



Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report For the Core Strategy

June 2007

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

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Summary

It is a statutory requirement that the sustainability of all Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents are tested. This document sets out the Sustainability Appraisal process to be used in Trafford.

Termed a Scoping Report this document sets out, on a borough wide basis, an evidence base on which the structure and direction of individual Local Development Documents or Supplementary Planning Documents will be written.

By reviewing existing relevant plans, policies and programmes and collecting key statistics and other information about the Borough's environment a baseline is established. Using this, the social well-being, environmental problems and economic position facing Trafford have been assessed. These are the key issues that the Local Development Framework together with Trafford's Community Strategy will address to improve the quality of life in Trafford.

The Scoping Report then sets out a framework for Sustainability Appraisal. This is done by means of a Sustainability Report for each Development Plan Document. The report will highlight the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan and any reasonable alternatives suggested. To be effective, Sustainability Appraisal must be an integral part of plan preparation.

As the first borough-wide document The Core Strategy will be shaped by The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. The Core Strategy is the document that sets the vision, core objectives and broad spatial strategy for the future development of the Borough. Further documents as specified in the Local Development Scheme will draw on this full scoping report but will tailor the full list of Sustainability Objectives, adding to or deleting as appropriate.

Consultation

This report was published for consultation for a six week period between: 30 October 2006 – 11 December 2006. Written comments only were invited during this period by letter or e mail.

Sixteen responses were received during the consultation period. These responses were summarised and made available on the Trafford Council Website. The council's response to these comments was also made available on the website.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a process used to assess how sustainable development is being addressed and included in plans and strategies prepared by organisations. It is a statutory requirement for the production of all Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents produced as part of the Local Development Framework (LDF). The requirements of how Sustainability Appraisal should be carried out are set out in the guidance – Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (ODPM, 2005) incorporating the Strategic Environment Assessment Directive (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC.

1.2 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) seeks to ensure that the five main principles agreed by UK government to achieve sustainable development are addressed:

- Living within Environmental Limits
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
- Achieving a Sustainable Economy
- Promoting Good Governance
- Using Sound Science responsibly

(“Securing the Future – delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy” – DEFRA 2005)

1.3 To be effective Sustainability Appraisal must be an integral part of plan preparation. Its purpose is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of new planning documents. Through the production of an environmental report it highlights the likely significant effects on the

environment of implementing the plan and any reasonable alternatives.

1.4 The effects of a plan are measured against a set of social, environmental and economic objectives. These are set out in this Scoping Report together with a structure for appraising the individual plans. This Scoping Report has been prepared for the Core Strategy. However, these objectives are envisaged to be appropriate for the appraisal of all plans within the LDS although it may be necessary to add to these for individual DPDs or SPDs. Therefore a short scoping report will be prepared for all future DPDs and SPDs.

2. Stages in Preparing Sustainability Appraisal

2.1 Government guidance 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; and
- Stage E: Monitoring implementation of the plan.

2.2 This scoping report covers Stage A which is divided into five subsections

- Stage A1: Identifying other relevant policies plans, programmes and sustainability objectives;
- Stage A2: Collecting baseline information;
- Stage A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems;

- Stage A4: Developing the SA framework; and
- Stage A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.

those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation” (Annex 1(e) &(f))

3. Stage A1 – Identifying Other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes, and Sustainability Appraisal Objectives.

3.1 The requirements to undertake a review arise from the SEA Directive:

“The relationship of the plan and programme with other relevant plans or programmes and the environmental protection objectives, established at international (European), Community or National level ,which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way

3.2 A wide review of relevant plans, policies and programmes has been carried out. These have a more over arching influence over the choice of the objectives and provide a record of the outside factors that have been considered in the process of selecting objectives. The plans reviewed are listed below

3.3 A full list of the documents reviewed containing the linkages relevant to SA and the LDF is contained in Appendix 1.

International / European Framework Documents
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)
Guiding Principles for the Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent (ESDP) (2000)
EU Framework Directives on: Air Quality, Water, Nitrates, Water Quality, Drinking Water Quality, Pollution, Wild Birds, Conservation of Wild Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna, Waste, Landfill of Waste, Packaging, Packaging Waste, and Noise
A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Strategy for Sustainable Development (2001)
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme (2002) Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice
European Biodiversity Strategy
Kyoto Protocol (1997)
European Directive on SEA
European Landscape Convention – In 2006
UNESCO World Heritage Convention
European Spatial Development Perspective

National Framework Documents
White Paper/Strategy Documents
English Forestry Strategy A New Focus for England's Woodland (Forestry Commission, 1998)
Air Quality Strategy for England, Wales and Northern Ireland (DETR <i>et al</i> , 2000)
Rural White Paper: Our Countryside, The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR,2000)
Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities, The Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance (DETR, 2000)
UK Waste Strategy (DEFRA, 2007)
“Working with the Grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy for England” (DEFRA, 2002)
The Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food – Facing the Future (DEFRA, 2002)
Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy (DTI, 2003)
Creating Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (ODPM, 2003)
Sustainable Communities in the North West (ODPM, 2003)
Moving Forward: The Northern Way (ODPM, 2004)
The Future of Transport White Paper – July 2004
Choosing Health: Making Healthier Choices Easier, White Paper (DOH, 2005)
Sustainable Communities: People Places and Prosperity (ODPM, 2005)
Securing the Future – Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
Our Energy Challenge – Securing Clean Affordable Energy (DTI, 2006)
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
The Government statement <i>The Historic Environment: a Force for Our Future</i> (DCMS 2001).
Soil Action Plan – DEFRA, (May 2004)
The Countryside in and around Towns – a vision for connecting Town and Country in pursuit of Sustainable Development – Countryside Agency and Groundwork 2005
National – Planning Policy Guidance Notes And Statements
PPS 1 – Delivering Sustainable Communities (ODPM, 2005)
PPS 1 (Supplement) – Planning and Climate Change, Consultation (DCLG, 2006)
PPG 2 – Green Belts (DOE, 1995)
PPS 3 – Housing (DCLG, 2006)
PPG 4 – Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms (DOE, 1992)
PPS 6 – Planning for Town Centres (ODPM, 2005)
PPS 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (ODPM, 2004)
PPG 8 – Telecommunications (DETR, 2001)
PPS 9 – Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (ODPM, 2005)
PPS 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (ODPM, 2004)
PPS 12 – Local Development Frameworks (ODPM, 2004)
PPG 13 – Transport (DETR, 2001)
PPG 14 – Development on Unstable Land (DOE, 1990)
PPG 15 – Planning and the Historic Environment – (DOE, 1993)
PPG 16 – Archaeology and Planning (DOE, 1993)
PPG 17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (ODPM, 2002)
PPS 22 – Renewable Energy
PPS 23 – Planning and Pollution Control
PPG 24 – Planning and Noise
PPS 25 – Development and Flood Risk (DCLG, 2006)
National – Minerals Planning Guidance Notes And Statements
MPG 1 – General Considerations (ODPM, June 1996)

MPG 2 – Applications, Conditions and Permissions (ODPM, July 1998)
MPG 3 – Coal Mining and Colliery Spoil Disposal (ODPM, March 1999)
MPG 4 – Main Document (ODPM, August 1997)
MPG 5 – Stability in Surface Mineral Workings and Tips (ODPM, January 2000)
MPG 6 – Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England (April 1994)
MPG 7 – Reclamation of Mineral Workings (ODPM, November 1996)
MPG 8 – Main Document (September 1991)
MPG 9 – Main Document (March 1992)
MPG10 – Provision of Raw Material for the Cement Industry (1991)
MPG11 – Control of Noise at Surface Mineral Workings (April 1993)
MPG13 – Guidelines for Peat Provision in England (July 1995)
MPG14 – Environment Act 1995: Review of Mineral Planning Permissions (September 1995)
MPG15 – Provision of Silica Sand in England (ODPM, September 1996)
MPS1 – Planning and Minerals (November 2006)
MPS2 – Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Mineral Extraction in England (ODPM, March 2005)
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning
Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland

