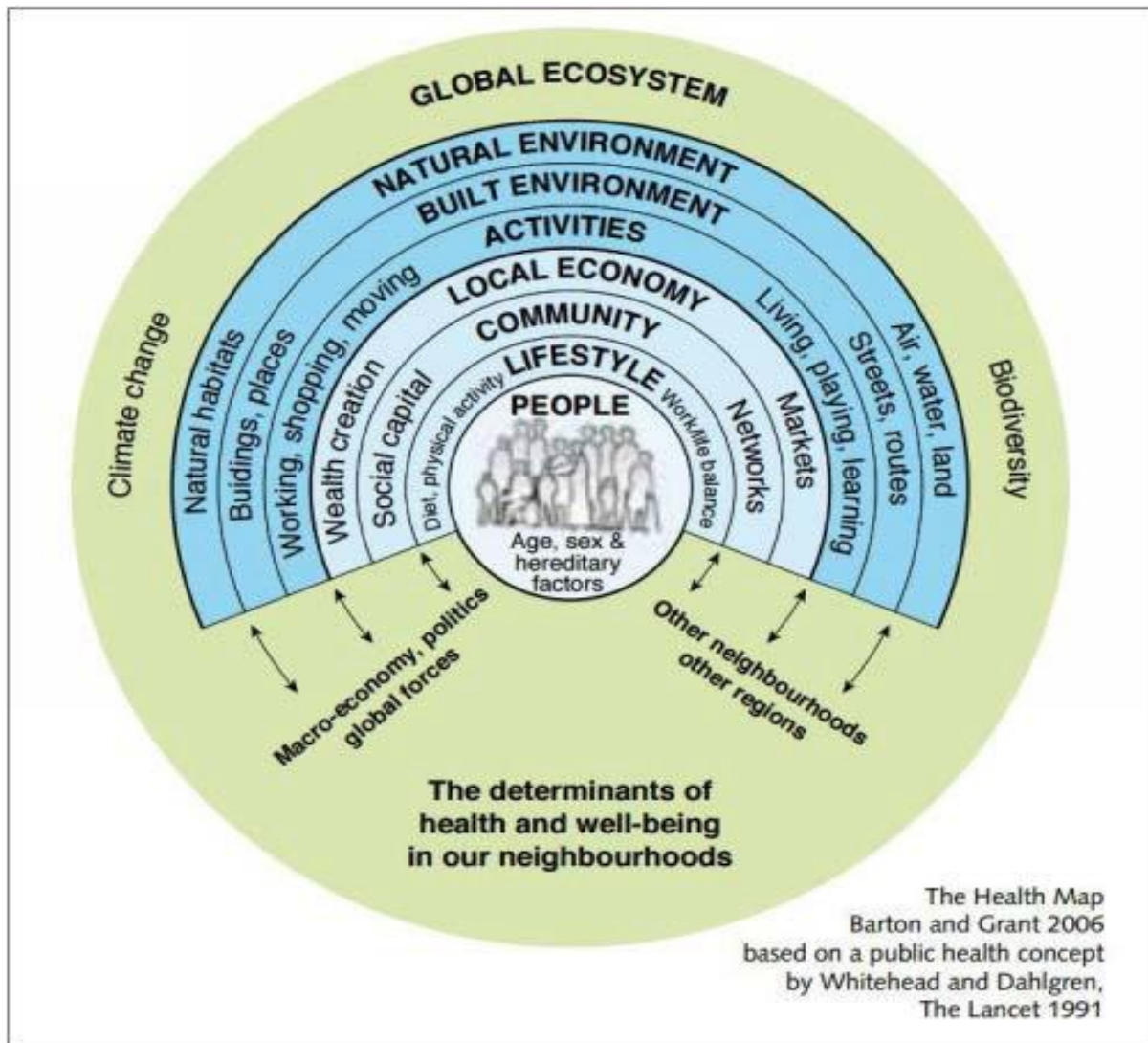
- 3.12 The final task is the preparation of the updated IA Scoping Report. This Report includes three key aspects of a scope for an assessment:
- Spatial scope – the geographical areas to which effects of the Local Plan could potentially extend and that need to be considered during future stages of assessment.
 - Temporal scope – the timeframe over which significant effects of the Local Plan are possible and that needs to be considered during future stages of assessment.
 - Technical scope – mainly the coverage of sustainability (including health, equalities and climate change) topics and issues, but also a proposed approach to assessing the options and proposals of the Local Plan.

Integrating Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

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

inequalities'. This objective shall be reviewed to ensure that health impacts are fully assessed as part of the HIA and IA.

Figure 4 *Determinants of Health and Well-being in our Neighbourhoods*



Integrating Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

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

Integrating Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA)

- 3.19 Climate change risks shall be included in stages A1 to A5 described above, including the review of planning policy context, updating baseline data, identifying key sustainability issues and refining the IA Framework. The IA Framework shall include objectives related to climate change risks, but the CCRA shall assess the Local Plan as a whole for how it shall address climate change risks.

Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Requirement and scope

- 4.0 The SEA Regulations require that a review of relevant policies, plans and strategies be undertaken as part of the preparation of a local plan. By doing so, the SEA Regulations allow the process to take account of the multiple plans, policies and strategies that can influence the sustainable development of an area, and thus which can influence the production of a local plan. The requirements are stated as:

An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan and programme, and of its relationships with other relevant plans and programmes

and:

The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation⁶.

- 4.1 The first stage of completing the IA is therefore to review relevant policies, plans, strategies and programmes (which are essentially groups of projects) on an international, national, regional and local scale in order to: ensure that the Trafford Local Plan and IA are in line with the requirements of legislation and national policy maximise consistency and relevance between the Trafford Local Plan, the IA and other relevant plans and policies, as well as identify inconsistencies or constraints to be dealt with identify sustainability objectives, key targets and indicators that should be reflected in the IA provide baseline data.

Summary of the Review

- 4.2 A range of key international, national, regional and local documents (available as of January 2018) was reviewed. The full list and the review can be found in [Appendix B](#).
- 4.3 The key links and themes identified during the review have been summarised into the points below:
- the importance of encouraging the transition to a low carbon economy by switching to renewable energy sources, low carbon building materials and low carbon industries.
 - the importance of increasing the resilience of infrastructure and the natural environment to climate change.
 - the importance of openness, equality and fairness in decision-making, and the role that assessments such as SA, SEA, HIA and EqIA play in providing the public with high-quality information.

⁶ Parts 1 and 5 of the SEA Regulations – reference found at Footnote [2](#).

- protecting and enhancing the built heritage and landscape of the area
- protecting biodiversity and encouraging the incorporation of green infrastructure into developments
- sustainable use of natural resources, waste prevention and appropriate disposal such as recycling
- choosing sustainable locations for development, including proximity to local services and facilities, good public transport links and making the most efficient use of the existing road network
- protecting and enhancing public open spaces, public rights of way and their associated networks, sports and recreational opportunities
- improving access to services such as health & wellbeing services and essential amenities;
- achieving sustainable economic prosperity
- providing equal opportunities for people to achieve economic prosperity or to access services and facilities such as healthcare & wellbeing, social care as well as access to recreational and green open space

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

- the necessity of providing the opportunity for people in Trafford to live in affordable, decent homes of their choice in a thriving and secure neighbourhood.
- to contribute towards improving and expanding transport networks in Greater Manchester
- the need to increase the participation and access to sport, leisure and physical activity to the communities in Trafford and thereby contribute towards the health and wellbeing of residents.
- an opportunity to contribute towards evolving Altrincham town centre into an economically, environmentally and socially attractive and dynamic centre as outlined in the Altrincham town centre neighbourhood business plan 2015 to 2030.
- an opportunity to contribute towards the Refreshed Stretford Masterplan aiming to revitalise Stretford town centre into a vibrant, attractive and safe destination providing a wide range of facilities.
- promoting sustainable economic growth within Greater Manchester and the North West, in line with the 'Northern Powerhouse' initiative.
- promoting greener growth by integrating biodiversity into development planning and protecting existing natural areas

- 4.5 The Regulation 18 Scoping Report reviewed relevant policies, plans, strategies and programmes on an international, national, regional and local scale. This report has updated this information to take account of the latest documents.
- 4.6 The review of relevant policies, plans and programmes was undertaken to:
- Ensure that the Trafford Local Plan and IA are in line with the requirements of legislation and national policy.
 - Maximise consistency and relevance between the Trafford Local Plan, the IA and other relevant plans and policies, as well as identify inconsistencies or constraints to be dealt with.
 - Identify sustainability objectives, key targets and indicators that should be reflected in the IA.
 - Provide baseline data.
- 4.7 The full list of updates to the review can be found in Appendix B, which includes all documents to inform the Scoping of the IA.
- 4.8 The key links and themes identified during the review have been summarised into the points below:
- The importance of encouraging the transition to a low carbon economy by switching to renewable energy sources, low carbon building materials and low carbon industries.
 - The importance of increasing the resilience of infrastructure and the natural environment to climate change.
 - The importance of openness, equality and fairness in decision-making, and the role that assessments such as SA, SEA, HIA, EqIA and CCRA play in providing the public with high-quality information.
 - Protecting and enhancing the built heritage and landscape of the area.
 - Protecting biodiversity and encouraging the incorporation of green infrastructure into developments.
 - Sustainable use of natural resources, waste prevention and appropriate disposal such as recycling.
 - Choosing sustainable locations for development, including proximity to local services and facilities, good public transport links and making the most efficient use of the existing road network.
 - Protecting and enhancing public open spaces, public rights of way and their associated networks, sports and recreational opportunities.
 - Improving access to services such as health & wellbeing services and essential amenities.
 - Achieving sustainable economic prosperity.

- Providing equal opportunities for people to achieve economic prosperity or to access services and facilities such as healthcare & wellbeing, social care as well as access to recreational and green open space.

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

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

Baseline Situation

5.0 The section gives updated baseline information where there have been changes since the Scoping Report 2020.

Population, Equality and Housing

Population

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

Table 1 Population of Trafford and Greater Manchester

Population Statistic	Value for Trafford (persons to nearest hundred)	Value for Greater Manchester (persons to nearest hundred)
Total 2011 (Census)⁷	226,600	2,682,500
Total 2023 (mid-year estimate)⁸	237,500	2,948,600
Total 2021 Census	235,000	2,867,800
Total Change 2011- 2023	10,900	266,100
Total 2024 (mid-year estimate)⁹	241,000	3,009,700
Percentage growth 2011-2023	4.8%	9.9%
Percentage growth 2023-2024 estimates	0.9%	1.5%

⁷ 2011 Census: Key Statistics for Local Authorities in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/2011censuskeystatisticsforlocalauthoritiesinenglandandwales>)

⁸ Estimates of the population for England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/estimatesofthepopulationforenglandandwales>).

⁹ Population estimates for England and Wales - Office for National Statistics

Forecast Total 2043 (ONS 2018 projection)¹⁰	260,200	3,097,300
Population projection (ONS 2022 base)¹¹	259, 900	3,275,700
Forecast Total 2023-2043	22,700	148,700
Estimated Population Change 2043 (2024 mid year estimate – 2022 based projection)	18,900	266,000

Table 2 Forecast Population Growth

Population Statistic	Value for Trafford (persons to nearest hundred)	Value for Greater Manchester (persons to nearest hundred)
Forecast Percentage Growth 2023-2043	8.7%	5.0%
Forecast Percentage Growth 2024 -2043	7.8%	8.8%

- 5.2 The below table shows household numbers for Trafford. The borough experienced an estimated 7% population growth between 2006 and 2018, which is lower than the same period in England as a whole (10.1%) and for Greater Manchester (9.2%)¹². It is estimated that between 2021 and 2043, Trafford will see an increase in the number of households of 15.34%, this is equal to the percentage for Greater Manchester as a whole, but slightly lower than the projected growth for England (16.2%). Trafford has the fourth highest projected growth in households in Greater Manchester after Salford, Rochdale and Oldham.

¹⁰ [Population projections for local authorities: Table 2 - Office for National Statistics](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2localauthoritiesinenglandtable2) (Population projections for local authorities: Table 2 - Office for National Statistics (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>)).

¹¹ [Nomis - Query Tool - Subnational population projections for England: 2022-based](https://nomis.co.uk/subnational-projections)

¹² [Household projections for England - Office for National Statistics](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/householdprojectionsforengland) (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/householdprojectionsforengland>)

Table 3 Past and Projected Household Statistics

Household Population Statistic	Value for Trafford (persons unless indicated)
Total 2006 (estimate)	90,622
Total 2011 (Census)	94,484
Total 2018 (estimate)	96,973
Total 2021 (Census)	96,269
Total Growth 2006-2018 (estimate)	6,351
Percentage Growth 2006-2018	7.0%
Total Growth 2011 - 2021	1,785
Percentage Growth 2011 - 2021	1.9%
Forecast Total 2043	111,039
Forecast Total Growth 2021-2043	14,770
Forecast Percentage Growth 2018-2043	15.34%

Equality

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

Table 4 Age Groups of Trafford

Demographic	Current Trafford Percentage (2023)	Forecast Trafford Percentage (2043)
Aged 0-15	21.0% ¹³	18.4% ¹⁴
Aged 16-64	61.3%	60.7%
Aged 65+	17.7%	20.9%

¹³ [Trafford ward profiler: Population aged 0-15 years](https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Demographics&name=Population%20aged%200-15%20years)
(https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Demographics&name=Population%20aged%200-15%20years)

¹⁴ [Population projections for local authorities: Table 2 - Office for National Statistics](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthorities/nenglandtable2)
(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthorities/nenglandtable2>)

- 5.4 The spread of the three age groups differs across the borough. Those aged 0-15 varies between 17% and 24% of the total population of given areas¹⁵, with the highest percentages of children in Broadheath and Bucklow-St-Martins, and the lowest in Urmston and Flixton. Those of working age (16-64) are generally clustered towards the north of the borough, with the highest proportions in Gorse Hill and Cornbrook and Old Trafford. On the other hand, those aged 65 and over tend to live more in the southern parts of the borough, such as Bowdon, Hale Barns and Timperley.
- 5.5 Trafford's population has experienced an increase in at-birth life expectancy in the period from 2001-2018, with similar increases for male and female residents. The increase for both males and females is higher than the England average for the same period¹⁶. The slight decrease that has occurred in the 2022-2024 figure is attributed to the impacts of the COVID Pandemic.

Table 5 Life Expectancy in Trafford

Life Expectancy Statistic (at birth)	Trafford Value (years)
Male 2001-2003	76.5
Male 2016-2018	80.0
Male 2022-2024	79.8
Male change 2001-2018	+3.5
Male change 2018-2024	-0.3
Female 2001-2003	80.5
Female 2016-2018	83.8
Female 2022-2024	83.7
Female change 2001-2018	+3.4
Female change 2018-2024	-0.2

- 5.6 Data from the 2021 Census shows that the ethnic makeup of Trafford is broadly similar to the England and Wales Average, with very minor differences in percentages¹⁷. Trafford has a majority white population, though there are significant minorities of Asian (Pakistani and Indian) and Black populations. The 2021 Census also identified 30 Gypsy/Travellers in Trafford in a range of settled accommodation¹⁸.

¹⁵ Trafford ward profiler: Population aged 0-15 years

https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Demographics&name=Population%20aged%200-15%20years

¹⁶ [Life expectancy for local areas of the UK - Office for National Statistics](#)

¹⁷ Ethnic group, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/ethnicity/bulletins/ethnicgroupenglandandwales/census2021>

¹⁸ Gypsy or Irish Traveller populations data: housing - Office for National Statistics

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/ethnicity/datasets/gypsyoririshtravellerpopulationsdatahousing>

Table 6 Ethnicity in Trafford; and England and Wales

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

- 5.7 Data from the 2021 Census shows that nearly half of the Trafford population is Christian, slightly higher than the England and Wales average¹⁹. There are also minority populations of Muslim, Hindu, Jewish and Sikh affiliation. A third of the Trafford population reports having no religion, slightly lower than the England and Wales average.

Table 7 Religion in Trafford; and England and Wales

Religious Affiliation	Percentage for Trafford	Percentage for England and Wales
Christian	48.4%	46.2%
Buddhist	0.4%	0.5%
Hindu	2.0%	1.7%
Jewish	1.0%	0.5%
Muslim	8.7%	6.5%
Sikh	0.8%	0.9%
Other religion	0.4%	0.6%
No religion	33.1%	37.2%

¹⁹ Religion, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/religion/bulletins/religionenglandandwales/census2021>

Not stated	5.1%	6.0%
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Housing

- 5.8 The below table shows Trafford housing tenure data based on the 2021 Census²⁰. Trafford has a high level of home ownership (68.9%), higher than the average for England and Wales (62.5%) and the second highest in Greater Manchester, after Stockport. Private and social renting are both below the England and Wales averages.

