

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

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Your ref:

Our ref: JC L060511 jbb

9 May 2011

Dear Yvonne

Please find below our representations submitted on behalf of Shell International Petroleum Co Ltd.

Document 12.70: The Regional Centre and Inner Areas Boundaries

Shell have no comments to make in relation to this document.

Document 12.71: Policy L5 - Climate Change

On a general note, we are of the opinion that specific emission reduction targets or Climate Change related planning obligation requirements should be included within a separate SPD. The role of the Climate Change Policy within the Core Strategy should be limited to establishing an overall vision and make a presumption in favour of developments that make significant contributions towards climate change objectives. A separate Climate Change SPD would then establish realistic targets based upon an up to date credible evidence base, which can be updated on a regular basis as economic conditions, Building Regulation requirements and technology evolve over time.

More specifically, our comments are as follows.

The 40% CO2 emission reduction target on top of the Part L Building Regulations 2006 set out in Table 5.1 seems onerous and the fact that the government designated Greater Manchester as a Low Carbon Economic Area for the Built Environment should not be the overriding reason for this threshold to be upheld. We do accept that the viability sections provide an opportunity for this threshold to be flexible, however our opinion is that a more realistic threshold should be established from the outset to reduce the number of challenges on viability grounds. This would help make future monitoring of carbon reduction targets easier and more predictable.



It is stated that the Trafford Low Carbon Study (2011) has assumed a developer's return of at least 15% for a scheme to be viable. Whilst there are understandably many interpretations of what an acceptable level of return is, in a buoyant economy a generally accepted rule of thumb is 15-20% and viability arguments currently being debated at appeal are suggesting that 20-25% is a reasonable level. The 15% assumption therefore seems ambitious and will further encourage developers to pursue a lower carbon reduction target on viability grounds, which would appear to be a waste of time and resources all round.

Document 12.72: The proposed inclusion of the Unitary Development Plan High Amenity Strategic Development Site, at Davenport Green, within the Green Belt

Shell have no comments to make in relation to this document.

Kind Regards

Yours sincerely

Justin Cove Senior Planner **From:** Justin Cove [mailto:Justin.Cove@bnpparibas.com]

Sent: 19 May 2011 14:46

To: programme.officer@ntlworld.com

Subject: RE: Trafford Core Strategy - Re-convened Hearings

Yvonne

Further to our conversation earlier, I can confirm that we will not now be attending Climate Change Policy session next Wednesday at 11.30 on behalf of Shell as we have no further comments to add other than those made previously and the brief comments below.

Please note that our comments submitted to the last consultation dated 9 May still apply and we would like it to be brought to the Inspectors attention that we have strong reservations in relation to the following:

- We maintain our opinion that specific emission reduction targets or Climate Change related planning obligation requirements should be included within a separate SPD. Whilst we accept that Trafford are to an extent following PPS1 procedure, it is only a matter of time before this document will be withdrawn and carry no statutory weight. Given the longevity of the Core Strategy and the changes in the economy, legislation and technology that will occur between now and 2026, a separate SPD will help Trafford maintain an effective and relevant set of climate change policy targets.
- The 40% CO2 emission reduction target on top of the Part L Building Regulations 2006 set out in Table 5.1 seems onerous and should be reviewed over time. An SPD led approach would help Trafford to achieve this.
- It is stated that the Trafford Low Carbon Study (2011) has assumed a developer's return of at least 15% for a scheme to be viable. Whilst there are understandably many interpretations of what an acceptable level of return is, in a buoyant economy a generally accepted rule of thumb is 15-20% and viability arguments currently being debated at appeal are suggesting that 20-25% is a reasonable level. We understand that Trafford are testing the 15% assumption prior to the resumption of the Examination, which we welcome. However, if an SPD was to be adopted the assumed level of developers return could be reviewed on a periodic basis.

Kind regards

Justin Cove Senior Planner

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