North West Region Framework Documents

Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West – (formerly RPG13 March 2003)
The North West Plan – Submitted Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West of England January 2006
North West Regional Economic Strategy March 2006
North West Regional Housing Strategy 2005
Action for Sustainability – The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the North West 2004
North West Regional Transport Strategy
North West Regional Freight Strategy November 2003
The Strategy for Tourism in England’s North West June 2003
Regional Waste Strategy for the North West September 2004
The Regional Forestry Framework for England’s North West – The Agenda for Growth 2005
North West Sustainable Energy Strategy July 2006
Rising to the Challenge – A Climate Change Action Plan for England’s North West – June 2006
NW Biodiversity Action Plan
Countryside Character Vol 2: NW England
The Cultural Strategy for England’s North West (2001)
Streets for All – a regional English Heritage guide to the management of streets and public open spaces
NW Green Infrastructure Guide – Draft

Greater Manchester Framework Documents

Sharing the Vision – A Strategy for Greater Manchester – 2003
The Greater Manchester Economic Development Plan 2004/5 – 2006/7
Manchester City Region Development Plan
Greater Manchester Local Transport Plan 2 – 2006/7 – 2010/11
Greater Manchester Derelict Land Strategy – 2002
Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan – January 2004

Greater Manchester Noise Plan Draft – January 2006
Destination Manchester – A Five Year Tourism Strategy 2003 – 2008
Conservation in Greater Manchester AGMA
Red Rose Forest Plan – 1994 and The Supplementary Review – 2000
M60/M602/A627(M)/A663 Manchester Outer Ring Road Route Management Strategy.

Trafford Framework Documents
Trafford Community Strategy Trafford 2021: A Blueprint – January 2006
Trafford Corporate Plan 2005-2008
Trafford Economic Development Plan – November 2005
Trafford Housing Strategy 2005-2008
Parks and Open Space Strategy (Draft) 2005-2010 – May 2006
Action for Nature in Trafford 2005-2010
Trafford Green Space and Culture Strategy 2002-2005
Live Life Trafford: A Cultural Strategy for Trafford 2004-2009/10
Safer Trafford: Drugs, Crime and Disorder Strategy 2005-2008
Waste Management Strategy for Trafford Consultation Draft – July 2004
Trafford Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy – July 2001
Western Gateway Regeneration Framework 2001-2016 – September 2002
Old Trafford Gateway – June 2005
PG7 – The Downs, The Devisdale, Bowdon, Ashley Heath Conservation Areas
PG8 – South Hale Conservation Areas
PG23 – Linotype Estate Conservation Area 2000
PG30 – Landscape Strategy – September 2004

Key Issues Identified from the Context Review

- 3.4 The context review considered plans, policies and programmes from the international and European levels, through national, regional and sub-regional levels to localised ones. The more local the plan, policy or programme, the more direct impact they will have on the LDF.

NB: In regard to European Directive “The Conservation Regulations 2006 “Trafford does not have any European Sites either within its Borough or in close proximity. Therefore it is not considered it is likely that an Appropriate Assessment (as referred to in Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment (DCLG, August 2006)) will be necessary. A recognised screening process will be carried out following discussions with Natural England to ensure legislation is complied with.

- 3.5 Listed below are the key sustainability issues which have emerged from an analysis of the context review.

Need to ensure sufficient supply of all types and tenure of housing. In particular sufficient houses need to be provided in the right places at the right price
There is a need to reduce the need to travel by car
Need to reduce the fear and incidents of crime

Need to tackle the localised areas of high levels of deprivation
Create sustainable communities
Increase public involvement and participation in decision making
Need to minimise the skills shortage
Need to protect and enhance the environment of local communities
Need to provide an integrated transport network
Conserve and enhance the built environment
Conserve and enhance the natural environment recognising the importance of biodiversity
Protect, conserve and enhance the designated features of the historic environment and their settings'
Increase the access to and provision of areas of natural habitat and open space
Need to secure and promote increased energy efficiency and renewable energy sources
Need to promote and secure increased sustainable waste management
Need to consider the impacts of flooding and flood risk
Ensure that both Trafford and the NW achieve their true economic potential
Need to ensure that the vitality and viability of our town centres is maintained and enhanced
Manage and promote tourism development
Need to improve usage of public transport
Need to promote the re-use of land and minimise the take-up of greenfield land
Need to balance high level of demand for development in the south of the borough against limited capacity

Objectives

3.6 The sustainability objectives will be used in the Sustainability Appraisal process to judge how policies perform. They have been produced in draft form with a series of sub objectives by Council Officers following consideration of a number of sources, including:

- ODPM Guidance – “Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents”, November 2005;
- Priorities and issues identified in the Community Strategy, January 2006;
- Actions and Targets from the Community Strategy Trafford 2021 Action Plan, May 2006; and
- Trafford Local Area Agreement Outcomes Framework, 2007-2010.

Indicators

3.7 The indicators chosen to be measured as part of the Trafford 2021 Action

Plan 2006-2009 were produced following discussion with the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) and LSP sub groups. The indicators used Best Value Quality of Life information and various other sources. They were chosen to assist the LSP in identifying the priority actions and monitor progress of the Community Strategy.

3.8 The review of the Community Strategy took place in November 2005. Following a consultation workshop and publication of a draft strategy in December the final Document was produced in January 2006.

3.9 The draft sustainability objectives and sub-objectives have then been discussed by the Sustainability Champions Group. This is an internal group of council officers and Council members. Further discussion was had with the Environment Partnership LSP sub-group and adjustments to the objectives, sub-objectives and indicators made. Further adjustments

were made following discussion with the coordinators representing the 11 LSP Partnership sub groups.

3.10 Following the identification of the sustainability objectives a baseline assessment and set of indicators has been produced. By identifying the current trends in this information and comparing them against regional or national targets it gives a fuller picture of the major issues and challenges facing Trafford.

3.11 This information will enable the likely effects of future policies to be fully assessed for their impact on social, environmental and economic objectives.

3.12 Table 1 lists the twenty three sustainability objectives and sixty four sub objectives and indicators. Appendix 2 contains the baseline information, indicators and targets.

Table 1: Sustainability Objectives, Sub Objectives and Indicators

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators
Social – S	Sub Objectives	
Environment – E		
Economic – Ec		
S1	Achieve a better balance and mix in the housing market between availability and demand	
	Ensure sufficient supply of all housing	Total number of private and affordable housing completions House price to income ratio
	Ensure sufficient supply of affordable houses	Affordable developments completed Number of shared ownership units completed No of equity loans negotiated
	Increase the range of housing for all social groups particularly young people, older people “lifetime homes” and those with support needs	Numbers of Older People helped to live at home (PAF C32) per 1000 population 65+
	Ensure all housing is high quality and there are less vacant properties	The percentage of all housing that is non decent The proportion of RSL homes meeting the decent homes standard The percentage of RSL homes brought up to decent homes standard (monitored annually – BVPI 184b) The number of RSL homes that are not meeting the decent homes standard (BVPI 184a) Number of private sector homes meeting the decent homes standard The number of empty properties in the private sector returned into occupation or demolished (BVPI 64)
	Reduce homelessness	(BVPI 214) Proportion of households accepted as statutorily homeless by the same authority within the last 2 years