Table 8 Housing tenures in Trafford

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

- 5.9 The majority of Trafford's housing consists of whole houses or bungalows (79.8%), with over half of these being semi-detached²¹.

Table 9 Accommodation types in Trafford

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

²⁰ Housing, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/housingenglandandwales/census2021>

²¹ Accommodation type - Office for National Statistics (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/TS044/editions/2021/versions/1>)

- 5.10 In Trafford, the number of residential property sales in the year ending March 2023 was 2,655²². The average Trafford house price in December 2024 was £386,000, an increase of 7.6% from December 2023²³, the second highest rise of Greater Manchester boroughs after Rochdale²⁴. This is substantially above the UK average of £268,000 for December 2024, the rate of increase was also higher²⁵. The average price for a detached house in Trafford was £760,000, while the average price for a terraced house was £334,000²⁶.
- 5.11 Average rental prices in Trafford are also higher than the Greater Manchester average. For example, the average monthly rent is £126 higher for a 1-bed flat, £385 for a 3-bed flat and £800 for a 4-bed flat. Rental prices are particularly high in Altrincham and Trafford's rural communities. Rents of a lower price than the Greater Manchester average can be found in Carrington & Partington and Urmston.

Affordable Homes

- 5.12 The mean annual income in Trafford is £35,566, the fourth highest of the Greater Manchester boroughs; the mean annual income of £35,894 is Greater Manchester's third highest, after Manchester City and Salford²⁷. At the same time, the average house price in February 2026 was £378,404, approximately 11 times the mean annual income, making affordable housing a key concern. In 2025, Trafford had a median housing affordability ratio of 9.67, by far the highest in Greater Manchester²⁸. According to the Trafford Council Housing Bulletin July 2025, a household would require an annual income of around £84,000 to purchase a property in Trafford²⁹.
- 5.13 The level of housebuilding in Trafford has fluctuated over recent years. In the year 2018/19, 953 net additional homes were built in Trafford, compared to 1081 in 2020/21, just 501 in 2021/22 and 939 in 2022/23; between 2018/19 and 2022/23, 556 net additional affordable homes were built in Trafford, with 255 of these in 2022/23³⁰. In terms of the housing pipeline, at the beginning of 2024/25, full planning permission had been granted for 3,616 new residential properties (795 affordable) along with outline permission for 4,507 properties (195 affordable). Table 7.14 of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update calculates a requirement for net additional affordable

²² Residential property sales for administrative geographies: HPSSA dataset 6 - Office for National Statistics <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/numberofresidentialpropertysalesforationalandsubnationalgeographiesquarterlyrollingyearhpssadataset06>

²³ Housing prices in Trafford (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/housingpriceslocal/E08000009/>)
²⁴ Housing prices in Trafford (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/housingpriceslocal/E08000009/>)

²⁵ UK House Price Index (<https://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/ukhpi/>)

²⁶ Trafford Housing Bulletin January 2025 – Trafford Council (<https://mailchi.mp/beccb8c53b20/trafford-housing-bulletin-jan2025-17611362>)

²⁷ Earnings and hours worked, place of work by local authority: ASHE Table 7 - Office for National Statistics <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/placeofworkbylocalauthorityashtable7>

²⁸ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/housepriceexistingdwellingstoworkplacebasedearningsratio>

²⁹ Trafford Housing Bulletin (<https://mailchi.mp/91e62b9a2d80/trafford-housing-bulletin-feb2024>)

³⁰ [Trafford-Council-Housing-Strategy.pdf](#)

homes in Trafford of 385 per year³¹.

- 5.14 The below table presents the number and percentage of empty homes in Trafford in 2023; this number has increased each year from 2019³². Trafford has an overall rate of empty or unoccupied homes of 3.2%, which drops to 1.17% for those classed as long-term unoccupied.

Table 10 Empty homes in Trafford

Empty Home Statistic	Value for Trafford (2024)
Total Residential Dwellings	102,935 ³³
Total Empty Properties	3,297
Percentage Empty Dwellings	3.2%
Long-Term Empty Dwellings	1,088

Economy and Education

Economic Data

- 5.15 Trafford plays an important part in the growth and economic success of the Greater Manchester area, due to its high proportion of qualifications and skilled labour (Tables 11 and 12). Trafford also forms an important part of the conurbation core for Manchester, with potential to further exploit the strategic and commercial potential of Trafford Park, as well as less developed sites such as those at Wharfside.
- 5.16 As such, the borough is well-placed to benefit from increased agglomeration in the conurbation core and can continue to offer a desirable lifestyle choice to attract and retain skills within Greater Manchester.
- 5.17 Trafford hosts several international iconic sporting, cultural and retail attractions, including the Imperial War Museum North, Manchester United Football Club, Lancashire County Cricket Club, Dunham Massey Hall and Park and the Trafford Centre.
- 5.18 Of the main town centres, according to Trafford Council data, in Q3 of 2024/25 Urmston had a town centre vacancy rate of 6.2%, Altrincham 9.2%, Sale 5.6% and Stretford 36.8%. The overall vacancy rate across the borough was therefore 10%. These figures are all lower than the commercial vacancy rates found in the 2019 Trafford Retail and Leisure Study.

³¹ [06.01.02 Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment.pdf](#)

³² Trafford Housing Bulletin

<https://mailchi.mp/91e62b9a2d80/trafford-housing-bulletin-feb2024#Empty%20Properties>

³³ Live tables on dwelling stock (including vacants) - GOV.UK [LiveTable100.ods](#)

Education Data

- 5.19 Trafford has over 100 schools in total, including 63 state primary schools and 19 State secondary schools, and 8 Special Education Needs and Disability (SEND) schools³⁴. There are also 11 independent schools (including another 3 SEND and alternative schools).
- 5.20 A higher proportion of residents in the borough have attained RQF4 level qualifications than the North West and England averages³⁵. The average attainment score for Trafford students at GCSE or equivalent is 58.3, greater than for any other Greater Manchester borough, with the next highest being Stockport at 47.9³⁶. The proportion of 16–17-year-olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) for Trafford, at 2.1% is the lowest proportion of the Greater Manchester boroughs and is lower than the average for England (3.2%)³⁷.

Table 11 NOMIS Qualification Levels in Trafford (Jan 2025-Dec 2025)

NOMIS Qualification Statistic	Value for Trafford	Percentage for Trafford
RQF4 and above	91,900	62%
RQF3 and above	113,200	76.4
RQF2 and above	136,200	91.9%
RQF1 and above	138,900	93.7%
Other qualifications	No data	No data
No qualifications	5,900	4.0%

Employment Data

- 5.18 A high proportion of Trafford's population work in senior, managerial and technical professional roles³⁸. Approximately 97.6% of the economically active population of Trafford is in employment³⁹. As of January 2025, 3.2% of the population of Trafford are claiming out-of-work benefits and 2.9% of the economically active population is unemployed, which is below the national average⁴⁰. Unemployment due to long-term sickness or disability is concentrated in Old Trafford and Bucklow-St-Martins⁴¹.

³⁴ [Find your local school | Trafford Council](#)

³⁵ [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157089/report.aspx#tabquals\)](#)

³⁶ [Key stage 4 performance, Academic year 2023/24 - Explore education statistics - GOV.UK https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/key-stage-4-performance](#)

³⁷ [NEET and participation: local authority figures - GOV.UK](#)

³⁸ [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157089/report.aspx#tabempunemp\)](#)

³⁹ [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157089/report.aspx#tabempunemp\)](#)

⁴⁰ [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157089/report.aspx#tabempunemp\)](#)

⁴¹ [Trafford ward profiler: Household deprived in employment https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Deprivation&name=Household%20deprived%20in%20employment](#)

Table 12 Occupation Types in Trafford

Occupation	Percentage for Trafford 2017	Percentage for Trafford 2025	Percentage Point Change 2017-2024
Managers, Directors and Senior Officials	12.9%	9.9%	-3
Professional Occupations	28.3%	36.7%	+8.4
Associate Professional and Technical	17.8%	20.2%	+2.4
Administrative and Secretarial	12.5%	8.2%	-4.3
Skilled Trades Occupations	6.7%	5.2%	-1.5
Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations	8.3%	7.1%	-1.2
Sales and Customer Service	5.6%	4.9%	-0.7
Process Plant and Machine Operatives	2.1%	No data	No data
Elementary Occupations	5.6%	5.1%	-0.5

Table 13 Employment data in Trafford

Employment Statistic	Value for Trafford
Number of Economically Active People 2025	130,200
Percentage of Economically Active Population Employed (16-64) 2025	82.9%

- 5.19 Fuel poverty, defined as spending more than 10% of household income to maintain a satisfactory level of heating, is 9.8% across Trafford⁴². Fuel poverty is unevenly distributed across the borough, in 2021 20.7% of households in Clifford ward were living in fuel poverty⁴³

⁴² [Sub-regional fuel poverty in England, 2024 report \(2022 data\) - GOV.UK](#)

⁴³ [Trafford-Poverty-Strategy-2023-25.pdf](#)

Health

- 5.20 The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain of the IMD 2025⁴⁴ measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality, but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.
- 5.21 The IMD 2025 assessment indicates that the general health of Trafford residents is better than their equivalents in Greater Manchester and the North West as a whole. Acute deprivation from poor health is still noted within the borough, generally in the neighbourhoods of highest economic deprivation.
- 5.22 While areas of deprivation occur across the Borough⁴⁵. The areas of higher deprivation are present across the borough, including Old Trafford, Broadheath and Firsway, Partington and Stretford. However, the median value of health and disability deprivation for Trafford as a whole is closer to the England average or slightly above it.

Table 14 Health Deprivation and Disability

IMD 2025 Health Deprivation and Disability Statistics ⁴⁶	Value for Trafford
Health Deprivation and Disability - Rank of average rank	169
Health Deprivation and Disability - Rank of average score	173
Health Deprivation and Disability - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% in England	0.043
Health Deprivation and Disability - Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% in England	113

Source: IMD Health Deprivation and Disability metrics Rank refers to IMD rank (1=least deprived) compared with all other English local authorities, of which there are 296.

Access and Community Infrastructure

Designation, Open Space and Accessible Greenspace

- 5.23 The Open Space Assessment 2024⁴⁷ set and applied quantity and accessibility standards for open space provision, and established criteria for quality and value standards.
- 5.24 Natural England highlight the importance of the accessible greenspace 'Close

⁴⁴ [Health & Disability | Local Deprivation Explorer](#)

⁴⁵ [Local Deprivation](#)

⁴⁶ [File 10 - IoD2025 Local Authority District Summaries lower-tier v2.xlsx](#)

⁴⁷ Open Space Assessment 2024 <https://www.trafford.gov.uk/planning/strategic-planning/local-plan/Docs/Trafford-Open-Space-Assessment-April-2024.pdf>

to Home' standard with their Green Infrastructure Framework. Overall, most properties within the North locality are within at least one of the close to home buffers, although coverage from both standards is limited. Areas of deficiency to either standard is found around Humphrey Park station and in the south-west of Old Trafford. Access to the 5-minute (doorstep and local) standard covers around half of the South locality, but provision to the 10-minute (neighbourhood) standard is very limited, covering the south-western tip of Altrincham and limited areas in the north-west of Timperley.

- 5.25 Populated areas without any access to greenspace close to home are prevalent across the South locality, in particular this includes most of Hale Central ward. Access to greenspace close to home is generally good in the West locality. Access to the 5-minute standard is more prevalent than access to the 10-minute standard in the Central locality. Overall, about half of the Central locality is within access to at least one of the standards. Areas deficient in access to greenspace close to home are spread fairly evenly across the locality.
- 5.26 Current usage and demand for allotments in Trafford is high, with a 54% increase on numbers in the waiting list since the publication of the 2020 scoping report. There are currently a total of 1,435 allotments across Trafford, and there are 447 residents on the waiting list. A number of plots have had to be decommissioned due to the impact of flooding. It is currently standard practice in the borough to split a plot into two to accommodate two new tenants when a plot becomes available. Demand for plots is particularly high in Old Trafford, Sale and Bowdon.

Walking and Cycling Routes

- 5.26 The types of Open Space and their total area have been catalogued in the Trafford Open Space Assessment 2024, which produced an assessment of greenspace and park access based on a hierarchy of accessible greenspace. Based on this assessment and measured against Natural England's Green Infrastructure Framework Standards⁴⁸, it was determined that Trafford has sufficient provision of accessible greenspace to meet the 3ha per 1,000 of the population standard, with at least 1ha per 1,000 of the population of Parks, Gardens and Recreation grounds and Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace. However the quantity of provision for Children and Teenagers and Allotments typologies are less well provided for across the borough and do not meet the standards expected.
- 5.27 Across Trafford the North had the lowest ratio of opens space per thousand of population compared to the other areas. There are neighbourhoods across Trafford that continue to have limited access to open space.

⁴⁸ [GI Standards](#)

Community Assets

- 5.28 Data regarding the locations of cultural (libraries, theatres, galleries etc.), social (community centres), and leisure (sports centres, playing fields, etc.) infrastructure, excluding those which involve greenspace as these would have been analysed and discussed above is limited.
- 5.29 Simple location data for public libraries, leisure centres, and playing fields indicates that such facilities are distributed relatively evenly throughout the borough, with at least one library and leisure centre in Altrincham, Sale, Stretford, Urmston, Old Trafford, and Partington, though two are located in close proximity in Altrincham⁴⁹. The less urbanised areas of Carrington and Trafford's Rural Communities may lack these facilities for efficiency or cost-effectiveness reasons, due to their low or dispersed populations, while Trafford Park is a notable void for community assets. Parks⁵⁰ and playing fields are also distributed without obvious pattern or bias throughout the borough, excluding their absence from Trafford Park and a relatively low number of playing fields within Old Trafford.
- 5.30 Such buildings are key for the rounded provision of wellbeing and the formation of sustainable communities. Non-analytical description indicates that current provision is sufficient, but that this is likely to be affected by changing demographics in the borough. Population increases, with a trend towards increasing average ages, will likely require both an increase in the provision of community infrastructure and the variety of infrastructure types, as well as careful design or alteration of facilities as necessary to ensure access is maintained to all residents.

Transport

- 5.31 Key information relating to current conditions has been summarised for road transport infrastructure within Trafford in the table below^{51 52}.

Table 15 Road transport infrastructure and its usage in Trafford

Key Facts	Trafford
2024 Total Road Length (km)	824
Total Motorway Length (Including Principal Motorways - km)	10
Total A-Road Length (km)	60
Total B-Road Length (km)	52
Total Minor Road Length (km)	702
Total Cycleway Length (km)	14
Total Footway Length (km)	1,196

⁴⁹ [Find a library | Trafford Council](#)

⁵⁰ [Parks in Trafford | Trafford Council](#)

⁵¹ [Downloads - Road traffic statistics](#)

⁵² [Highway Infrastructure Asset Management Plan HIAMP.pdf](#)

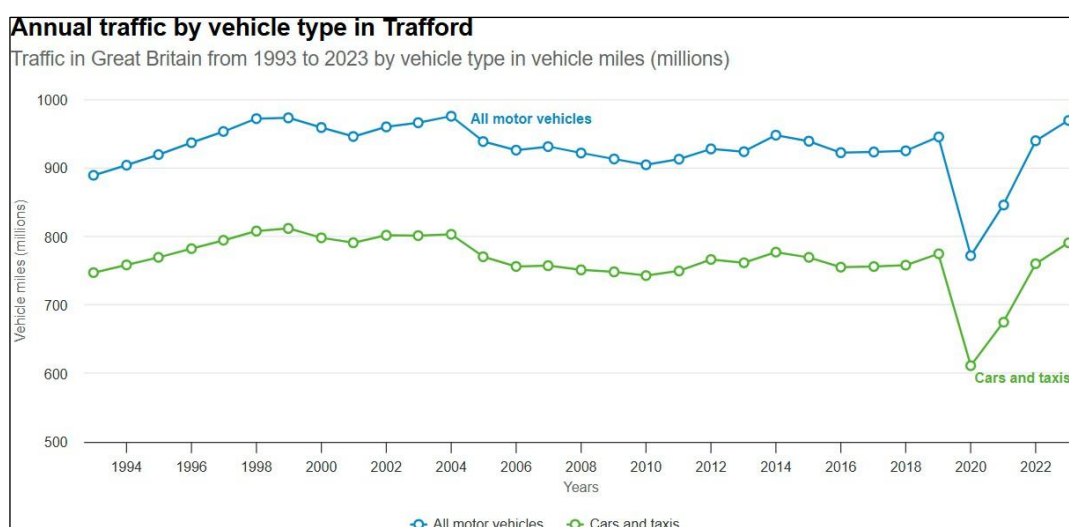
Key Facts	Trafford
Total Number Streetlights	27,900
Total Number Gullies	70,000
Total Annual Kilometres travelled on Motorways (millions)	484
Total Annual Kilometres travelled on other Roads (millions)	1,076
Average Daily Vehicle Flow on Motorways (Total / per km)	132,684 / 13,268
Average Daily Vehicle Flow on A-Roads (Total / per km)	18,744 / 312
% of Greater Manchester M, A- B-Road Network	7
% of GM M, A-, B-Road Traffic Carried	8
Trunk (Highways Agency Controlled) Road Section with Highest Flow	M60 – Junction 7-8
Traffic Flow on this section – 24hr AAWT	139,245
Non-Trunk (Local Authority Controlled) Road Section with Highest Flow	A56 – M60 junction to A5181
Traffic Flow on this section – 24hr AAWT	53,330
Road Section with Highest 12hr Pedal Cycle Flow	A5014
Pedal Cycle Flow on this section – Weekday 0700-1900	919
Average 12hr A-Road Pedal Cycle Flow	230
Average 12hr B-Road Pedal Cycle Flow	191

Private Transport

5.32 According to Department for Transport data, annual vehicle miles travelled in Trafford has fluctuated between 900 million and 1 billion miles for most of the

21st century, apart from a significant dip in 2020 and 2021 caused by COVID lockdowns.