S2	Improve accessibility for all to essential services and facilities	
	Improve access to services particularly in most deprived areas of the borough	% of the boroughs addresses deemed to be "most accessible" (800m from train or tram, 400m from quality bus corridor)
		% of the boroughs addresses in the 25% most deprived areas deemed to be "most accessible" (800m from train or tram, 400m from quality bus corridor)
	Improve access to local services and amenities particularly for disabled and older people.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services: a) primary schools b) pharmacy c) GP d) supermarket Percentage of residents surveyed that are satisfied with local services
S3	Enhance transport infrastructure, improving accessibility and quality of life to all communities	
	Provide efficient, inclusive and affordable public transport	The percentage of residents who think in their local area over the past three years: a) public transport has got better or stayed the same b) the level of traffic congestion has got better or stayed the same
	Improve participation in walking and cycling	Percentage of the resident population who travel to work: a) by private motor vehicle b) by public transport c) on foot d) by metro / train e) bus f) by cycle
		The percentage of the resident population travelling over 20 km to work
		The percentage of users satisfied with local bus services (BVPI 104)
		Percentage of the total length of Footpaths and Rights of Way that are easy to use by the public (BVPI 178)
		Journey times on A56 between Dane Road and Park Road
		Develop an indicator to show the percentage of recreational routes (TPT / BWC / River Valleys) in satisfactory condition
		Develop indicator to measure new cycle lanes / cycle parking facilities
		Improve road safety

		<p>b) children (aged under of 16 years) killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions</p> <p>c) cycle flow figures</p>
S4	Reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime	
	Reduce fear of crime and perception of crime	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' whilst outside in the local authority area a) during the day b) after dark
	Reduce incidences of crime for burglaries, drug related, and violent, domestic abuse.	PSA 1 Reduction in comparator crimes Vehicle taking Theft from vehicle Vehicle interference Domestic burglary Theft of pedal cycle Theft from person Criminal Damage Common Assault Wounding Robbery
S5	Reduce poverty and social exclusion	
	Reduce multiple deprivations	Percentage of the population living in the most deprived Super Output Areas in the country
	Reduce the no. of low income families	The percentage of a) Children that are income deprived b) Population over 60 that live in households that are income deprived
S6	Encourage a sense of community identity and welfare and value diversity, improve equity and equality of opportunity	
	Provide opportunities and support for engagement and role in decision making particularly in the young, those over 50, black and minority ethnic groups and disabled people.	Percentage of people surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area
		Percentage of people surveyed who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together
		Number of people engaged in voluntary work in the community (by age, ethnic group, disability and geography)
		Percentage of 13-19 population participating in youth work
Number of Young People receiving an accredited award and/or volunteering (including D of E, Youth Achievement, Millennium volunteers)		
S7	Improve qualifications and skills of the resident population	
	Improve children's services	Number of childcare places per 1,000

		population aged 0–5 not in early education
	Minimise educational inequality	Percentage of 15 year old pupils in LEA schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*– C or equivalent (BVPI 38)
		Proportion of young people (16-24 years old) in full time education, training or employment
		Percentage of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with at least 1 GCSE at grade A*– G (BVPI 50)
		Improve the educational outcome of children at 5A*-C non-selective schools compared to all schools
		Level of development reached at the end of the foundation stage in Partington and Old Trafford compared with the average for Trafford
	Improve educational standards for all.	Percentage of half days missed due to total absence in LEA schools: a) primary schools b) secondary schools
		Proportion of working age population qualified to: a) NVQ2 and above b) NVQ3 and above c) NVQ4 and above
	Create a culture of learning through life for every individual and organisation	The number of working age adults gaining at least one of the nationally approved certificates in Adult Literacy, Numeracy or ESOL (at entry level 3 or above) or key skills in application of numbers or communication at level 1 or 2, part of the Skills for Life strategy
	Develop the right skills for the economy to address skills shortages	Percentage of apprentices who achieve a full Apprenticeship framework
		Number of adults achieving a full level 2 qualification per year
		Number of adults achieving a full level 3 qualification per year

S8	Improve the health and, inequalities in health of the population	
	Promote better health and reduce health inequalities between different neighbourhoods in the Borough	The difference in all age, all cause mortality (per 100,000 population); between the top (Clifford, Bucklow-St. Martins, Urmston and Gorsehill) and bottom (Hale Barns, Hale Central, Brooklands and Timperley) quintile wards in Trafford
		All age, all cause mortality (per 100,000 population)
		Mortality rate from cancer in people aged under 75 expressed as per 100,000 (directly age standardized) population
		Mortality rate from heart disease, stroke and related diseases in people aged under 75 expressed as per 100,000 (directly age standardised) population
		The number of smokers who had set a quit date and had successfully quit at four week follow up (based on self-report) with NHS stop smoking services.
		Percentage of schools achieving the National Healthy Schools standard
		Increase participation in and access to sport and physical activity facilities
	Percentage of pupils aged 5-16 years old receiving 2 hours high quality PE and school sport	
	% of adults taking part regularly in sport and active recreation (30 mins 3 times per week as per Sport England Active People Survey)	
	Number of people aged 50+ participating in at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity sport and active recreation (including walking) at least 3 days a week	
	The percentage of residents who think for their area over the past three years the following have got better or stayed the same: a) sports and leisure facilities	
	Increase awareness and use of cultural facilities	Number of existing cultural groups and networks in Trafford
		The amount of external investment in TMBC in the cultural sector in Trafford
		Frequency of use (% visiting at least once a month) of Cultural and recreational facilities: a) Libraries b) Museums and galleries c) Theatres and concert halls
S9	Protect and improve local neighbourhood quality	
	Improve the quality of highway infrastructure	The percentage of the Authority principal road network where structural maintenance

		should be considered (BVPI 223)
	Reduction in the amount of litter, graffiti, fly posting and fly tipping	Percentage of residents who think that: a) Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage in public places is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area .
		The proportion of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus that falls below an acceptable level (BVPI 199a)

E1	Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	
	Manage traffic flows to reduce congestion	Estimated traffic flows for all vehicle types (million vehicle km)
	Reduce traffic related emissions	Levels of air pollutants, nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter, at the A56 air quality monitoring station (annual average).
		NO ₂ concentrations (ug/m3) at worst case receptor points within AQMAs
		Intermediate proxy of tonnes NO _x emissions from traffic on local main roads
Reduce motorised traffic	Estimated distance travelled by car per capita	
E2	Protect, enhance and restore open space, biodiversity, flora and fauna, geological and geo-morphological features	
	Conserve and enhance the natural environment	The percentage of land designated as SSSI in favourable condition as a percentage of all land with SSSI status within the Borough.
		The area of land designated as local nature reserve per 1,000 population
		Condition of Sites of Biological Importance (SBI)
		Number of new trees planted on the highway and in parks and open spaces
		Hectares of woodland created
		The percentage of Trafford covered by woodland
		the number of trees under Tree Preservation Order (TPO) that have permission to be removed
		Number of trees that have permission to be removed in Conservation Areas
	Conserve and enhance habitat diversity	Develop an indicator to measure urban fringe / Countryside in and around town (CIAT) as advocated by the Countryside Agency
		Change in area/population of priority habitats identified for Trafford in the Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)
		Indicator to be developed
	Conserve and enhance geodiversity	
	Conserve and enhance species diversity	Change in area/population of priority species identified for Trafford in the Greater Manchester BAP
	Ensure residents have access to high quality open space	% of addresses within 300m of accessible greenspace
The percentage of residents who think for their area over the past three years the following have got better or stayed the same: e) parks and open spaces		
Percentage of Survey respondents Satisfied with Cleanliness in Parks and Open Spaces (L52/6)		

		Percentage of survey respondents fairly/very satisfied with parks and open spaces
		Number of Green Flag Parks
		Number of Green Flag Parks in Priority Regeneration Areas
		Percentage of population with access to 2 hectares plus woodland within 500m of their home
		Percentage of Children's Play Areas that meet NPFA standards (LEAP and NEAP)
		Percentage of allotment plots in active use
E3	Reduce contributions to climate change	
	Reduce the amount of carbon emissions	Carbon dioxide emissions by sector and per capita emissions CO2 emissions from domestic sector / transport
	Increase energy efficiency	Average annual domestic sales of gas Average annual domestic sales of electricity Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption)
	Increase the number of energy saving schemes	The percentage of new developments incorporating plans for climate change
	Increase the proportion of energy needs generated from renewable sources	Indicator to be developed
E4	Reduce impact of climate change	
	Minimise risk of flooding and increase use of SUDS	New developments incorporating SUDS Planning applications objected to by the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds
	Minimise water consumption	Potable water demand management
E5	Reduce the environmental impacts of consumption and production	
	Reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the proportion that is recycled and re used.	Tonnage of household waste recycled or composted and % household waste recycled or composted
	Reduce the amount of waste produced by business and increase the proportion that is reused	The percentage of reduction in the volume of waste generated by businesses(including commercial, industrial, construction and demolition) Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England
	Ensure the sustainable management of minerals resources	Reduction in the use of primary minerals
E6	Conserve land resources and reduce land contamination	
	Reduce the amount of contaminated, derelict and underused land	The proportion of developed land that is vacant or derelict – NLUD
	Reduce the loss of nature conservation value on brownfield land.	Develop an indicator that will measure the number of and type of habitat lost to development
		BVPI 216(a) Number of sites of potential

		concern within the LA with respect to Contaminated Land
		BVPI 216(b) Number of sites for which sufficient information is available to decide whether remediation of the land is necessary as a percentage of all sites of potential concern
	Increase the percentage of homes built on previously developed land	Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land (BVPI 106)
E7	Protect and improve water quality	
	Improve the biological and chemical quality of rivers, canal and groundwater	The percentage of river and canal length assessed as: a) good biological quality b) good chemical quality
	Improve the aesthetic quality of the rivers and canals	Litter grading along the River Irwell A – clean D – dirty
E8	Protect and improve air quality	
	Decrease the emission of air borne pollutants from all sources.	Days per year on which Particulate Matter and Nitrogen Dioxide reach moderate levels or higher
	Encourage the use of cleaner fuels	Develop indicator to measure number of households who have converted to cleaner fuels Develop indicator to calculate the percentage of liquid fuels coming from sustainable/low carbon sources
E9	Protect and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character and cultural facilities	
	Ensure residents have access to high quality cultural facilities	The percentage of residents who think for their area over the past three years the following have got better or stayed the same: b) cultural facilities
	Restore, protect and enhance landscape character	Develop an indicator to measure landscape character restoration/protection/enhancement
	Protect and enhance conservation areas and sites of archaeological importance	No. of conservation areas and sites of archaeological importance
	Achieve high quality and sustainable design for buildings, spaces and the public realm sensitive to the locality	Percentage of conservation areas in the local authority area with an up-to data character appraisal
	Protect and enhance listed buildings	No. grade I and II* listed buildings at risk of decay the condition of grade II buildings areas number of historic buildings, sites and areas where improvements have been made
	Protect and enhance registered historic parks and gardens	No. of Parks and gardens registered by English Heritage

EC1	Enhance Trafford's high performance and sustainable economy to provide a powerful contribution to regional growth	
	Encourage the growth of existing and attract inward investment from key business sectors	GVA output of key sectors as % of total GVA The total number of VAT registrations in the area per year
	Support an increase in firm formations in high growth, knowledge and innovation sectors	The total number of VAT registrations in the area per year in SIC J & K
	Create conditions for sustainable growth ensuring the supply of appropriate sites and premises that will respond to growth in key sectors	Percentage of land available for employment use that is a) Brownfield b) Greenfield Rate of take up of land for employment use that is a) Brownfield b) Greenfield
		Number of data units / businesses
EC2	Reducing disparities by releasing the potential all residents particularly in areas of disadvantage	
	Target interventions that will tackle barriers to work, address basic skills issues and link workless people to vacancies	Percentage of working age population that is in employment
		Percentage of working age population qualified to NVQ3 or equivalent
		Percentage of working age population that is claiming key benefits
		Percentage of working age population that is claiming incapacity benefit
	Percentage of the population of Bucklow, Clifford, St Martins and Talbot of working age that is claiming key benefits	
EC3	Enhance Trafford's image as a business location and tourism destination	
	Increase Trafford's role as a tourist destination	Frequency of attendance to cultural events and activities
		The number of visits to major tourist destinations: a) the Trafford Centre b) the Imperial War Museum c) Sale Waterside Arts Centre
		d) MUFC – matches and museum and tour
		e) LCCC
		f) Dunham Massey hall and garden
EC4	Encourage the long term sustainability of Trafford's Town Centres.	
	Enhance town centre vitality	Prime retail property rents per square metre:- Altrincham Sale

		Stretford Urmston
		Percentage of vacant units:- Altrincham Sale Stretford Urmston
	Encourage developers to include sustainability and energy efficiency policies for their town centre schemes	No of town centre developments with energy efficient/renewable energy sources and sustainable building designs
EC5	Improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	
	Encourage ethical trading	Number of Town Centres achieving fair trade status
	Encourage good employee relations and management practices	Organisations with Investors in People award
	Encourage companies to use environmental management systems	Companies registered as using environmental management systems such as ISO 14001

Key:  – Indicators in development stage; no data available at present.

4. Stage A2 – Collecting Baseline Information

4.1 The collection of baseline information has been coordinated with the collection of data for the Annual Monitoring Report, the Community Strategy and Local Area Agreement (LAA). The SEA Directive states that in relation to baseline information:

“The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme and the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected” (Annex 1(b) & (c))

4.2 Data has also been collected from the following sources:

- Quality of Life Counts (DETR, 2005)
- Best Value Report 2005/06
- Trafford's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2006
- Local Transport Plan 2 (LTP2) Monitoring Technical Annex 2

4.3 The Baseline Assessment is displayed in Appendix 2 where available indicator data is displayed to measure the current position. Trends and a comparison with regional/national data are also shown. The objectives have been colour coded to show how Trafford compares these targets and how it is improving against any trends identified:

- Red is negative
- Orange is uncertain
- Green is positive

4.4 Analysis of this information highlights the red areas as main issues to be prioritised for improvement. The key findings of this assessment against social, environmental and economic objectives are outlined below.

5. Stage A3 – Identification of Sustainability Issues and problems

Summary – Where we are now

5.1 Trafford is one of the most sought after locations to live in the north of England. It has a high quality environment, strong and diverse economy with efficient and integrated transport and an enviable collection of internationally renowned sporting, cultural and leisure attractions. Through its excellent education system our high schools and grammar schools together achieve the very best results in the country.

5.2 Trafford is safer than any other metropolitan area (with the lowest crime rates and highest reduction in crime in Greater Manchester). Local people are generally healthier and live longer than anywhere else in the North West. A family of town centres make up the heart of the Borough, adding individual character and providing vibrant places for people to enjoy living, working, shopping and leisure. The majority of people in Trafford feel that their local area is an attractive and harmonious place to live.

5.3 However, not everyone in the Borough has the opportunity to share in this excellent quality of life and growing prosperity. Trafford is a borough of contrasts and some of its neighbourhoods are amongst the most disadvantaged in the entire

country. Each and every neighbourhood is unique but they share similar concerns around higher unemployment and crime, poorer health, low income and educational achievement, significant in a Borough of highly skilled and high earning people. Perhaps of most concern is that there can be a significant difference in life expectancy for people who live in different neighbourhoods.

- 5.4 The major social, environmental and economic issues for Trafford are set out below.

Social

Deprivation

- 5.5 Trafford is divided into one hundred and thirty eight areas, twenty two of which are in the 20% most deprived in the country, five of which are within the 5% most deprived – in Partington and Old Trafford, and one area within Old Trafford is in the 1% most deprived. Twenty eight are within the worst 20% in the country in terms of health and disability. ten of them are in the nation's worst area for education and six are in the country's poorest areas. Regeneration of these areas is a key issue for Trafford
- 5.6 These disadvantaged areas however have strong community networks with residents who work tirelessly within their neighbourhood and within the local partnerships to improve the quality of life. Figures show the influence of these residents in decision making is slowly increasing.