Figure 5 Department for Transport Annual Vehicle Traffic in Trafford Data



- 5.33 In Trafford, car or van ownership is unevenly distributed, with around 35% of households of Old Trafford and Gorse Hill & Cornbrook wards not having access to a car or van, compared to much lower proportions in the south of the borough, such as 8.7% in Hale Barns and Timperley South⁵³. Households with cars or vans or multiple cars and vans are higher than the Greater Manchester average⁵⁴.

Table 16 Private Vehicle Ownership in Trafford and Greater Manchester

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

Public and Active Travel Transport

- 5.34 The Manchester Metrolink is the UK's largest light rail network, with 99 stops across eight lines⁵⁵. The Metrolink Trafford Park line opened in March 2020, connecting this large Trafford employment area to central Manchester. Trafford

⁵³ [Trafford ward profiler: Households with no car](https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Transport&name=Households%20with%20no%20car)

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

⁵⁴ [Car or van availability - Office for National Statistics](https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/TS045/editions/2021/versions/4) (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/TS045/editions/2021/versions/4>)

⁵⁵ [Metrolink Performance reports | Bee Network | Powered by TfGM](https://tfgm.com/public-transport/tram/performance) (<https://tfgm.com/public-transport/tram/performance>)

had previously been proposed as a location for a new station to serve Manchester Airport as part of HS2. However, HS2 north of Birmingham has since been cancelled.

- 5.35 The numbers of passengers travelling into Altrincham by rail and Metrolink has increased significantly at peak times since 1997, especially in the morning peak⁵⁶. Changes since 2018 are less pronounced, other than a 20% increase in morning off-peak travel. The figures for 2022 have been released but were acknowledged to be severely impacted by the COVID Pandemic and are therefore not deemed to be reflective of 'normal' usage and have not been included in this report.

Table 17 Rail and Metrolink passengers entering Altrincham

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

Utilities

- 5.36 Trafford generally has good broadband speeds, although these do vary between wards⁵⁷. All wards have average broadband speeds of over 50Mbit/s, with Bucklow-St Martins being the lowest with average speeds of 54.5Mbit/s. Timperley North has the highest average speeds at 155.1Mbit/s.

Air Quality

- 5.37 Greater Manchester has a Clean Air Plan. The Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan is an investment-led, rather than relying on measures such as a clean air zone. There will be investment in electric and low-emission buses and traffic measures to manage traffic flow⁵⁸. The plan recognises traffic as the major contributor to poor air quality in Greater Manchester.
- 5.38 No new Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) have been designated in Trafford since 2020. The AQMAs are subject to continued monitoring, with the hope that the Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan will help to improve air quality to within legal limits.

⁵⁶ [Highways Forecasting and Analytical Services - Reports](https://www.gmtu.gov.uk/reports/) (<https://www.gmtu.gov.uk/reports/>)

⁵⁷ [Trafford ward profiler: Average broadband speed](https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Communications&name=Average%20broadband%20speed) (https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Communications&name=Average%20broadband%20speed)

⁵⁸ [Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan | Clean Air Greater Manchester](https://cleanairgm.com/clean-air-plan) (<https://cleanairgm.com/clean-air-plan>)

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Designations

5.39 There are 48 Sites of Biological Importance (SBI) in the borough⁵⁹, which are local level non-statutory designations which aim to protect biodiversity against development.

- Category A - of Regional or County Importance,
- Category B - of District Importance
- Category C – of importance within the identified geographical locality.

Table 18 Sites of Biological Importance (SBI)

Site Name	Category	Features	Date Established	Area Hectares
Dunham New Park	C	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland; Fungi	01/10/1981	45.48
The Priory Wood	B	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland	29/04/1981	0.63
River Mersey	B	Running Water ; Birds	14/08/1991	45.9
Ashton-upon-Mersey Sewage Works	C	Habitat Mosaic	06/03/1986	7.04
Bridgewater Canal	A	Canal; Bryophytes	01/09/1986	37.16
Bentley & Tomfield Banks	A	Ancient Woodland	01/10/1981	8.57
Broad oak Wood	C	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland	01/09/1981	3.74
Salford Quays (South)	C	Birdlife	18/01/1995	2.57
Field by Electricity Sub-Station	C	Calcareous Grassland	25/06/1991	0.76
Malljurs Covert	C	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland	22/05/1996	1.22
Brook Wood	C	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland	13/05/1997	2.18

⁵⁹ Sites of Biological Importance (SBI / LWS) in Greater Manchester - data.gov.uk (<https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/81cbf1a0-6304-470c-ade8-60272be0d219/sites-of-biological-importance-sbi-in-greater-manchester>)

Site Name	Category	Features	Date Established	Area Hectares
Carrington Power Station	C	Habitat Mosaic	11/11/1985	3.23
Reservoir & Scrub at Heaton Mersey	C	Ponds & Small Lodges; Habitat Mosaic	21/06/1988	2.3
Norbury Brook & Middlewood	B	Ancient Woodland	01/06/1982	21.22
One Oak Farm	B	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland; Grassland	11/07/1985	6.89
Fish Ponds at Davenport	C	Open Water	30/06/1988	2.14
Gatley Carrs	C	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland; Ponds & Small Lodges	01/11/1980	5.28
Crookilley Wood	A	Ancient Woodland ; Land Molluscs	01/10/1981	7.17
Brinnington Clay Pits	C	Ponds	01/10/1981	1.51
Woodland near Unity Mills	A	Ancient Woodland	27/05/1988	3.95
Turncliffe Wood	B	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland	01/05/1982	7.09
Barlow Wood	B	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland	13/03/1986	8.46
Roman Lakes	C	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland ; Birdlife	01/08/1982	9.65
Woodland off Lakes Road	B	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland	10/05/1990	6.98
Woodland at Spring Gardens Hotel	A	Ancient Woodland	10/05/1990	2.81
Parrs Wood	C	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland	01/11/1980	3.91
Woodland at Stirrup Benches	C	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland ; Grassland	18/12/1987	8.4

Site Name	Category	Features	Date Established	Area Hectares
Pond at Burnage	C	Pond	06/03/1986	0.89
Puddle Clay Pits	B	Grassland; Heathland	01/05/1982	5.25
Alphin Pike & Buckton Moor (South)	A	Heathland & Bog	01/08/1982	135.52
Grassland by Denton Wood	C	Grassland	13/07/1990	1.05
Denton Wood	C	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland	01/11/1981	7.53
Audenshaw Reservoir	A	Birdlife	01/05/1982	105.93
Hollinwood Branch Canal	B	Swamp	01/11/1980	2.53
Gower Hey Wood	A	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland	01/06/1982	4.08
Pond at Oaklands Hall	A	Ponds ; Amphibians	10/07/1985	0.22
Godley Hill	C	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland (Wd1); Heathland ; Grassland	05/04/1984	3.94
Clough at Hattersley	B	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland	08/06/1992	8.11
Eastwood & Acre Clough	A	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland	15/06/1982	22.6
Marshes at Staley Hall	C	Grassland ; Pond	04/06/1991	1.83
Back Wood	A	Ancient Woodland	01/08/1982	13.81
Silver Springs	B	Grassland	08/06/1992	5.68
Brushes	B	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland	17/06/1988	9.84
Woodland & Grassland at Landslow Green	B	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland; Grassland	13/09/1996	3.92
Hartshead	B	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland	01/07/1982	21.29

Site Name	Category	Features	Date Established	Area Hectares
Clifton Moss (North)	B	Semi-Natural Broadleaved Woodland; Scrub ; Fen; Ponds	10/11/1980	20.76
Norbury Brook & Middlewood	B	Ancient Woodland	01/06/1982	21.22
Barracks Lodge	A	Ponds & Small Lodges; Aquatic Invertebrates; Amphibians	05/06/2000	1.02

Habitats

- 5.40 The Great Manchester Wetlands Nature Improvement Area covers land within Trafford. The partnership works together to restore a network of wetland sites and corridors, and it is identified as an important area for nature recovery and restoring peatlands in Greater Manchester in the Places for Everyone Strategic Plan (Policy JP-G4).
- 5.41 The Environment Act 2021 set targets, plans and policies for improving the natural environment. The legislation introduced and Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) and Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG).
- 5.42 The Mayor of Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA), has been identified as the Responsible Authority, and with the statutory basis to produce a locally led, evidence based LNRS. The document, which is a statutory document, was adopted in 2025⁶⁰.
- 5.43 BNG requires developers to provide at least a 10% uplift in biodiversity for the majority of developments. To assist in the delivery of the LNRS and BNG the Greater Manchester Nature Network (GMNN) has been developed. This assists in identifying the areas of Greater Manchester where the focus for the delivery efforts on the places that for the recovery of nature will make the greatest impact. Areas across Trafford have been identified in the GMNN. The areas identified in the GMNN are not formally designated they should be viewed as sites that offer opportunities for actions to enhance, restore or create different types of habitats might be possible and most beneficial.

Climate Change and Associated Risks

Energy Use and Emissions

- 5.44 Trafford Council declared a climate emergency in November 2018 and Greater Manchester has committed to being carbon neutral by 2038, alongside national commitments to reduce carbon emissions to net zero by 2050; Trafford is therefore bound to take action to reduce its energy use and

⁶⁰ [Our plan for nature recovery - Greater Manchester Combined Authority](#)

emissions⁶¹. According to its Carbon Neutral Action Plan, Trafford will need to achieve an average 13.4% annual reduction rate in emissions to remain within its allotted carbon budget and meet ambitions within agreed timescales. Current data shows that Trafford has succeeded in reducing carbon dioxide emissions in multiple sectors and overall emissions in the period 2012-2023⁶². Total emissions in this period reduced by approximately 41%. However, at 5.5 tCO₂e per capita, Trafford still has the highest per capita emissions in Greater Manchester, this is partly due to its large concentration of industry; industrial emissions are multiple times higher than other Greater Manchester boroughs.

- 5.45 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) data for electrical consumption for the period 2012-2023⁶³ shows a sustained decline in average energy consumption for all purposes across the borough.

Table 19 Per capita annual carbon emissions in Trafford, by source 2012-2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Industry and Commercial Electricity	505.9	465.9	388.1	332.6	271.9
Industry and Commercial Gas	503.0	499.2	397.7	271.4	292.0
Large Industrial Installations	15.2	33.9	28.9	179.7	185.9
Industrial and Commercial Other Fuels	47.1	47.0	53.2	52.2	52.6
Industry and Commercial Total	1071.2	1045.8	867.9	836.0	802.4
Agriculture	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.0
Public Sector Electricity	27.6	25.4	21.1	18.1	13.3
Public Sector Gas	29.4	29.2	23.3	15.9	14.4
Public Sector 'Other'	4.6	4.6	4.4	3.4	4.4
Public Sector Total	61.6	59.2	48.8	37.4	32.1
Domestic Electricity	212.3	193.9	163.1	138.1	111.9
Domestic Gas	295.5	302.6	251.9	272.0	267.3
Domestic 'Other Fuels'	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5
Domestic Total	512.2	501.1	419.5	414.7	383.7
Road Transport (A Roads)	96.5	95.4	94.9	95.3	92.0
Road Transport (Motorways)	92.0	92.3	96.6	93.4	93.6
Road Transport (Minor Roads)	187.6	185.8	188.0	191.1	192.1
Diesel Railways	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Transport Other	7.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.4
Transport Total	386.2	382.9	389.1	389.6	387.2

⁶¹ [Carbon Neutral Action Plan](#)

⁶² [UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions statistics, 2005 to 2022 - GOV.UK](#)

⁶³ [Regional and local authority electricity consumption statistics - GOV.UK](#)

LULUCF Net Emissions	30.5	30.2	30.3	29.6	29.8
Grand Total	2066.2	2023.2	1759.5	1710.6	1638.5
Population (thousands, mid-year estimate)	228.0	229.3	231.1	232.0	233.6
Per Capita Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	9.1	8.8	7.6	7.4	7.0

Table 20 Per capita annual carbon emissions in Trafford, by source 2017-2023

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Industry and Commercial Electricity	247.9	226.9	199.4	165.0	178.1	171.6	144.1
Industry and Commercial Gas	278.7	297.5	337.6	224.9	342.3	301.7	264.6
Large Industrial Installations	189.9	186.3	178.0	193.4	190.7	181.4	203.3
Industrial and Commercial Other Fuels	55.1	65.2	55.3	53.3	49.6	41.8	39.2
Industry and Commercial Total	771.6	775.9	770.2	636.6	760.7	696.5	651.2
Agriculture	3.3	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9
Public Sector Electricity	15.6	10.8	9.5	7.5	8.6	8.5	6.8
Public Sector Gas	15.4	14.5	15.0	12.0	14.9	14.4	12.4
Public Sector 'Other'	3.9	4.4	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.8
Public Sector Total	34.8	29.7	28.2	23.4	27.0	26.2	23.0
Domestic Electricity	97.2	87.2	78.0	75.5	78.4	69.4	60.4
Domestic Gas	267.3	272.8	270.1	260.5	268.9	224.5	215.8
Domestic 'Other Fuels'	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	5.4
Domestic Total	368.9	364.6	352.6	240.4	351.5	298.2	281.6
Road Transport (A Roads)	88.4	84.8	83.5	65.0	73.6	74.1	74.6
Road Transport (Motorways)	95.6	93.2	93.6	76.0	81.6	86.5	87.2
Road Transport (Minor Roads)	191.1	192.7	196.1	168.6	161.1	161.9	161.4
Diesel Railways	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
Transport Other	7.2	7.4	7.9	5.7	5.7	7.1	6.3
Transport Total	384.5	380.1	383.2	317.0	323.8	331.3	331.3
LULUCF Net Emissions	29.7	29.6	29.6	30.0	30.2	30.5	12.2
Grand Total	1593.0	1582.7	1565.6	1349.2	1494.9	1384.5	1,301.2
Population (thousands, mid-year estimate)	235.0	236.6	236.7	237.0	235.5	236.3	237.5
Per Capita Emissions	6.8	6.7	6.6	5.7	6.3	5.9	5.5

(tCO2e)							
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Table 21 Average annual domestic, non-domestic, and 'household' energy consumption

Year	Mean Domestic Consumption (kWh per meter)	Mean Non-Domestic Consumption (kWh per meter)	Mean Domestic Consumption (kWh per household)
2012	4,092	128,080	4,213
2013	4,058	127,316	4,150
2014	4,045	120,730	4,115
2015	4,002	127,738	4,051
2016	3,900	125,930	3,953
2017	3,838	131,163	3,909
2018	3,708	126,371	3,780
2019	3,683	124,626	3,747
2020	3,883	113,045	3,966
2021	3,678	112,763	3,777
2022	3,343	110,547	3,428
2023	3,465	112,145	3,544
2024	3,454	107,966	3,510

Projected Climate Change Impacts

- 5.46 The Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Greater Manchester Update⁶⁴ lists areas of considerable fluvial risk, including residential areas of north Sale and Ashton upon Mersey near the River Mersey and Stamford Brook. Existing residential areas within Flood Zone 3 within Trafford include Brooklands and Altrincham.