Housing

- 5.7 Trafford has high quality and varied types of housing and is a highly attractive and desirable

place to live. Over two hundred and ten thousand people live in the Borough in approximately ninety four thousand five hundred homes. Furthermore, house prices are high (over the five-year period to 2005, house prices grew by 78%, well in excess of the national average).

- 5.8 Trafford also has a healthy demand for social rented housing and a growing buy-to-let market. However, Trafford has an insufficient supply of affordable housing which needs to be addressed in the LDF.

- 5.9 Home ownership in many parts of the Borough is out of the reach of people on middle and lower level incomes, limiting access and choice for communities, in particular, first-time buyers, older people and black and minority ethnic communities. The number of unfit dwellings was double the North West average in 2002/03 but this figure has improved and the 2006 figure is half of that in 2003. These properties are in the disadvantaged areas of the Borough. Improvements need to be targeted to these areas.

Transport

- 5.10 Trafford is recognised as having excellent transport links with the metrolink system. However, the infrastructure can become congested at peak times, some public transport links do suffer from poor reliability and parking can be a problem in some town centres. Public transport provision to some parts of the Borough is not adequate to meet the needs of its local community e.g. Partington. The number of people who travel to work by car is slightly higher than the North West average.

- 5.11 Improving accessibility and capacity are issues that need to be addressed in the LDF

Crime

- 5.12 Overall, levels of crime in Trafford fall well below the average for the Greater Manchester Region, with the most disadvantaged areas of the Borough showing sustained reductions in Crime and disorder. However, theft and common assault have seen a slight increase in the 2006 figures. Crime rates for Trafford are falling at a faster rate than the national or regional levels.

- 5.13 However, some people are sceptical of crime statistics because they do not believe that they reflect their own experiences, particularly around incidents of anti-social behaviour and minor crimes. This has had a significant influence on how safe people feel in Trafford particularly after dark where the majority of the population do not feel safe. Figures are still well below national averages.

Education

- 5.14 Schools in the Borough are amongst the most highly regarded in the country and Trafford is one of the best performing education authorities not only in the North West but also in the country.

- 5.15 There is, however, recognised educational, social, economic and cultural inequality between some areas and their communities, with the existence of a smaller group of less advantaged, vulnerable children that need our additional support.

- 5.16 Overall, adults in Trafford have a high level of skills, especially compared with neighbouring boroughs. There are two excellent colleges with over 90% of post-19 students successfully

attaining their qualifications. Each college has earned national recognition with two Centres of Vocational Excellence (CoVEs) that contribute significantly to the provision of young people and adults' learning for employment.

Health

- 5.17 Current statistics tell us that the majority of Trafford's residents enjoy better health and a longer life expectancy than those of Greater Manchester and the North West. Plus, Trafford is currently on target to meet the Government's 'Our Healthier Nation' targets of reducing deaths from cancers by 20% and circulatory diseases by 40% by 2010. The rate of teenage pregnancy is also below the national average.

- 5.18 However, there are some differences in the state of health between neighbourhoods in the Borough. Generally more affluent areas of the Borough have better than the national average levels of health but a small number of more disadvantaged areas fall below this level with some communities experiencing mortality rates significantly higher than the national average. Poor health also appears to be a contributing cause of people not working in these areas. Improved services and new development to address health inequalities in these targeted areas are issues for the LDF

Environment

Natural and built environment

- 5.19 With excellent access to green space and natural habitats and neighbourhood and street-scene cleanliness the best in the North West, Trafford's natural environment is of a high quality. This is recognised in its achievement of seven Green

Flag awards for its parks. Although the number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is low, standing at four, with little potential for more, the numbers of Sites of Biological Importance (SBI) are increasing.

5.20 Despite all of this, there are inconsistencies across the Borough in terms of easy access to good quality greenspace, litter on the streets and air quality. Trafford needs to ensure there is a consistency of quality green space in the Borough.

5.21 Trafford has twenty one Conservation Areas and three registered Historic Park. Its percentage of grade one and two buildings at risk of decay is below the national average.

5.22 Trafford faces increased pressure on its land. Two fifths of the Borough is countryside and the majority of this is in the Greenbelt (4,060 hectares). Although the Borough is achieving and exceeding Government targets for the reuse of brownfield land, e.g. a high percentage of housing is built on previously used land, there is a limited capacity for growth. In developing brownfield land it must be acknowledged that there could be an impact on protected species and biodiversity and further work will be needed to measure this. In order to fulfil regeneration needs in the future there will be increased pressure on Greenfield sites. This in turn could lead to increased pressure on the landscape of these areas and provision for the conservation and enhancement of these areas should be made.

Waste

5.23 The overall amount of waste being produced is increasing, particularly in the business sector, although actual

detailed data is currently limited on an individual local authority level.

5.24 The baseline data related to municipal waste and recycling shows a positive trend. However, Trafford is still below national and regional targets. These targets are ambitious as they are based on current levels of diversion from landfill across the UK. In order to meet these targets, a change in the way the UK currently manages and treats this waste stream is required. However, Municipal Solid Waste (household waste and waste brought to Household Waste Recovery Centres) comprises only approximately one third of all waste produced. Key sustainability issues may also arise from waste produced in other waste streams. The issues arising from this will be ascertained as more data becomes available in this area. The increased need and limited capacity of landfill sites is an issue in the supply of land available. This will need to be addressed in the LDF.

Air Quality

5.25 Trafford's contributions to climate change will be a major focus for improvement. Carbon emissions from the busy M60 and A56 routes together with Trafford Park make it one of the highest emitters of carbon emissions in Greater Manchester. New development will need to ensure that measures are taken to limit contributions to carbon emissions. The use of renewable energy measures and other appropriate new technologies will help to address these issues.

Water Quality

5.26 Trafford has two extensive water bodies, the Bridgewater Canal and The Manchester Ship Canal. Water quality is poor in the majority of rivers but the trend is improving and

measures to progress this trend will continue under The Water Framework Directive.

Derelict Land

- 5.27 The Borough does not have a recent derelict land survey but the amount of derelict land (two hundred and sixty one hectares in 1993) in Trafford was the third lowest area in Greater Manchester.

Economic

Employment

- 5.28 Trafford has an economy that generates some £4.3 billion worth of wealth and jobs each year. This results in a net of fifteen thousand more people coming into Trafford to work every day, than those who travel out to work in other areas (only exceeded by Manchester City centre). Employment has increased by nearly 20% from one hundred and eight thousand in 1998 to one hundred and twenty nine thousand in 2003, the fastest increases across all of Greater Manchester. A sufficient supply of employment land is required to accommodate this increase. The Core Strategy will provide the appropriate framework to encourage developers seeking to invest in the local economy.

- 5.29 Trafford Park is Europe's largest industrial park. Following a decade of regeneration through concentrated investment, it is now home to over one thousand four hundred companies employing in excess of forty thousand people.

- 5.30 A strong and robust economy brings with it many opportunities. These need to be more effectively distributed across the Borough, ensuring that they reach the most disadvantaged areas and minority groups. It must

also address skills shortages, particularly at NVQ Level 3, closing the skills gap and encouraging workforce development in growth sectors.

Tourism

- 5.31 Trafford has a number of international iconic sporting, cultural and retail attractions including the Imperial War Museum North, Manchester United, Lancashire County Cricket Club and the Trafford Centre. These attractions employ more than eight thousand people and inject between £45 and £55 million in wages into the Manchester City Region Economy.

Town Centres

- 5.32 The four town centres of Stretford, Urmston, Sale and Altrincham, which are at the heart of the Borough, add character as vibrant hubs for enjoying, living, working, shopping and leisure. However, vacancy rates show slight increases. Therefore, to ensure the continued success of Trafford's Town Centres the Borough must support the right type of development and investment in its town centres to encourage their individualism and increase their vitality.