Land, Geology and Soils

- 5.47 Since the adoption of Places for Everyone in 2024, 3,740 hectares of land in Trafford is designated as Green Belt⁶⁵ this is approximately 35% of the Borough. There continues to be pressure to develop on greenfield sites. This could affect the landscape character of these sites particularly in the south of the borough. Trafford also has a significant area of Grade 2 agricultural land (more than 2300 hectares; Table 22).

⁶⁴ <https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/GMCAFiles/PFE/Supporting%20documents/04%20Sustainable%20and%20Resilient%20Places/04.02.01%20GM%20Strategic%20Flood%20Risk%20Assessment%20Level%201%20Report.pdf>

Table 22 Summary of agricultural land within Trafford.

Land Statistics	Value(s) for Trafford
Agricultural Land	Grade 1 – 0 Grade 2 - 2342 ha Grade 3 – 1704 ha Grade 4 – 205 ha Grade 5 - 0
Total Areas of agricultural holdings in Trafford⁶⁶	2004 ha

- 5.48 The geology of Trafford⁶⁷ varies mainly from north to south and faulting in the region is relatively light and uncomplex. The oldest rocks in Trafford are the Upper Mottled Sandstones of the Sherwood Sandstone Group from the Triassic period. These cover the north of the borough from Davyhulme across to Stretford and in the central region around Carrington. More recent Keuper Sandstone covers a west - east strip of the borough's eastern border above Sale. Below the centre of the borough lies the majority of this group; this nearly runs right across in a southeasterly direction from Partington to Timperley. Lower Keuper Marl lies along the southern border of the borough. This runs from the southwest corner around Warburton to Hale Barns and to the east of Altrincham in the south east corner of the borough.
- 5.49 The majority of the drift in the borough is made up of late glacial flood sand and gravels. In the centre of the borough these run from Partington and Carrington across to Sale in the east and Timperley further south. To the north of this area the glacial flood deposits are dissected by recent alluvium deposits along the River Mersey. To the north of the Mersey the glacial flood plains extend eastwards from Davyhulme across to Stretford and northwards to Trafford Park.
- 5.50 The presence of peat has been mapped by Natural England; the largest areas have been identified at Carrington and an area to the north of Dunham Town⁶⁸.

Landscape and Townscape

- 5.51 The Greater Manchester Landscape Character Sensitivity Assessment 2018⁶⁹ identified the following Landscape Character Types within Trafford:
- Broad Urban Fringe Valleys along the Mersey Valley and River Bollin.
 - Mossland and Lowland Farmland at Carrington and the rural area to the south.
 - Historic Parks and Wooded Estate Farmland at Dunham Massey.

⁶⁶ [Structure of the Agricultural Industry in England 2025](#)

⁶⁷ [BGS Geology Viewer - British Geological Survey](#)

⁶⁸ [England Peat Map - NERR149](#)

⁶⁹ [greater-manchester-landscape-character-and-sensitivity-report.pdf](#)

- Urban Fringe Farmland between Timperely and Hale.

Cultural Heritage

- 5.52 According to Historic England records, there are 266 listed buildings in Trafford. There are six at Grade I, 11 at Grade II* and 249 at Grade II (an increase of four from 2020)⁷⁰.
- 5.53 Historic England report on heritage that is vulnerable or at risk to loss or damage in its annual Heritage at Risk Register. The 2026 Register for the North West⁷¹ reported that the Church of St Clement in Urmston was regarded as a listed place of worship at risk and the three conservation areas of Barton-upon-Irwell, Empress and George Street were assessed as being at risk. This represents a static position with Register entries since 2019.

Materials and Waste

- 5.54 The latest documents relating to waste and resources for Trafford are The Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Authority Monitoring Report 2019-20⁷² The Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan Authority Monitoring Report 2019-20⁷³.
- 5.55 In 2025/25, Trafford Council sent 57.5%⁷⁴ of household waste for recycling, composting or reuse, the second highest proportion for a Greater Manchester borough after Stockport (59.5%)⁷⁵. This percentage was a slight reduction from the 60.4% recycling rate achieved in 2015/16.
- 5.56 The Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan identifies aggregate resources within the Trafford area with Map 18 identifying areas of search for gravel and Map 28 providing the extent of the areas Safeguarded for Sand and Gravel.
- 5.57 Trafford is represented by Greater Manchester on the North West Aggregate Working Party.

Water Resources

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

Table 23 Summary of Water Resources in Trafford

Water Resource Statistic	Value(s) for Trafford
Water Quality – ecological status of watercourses under WFD ⁷⁶	Moderate – 7 reaches Poor – 1 reach

⁷⁰ [National Heritage List for England | Historic England](https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/heritage-at-risk/search-register/)

⁷¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/heritage-at-risk/search-register/>

⁷² [GM waste DPD monitoring report 2019-20](#)

⁷³ [GM minerals DPD monitoring 2019-20](#)

⁷⁴ [LA and Regional Spreadsheet 2024-25.ods](#)

⁷⁵ [Local authority collected waste management - annual results - GOV.UK](#)

⁷⁶ [North West River Basin District | Catchment Data Explorer](#)

Water Resource Statistic	Value(s) for Trafford
Water Resource Statistic	Value(s) for Trafford
Water Availability	Part of North West – classified by Environment Agency as not seriously water stressed in 2021 ⁷⁷
Properties in Environment Agency Flood Risk Zones ⁷⁸	Flood Zone 2 – 2,336 (2.0%) Flood Zone 3 – 708 (0.6%)
Properties at risk of surface water flooding ⁷⁹	Low Risk – 11,677 (9.9%) Medium Risk – 2,927 (2.5%) High Risk – 1,014 (0.9%)

- 5.59 There are two canals in Trafford: the Bridgewater Canal and the Manchester Ship Canal. According to 2023 monitoring data, the Bridgewater Canal is classified as having Moderate ecological status⁸⁰. The Manchester Ship Canal also had Moderate status for the same year⁸¹.
- 5.60 The main river flowing through Trafford is the River Mersey, which in 2023 also had moderate ecological status; in the most recent chemical assessment of the River (2019), the river failed due to the presence of a number of priority hazardous substances (including Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Heptachlor and cis-Heptachlor epoxide, Mercury and its compounds and Polybrominated diphenyl ethers)⁸². The River Bollin, running along the southern borough boundary, was also classified as having ‘Moderate’ ecological status, it also failed for chemical water quality⁸³.

⁷⁷ [Water stressed areas – 2021 classification - GOV.UK](#)

⁷⁸ [Managing flood risk: a data visualisation - NAO report](#)

⁷⁹ [Risk of Flooding from Surface Water - Key Summary Information - data.gov.uk](#)

⁸⁰ [Bridgewater Canal | Catchment Data Explorer | Catchment Data Explorer \(https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB71210001\)](#)

⁸¹ [Manchester Ship Canal | Catchment Data Explorer | Catchment Data Explorer \(https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB71210004\)](#)

⁸² [MERSEY | Catchment Data Explorer | Catchment Data Explorer \(https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB531206908100\)](#)

⁸³ [Bollin | Catchment Data Explorer \(https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069061320\)](#)

Key Sustainability, Health and Equality Issues for the Local Plan

- 6.0 Based on a review of other plans and programmes relevant to the Local Plan and an analysis of the characteristics of the borough from both the Scoping Report 2020 and the addendum reports 2025, a number of key sustainability, health and equality issues relevant to the Local Plan have been identified.

Population, Equality and Housing

- 6.1 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

- Over the past decade, the rate of population growth for Trafford has been lower than for Greater Manchester as a whole; however, over the next 20 years, the population growth rate for Trafford is projected to be higher than the average for Greater Manchester.
- The distribution of population and households is disproportionate throughout the borough, with Old Trafford, Stretford, Sale and Altrincham the largest and most condensed population centres.
- There is expected to be an ageing population into the future, with a higher proportion of the overall population aged over 65, and a lower proportion of the overall population of working age. This increases risk associated with certain likely impacts associated with employment, connectivity and infrastructure provision.
- There is a need to provide more suitable infrastructure for Gypsy, Roma and traveller communities and travelling showpeople.
- Homeownership across the borough (68.9%) is higher than is higher than the average for England and Wales (62.5%) and the second highest in Greater Manchester.
- Trafford has high rate of occupied homes, 97% and 3% of dwellings are empty.
- Old Trafford, Stretford, Partington and particularly Sale West and northeast Altrincham, indicate lower levels of ownership and rely on social welfare.
- A lack of affordable housing available to meet local housing needs, especially with house prices continuing to increase faster than incomes.
- Rates of private renting are highest in the centre of the urban areas along the A56 corridor, with particular prevalence in Old Trafford.
- Given the need to deliver housing in the future, pressure will be placed to free land which has not previously been allocated. Allocations for housing in Places for Everyone shall help contribute towards meeting this demand for more housing.

Economy and Equality

6.2 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

- Trafford has particular strengths with business financial and professional services, manufacturing and digital.
- Unemployment rate in Trafford is below the North West and Great Britain. Unemployment is centred upon areas of Partington, Old Trafford, and a small area to the west of Sale.
- Around 75% of the Trafford working age population is in paid employment.
- In order that Trafford can grow and improve its overall economic performance, sufficient employment land for expansion in locations well served by transport and other infrastructure and in locations attractive to the market will be needed, particularly in the key growth sectors. Allocations for employment in Places for Everyone shall help contribute towards meeting this demand for more employment land.
- In recent years the unemployment rate for Trafford has decreased. Many of those unemployed represent a potential labour resource which is under-utilised in the economy.
- Significant pressures to redevelop existing employment land and premises into non-employment uses, particularly at Trafford Park.
- Retail in Trafford requires modernisation, including the need to promote the 'evening economy' and increase the vitality and viability of Trafford's town centres.
- Trafford's town centres have faced significant challenges over recent years as a consequence of fundamental national changes to the retail sector following economic downturns, the COVID Pandemic, home working, shifting socio-demographics and market trends; including the growth of out-of-town shopping and online retail. Trafford's town centres need to continue to diversify, including increased town centre living, and growth in their local independent offer to strengthen their resilience.

Health

6.3 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

- General health of Trafford residents is better than their equivalents in Greater Manchester, however several areas, remain lower than the national average in Trafford. There is considerable variation in the health of the population across the borough, including areas of deprivation within Altrincham, Stretford, Urmston, Carrington, Partington and Sale.
- Managing increasing life expectancy means managing acquired disability, which is a challenge for services. There is therefore a need to plan for a population who may be able-bodied at present but may pick up disabilities along the way. There is a need to build in policies which allow for this,

addressing adaptable homes, accessibility, good pavements, good street lighting, etc.

- The growth in the population is likely to put pressure on healthcare provision (including emergency services) and is likely to drive an increase in demand.
- There are higher than average rates of hospital admissions related to alcohol and alcohol abuse, as well as of lung cancer, stroke, and especially liver disease.
- Due to the aging population, there is need for elderly services and facilities. Young people's services and facilities also need to be provided.

Access and Community Infrastructure

6.4 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

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

Transport

6.5 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

- Transport infrastructure must be able to support population growth and support and enable economic growth.
- There is a need to improve connectivity, particularly in more isolated areas, like Partington, Dunham Town, Warburton and south-east of Altrincham, where there is a lack of access to key locations. Integrating public transport networks through ticketing and timetabling would improve connectivity and accessibility and provide an attractive alternative to private car journeys.
- There is a need to encourage sustainable travel through improved public transport infrastructure and services and through improving infrastructure and conditions for pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders. This will contribute to improved health and environmental outcomes, including lower levels of air pollution and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.
- Reducing the need to travel, especially by car, together with investment in public transport infrastructure, walking and cycling, is essential for a growing city region.

- Housing, employment land, centres and green space should be well connected or co-located where appropriate.
- Overcrowding on the Altrincham Metrolink line during peak periods as well as limited services and overcrowding on railway lines.
- Significant traffic congestion in peak periods – particularly on the strategic road network and key route network.
- Variable reliability, poor connection to surrounding areas and poor user experience of bus services.

Utilities

6.6 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

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

Air Quality

6.7 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

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

Biodiversity

6.8 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

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

- Greater Manchester recently adopted the Local Nature Recovery Strategy and the Nature Network Map.

Climate Change and Associated Risks

6.9 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

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

Land, Geology and Soils

6.10 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

- The need to conserve geodiversity.
- The borough has a significant amount of grade 2 agricultural land, which is considered as some of the best and most versatile agricultural land. The benefits of this land should be taken into account.
- The need to conserve land and soils.
- Some brownfield sites are important for historic importance, wildlife and can be of environmental value.
- The legacy of contaminated land in the borough needs to be considered, for potential risks to the environment and health, and the potential to reduce the amount of contaminated land in the borough.
- There are areas of peat within the borough which offer opportunities for restoration, enhancement and wetland habitat creation.
- There is land across the Borough that is Safeguarded for Minerals namely sand and gravel.

Landscape and Townscape

6.11 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

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

Heritage

6.12 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

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

Materials and Waste

6.13 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

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

Water Resources

6.14 Key sustainability, health and equality issues:

- Trafford's water bodies have scope to improve on their status – water quality should not be worsened in accordance with legislative requirements, and opportunities to achieve water body objectives sought and secured where possible.
- There is a need to consider infrastructure capacity alongside new development, including with regard to existing pollution / capacity issues such as at Davyhulme Sewage Treatment Works.

Protection of water sensitive designated sites, other wetland-based habitats including peatlands and nature-based solutions

The Integrated Assessment Framework

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

Table 24 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

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

Table 25 IA Objectives and Assessment Criteria

Objective	1. Provide housing of an appropriate mix of sizes, types, tenures in locations to meet identified local needs including accommodating specific groups and reduce disparity
IA Topic	Population, Equality and Housing
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	1
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Ensure an appropriate mix of types, tenures and sizes of properties in order to meet current and projected local housing needs including accommodating specific groups? ■ Support a reduction in the disparity of housing quality across the borough?

	■ Ensure housing land is well-connected with employment land, centres and green space or co-located where appropriate? ■ Support improvements in the energy efficiency and resilience of the housing stock? ■ Ensure the number of houses meets that of demand by meeting affordable housing needs in line with growth and income?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	■ Ensure an appropriate mix of types, tenures and sizes of properties in order to meet current and projected housing needs including accommodating specific groups? ■ Support a reduction in the disparity of housing quality across the borough? ■ Ensure housing land is well-connected with employment land, centres and green space or co-located where appropriate? ■ Support improvements in the energy efficiency and resilience of the housing stock? ■ Ensure the number of houses meets that of demand by meeting affordable housing needs in line with growth and income?
How has this Objective been changed by the 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.
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.
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
Objective	4. Ensure sustainable economic growth and job creation
IA Topic	Economy and Education
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	2, 8
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Recognise the increasing importance of tourism to the economy and increasing demand for tourist facilities? ■ Support education and training to provide a suitable labour force for future growth? ■ Increase the vitality and viability of Trafford's town centres? ■ Meet the needs for retail, leisure, offices and other main town centre uses by allocating a range of suitable sites for main town centre uses? ■ Promote the 'evening economy' within town centres and identify appropriate sites and opportunities? ■ Support the increasing importance of culture and leisure uses within the town centres? ■ Provide sufficient employment land in locations that are well-connected and well-served by infrastructure? ■ Ensure and maintain a sufficient labour force (in terms of volume and skills)? ■ Improve the qualification and skill base of residents in order to meet employers' needs? ■ Allocate high quality and attractive sites for office, industrial and warehousing uses to mirror its strengths in financial business, professional services, manufacturing and digital? ■ Retain and consolidate suitable existing employment sites and areas where there is a

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

How has this Objective been changed by the Updated Scoping Report?	No changes
Objective	5. Ensure that there is sufficient coverage and capacity of sustainable transport and utilities to support growth and development
IA Topic	Transport Utilities
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	3, 9
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Ensure that the transport network can support and enable the anticipated scale and spatial distribution of development? ■ Reduce the need to travel and promote efficient patterns of movement? ■ Promote a safe and sustainable public transport network that reduces reliance on private motor vehicles? ■ Champion the use of sustainable modes of transport by all throughout the borough? ■ Ensure infrastructure development, the business community and public transport networks are sufficiently connected, to reduce the need to travel by car? ■ Link to the objectives of the 2040 Transport Strategy and consider how new development can contribute to increasing capacity and supporting new infrastructure for Train routes and the Metrolink? ■ Improve transport connectivity, particularly to alleviate issues from travelling east to west across the borough? ■ Ensure that utilities and digital infrastructure can support and enable the anticipated scale and spatial distribution of development?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	■ Be easily accessible and well served by public transport, walking and cycle routes? ■ Allow for improved travel connectivity?

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

	walk, cycle, horse ride and use public transport to meet their needs?
How has this Objective been changed by the Updated Scoping Report?	No changes
Objective	7. Conserve and enhance landscape, townscape, and the character of the borough
IA Topic	Landscape and Townscape
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	16
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Protect landscape character and improve the quality of open spaces and the public realm? ■ Conserve and enhance townscape character, and the aesthetic quality of the built environment? ■ Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness?
Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	■ Have scope to develop or improve the green infrastructure network? ■ Protect landscape character and improve the quality of open spaces and the public realm? ■ Conserve and enhance townscape character, and the aesthetic quality of the built environment? ■ Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness?
How has this Objective been changed by the Updated Scoping Report?	No changes
Objective	8. Conserve and enhance the historic environment
IA Topic	Cultural Heritage
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	16
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting? ■ Protect heritage assets that have been identified as being at risk?

Assessment Criteria: Will the proposed development allocation...	■ Have potential to preserve or enhance the character, appearance or special interest of heritage assets or their settings? ■ Have potential to protect heritage assets that have been identified as being at risk?
How has this Objective been changed by the 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'.
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 (AQMAs) 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.
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
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.
Objective	12. Conserve and enhance biodiversity and promote nature conservation
IA Topic	Biodiversity
Relevant PfE IA Objectives	11
Assessment Criteria: Will the Local Plan...	■ Provide opportunities to enhance new and existing wildlife and geological sites and facilitate biodiversity net gain? ■ Avoid damage to, or destruction of, designated wildlife sites, habitats and species and protected and unique geological features? ■ Ensure current ecological networks are not compromised, and/or future improvements in habitat connectivity are not unnecessarily prejudiced? ■ Support and enhance existing multifunctional green infrastructure and or contribute towards the creation of new multifunctional green infrastructure? ■ Ensure access to green infrastructure providing opportunities for recreation, amenity and tranquility?
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 tranquility? ■ Acknowledge the Greater Manchester Local Nature Recovery Strategy and the Nature Network
How has this Objective been changed by the Updated Scoping Report?	■ The Greater Manchester LNRS and Nature Network has been added as an 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
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
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.
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

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

Table 26 Details to Consider 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 of population likely to be affected?
Who it will affect, key groups or communities to be considered include	■ Old and young people ■ Socio economic groups (variable) ■ Women and men ■ Asylum seekers and refugees ■ Black and ethnic minority people (including Gypsy and Traveller communities) ■ Disabled people Faith communities ■ Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people
Vulnerability of Receptor	■ Sensitivity of receptors ■ Special natural characteristics/areas or cultural heritage ■ Protected areas ■ Relative importance of the site, whether it is a nationally or internationally important feature or of local significance
Timing and Duration of the Effect	■ Short-term: 0-4 years ■ Medium-term: 5-9 years ■ Long-term: 10+ years

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

Table 27 The IA Matrix

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

7.5 The Local Plan's objectives will be assessed using a matrix and the same

scoring system, but a simpler approach will be taken given the overarching themes, allowing for a more detailed approach when assessing the more refined proposals.

Next Steps

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

Appendix A: Key Issues of the Trafford Localities

Table 28 Characteristics and Key Issues of the Trafford Localities

Locality	Description	Key Issues
North	Trafford's North locality consists of 5 wards: Lostock & Barton, Gorse Hill & Cornbrook, Old Trafford, Longford, and Stretford & Humphrey Park. The North locality has the densely populated urban areas of Old Trafford and Stretford. Trafford Park is within the locality and is one of Europe's largest industrial parks. The locality also contains Trafford Wharfside, the Trafford Centre the major sporting venues of Manchester United Football Club and Lancashire County Cricket Club.	■ There are higher proportions of people who are unemployed and long-term sick or disabled in North locality than in Trafford as a whole⁸⁴. ■ North locality has the highest number of households classified as overcrowded (not having enough bedrooms for the people within the household). Old Trafford ward notably has 10.7% of houses overcrowded⁸⁵. ■ North locality has higher proportions of adults holding lower level qualifications as their highest level of qualifications than Trafford as a whole, including 17.7% of adults having no qualification at all compared to Trafford's overall 14.0%⁸⁶. ■ North locality has a lower proportion of people who reported their health as being very good, with just under half of people (49.7%) classifying it as very good compared to just over half of Trafford's overall population (53.1%)⁸⁷. ■ Trafford Park has lost employment land to non-employment uses in recent years. ■ There are opportunities to maximise the potential of the Bridgewater and Manchester Ship Canal.
West	Trafford's West locality consists of 4 wards: Davyhulme, Urmston, Flixton, and Bucklow-St Martins. Davyhulme, Urmston and Flixton are made up of suburban	■ In West locality, 58.7% of adults (aged 16+) are in employment (full time and part time), which is slightly lower than Trafford as a whole (59.9%)⁸⁸ ■ West locality has a lower

⁸⁴ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts066>

⁸⁵ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts052>

⁸⁶ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts067>

⁸⁷ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts037>

⁸⁸ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts066>

Locality	Description	Key Issues
	housing and are bounded by the M60, Manchester Ship Canal and the Mersey Valley. They are served by Urmston town centre. Partington is in the west of Trafford and has a high proportion of rented accommodation and relatively high levels of unemployment. Carrington is also in the west of Trafford. With only a small residential community, it has been dominated by a long-established industrial area. The PfE allocation New Carrington allocates significant housing and employment within West Trafford. The Mersey River Valley goes through this area, which is predominately meadowland and agricultural land in the floodplain.	proportion of adults holding a qualification of level 4 or above as their highest level of qualifications than Trafford as a whole, at 33.4% compared to Trafford's 43.0%. West has higher proportions of people holding all other levels of qualification as their highest levels and having no qualifications at all than across Trafford⁸⁹. ■ West locality has a lower proportion of people who reported their health as being very good (49.1%) when compared to Trafford (53.1%)⁹⁰. ■ 9.6% of the population in West locality provides unpaid care each week, which is higher than the proportion for Trafford (8.5%)⁹¹. ■ Improve access to the western Mersey Valley ■ Manage the impact of development surrounding the Trafford Centre. ■ The need to reduce the physical isolation of Partington and Carrington ■ The delivery of the PfE New Carrington allocation
Central	Trafford's Central locality consists of 5 wards: Ashton upon Mersey, Brooklands, Manor, Sale Central, and Sale Moor. This locality has the suburban areas of Sale and Sale Moor. The area is served by Sale town centre.	■ The Sale West estate has significant levels of deprivation compared to the rest of Trafford. ■ The A56 acts as a barrier to communities and has high levels of congestion. ■ In Central locality, 61.2% of adults (aged 16+) are in employment (full time and part time), which is slightly higher than Trafford as a whole

⁸⁹ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts067>

⁹⁰ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts037>

⁹¹ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts039>

Locality	Description	Key Issues
		(59.9%)⁹². ■ Central locality has a higher proportion of adults holding a qualification of level 4 or above as their highest level of qualifications than Trafford as a whole, at 46.0% compared to Trafford's 43.0%. Aside from having an apprenticeship as the highest level of qualification, which is the same as Trafford at 4.8%, Central has lower proportions of people holding all other levels of qualification as their highest levels and having no qualifications at all than across Trafford.⁹³ ■ Central locality has a higher proportion of people who reported their health as being very good (53.8%) when compared to Trafford (53.1%)⁹⁴. ■ In Central locality, 15.6% of people have a disability or long-term health problem which limits their day-to-day activities, which is lower than the overall Trafford proportion (16.0%)⁹⁵. ■ 8.2% of the population in Central locality provides unpaid care each week, which is slightly lower than the proportion for Trafford (8.5%)⁹⁶.
South	Trafford's South locality consists of 7 wards: Altrincham, Bowdon, Broadheath, Timperley North, Timperley Central, Hale, and Hale Barns & Timperley South. Altrincham has the largest town centre of Trafford and has a vibrant commercial and cultural centre.	■ The protection of the conservation areas and heritage assets. Ensure that the distinctive characteristics are not lost through development. ■ There is opportunity to maximise opportunities for recreation, e.g. Stamford Park, The Trans Pennine Trail, The Bridgewater Canal.

⁹² <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts066>

⁹³ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts067>

⁹⁴ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts037>

⁹⁵ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts038>

⁹⁶ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts039>

Locality	Description	Key Issues
	Broadheath contains an industrial park and retail parks. PfE allocation Timperley Wedge (Davenport Green) allocated housing and employment. The rural area to the west contains the historic settlements of Dunham, Dunham Woodhouses and Warburton. The significant visitor attraction of Dunham Massey is located here. There are several conservation areas within the South locality.	■ Manage the delivery of the PfE allocation Timperley Wedge (Davenport Green). ■ In South locality, 60.4% of adults (aged 16+) are in employment (full time and part time), which is slightly higher than Trafford as a whole (59.9%)⁹⁷. ■ South locality has over half of all adults holding a qualification of level 4 or above as their highest level of qualifications, higher than Trafford as a whole, at 50.4% compared to Trafford's 43.0%. South has lower proportions of people holding all other levels of qualification as their highest levels and having no qualifications at all than across Trafford⁹⁸. ■ South Trafford has a higher proportion of people who reported their health as being very good (57.4%) when compared to Trafford (53.1%) and is the highest proportion of all of Trafford's neighbourhoods⁹⁹.

⁹⁷ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts066>

⁹⁸ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts067>

⁹⁹ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/datasets/c2021ts037>

Appendix B: Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

International plans, programmes and strategies

Table 29 Sustainable Development

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development	2002	Actions included: Reverse trend in loss of natural resources, efficient use of resources and reduction in consumer consumption, increase global uptake of renewable energy, increase business innovation in green technology, and reduce loss of biodiversity.	The Plan needs to consider the action points to allocate land for sustainable development.	UN
Amended EU Renewable Energy Directive EU/2023/2413	November 2023	Building on the 2009 and 2018 directives, the revised directive introduces stronger measures to ensure that all possibilities for the further development and uptake of renewables are fully utilised. It raises the requirement from 20% to at least 42.5% of energy to come from renewable sources by 2030, but aiming for 45%.	The Plan should seek to contribute towards reducing emissions and increasing use of renewable sources.	European Commission
The EIA Directive (2011/92/EU, amended by 2014/52/EU)	2014	The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive was transposed into UK law by the EIA Regulations 2017. It requires a formal process of Environmental Impact Assessment for large proposed developments which could result in significant environmental effects.	Any large allocations in the local plan, or those in environmentally sensitive locations, may in the future be required to be subject to EIA.	European Commission / UK Law

The SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)	2001	The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive aims to integrate environmental considerations into the preparation, adoption and implementation of plans and programmes to promote sustainable development.	An assessment must be made of the likely environmental effects of the Local Plan.	European Commission
European Union 8 th Environment Action Programme (EAP) to 2030	2022	The long-term priority objective is that, by 2050 at the latest, Europeans live well, within planetary boundaries and in a well-being economy where nothing is wasted. Growth will be regenerative, climate neutrality will be a reality, and inequalities will have been significantly reduced.	The Plan should consider allocating land for the development of a low carbon economy, the protection and enhancement of natural capital and alleviating healthcare and welfare pressures related to the environment.	European Commission

Table 30 Climate Change

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

Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC	2005	Protocol committing industrialised economies to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in line with agreed individual targets through adopting policies and measures on mitigation and reporting periodically.	The Local Plan should work to restrict greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change.	United Nations
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1992	The UNFCCC was agreed at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992. The Convention acknowledged that climate change is a severe human-caused problem and set an objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Annual Conferences of the Parties (COP) were established to continue to take action to meet the objectives of the UNFCCC.	The Local Plan should work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change.	United Nations
WMO Global Annual to Decadal Climate Update 2025 2029	2025	Provides scientific background on expected climate change over the next 5 years. Chance of warmest years, long-term warming trends, Arctic warming and changes to precipitation.	The Local Plan should consider expected climate risks such as extreme heat and extreme weather and take action to mitigate against these effects.	World Meteorological Organisation

Table 31 Air Quality

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

1999 Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone	1999	A protocol designed to address multiple environmental issues by setting emissions ceilings for a range of pollutants such as sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds and ammonia. The protocol was amended in 2012 to update emission reduction commitments.	The Local Plan should include measures which will contribute towards meeting standards.	European Commission / UK Law
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Table 32 Biodiversity

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, UN (1979)	1979	Ensuring the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats. · Signatory states should promote policy to ensure the conservation of wild flora, fauna and natural habitats; and integrate conservation into planning, development and environmental policies.	The Local Plan should ensure that the natural environment and conservation of biodiversity is considered.	United Nations

Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (1979)	1979	Conserving terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. As a Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS) Party, the UK should provide immediate protection to endangered species and aim to conclude agreements for the conservation and management of species identified by the convention.	The Local Plan should ensure that the natural environment and conservation of biodiversity is considered.	United Nations
EC Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) (As amended by 97/62/EC)	1992	Transposed into UK Law by The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994. The Directive aims to ensure the conservation of flora, fauna and natural habitats of EU importance. National Governments are encouraged to designate protected areas, including 'Special Areas of Conservation' which help to maintain biodiversity.	The Local Plan should ensure that the natural environment and conservation of biodiversity is considered.	European Commission / UK Law
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	1992	An international agreement seeking to ensure the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. Agreed at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992.	The Local Plan should ensure that the natural environment and conservation of biodiversity is considered.	United Nations

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat	1971	Intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. Parties must designate wetlands of international importance.	In the Local Plan, any identified wetlands should be given appropriate protection and any potential impacts on them should be considered.	United Nations
Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds Directive), (2009/147/EC),	2009	To protect all European wild birds and the habitats of listed species, in particular through the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPAs	Consideration for policies relating to nature conservation and biodiversity enhancement.	European Commission

Table 33 Heritage, Landscape and the Built Environment

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

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

Table 34 Energy

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

Table 35 Water Resources

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

Groundwater Daughter Directive (2006/118/EC), EC (2006)	2006	Protecting groundwater against pollution and deterioration. · Compliance with good chemical status criteria and pollution trends to be reversed so environmental objectives are achieved by 2015.	Provided for context	European Commission
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Table 36 Waste

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

Table 37 Pollution Control

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (1996/61/EC)	1996	Transposed into UK Law by the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010. This establishes a system where certain operations with potentially environmentally significant effects require a permit to operate, with strict directions to prevent pollution of the air, water and land. Based on the concept of Best Available Technique.	The Local Plan must ensure that any future development complies with the directive.	European Commission / UK Law
The Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)	2002	Preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary and particularly where exposure levels can induce harmful effects on human health. · Preserving environmental noise quality where it is good	Provided for context.	European Commission

National plans, programmes and strategies

Table 38 Sustainable Development

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Planning Act 2008, Localism Act 2011	various	These Acts set out the regulatory framework for the planning system.	The plan must be in compliance with these requirements.	HM Government
Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (statutory instrument 2004 No. 1633).	2004	To ensure that the likely significant environmental effects of plans and programmes are identified, assessed and taken into account during their preparation and before their adoption, thereby contributing to sustainable development and a high level of environmental protection	The plan must be in compliance with these requirements	HM Government

National Planning Policy Framework & National Planning Practice Guidance	December 2024 (last updated February 2025)	Sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied, with a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The NPPF and NPPG sets a duty to co-operate, introduces local plans and neighbourhood plans and the policy position for a range of areas including economy, transport, housing, Green Belt, minerals, climate change and design. Technical Guidance provides additional guidance on policy areas.	The Plan will need to support the presumption in favour of sustainable development and be in compliance with the policy framework set out in the NPPF, NPPG and Technical Guidance.	HM Government
Levelling-up and Regeneration Act	2023	Provides a framework for changes to the planning system through secondary legislation and new planning policy.	The Local Plan should respond to relevant measures in the Act including design, infrastructure, housing, and efficient use of land.	HM Government
Planning and Infrastructure Act	2025	The Planning and Infrastructure Act 2025 received Royal Assent on 18 December 2025, aimed at accelerating housing and infrastructure delivery. It reforms the planning system to speed up Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs), introduces Strategic Planning (SDS) at sub-regional levels, and establishes new environmental assessment procedures.	The Local Plan should respond to relevant measures in the Act including the amended housing requirements. There are transitional arrangements that will mean not all aspects of the legislation needs to be adhered to if the Local Plan is submitted by 31 December 2026.	
National Infrastructure Strategy	2020	Sets out the Government's aim to deliver a step change in infrastructure provision to boost growth and productivity and help deliver net zero.	The Local Plan will need to set out the need for future infrastructure requirements to deliver economic growth.	HM Government