6. Stage 4 – Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 6.1 Under the provisions of the SEA Directive each DPD and SPD will need to be screened to decide if SEA is necessary i.e. if the documents are likely to have some impact on the environment. A short scoping report for each document (referenced to this one) will then set out which of the sustainability objectives are relevant for the policy options of that document to be measured against. For the Core

Strategy all the sustainability objectives in this Scoping Report are relevant.

Appraisal Framework

- 6.2 Although the policy options will be measured against the sustainability objectives, the sub-objectives will also be used to help identify what impact the policy will make against the specific issue of the sub-objective i.e. Will it improve it? It is also necessary to predict the impact over the short, medium and long term.
- 6.3 For example, will the policy option have a very positive (++), positive (+), very negative (--), negative (-) or neutral (0) effect. This “score” against each of the objectives will give an indication of whether that policy option is generally sustainable, if it has a majority of positive scores, or unsustainable with a majority of negative scores. If a strong negative impact results it may be appropriate for a further more detailed assessment to be carried out by an independent assessor with expertise in the relevant subject area.
- 6.4 In addition to a “score” a comment will also be made. This will give an indication of the outcome of the appraisal process. For example, this may include whether a new or revised policy option should be considered or mitigation measures developed.

Consistency between the objectives

- 6.5 Before testing the sustainability objectives against possible policy objectives it is useful to test the compatibility of the sustainability objectives against each other. There

may be tensions between objectives that cannot be resolved. The compatibility assessment will clarify these. Where there is incompatibility priority will be given to the objective that is considered to be more important. The matrix is set out below.

- 6.6 In appraising the Core Strategy it is also advisable to compare the sustainability objectives with the key spatial objectives at the Issues and Options Stage. The sustainability objectives set out how the main sustainability issues will be addressed.
- 6.7 A matrix testing the sustainability objectives against the spatial objectives will test their compatibility. This will be carried out at the issues and options stage.

Carrying out the Appraisal

- 6.8 ODPM guidance on SA appraisal advises that it should not be a separate process carried out by a separate organisation but that it would be advantageous to involve people with an expertise or an independent view. However, the process can be very resource intensive and therefore a balanced realistic approach to what is achievable and that which is desirable must be made.
- 6.9 Therefore Trafford has decided on a two tier approach.
- 6.10 The initial appraisal will be carried out internally involving the policy author and where appropriate a small panel of officers drawn from the

sustainability team, Environment LSP Partnership and officers from relevant social or economic backgrounds. The Option will be scored as in Table 3 below and comments recorded to qualify the reasons for the scores entered against the individual objectives.

- 6.11 The appraisal results will then be emailed to a wider group of officers involving external organisations with an expertise in the relevant subject areas. This group will ratify the appraisal and collaborate with the policy author any necessary reappraisal in light of more information they may hold. This will ensure the outcome is as robust as possible.

Table 3 – Appraising the Option

Option A	Score	Score	Score	
SA Objective	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Comments
1				
Through to.....				
23				
Total Score				

Appraising Options

6.12 In developing the policy options of the Core Strategy an appraisal of each option against the sustainability objectives is required. One of these options will be 'business as usual' which in this case means the policy of the saved Unitary Development Plan. Other options may include alternative policies or varying degrees of the policy in terms of growth rate or development over time. However, ODPM guidance on SA (2005) says, at paragraph 3.3.7, that it is recommended that broad strategic options are considered as opposed to detailed policy wording variants. These options need to be sufficiently distinct to highlight the different sustainability implications of each, so that meaningful comparisons can be made.

6.13 The role of the SA is to assist with the identification of the appropriate option, by highlighting the sustainability

implications of each, and by putting forward recommendations for improvement. The appraisal will be an iterative process, whereby draft policies will be appraised, reappraised and if necessary in light of the appraisal findings redrafted. This will in theory make each policy as sustainable as possible.

6.14 The Sustainability Report for the Core Strategy will be published alongside the documents at the formal consultation stage, e.g. at the Preferred Options consultation stage.

6.15 Finally, for the Core Strategy the Council will prepare the submission Core Strategy DPD and submit this policy document alongside a revised Final Sustainability Appraisal Report.

6.16 Table 4 below shows how the options could be appraised and compared against each other.

Table 4 – Comparing the Options

SA Objective	Option A			Option B			Option C		
	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
1	+	+	-						
2	0	0	+						
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
Comments									
Total score									
Recommendation									

Monitoring

- 6.17 Collection of the indicator data will be undertaken where possible on an annual basis. Coordination with the requirements of the Community Strategy, Local Area Agreement, Annual Monitoring Report and Best Value Report will ensure the process is as manageable as possible. The indicators will be kept under review and new ones added as needed.
- 6.18 The monitoring will help to identify impacts of the plan policies and enable review of the robustness of the policies and the Sustainability Appraisal as appropriate.

7. Stage A5 – Consulting on the Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal

- 7.1 Consultation on the objectives and indicators has been carried out with the eleven subject based LSP Sub Groups in August 2006. The Scoping Report was ratified by the LSP Environment sub group on the 12

September 2006 and the Partnership Executive on the 21 September 2006.

- 7.2 Wider consultation took place for a six week period between 30 October and 11 December 2006 with the statutory consultation bodies, Council Executive Members, adjoining Local Authorities, environmental bodies and key stakeholders and developers. Written comments only were invited during this period by letter or e mail. Sixteen responses were received during the consultation period. These responses were summarised and made available on the Trafford Council Website. The council's response to these comments was also made available on the website. The Scoping Report has been amended in line with the comments Received.
- 7.3 A full list of consultees can be found in Appendix 3 of the Draft Scoping Report.

Appendix 1

Review of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

International / European Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
<p>Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)</p>	<p>Actions include: - 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.</p>	<p>Include objectives which cover the action points where relevant to the Plan.</p>
<p>Guiding Principles for the Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent (ESDP) (2000)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote territorial cohesion through a more balanced social and economic development of regions and improved competitiveness; • Encourage development generated by urban functions and improving the relationship between town and countryside; • Promoting more balanced accessibility; • Develop access to information and knowledge; • Reduce environmental damage; • Enhance and protect natural resources and the natural heritage; • Enhance the cultural heritage as a factor for development; • Develop energy resources while maintaining safety; • Encourage high quality, sustainable tourism; • Limit the impacts of natural disasters. 	<p>Include appropriate objectives to deal with the issues of economic and social cohesion within Trafford and the North West region, conservation and management of natural resources and cultural heritage and competitiveness.</p> <p>The national sustainable development framework and national planning policy has taken account of these principles, these in turn will inform the development of the Local Development Framework.</p>
<p>EU Framework Directives on: Air Quality, Water, Nitrates, Water Quality, Drinking Water Quality, Pollution, Wild Birds, Conservation of Wild Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna, Waste, Landfill of Waste, Packaging, Packaging Waste, and Noise</p>	<p>Relevant objectives include: Improvement of ambient air quality, improving water quality, protection of water resources, protection of aquatic ecosystems, reducing water pollution caused by nitrates, protection of important ecological sites and species, reduction of waste and effective waste management.</p>	<p>Include plan objectives covering water and air quality, protection of water and land based ecosystems, reduction of waste and sustainable waste management. Consideration should be given to the impact of policies and proposals on wild birds and Special Protection Areas.</p> <p>Ensure that policies, proposals and the SA framework support the overall requirements of the Directive and protect a network of identified priority habitats.</p> <p>Ensure that policies and proposals prevent and where not practical reduce the pollution of air, water and land. SA framework to address pollution issues.</p> <p>Take account of air quality issues in policies and proposals. Be aware that the location of development</p>