National Model Design Code	2021	Provides advice on creating a Design Code, setting out detailed standards for key elements of successful placemaking.	The Local Plan should promote high quality design.	HM Government
National Design Guide	2021	Sets out 10 criteria for successful place-making through design.	The Local Plan should promote high quality design.	HM Government
The Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food – Facing the Future	2002	This Strategy aims to: i) Sustain a vital, viable industry producing safe/healthy products that meet people’s needs in a sustainable and environmentally sensitive way; ii) Support the diversification of the economy in rural communities to enable sustainable/viable livelihoods to be made; iii) Manage the industry for the wider public benefit – respecting and operating within the biological limits of natural resources; iv) Improve the environmental/energy efficiency performance of the industry; v) Ensure a safe/hygienic working environment for all employees; vi) Achieve consistently high standards of animal health and welfare.	Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the viability/sustainability/diversity aims/objectives of this Strategy.	Defra

Table 39 Health and Wellbeing

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Health and social care integration: joining up care for people, places and populations	2022	Plans to support the development of a health and care system which is levelled-up in terms of outcomes and reduced disparities.	The Local Plan should promote improving health and well-being and reducing health inequalities and having appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs.	HM Government
People at the heart of Care Adult Social Care Reform White Paper	2021	Improving people's access to health and social care.	The Local Plan should promote improving health and well-being and reducing health inequalities and to promote inclusive sustainable communities.	HM Government
Public Health England strategy 2020-25	2020	The strategy focuses on keeping people safe, preventing poor health, narrowing the health gap and supporting a strong economy.	The Local Plan should promote improving health and well-being and reducing health inequalities.	HM Government
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	2000	Key purpose of Act is to extend the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers.	The Plan should seek to ensure that it reflects the provisions of the Act in relation to enjoyment of the countryside, access and nature conservation protection.	HM Government

Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation	2023	The Strategy aims to ensure that everyone can benefit from sport and increase not only participation but harness the multi-dimensional and far-reaching benefits of sport to change people's lives for the better. Local government's role is to ensure that the multiple benefits of sport can be achieved for communities by investing in green spaces and routes as venues for sport and healthy Activity.	The Local Plan should improve health and wellbeing of the population and ensure access to open space and sports facilities.	HM Government
Sport England Active Design – Creating Active environments Through Planning and Design	2023	The guidance sets out 10 principles for active design.	The Local Plan should promote improving health and well-being and promoting an integrated and improved transport system that improves connectivity, including the walking and cycling network.	HM Government
Build Back Better: Our Plan for Health and Social Care	2021	Government policy paper outlining new plan for healthcare, adult social care.	The Local Plan should aim to improve human health and reduce health inequalities.	HM Government
Natural England's Green Infrastructure Framework Standards	2023	To provide a set of evidence-based tools and principles to design, deliver, and manage high-quality green/blue spaces.	Local Plan should aim to incorporate the standards into policy,	HM Government

Table 40 Education

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

Table 41 Housing and Communities and Historic and Built Environment

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Equality Act	2010	The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society. It replaced previous anti-discrimination laws including the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, the Race Relations Act 1976 and the Disability Discrimination Act 1995. It sets out the different ways in which it's unlawful to treat someone. The Act also strengthens the law in a number of areas. It: • places a new duty on certain public bodies to consider socio-economic disadvantage when making strategic decisions about how to exercise their functions; • extends the circumstances in which a person is protected against discrimination, harassment or victimisation because of a protected	The Plan must ensure that it complies with the Equality act 2010 and should seek to improve equality in Trafford by making considerations for the requirements of racial, cultural, sexual and religious minorities. Potential socio-economic disadvantages of the plan must also be taken into consideration to ensure that minorities are not discriminated against or disadvantaged by the Plan.	HM Government

		characteristic; creates a duty on listed public bodies when carrying out their functions and on other persons when carrying out public functions to have due regard when carrying out their functions to: the need to eliminate conduct which the Act prohibits; the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not; and the need to foster good relations between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and people who do not. The practical effect is that listed public bodies will have to consider how their policies, programmes and service delivery will affect people with the protected characteristics;		
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The Housing Act	2004	The Housing Act reinforces the role of Councils as strategic enablers with an overview of both public and private sector properties in their area. The Act contains: • Extra powers to license private landlords, especially those of houses in multiple occupation; • Changes in the way homes are judged as suitable to meet the needs of the occupier by means of risk assessment; • Modernising the right to buy policy to combat profiteering; • Home Information Packs to simplify the buying and selling of property; • Increase to the qualifying period for council tenants considering purchasing their property under Right To Buy, and also repayment of discounts.	Included for context	HM Government
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The Charter for Social Housing Residents: Social Housing White Paper	2021	Sets out what every social housing resident should be able to expect regarding a home and a neighbourhood.	The Local Plan needs to ensure that good quality homes including social homes are provided in a good quality neighbourhood. This needs to take account of the Decent Homes Standard and the provision of green spaces. The Local Plan should aim on increasing sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs.	HM Government
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future	2003	This strategy sets out measure: • To ensure that all tenants have a decent home by 2010. To improve conditions for vulnerable people in private accommodation. • To ensure all tenants, social and private, get an excellent service from their landlord. • To ensure all communities have a clean, safe and attractive environment in which people can take pride. • Low demand and abandonment - bring back life to those cities where there is low demand for housing, and where homes have been abandoned. • Land, countryside and rural communities - Ensure that in tackling housing	Included for context	ODPM

		shortages the countryside is protected and enhanced rather than creating urban sprawl. Address housing needs of rural communities who are often the guardians of the countryside.		
Planning Policy for Travellers Sites	2024	Local authorities should ensure suitable and sustainable sites are identified and infrastructure provided.	Local Plan needs to consider latest evidence on travellers needs.	HM Government
The Government Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010)	2017	This statement sets out the key strategic aims of the government to ensure that the historic environment is valued and managed intelligently, in a manner that realises its economic social and cultural contribution to the nation. The key strategic aims of the statement are: • Emphasise the government's responsibility to manage England's historic environment for present and future generations • Ensure that all heritage assets are afforded appropriate levels of protection; • Encourage structures, skills and systems at a local level which: promote early consideration of the historic environment; • Promote opportunities for local residents and communities to be at the centre of the designation and	Provisions must be made in the Local Plan to protect and enhance the historic environment and ensure that it takes the strategic aims of the Statement into consideration during land allocation.	HM Government

		management of their historic environment; • Ensure all heritage assets in public ownership meet appropriate		
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	1979	Defines archaeological sites of national importance, such as ancient monuments and areas of archaeological importance, which are to be protected.	The plan will take these designations into consideration and make provisions for these accordingly.	HM Government
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	1990	Sets out legal requirements for proposed development affecting listed buildings / conservation areas.	The plan must ensure that it is legally compliant with these legal requirements.	HM Government
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; and Ancient Monuments and	1990	Acts which seek to protect special sites, buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.	The Local Plan must make ensure that future development is compliant with this act.	HM Government
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	1979	Defines archaeological sites of national importance, such as ancient monuments and areas of archaeological importance, which are to be protected.	The plan will take these designations into consideration and make provisions for these accordingly.	HM Government

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	1990	Sets out legal requirements for proposed development affecting listed buildings / conservation areas.	The plan must ensure that it is legally compliant with these legal requirements.	HM Government
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Table 42 Air Quality and Water Resources

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Part IV of the Environment Act 1995	1995	Requires local authorities in the UK to review air quality in their area and designate air quality management areas if improvements are necessary. Where an air quality management area is designated, local authorities are also required to work towards the Strategy's objectives prescribed in regulations for that purpose. An air quality action plan describing the pollution reduction measures must then be put in place. These plans contribute to the achievement of air quality limit values at local level.	The Local Plan must make considerations for areas designated for air quality management and ensure development contributes towards meeting strategic objectives.	HM Gov.

Air Quality Strategy for the UK. Working together for clean air	2000	Aims to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium-term. Sets objectives for 8 main air pollutants to protect health. Performance against these objectives will be regularly monitored. Contains a number of national air quality targets that were updated by DEFRA in Aug 2002.	The Local Plan must ensure that development contributes towards meeting air quality targets.	DETR
Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000: Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002: The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)	2010	The Air Quality Regulations set out objectives for each substance listed. The air quality amendment regulation 2002 identifies a target for benzene and carbon dioxide. The 2010 regulations extend the time period for improving air quality.	The Plan should seek to improve air quality by allocating sites in sustainable locations.	HM Government
Noise Action Plan: Agglomerations	2014	This action plan was developed by DEFRA in accordance with the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006, as amended and aims to promote good health and good quality of life (wellbeing) through the effective management of noise.	The Local Plan must account for the aims of this policy statement and ensure that the land allocation and future developments do not hinder or prevent the objectives being met. Developments should therefore include mitigation for Noise, where appropriate, and seek to provide improvements for existing	Defra

The air quality strategy for England	2023	This strategy sets out the actions that Defra expects local authorities to take in support of long-term air quality goals. It provides a framework to enable local authorities to make the best use of their powers and make improvements for their communities.	The Local Plan should seek to improve air quality by allocating sites in sustainable locations.	HM Government
Noise Policy Statement for England	2010	Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development: • avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; • mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life	The Local Plan must account for the aims of this policy statement and ensure that the land allocation and future developments do not hinder or prevent the objectives being met. Developments should therefore include mitigation for Noise, where appropriate, and seek to provide improvements for existing developments.	Defra
Control of Pollution Act	1974	The Act makes provision with respect to waste disposal, water pollution, noise, atmospheric pollution and public health; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.	The local Plan must make appropriate considerations to ensure that it prevents environmental pollution.	Defra

Water Resources Act	1991	Covers the procedures for appeals in respect of licenses to abstract water and licenses to impound the flow of inland waters that have been issued by the Environment Agency. The correct / updated procedures to be followed are set out in The Water Resources (Abstraction and Impounding) Regulations 2006, SI 2006 No. 641 and are made under the provisions of Section 43 of the Water Resources Act 1991 as amended by the Environment Act 1995 and Water Act 2003.	Consideration should be made in the Local Plan to ensure good water quality for consumption in the borough.	Defra
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Table 43 Biodiversity

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Wildlife and Countryside Act	1981	Covers: SSSIs, SPAs and RAMSAR sites. Also includes schedules on birds, animals, plants and invasive species. Protection may include prohibition of some or all of: killing, injuring, disturbing, taking, sale/barter or possession of species.	The local Plan must ensure that appropriate consideration and protection is given to designated features during development.	Natural England
The Hedgerows Regulations	1997	Allows the identification of important hedgerows and requires permission to remove them without permission from the local planning authority.	The local Plan must ensure that appropriate consideration and protection is given to designated features during development.	Natural England

Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act	2006	Came into force on 1st Oct 2006. Section 40 of the Act requires all public bodies to have regard to biodiversity conservation when carrying out their functions. This is commonly referred to as the 'Biodiversity duty' This duty extends to all public bodies the biodiversity duty of section 74 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW), which placed a duty on Government and Ministers. The aim of the biodiversity duty is to raise the profile of biodiversity in England and Wales, so that the conservation of biodiversity becomes properly embedded in all relevant policies and decisions made by public authorities.	The Plan should consider the need to protect wildlife and habitats.	Natural England
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (the Habitats Regulations) as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012	2010	The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites. Under the Regulations, competent authorities i.e. any Minister, government department, public body, or person holding public office, have a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive.	The Plan should ensure protection and consideration of impact on sites of European importance.	JNCC

UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework	2012	This supersedes the UK BAP (1994). The framework shows how the work of the four UK countries joins up with work at a UK level to achieve the 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets' and the aims of the EU biodiversity strategy. It identifies the activities required to complement the country biodiversity strategies, and where work in the country strategies contributes to international obligations.	The Local plan must make considerations for biodiversity improvements as part of developments as well as seek opportunities to improve connectivity between natural habitats and ecosystems in the borough.	JNCC
Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network		Review of ecological networks across England. Makes a number of recommendations around network connectivity, site/habitat restoration/enhancement, access and maximising ecosystem services.	The Local plan must make considerations for biodiversity improvements as part of developments as well as seek opportunities to improve connectivity between natural habitats and ecosystems in the borough.	Defra
Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature	2011	Key reforms for protecting and improving our natural environment are: • Supporting Local Nature Partnerships • Identifying Nature Improvement Areas • Ecologically coherent planning, retaining the protection and improvement of the natural environment as core objectives of the planning system • Piloting biodiversity offsets, to make requirements to reduce the impacts of development on biodiversity simpler and more consistent. Key reforms for reconnecting people and nature:	The Plan should protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats; support the protection of peat and support the improvement of water quality.	HM Government

		- Improving public health locally, by making high-quality green space available to everyone; - Action to get more children learning outdoors; - New Green Areas Designation, empowering communities to protect local environments that are important to them.		
Green Infrastructure to combat Climate Change: A framework for Action in Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside	2011	Sets out actions to combat climate change and deliver other economic, social and environmental benefits.	The Plan should protect and enhance green infrastructure in order to address climate change,	Northwest Climate Change Partnership
The Environment Act	2021	Legislation covering air, restore natural habitats, increase biodiversity, reduce waste and make better use of our resources.	The Local Plan should aim to enhance biodiversity, improve water quality and air quality, and improve the sustainable management of resources.	HM Government

25 Year Environment Plan	2021	To improve the environment within a generation by enhancing biodiversity, improving air and water quality, mitigating and adapting to climate change, using resources sustainably, recovering nature, and strengthening natural capital.	The Local Plan should protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, support nature recovery, improve environmental quality, promote efficient use of natural resources, strengthen climate resilience, and contribute to environmental net gain wherever possible.	HM Government
The Environment Improvement Plan	2023	First revision to the Government's 25-year environment plan.	The Local Plan should aim to protect and enhance biodiversity, enhance environmental quality, improve use of resources and mitigation of climate change.	HM Government
Enabling a Natural Capital Approach	2020	A framework and guidance to assess and value the natural environment.	The Local Plan should aim to improve biodiversity, green infrastructure and natural capital.	HM Government

Table 44 Climate Change, Energy and Flood Risk

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
The Third National Adaptation Programme (NAP3) and the Fourth Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting	2023	The vision is for a country that effectively plans for and is fully adapted to the changing climate, with resilience against each of the identified climate risks.	The Local Plan should aim for adapting to climate change.	HM Government
Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener	2022	Strategy to help deliver the UK's carbon budgets as set out in the Climate Change Act and net zero by 2050.	The Local Plan should mitigate and be resilient to climate change.	HM Government
British Energy Security Strategy	2022	Strategy for how Britain will accelerate home-grown power for greater energy independence.	The Local Plan should aim for low carbon and promote renewable energy.	HM Government
The Energy Act	2023	Makes provision about energy production and security and regulation of the energy market.	The Local Plan should consider the need for the provision of sufficient energy and ensure that it contributes towards meeting national Objectives.	HM Government
Planning and Energy Act	2008	The Act enables local planning authorities to set requirements for energy use and energy efficiency in local plans, including: • A proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources in the locality of	The Plan should consider the potential for sites to be allocated for the generation of energy used from renewable and low carbon sources.	HM Government

		the development; • A proportion of energy used in development in their area to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development; and • Development in their area to comply with energy efficiency standards that exceeds the energy requirements of building regulations.		
North West Sustainable Energy Strategy	2006	The Strategy seeks to promote: - i) Energy efficiency/the elimination of energy wastage; ii) The transition to sustainable forms of energy use; iii) Affordable warmth for all; iv) An Efficient/sustainable transport and distribution systems; and v) Business innovation and employment activity. Targets are set for the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (60% by 2050) and renewable energy generating capacity (10% of demand by 2010, 15% by 2015 and 20% by 2020).	Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of this strategy within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy and other related documents.	North west Regional assembly
Policy statement on onshore wind	2024	This policy statement makes revisions to planning policy that place onshore wind on the same footing as other energy development in the National Planning Policy Framework.	The Local Plan should incorporate this into policy on renewable energy.	HM Government

Clean Power 2030 Action Plan	2024	The action plan sets out a pathway to a clean power system and what government will do to support and accelerate delivery of the new Infrastructure.	The Local Plan should support clean energy and reduce carbon emissions.	HM Government
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England	2022	Sets out the Government's long-term ambition to be resilient to flooding.	The Local Plan should avoid and mitigate against flood risk and be resilient to climate change.	HM Government
Land use: Policies for a Net Zero UK	2020	Sets out policies for changing land use to reduce land-based emissions of greenhouse gases while contributing to other strategic policies for land.	The Local Plan should protect, restore and manage peatland, an important habitat found in Trafford which can help to mitigate climate change and sequester carbon.	Climate Change Committee
Land use: Reducing emissions and preparing for climate change	2018	Sets out how land use can be improved to meet climate goals and meet mitigation and adaptation objectives, including setting out the importance of peatland for storing carbon.	The Local Plan should, protect, restore and manage peatland to mitigate climate change and sequester carbon.	Climate Change Committee
Climate Change Act	2008	The Climate Change Act was passed in 2008 and established a framework to develop an economically credible emissions reduction path. The Climate Change Act includes the following: It includes the Adaptation Sub-Committee (ASC) which scrutinises and advises on the	The Local Plan should seek to contribute towards reducing carbon emissions.	Climate Change Committee

		Government's programme for adapting to climate change. A National Adaptation Plan requires the Government to assess the UK's risks from climate change, prepare a strategy to address them, and encourage critical organisations to do the same. For more detail, visit the UK adaptation policy page.		
Flood & Water Management Act	2010	Seeks to "localise" responsibility for flood risk, particularly from ordinary watercourses. Key policies within the act include: providing the Environment Agency with an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk management and unitary and county councils to lead in managing the risk of all local floods; encouraging the uptake of sustainable drainage systems and providing for unitary and county councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments; introduce an improved risk based approach to reservoir safety	The Local Plan should ensure that future development does not increase flood risk and that seek to reduce flood risk where possible.	Environment Agency
Climate Resilient Infrastructure	2011	Alongside the transition to a low carbon society, increasing infrastructure's resilience to climate change impacts is a high priority for the Government, to help protect the economy and its future growth.	The Local Plan should ensure that future development is resilient to climate change.	Defra

North West river basin district - River Basin Management Plan	2015	The River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) provides a baseline classification of water bodies within the River Basin and sets statutory objectives to prevent the deterioration of these waterbodies as well as provide improvements.	The Local Plan should make considerations for the RBMP objectives of any waterbodies for which developments are being proposed in their catchment area. developments should also seek to contribute towards the objectives for improvements to waterbodies, particularly with regard to physical modifications and pollution.	Defra
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Table 45 Geology, Groundwater and Contaminated Land

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
England Peat Action Plan	2021	Sets out the government's long-term vision for the management, protection and restoration of our peatlands.	The Local Plan should reflect in policies that may affect peatlands in Trafford.	HM Government
Environmental Protection Act	1990	Establishes a legal framework for dealing with control of emissions to the environment in England.	The Local Plan must ensure that developments comply with this legislation.	Defra
The Contaminated Land (England) (Amendments) Regulations 2012	2012	Key objective is to provide an improved system for the identification and remediation of contaminated land where contamination is causing unacceptable risk to human health or the wider environment.	The Plan should take into account contaminated land and consider the need to support the safe remediation of contaminated land.	HM Government
Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England	2009	With this strategy, DEFRA are aiming for England's soils to be managed sustainably by 2030 and for degradation threats to have been eliminated, thereby improving soil	The Local Plan must account for the aspirations of the strategy and ensure that due consideration is given to agricultural land and good quality soils during land allocation.	Defra

		quality and safeguarding the services they provide. The strategy sets out the main points of DEFRA's vision for safeguarding soils as: 1. agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed; 2. soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts 3. soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained; and pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with.	Opportunities to improve soils should also be explored as part of future developments.	
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Table 46 Waste

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Waste Directive 2011	2011	Translates EU Waste Framework Directive into UK law. It provides the legislative framework for the collection, transport,	Included for context	HM Government

		recovery and disposal of waste, and includes a common definition of waste.		
Hazardous Waste Regulations	2005	Requires producers of waste to register with the EA where a premises produces over 200kg	Included for context	HM Government
Waste Management Plan for England	2021	The plan provides an overview of waste management in England and the requirements for waste management plans.	Waste management is covered by a joint GM plan. However, the Local Plan will need to ensure that it does not conflict.	HM Government
Resources and Waste Strategy for England	2018	To maximise the value of resources, minimise waste generation, increase reuse and recycling, promote resource efficiency and support the transition to a more circular economy.	The Local Plan should support the efficient use of resources, reduce waste generation, encourage reuse and recycling, facilitate circular economy principles and ensure appropriate waste management infrastructure is available to meet future needs.	HM Government

Table 47 Transport

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Roads Investment Strategy 2	2020	Five year strategy for investment in and management of the strategic road network up to 2025.	Included for context.	HM Government

Transport Decarbonisation Plan	2021	Sets out how the Government will deliver emissions reductions as transport's contribution to legally binding carbon budgets and delivering net zero by 2050.	The Local Plan should aim to improve sustainable transport and reduce emissions from transport.	HM Government
Gear Change	2020	National strategy to promote walking and cycling for short journeys.	The Local Plan should aim for a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling.	HM Government
The second cycling and walking investment strategy	2022	Outlines the government's ambition to make cycling and walking a natural choice for shorter journeys.	The Local Plan should aim for a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling.	HM Government
Cycling and walking plan for England	2020	This plan describes the vision to make England a great walking and cycling nation.	The Local Plan should aim for a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling.	HM Government
Cycle infrastructure design	2020	Provides guidance and good practice for the design of cycle infrastructure.	The Local Plan should aim for a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling.	HM Government
The Northern Powerhouse - One Agenda, One Economy, One North	2015	Transport vision to maximise the economic potential of the North by: transforming city to city rail through both HS2 and a new TransNorth system; deliver the full HS2 'Y' network; invest in the North's Strategic Road Network (SRN); set out a clearly prioritised multimodal freight strategy; pursue better	Included for context	Transport for the North

(The Northern Transport Strategy)		connections to Manchester Airport (and other airports); develop integrated and smart ticket structures.		
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Regional and Greater Manchester Plans, Programmes and Strategies

Table 48 Overarching

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Places for Everyone	2024	Places for Everyone is a comprehensive joint development plan of nine Greater Manchester districts to determine the kind of development that takes place in their boroughs up to 2039, maximising the use of brownfield land and urban spaces while protecting Green Belt land from the risk of unplanned development. The plan identifies the amount of new development that will come forward across the nine districts, from new homes to industrial sites, and will support the delivery of key infrastructure, while protecting important environmental assets.	The Local Plan should take PfE into consideration to ensure that it contributes to the key themes and objectives of the framework.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
The Greater Manchester Strategy 2025 – 2035	2025	Seeks to make Greater Manchester one of the best places in the world to grow up, get on and grow old.	The Local Plan should contribute to the sustainable economic growth of Greater Manchester.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Greater Manchester Police and Crime Plan 2022 – 2025	2024	The plan sets the direction for policing and community safety across the city-region.	The Local Plan will contain policies related to strengthening communities and is related to design, local environmental quality and inclusive communities.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
Infrastructure Framework 2040	2019	The framework covers the following physical infrastructure elements broadly in line with the remit of the National Infrastructure Commission and identifies 11 infrastructure challenges that Greater Manchester needs to address, these are: 1. Zero carbon heat 2. Reduction in heat demand 3. Accommodate changing electricity demand 4. Improve transport capacity and connectivity 5. Support low emission vehicles 6. Managing flood risk 7. Maximise the value of green and blue infrastructure 8. Implementation of the GM Digital Strategy 9. Collaborative and coordinated approach 10. Funding models 11. Resilient to shocks and stresses.	The Local Plan will contain policies related to infrastructure provision that will promote the delivery of infrastructure that supports the proposed development and promoting environmental quality and inclusive communities.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Greater Manchester Integrated Care Partnership Strategy	2023	To improve health and wellbeing across Greater Manchester through integrated health and care services, reducing health inequalities, strengthening communities, improving access to good work, supporting prevention and early intervention, and ensuring sustainable health and care services.	The Local Plan should support healthy and inclusive communities through the provision of appropriate housing, healthcare infrastructure, active travel opportunities, green infrastructure, accessible services, employment opportunities and measures that reduce health inequalities.	Greater Manchester Integrated Care Partnership

Table 49 Housing, Economy and Built Environment

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Gypsy and Travelling Accommodation Assessment 2024	2024	The Gypsy and Travelling Accommodation Assessment provided the latest available evidence to identify the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers across the local authority areas of Greater Manchester.	The Local Plan should ensure it allocates sufficient land for and/or has a positive policy approach to help deliver homes required by all members of the community.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation	2017	Contains a report summarising the key aspects of the character of each district in terms of heritage and landscape.	The Local Plan must ensure that the local character of the area is conserved during future development.	Historic England

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
National Character Area (NCA) profile– 55 Manchester Conurbation	2013	The NCA profile for the Manchester Conurbation describes the landscape and cityscape features of the area and states opportunities for environmental and landscape improvements. These are: 1. 'Provide and maintain green infrastructure, including multi-functional green spaces and trees, improving links between habitats as well as creating a high-quality urban environment – to aid adaptation to climate change, to provide opportunities for recreation, and to enable people to enjoy the benefits that access to nature brings.' 2. 'Conserve and enhance the cultural heritage and character of the Manchester Conurbation, recognising the industrial and textile history of the area, and providing opportunities for access and interpretation of the urban environment for people to understand and enjoy.' 3. 'Provide a healthy water environment – with rivers, canals, wetlands, streams and aquifers – creating habitats for wildlife, delivering sustainably managed water and bringing multiple benefits for people.'	The Local Plan should take consideration of the objectives stated in the NCA profile for the Manchester Conglomeration and seek to contribute towards the meeting these objectives and provide environmental and landscape improvements through developments and land allocation. This could include: • the allocation of land for the creation of green space open space; • Conserving and enhancing existing buildings of heritage value; Take opportunities to provide improvements to water corridors and the general water environment through developments.	Natural England

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
		4. 'Conserve and enhance the river valleys and canals, as corridors through the urban areas, for the multiple benefits that the natural environment provides, to improve the landscape, and to make green spaces available for the benefit of both wildlife and people.'		
Greater Manchester Visitor Economy Strategy 2025–2030	2025	To support a thriving, sustainable and inclusive visitor economy across Greater Manchester by enhancing the visitor offer, attracting major events, improving connectivity and strengthening the identity of the city region	The Local Plan should support cultural, leisure, tourism and hospitality opportunities, improve accessibility and connectivity, protect and enhance heritage and environmental assets, and contribute to the economic vitality of Trafford and Greater Manchester.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
Greater Manchester Local Skills Improvement Plan (LSIP)	2023	To align skills provision with employer demand, address skills shortages, improve productivity, support inclusive economic growth and ensure residents have access to the skills needed for good-quality employment, with particular emphasis on digital skills, green skills, leadership and management, and essential skills.	The Local Plan should support sustainable economic growth by facilitating employment development, education and training opportunities, accessible transport connections to employment areas, and development that helps residents access skills, training and employment opportunities.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority

Table 50 Transport

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Greater Manchester Transport Strategy	2021	Sets out the transport vision for Greater Manchester to have ‘world class connections that support long-term sustainable economic growth and access to opportunity for all’ by 2040.	The Local Plan must facilitate the improvements to Greater Manchester’s transport networks and connections.	Transport for Greater Manchester
Our 5 year Transport Delivery Plan 2021 - 2026	2021	Sets out the practical actions planned to deliver the Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040.	The Local Plan must facilitate the improvements to Greater Manchester’s transport networks and connections.	Transport for Greater Manchester
Greater Manchester's Streets for All Design Guide	2023	Presents a new approach to planning the streets of Greater Manchester. The initiative looks to create streets that better balance the movement of people and goods with the creation of more people-friendly places.	The Local Plan must facilitate the improvements to Greater Manchester’s transport networks and connections, including walking and cycling.	Transport for Greater Manchester
Change the region to change a nation: Greater Manchester’s walking and cycling investment plan	2020	Sets out the case for greater investment in the Bee Network to promote cycling and walking, with the aim of delivering the full Bee Network within 10 years.	The Local Plan must facilitate the improvements to Greater Manchester’s transport networks and connections, including walking and cycling.	Transport for Greater Manchester

Strategic Transport Plan for the North	2024	Outlines how an investment programme in the North can contribute towards economic growth by improving transport across the region.	The Local Plan needs to ensure that it supports transport infrastructure proposals and seeks to coordinate development close to public transport infrastructure and encourage integrated travel between all modes, including walking and cycling.	Transport for the North
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Table 51 Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure

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

Greater Manchester's Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) and Nature Network	2025	The LNRS sets out the vision for a greener Greater Manchester, where space for nature to flourish is grown and enhanced, more people can access and enjoy the natural environment, and the many benefits nature brings are increased for everyone – from supporting mental and physical wellbeing to creating leisure space and supporting biodiversity. The Nature Network identifies areas particularly suitable for the delivery of offsite biodiversity net gain and are classed as strategically significant in terms of the Defra Biodiversity Metric. The Nature Network does not introduce any new designations or protections, nor does it create any barriers to development.	The Local Plan should seek to conserve and enhance biological diversity.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
Greater Manchester Peat Pilot Report for Defra	2020	Identifies the importance of peat habitats to achieving carbon neutrality in Greater Manchester, sets out how peat should be protected, managed and restored.	The Local Plan should aim to conserve peat habitats and manage and restore them wherever possible.	Natural England
Greater Manchester Refreshed Biodiversity Action Plan	2026	The GM Biodiversity Action Plan (GM BAP) aims to provide an overarching document for biodiversity across all ten districts. The overall aim of the GM Action Plan is: “To promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of biological diversity in GM for current and future generations”	The Plan should seek to conserve biological diversity.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority

Table 52 Climate Change, Air Quality, Noise Waste, Minerals and Water Resources

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Greater Manchester Five Year Environment Plan 2025-2030	2024	The plan sets out a long-term environmental vision – to be carbon neutral by 2038 – and the urgent actions we all need to take in the next five years to help achieve this.	The Local Plan can support these aims through its policies, for example, supporting clean energy generation, promoting sustainable construction techniques, protecting the natural environment and preventing flood risk.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan	2012	The purpose of the plan is to set out a waste planning strategy to 2027 which enables the adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations for local authority collected, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition and hazardous wastes.	The Plan should have regard to the objectives of the Waste DPD.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan	2013	The plan sets out the plan for mineral development in GM. It sets out to provide a minerals spatial planning framework which takes into account the unique features of GM. This framework will facilitate economic development, whilst ensuring that the environment and community are protected from the impacts of minerals developments in order to deliver a steady and sustainable supply of minerals, safeguard mineral resources, enable GM to contribute to	The Local Plan should contribute towards the objectives of this plan, protecting local communities from the impacts of mineral extraction and facilitating mineral recycling, where possible.	Greater Manchester Combined Authority

		its sub-regional apportionment of aggregates and facilitate greater use of recycled aggregates and secondary mineral products.		
Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan	2021	Improve air quality and reduce harmful emissions from transport and other sources.	The Local Plan should support sustainable travel, reduce reliance on private vehicles, minimise air pollution	Greater Manchester Combined Authority

Trafford borough plans, programmes and strategies

Table 53 Sustainable Development

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Trafford Corporate Plan	2024	Describes the Council's vision and priorities for the borough and the priorities we have identified as an organisation as being key to the delivery of that vision. Those priorities are: The best start for our children and young people; Healthy and independent lives for everyone; A thriving economy and homes for all; Address the climate crisis; Culture sport and heritage for everyone.	The Local Plan should reflect and build upon this Corporate Plan, as a key policy document in delivering each of the Council's corporate priorities.	Trafford Council
Civic Quarter Area Action Plan	2023	The Civic Quarter Area Action Plan sets out a strategy for how the growth in the area will be managed to ensure the best quality of life for existing and future residents, workers and visitors. The Action Plan provides a statutory policy framework in order that this transformational change is delivered appropriately and managed effectively.	The Local Plan should consider the vision and objectives of this masterplan and assist in or contribute towards meeting its objectives.	Trafford Council

Trafford Wharfside Development Framework	2024	The Development Framework will be a key document to identify the potential role for the public sector to help stimulate development on the identified sites and provide information for landowners/potential developers regarding the vision, type and scale of development envisaged for the Wharfside area. The vision for Wharfside includes the creation of a new, inclusive, diverse, resilient and vibrant mixed-use neighbourhood that maximises opportunities in the area.	The Local Plan should consider the vision and objectives of this masterplan and assist in or contribute towards meeting its objectives.	Trafford Council
Supplementary Planning Document 1 (SPD1): Planning Obligations	2014	The objective of the SPD1 is to provide clarity to developers, planners, stakeholders and local residents regarding the basis on which planning obligations will be sought. It will assist in implementing local objectives in respect of the provision of sustainable development across the Borough by contributing towards the delivery of the Trafford Core Strategy Development Plan Document (January 2012) and the Revised Adopted Unitary Development Plan (June 2006). The SPD1 provides detailed guidance for all those involved in the submission and determination of planning applications where planning obligations will be required. It also details the type of obligations that are	The Plan will need to consider the requirements of the SPD when allocating land for various uses and the viability of delivery.	Trafford Council

		required, sets thresholds where appropriate and indicates the relative importance that the Council might place on the varying types of obligation in different parts of Trafford. The revised SPD1 sets out Trafford Council's approach to seeking planning obligations for the provision of infrastructure, environmental improvements and affordable housing required in conjunction with new development. It replaces the previous version of the SPD1 which was adopted in February 2012.		
Altrincham town centre neighbourhood business plan 2015 to 2030	2017	This plan has been devised in order to evolve Altrincham into an economically, environmentally and socially attractive and dynamic centre providing a wide variety of high quality services for its catchment population. The plan puts forward several objectives aiming to increase the standard of design of the public realm, increase the commercial and economic, social value of the town centre. The plan also aims to increase the population of Altrincham through new builds and the redevelopment of existing buildings.	The Local Plan should consider the objectives and requirements of this plan and assist in or contribute towards meeting its objectives.	Trafford Council

Warburton Neighbourhood Development Plan 2025–2039	2026	Protect and enhance landscape character, heritage assets, biodiversity, community facilities and active travel routes whilst ensuring development reflects the rural character of Warburton. Designates five Local Green Spaces	The Trafford Local Plan should take note of the policies of the Neighbourhood Plan and ensure development proposals within Warburton support local character, protect environmental assets, conserve heritage and support active travel and community facilities.	Warburton Parish Council
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Table 54 Employment

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

Table 55 Housing

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Trafford Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	2020	The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) supports the delivery of sufficient land for housing to meet the need for new homes. The SHLAA identifies a future supply of land which is suitable, available and achievable for housing and when it is likely to be developed.	The Local Plan must allocate sufficient housing land to ensure a rolling five year housing land supply,	Trafford Council
Trafford Housing Strategy	2025	The Housing Strategy 2025 – 2030 sets out our housing priorities for the borough. The four priorities are: 1. Increase the supply of housing in Trafford and build more affordable homes 2. Ensure all residents can obtain and sustain suitable housing in the borough 3. Ensure homes meet current and future needs in Trafford 4. Address inequalities by creating neighbourhoods of choice that promote inclusion, health and wellbeing,	The Local Plan should seek to contribute towards the provision of affordable and sustainable housing in Trafford and contribute towards the creation of strong cohesive communities.	Trafford Council

Trafford Older Peoples' Housing Strategy	2020	Sets out the approach of providing housing for older people in Trafford. The four strategic priorities are: 1. Improve the quality and standard of existing housing for older people in Trafford. 2. Increase the availability and range of suitable housing options for older people within Trafford. 3. Enable older people in Trafford to live independently. 4. Create and foster partnerships that work to deliver effective health and social care provision, support services and high-quality housing to older people across Trafford.	The Local Plan should support the strategy's vision through delivering homes suitable for older people and in considering the design of neighbourhoods.	Trafford Council
Trafford Supporting Housing Strategy 2023-2028	2023	Our Supported Housing Strategy sets our priorities for supported housing in the borough. The five priorities are: 1. Enable people with support needs to live as independently as possible within Trafford. 2. Ensure an adequate supply of quality, accessible and affordable supported housing, and move-on accommodation, is in place. 3. Establish closer working relationships with external services, organisations, and charitable bodies to ensure appropriate support is available and easily accessible.	The Local Plan should support the strategy's vision through delivering supported housing	Trafford Council

		4. Ensure housing advice is promoted and easily accessible to those with support needs in Trafford. 5. Explore and review good practice in other Local Authority areas in relation to supported accommodation and support services and implement within Trafford where possible.		
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Table 56 Climate Change and Flood Risk

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

Table 57 Health and Wellbeing

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	Comments/Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Trafford Moving Strategy	2023	The strategy aims to bring people together to enable each other to move more every day. The vision is to enable Trafford residents to move more, every day and increasing the number of fairly-active residents year on year.	The Local Plan should seek opportunities to provide further sport and leisure assets in Trafford as well as improve existing assets. The Local Plan should also promote opportunities for active travel.	Trafford Council
Trafford Open Space Assessment	2024	The Assessment updates the evidence for open space, sets new quantity and accessibility standards for open space provision across the borough; establishes criteria and a method for assessing the quality and value standards of open spaces; and provides evidence within a strategic context to inform future recommendations for the provision of open space in the borough.	The Local Plan must support the removal of deficiencies in green space and the protection of high standards of quality and quantity.	Trafford Council
Trafford Health and Social Care Locality Plan	2025	This plan aims to provide and improve the quality, range and access to services for people in Trafford by integrating health and social care, as part of the devolution of Greater Manchester. Delivery ambitions include promoting mental health and physical health and access to good quality care.	The Local Plan must ensure that it promotes access to health and social care services and contributes towards the improvement of community assets in Trafford as well as facilitating equal access to these facilities.	Trafford Council

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

1.0 Health Profile

Physical Health and Lifestyle Factors

- 1.1 As of 2023, 61.3% of Trafford's population is of working age (16-64), 21% are aged 0-15 and 17.7% are aged 65 and over¹⁰⁰. By 2043, this is projected to change slightly; there will be a minor change in the proportion of the working age population (60.7%), a decrease in the proportion of children (18.4%) and an increase in the proportion of the population aged 65 and over (20.9%)¹⁰¹.
- 1.2 Trafford's population has experienced an increase in at-birth life expectancy in the period from 2001-2018, with similar increases for male and female residents (+3.6 years for men, and +3.4 years for women)¹⁰². The increase for both males and females is higher than the England average for the same period.
- 1.3 As the elderly population of Trafford increases, care needs will also likely increase, such as nursing homes and community health services and facilities. Current capacity may need to be expanded.

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

Life Expectancy Statistic (at birth)	Trafford Value (years)
Male 2001-2003	76.5
Male 2016-2018	80.0
Male 2022-2024	79.8
Male change 2001-2018	+3.5
Male change 2018-2024	-0.3
Female 2001-2003	80.5
Female 2016-2018	83.8
Female 2022-2024	83.7
Female change 2001-2018	+3.4
Female change 2018-2024	-0.2

- 1.4 The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain of the IMD 2025 measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality, but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.
- 1.5 The IMD 2025 assessment indicates that the general health of Trafford residents is better than their equivalents in Greater Manchester and the North West as a

¹⁰⁰ Trafford Data Lab: Demographics - ONS

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

¹⁰¹ Population projections for local authorities - ONS

(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>)

¹⁰² Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 years by local areas, UK - ONS

(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/lifeexpectancyatbirthandage65bylocalareasuk>)

whole. Acute deprivation from poor health is still noted within the borough, generally in the neighbourhoods of highest economic deprivation.

1.6

1.7 IMD 2015 data indicates that 5.8% of Trafford LSOAs are stated to be among the most deprived 10% for deprivation related to health and disability (Table XXX), with considerable variation within the borough. While areas of deprivation occur across the Borough there is a concentration of LSOAs in the southern extent of the Borough on the border with Cheshire East and Salford are displaying indications of high deprivation. The areas of higher deprivation are present across the borough, including Old Trafford, Bucklow St Martins, Longford and Manor. However, the median value of health and disability deprivation for Trafford as a whole is closer to the England average or slightly above it.

1.8 Rates of hospital admission for alcohol related conditions are lower than the regional and national averages, including for admissions of those under 18-years old. The under-75 mortality rate for 'all causes' and for cancer is similar to the national rate but significantly better than the national rate. Under-75 mortality rates from cardiovascular disease are worse than the national average but better than the regional.¹⁰³

1.9 Smoking prevalence in Trafford is lower than the national average (see Table C 2), leading to lower smoking attributional mortality and hospital admissions¹⁰⁴.

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

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

*Directly standardised rate - per 100,000.

1.10 Similarly to tobacco use, hospital admissions where drug misuse was the primary cause occur at a lower rate in Trafford than the national average, according to NHS England Data (Table C 3)¹⁰⁵.

¹⁰³ Local Authority Health Profiles - Department of Health and Social Care (<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/gid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000002/ati/302/are/E08000009/iid/90366/age/1/sex/1/cat/-1/ctpl-1/yr/3/cid/1/tbm/1>)

¹⁰⁴ Local Authority Health Profiles - Department of Health and Social Care (<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/tobacco-control/data#page/1/gid/1938132888/pat/15/par/E92000001/ati/502/are/E08000009/yr/3/cid/4/tbm/1>)

¹⁰⁵ Statistics on Public Health - NHS England (<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/statistics-on-public-health/2023/data-tables>)

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

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

- 1.11 Trafford also has problems with hospital admissions related to excessive alcohol consumption or misuse, at similar levels to the national average, however significantly lower than the regional average (Table C 4)¹⁰⁶

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

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

- 1.12 Mortality rates for major conditions, some of which may be influenced by lifestyle factors, may demonstrate evidence of alcohol misuse and unhealthy lifestyles among Trafford residents. For example, Trafford has higher mortality rates for cardiovascular disease and liver disease than the national average.¹⁰⁷ (Table C 5)

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

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

¹⁰⁶ Alcohol Profile - Department of Health and Social Care (<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles/data#page/4/gid/1938132984/pat/6/ati/501/are/E08000009/iid/92906/age/1/sex/4/cat/-1/ctf/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1/page-options/car-do-0>)

¹⁰⁷ Mortality Profile - Department of Health and Social Care (<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/mortality-profile/data#page/1/gid/1938133009/pat/6/ati/501/are/E08000009/iid/93823/age/1/sex/4/cat/-1/ctf/-1/yr/1/cid/4/tbm/1>)

Liver Disease	29.7	27.7
Respiratory Disease	111.7	117.8

Mental Health

- 1.13 Mental health problems are a significant cause of disease in the UK, with much of the population suffering from mental health problems and disorders. The prevalence of common mental disorders in Trafford is lower than the regional and national averages across adults, however it remains relatively high at 15.4% in those aged over 16 and 9.4% in those aged over 65.¹⁰⁸

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

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

Equalities Groups and Health Disparities

- 1.14 Life expectancy in Trafford is higher than the national average for both men and women. However, disparities occur throughout the borough. For example, in 2011-15, average life expectancy in Bucklow-St Martins was 75.3 years for men and 78.9 years for women, compared to 83.3 years for men and 86.9 years for women in Hale Barns¹⁰⁹. There are also inequalities across the Borough in self-reported bad health, with areas in the south of the Borough generally reported to be healthier. In Old Trafford ward, 6.5% of the population reported bad or very bad health in 2021, compared to 2.1% of the population in Hale¹¹⁰.
- 1.15 To help address inequalities in health, Trafford Council has produced a Health Inequalities Needs Assessment.¹¹¹ This sets out the groups in Trafford more likely to experience health issues and some of the issues most likely to be experienced, identifying where and how inequalities

¹⁰⁸ Mental Health and Wellbeing JSNA - Department of Health and Social Care (<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/mh-jsna/data#page/1>)

¹⁰⁹ Life Expectancy - Trafford Data Lab (https://www.trafforddatalab.io/info/health/life_expectancy/index.html#:~:text=Average%20life%20expectancy%20in%20Trafford.and%2080%20years%20for%20males)

¹¹⁰ Health - Trafford Data Lab (https://www.trafforddatalab.io/ward_profiler/?theme=Health&name=People%20reporting%20their%20general%20health%20as%20bad%20or%20very%20bad)

¹¹¹ Health Inequalities Needs Assessment 2023 - Trafford Council (<https://www.traffordjsna.org.uk/docs/Trafford-Health-Inequalities-Needs-Assessment-2023.pdf>)

need to be addressed.

Environmental Factors

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

Access to Active Lifestyle Opportunities and Active Travel

- 1.17 Levels of physical activity have an important influence on healthy lifestyles and avoiding preventable causes of death. Data from Sport England's Active Lifestyles Survey¹¹² shows that more than four in five people in Trafford feel they have the opportunity to be physically active, higher than the proportions for England and Greater Manchester. Furthermore, more people in Trafford are members of sports clubs than the Greater Manchester and England averages, with more people reporting active lifestyles and fewer reporting inactive lifestyles (Table C 7).

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

Factor	Trafford (2023-24)	Greater Manchester (2023-24)	England (2023-24)
Inactive	25%	28%	25%
Fairly Active	11%	11%	11%
Active	64%	61%	64%
Club Membership (attendance in past 28 days)	43%	43%	45%
Feel they have the opportunity to be physically active	80.5%	76.8%	78.1%

- 1.18 The Trafford Walking, Wheeling and Cycling Strategy (2023)¹¹³ sets out the opportunities and barriers to active travel in Trafford. In the borough, 52% of short journeys (under 2km) are walked. Physical inactivity is known to be lower in more deprived areas of the Borough; key challenges to overcome include road safety, access to bicycles and funding of walking and cycling infrastructure.

¹¹² Active Lives Survey - Sport England (<https://activelives.sportengland.org/>)

¹¹³ Trafford Walking, Wheeling and Cycling Strategy - Trafford Council (<https://democratic.trafford.gov.uk/documents/s44821/Trafford%20Walking%20Wheeling%20and%20Cycling%20Strategy%202023%20V4.pdf>)

Appendix D: Equalities Profile

1.0 Equalities Profile

Age

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

Table D:1: Age profile of Trafford. Trafford Data Lab / ONS.

Demographic	Current Trafford Percentage (2023) ¹¹⁴	Forecast Trafford Percentage (2043) ¹¹⁵
Aged 0-15	21.0%	18.4%
Aged 16-64	61.3%	60.7%
Aged 65+	17.7%	20.9%

Disability

- 1.2 The proportion of residents in Trafford living with disabilities as identified under the Equality Act 2010 is broadly similar to the National value, although is slightly lower (see Table D 2)¹¹⁶.

Table D 2: Disability in Trafford and England. ONS Census 2021

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

Gender, Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation

- 1.3 The mid-2023 population estimates set out the of the 237,480 people in Trafford, 121,563 (51.2%) were female and 115,917 (48.8%) were male¹¹⁷. It is estimated that in 2043, the gender split will remain almost identical: 51.1% female and 48.9% male¹¹⁸.

¹¹⁴ Population Age - Trafford Data Lab

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

¹¹⁵ Population projections for local authorities - ONS

(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>)

¹¹⁶ Disability - ONS Census 2021 (<https://www.ons.gov.uk/datasets/TS038/editions/2021/versions/3>)

¹¹⁷ Estimates of the population for England and Wales - ONS

(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/estimatesofthepopulationforenglandandwales>)

¹¹⁸ Population projections for local authorities - ONS

- 1.4 Based on the 2021 Census, it is estimated that the LGBTQ+ population makes up 2.9% of the population of Trafford¹¹⁹. Also in the 2021 Census, 0.15% of Trafford's population identified themselves as having a gender identity different from their sex registered at birth¹²⁰.

Race, ethnic or national origin, colour or nationality

- 1.5 The 2021 Census found that the ethnic makeup of Trafford is broadly similar to the England and Wales average, with minor differences (Table D 3)¹²¹.

Table D 3: Ethnicity in Trafford and England. ONS.

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

(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>)

¹¹⁹ Sexual orientation, England and Wales: Census 2021 - ONS

(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/sexuality/bulletins/sexualorientationenglandandwales/census2021/previous/v1#how-sexual-orientation-varied-across-england-and-wales>)

¹²⁰ Gender Identity in Trafford - Census 2021

(https://www.trafforddatalab.io/accessible_graphics/census_2021_gender_identity_infographic.html)

¹²¹ Ethnic group, England and Wales: Census 2021 - ONS

(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/ethnicity/bulletins/ethnicgroupenglandandwales/census2021>)

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

- 1.6 Data from the 2021 Census shows that nearly half of the Trafford population is Christian, slightly higher than the England and Wales average¹²². There are also minority populations of Muslim, Hindu, Jewish and Sikh affiliation. A third of the Trafford population reports having no religion, slightly lower than the England and Wales average.

Table D 4: Religious Affiliation. ONS.

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

¹²² Religion, England and Wales: Census 2021 - ONS
(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/religion/bulletins/religionenglandandwales/census2021>)