International / European Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
		<p>can have a direct effect on air quality. Ensure that the SA framework contains objectives for improving air quality.</p> <p>Consider how the plan can address noise issues and mitigate the impact of new development on noise. Ensure that the SA Framework contains objectives to reduce noise pollution.</p>
<p>A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Strategy for Sustainable Development (2001)</p>	<p>Strategy focuses on the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit climate change and increase use of clean energy; • Address threats to public health • Combat poverty and social exclusion • Raise employment rates amongst women and older people • Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation) • Improve the transport system and waste management 	<p>Although this strategy has been subsumed into the national sustainable development framework which will inform the LDF, the Core Strategy objectives will address those issues with spatial implications especially climate change, management of natural resources, transport and waste management</p>
<p>EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme (2002) Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice</p>	<p>The 6th EAP proposes five priority avenues of strategic action to help achieve environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the implementation of existing legislation • Integrating environmental concerns into other policies • Encouraging the market to work for the environment • Empowering citizens and changing behaviour • Greening land use planning and management decisions • The 6EAP focuses attention on four priority areas for action: • Tackling climate change • Nature and biodiversity – protecting a unique resource • Environment and health • Sustainable use of natural resources and management of wastes 	<p>The priorities of this strategy have been absorbed into the national sustainable development framework. The Core Strategy objectives will address those issues with spatial implications especially climate change, management of natural resources, nature and biodiversity</p>
<p>European Biodiversity Strategy</p>	<p>The EBS states that the scale of human impact on biodiversity has accelerated dramatically in recent decades and that, in spite of efforts by the Community and Member States to address the problem of biodiversity</p>	<p>Core Strategy objectives to address those issues highlighted with spatial implications.</p>

International / European Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
	reduction or loss, existing measures are insufficient to reverse present trends. The EBS is developed around four major themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity • Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources • Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information • Education, training and awareness 	
Kyoto Protocol (1997)	Established to limit emissions of green house gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide; and fluorinated gases.	Ensure that where appropriate the Core Strategy contains policies to reduce green house emissions.
European Directive on SEA	Legislation from the European Commission regarding assessment of the Impacts on the environment of plans and programmes. Translated through planning guidance and national legislation (UK regulations on EIA and SEA)	Sustainability appraisal to address requirements of SEA Directive/Regulations
European Landscape Convention – In 2006	Will come into force in UK after formal ratification. Provides basis for recognising the importance of landscapes. Aims to encourage the adoption of measures /policies to protect, manage and plan landscapes	Provision to protect and recognise the importance of landscapes
UNESCO World Heritage Convention		
European Spatial Development Perspective	Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage	Policies should consider potential impacts on cultural landscapes and natural and historic monuments
National Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
WHITE PAPER/STRATEGY DOCUMENTS		

National Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
English Forestry Strategy – A New Focus for England’s Woodland (Forestry Commission, 1998)	This Strategy sets a number of broad targets for the expansion of woodland cover across England.	Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these targets within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy and other related documents.
Air Quality Strategy for England, Wales and Northern Ireland (DETR <i>et al</i>, 2000)	This Strategy seeks to ensure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public places, which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life and sets national health based air quality objectives.	Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these objectives within the local community within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy and other related documents.
Rural White Paper: Our Countryside, The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR,2000)	This proposes action to: - i) Maintain vital village services; ii) Modernise rural services; iii) Provide affordable homes; iv) Rejuvenate market towns and a thriving local economy; v) Set a new direction for farming; vi) Preserve what makes rural England special; vii) Ensure that everyone can enjoy an access to the countryside.	Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these aims/objectives within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy and other related documents.
Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities, The Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance (DETR, 2000)	This proposes a new vision for urban living: - i) People shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders; ii) People living in attractive, well-kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well; iii) Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion; iv) Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential and	Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these aims/objectives within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy, the GM Local Transport Plan, the Trafford Community Strategy, the Trafford Economic Development Plan and other related documents.

National Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
	<p>v) Good quality services health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are.</p> <p>vi) Create more jobs</p> <p>vii) Reduce crime levels;</p> <p>viii) Improve education standards</p> <p>xi) Better, safer and more reliable transport systems.</p> <p>xii) Better housing – social housing to be of a decent standard by 2010.</p> <p>xiii) Better health services</p> <p>xiv) A better environment with 60% of new housing on previously developed land or through conversions of existing buildings by 2008;</p> <p>xv) 17% of underused land reclaimed by 2010;</p> <p>xvi) Better designed buildings and places and clean and attractive streets.</p>	
<p>UK Waste Strategy (DEFRA, 2007)</p>	<p>This Strategy update the Strategy in 2000</p> <p>The strategy has a greater emphasis on the role of industry and producer responsibility, as well as promoting investment in the delivery of new waste infrastructure.</p> <p>It sets out a policy framework to reduce reliance on landfill by driving waste reduction, increase re-use and recycling, and increase the use of energy from waste where it cannot sensibly be recycled.</p>	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these aims/objectives within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy, the Regional Waste Strategy and other related documents.</p>
<p>“Working with the Grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy for England” (DEFRA, 2002)</p>	<p>The UK Biodiversity Action Plan describes the UK’s biological resources, presents detailed action plans for the protection and enhancement of these resources.</p>	<p>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 both within the built/urban environment and in countryside areas.</p>
<p>The Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food – Facing</p>	<p>This Strategy aims to: -</p>	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the</p>

National Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
the Future (DEFRA, 2002)	i) Sustain a vital, viable industry producing safe/healthy products that meet peoples 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.	viability/sustainability/diversity aims/objectives of this Strategy within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy and other related documents.
Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy (DTI, 2003)	This aims to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated taking full account of environmental, security of supply and competitiveness goals. A Strategy is set out to promote more efficient energy use, higher product and building standards and the diversification of supply. A target to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by around 2050 is set. To help achieve this, a target of 20% electricity generation from renewable sources by 2020 is set.	Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these aims/objectives/targets within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy, the NW Sustainable Energy Strategy and other related documents.
Creating Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (ODPM, 2003)	This Plan aims to : - i) Create a flourishing local economy; ii) Ensure effective engagement and participation; iii) Provide a safe/healthy/well designed local environment; iv) Ensure development minimises the use of resources (including land); v) Provide good public transport and other transport infrastructure; vi) Provide a well integrated mix of decent homes of different types/tenures; vii) Provide good quality local services; viii) Support a diverse, vibrant, creative local culture.	Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these aims/objectives within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy, the GM Local Transport Plan, The Trafford Community Strategy and other related documents.
Sustainable Communities in the North West (ODPM, 2003)	This Plan sets out proposals for implementing the national plan outlined above to tackle deprivation, reinvigorate the economy, restructure the rural economy and build on the regions tradition for innovation/inventiveness. It focuses on: -	As above.

National Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
	i) Housing – to tackle low demand, affordability, quality of provision; ii) Environment – to tackle deprivation, create safer communities, safeguard the countryside/Green Belt; iii) Economy – to nurture business growth/diversification, improve the transport infrastructure;	
Moving Forward: The Northern Way (ODPM, 2004)	<p>The Strategy vision over a 20 year period is to transform the North to become an area of exceptional opportunity, combining a world class economy with a superb quality of life by: -</p> i) Bringing more people into employment; ii) Strengthening the knowledge base; iii) Building a more entrepreneurial North; iv) Capturing a larger share of global trade in key clusters; v) Meeting employer skill needs; vi) Improving connectivity; vii) Creating truly sustainable communities; viii) Marketing the North to the world. <p>Within the Manchester city region the economic drivers are identified to be Manchester Airport and the financial and business services, life sciences, creative, cultural and media, manufacturing and communications sectors.</p>	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these aims/objectives within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy, the Manchester City Region Development Plan, the GM Local Transport Plan, the Trafford Community Strategy and other related documents.</p>
The Future of Transport White Paper – July 2004	<p>This Paper sets out a long-term strategy for investment in road, rail, bus, port, airport, walking and cycling to deliver manage and maintain a modern, efficient and sustainable transport system to serve the needs of the nation.</p>	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these aims/objectives within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy and the GM Local Transport Plan.</p>
Choosing Health: Making Healthier Choices Easier, White Paper (DOH, 2005)	<p>Contains six key priorities for delivery are identified: -</p> i) Tackling health inequalities; ii) Reducing obesity;	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these objectives within the local community within the policy framework set out in the Trafford Community Strategy</p>

National Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii) Improving sexual health; iv) Improving mental health and well-being; v) Reducing harm; vi) Encouraging sensible drinking. 	and other related documents.
Sustainable Communities: People Places and Prosperity (ODPM, 2005)	<p>The strategy sets out a 5 year plan to promote prosperity for all and help local people create communities they feel proud of setting out an action plan to: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Give people more say in the way places are run to make them cleaner, safer, greener; ii) Ensure local government delivers excellent services and leads/enables community empowerment to deliver them based on shared priorities; iii) Tackle disadvantage and attract private investment into deprived areas; iv) Work through the regions to increase prosperity for all in a sustainable way. 	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of this action plan within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy, the GM Local Transport Plan the Trafford Community Strategy, the Trafford Economic Strategy and other related documents.</p>
Securing the Future – Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	<p>The main aims of the Strategy seek to promote social progress recognising the needs of all, the maintenance of high/stable levels of employment/economic growth, prudent use of natural resources and effective protection of the environment.</p> <p>Guiding principles promote living within environmental limits, the development of a strong, healthy, just society, the achievement of a sustainable economy, good governance and sound science responsibly.</p> <p>A total of 68 indicators covering social, economic, community and environmental factors are set out to assist the measurement of progress.</p>	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these aims/principles/actions within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy the Trafford Community Strategy and other related documents.</p>
Our Energy Challenge – Securing Clean Affordable Energy (DTI, 2006)	<p>Consultation document to update the Energy White Paper 2003 by exploring further options to meet the four goals it sets out.</p>	<p>See above comments associated with the Energy White Paper 2003.</p>

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Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Sets out legal requirements for proposed development affecting listed buildings / conservation areas	The plan must be in compliance with these requirements
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Defines archaeological sites of national importance, such as ancient monuments and areas of archaeological importance, which are to be protected.	Provision to protect these within the plan
The Government statement <i>The Historic Environment: a Force for Our Future</i> (DCMS 2001).	The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations: This policy focuses on five themes: Leadership, Optimising economic potential, Including and involving people, Protecting and sustaining the historic environment, Realising educational potential.	Provision needs to be made to protect the historic environment from the adverse impact of development
Soil Action Plan – DEFRA, (May 2004)	To improve the protection and management of soils within a whole range of land uses	Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included policies to recognise sustainable use of soils
The Countryside in and around Towns – a vision for connecting town and Country in pursuit of Sustainable Development – Countryside Agency and Groundwork 2005	The document presents a vision for ten key functions for the countryside in and around towns and suggests their potential contribution if fully realised. Ideally they should be combined to produce truly sustainable, multifunctional landscapes that are visually pleasing, environmentally vibrant, functionally productive and socially useful and accessible.	The potential of urban fringe areas should be explored and provision made for a multi function and sustainable landscape
PPS 1 – Delivering Sustainable Communities (ODPM, 2005)	<p>This PPS indicates that planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life; ii) Contributing to sustainable economic development; iii) Promoting/enhancing the natural/historic environment, the quality/character of the countryside and existing communities; iv) Ensuring high quality development through good design and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; v) Ensuring development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable mixed communities with good 	Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these aims within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy the Trafford Community Strategy and other related documents.

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	access for all to jobs/key services.	
PPS 1 (Supplement) – Planning and Climate Change, Consultation (DCLG, 2006)	<p>This draft supplement to PPS 1 sets out how spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change and take into account the unavoidable consequences. It emphasises the importance of SA in shaping LDF policies.</p> <p>The draft PPS indicates that spatial planning should fulfil the following key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies; ii) Increasing resource and energy efficiency thereby reducing carbon emissions; iii) Delivering urban growth that is the most sustainable; iv) Securing new development that is resilient to climate change; v) Sustaining biodiversity; vi) Reflect community interests and enable them to tackle climate change; and vii) Respond to business concerns and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation. 	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these aims within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy the Trafford Community Strategy and other related documents.</p>
PPG 2 – Green Belts (DOE, 1995)	<p>This PPG indicates that development plans should aims to: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Prevent urban sprawl; ii) Provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population; iii) Provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation near urban areas, iv) Retain attractive landscapes and enhance townscapes near to where people live; v) Improve damaged & derelict land around towns; vi) Secure nature conservation interests; vii) Retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses. 	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these aims within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy the Trafford Community Strategy and other related documents.</p>

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<p>PPS 3 – Housing (DCLG, 2006)</p>	<p>Strategic housing policy objectives the government are seeking to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Ensure a wide choice of affordable and market housing is available to meet the needs of local communities; ii) Widen opportunities for home ownership whilst ensuring high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing; iii) Improve affordability – including by increasing the supply of housing; and iii) Create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities. <p>Housing policy objectives the planning system should deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) High quality housing, well-designed and built to a high standard; ii) Mix of housing – in terms of market and affordable, and tenure and price to support a wide variety of households; iii) Sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand whilst seeking to improve choice; iv) Developments in suitable locations offering a good range of community facilities with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure; and v) Flexible and responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land. <p>Development plans are required to set out where land is to be released to fulfil the new housing provision requirement set in RSS identifying: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The arrangements to be put in place to manage the release of that land; ii) The strategy and target for brown-field site development; iii) The development density range to be applied across the plan area; iv) The different types of dwelling to be provided across the plan area; v) The amount of affordable housing that will be sought; vi) Policies to meet rural needs and other specific groups. 	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to fulfil these requirements and assist in meeting the set targets within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy the Trafford Community Strategy, the Trafford Housing Strategy and other related documents.</p>
<p>PPG 4 – Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms (DOE, 1992)</p>	<p>This PPG indicates that development plans should: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Ensure sufficient land, well served by infrastructure, is available for development for industrial and commercial purposes; ii) Take account of both the locational needs of business and the need to protect the environment in determining the provision to be made; iii) Encourage development in locations that minimise trip generation and can 	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to meet these requirements within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy, the GM Local Transport Plan, the Trafford Community Strategy, the Trafford Economic Strategy and other related documents.</p>

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	<p>be served by more energy efficient modes of travel;</p> <p>iv) Make best use of sites/premises in inner city/other urban area locations particularly where accessible by public transport; and</p> <p>v) Seek to help/make provision for small firms.</p>	
<p>PPS 6 – Planning for Town Centres (ODPM, 2005)</p>	<p>This PPS indicates that development plans should seek to protect and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres for economic, social and environmental (sustainability) reasons by: -</p> <p>i) Planning for the growth and development of existing centres;</p> <p>ii) Promoting/enhancing existing centres, encouraging a wide range of services to locate there in a good environment accessible to all.</p> <p>New centres may be planned for where significant growth is anticipated or where deficiencies are identified in the existing network of centres that cannot be remedied by their extension.</p> <p>The planning process must be informed by regular monitoring work designed to quantify the extent of need for further development and measure the vitality/viability of existing centres and how this is changing over time.</p>	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to meet these requirements within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy, the Trafford Community Strategy, the Trafford Economic Strategy and other related documents.</p>
<p>PPS 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (ODPM, 2004)</p>	<p>This PPS indicates that development plans should seek to raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas, promote and sustain a sustainable pattern of development, promote a competitive/diverse/thriving rural economy and promote and sustain a diverse adaptable agricultural sector.</p> <p>Emphasis is given to the need to sustain and enhance rural towns and villages, provide affordable housing, promote tourism/leisure activity, maintain the historic, architectural and landscape character of localities and sustain and enhance tree and woodland cover.</p>	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to meet these requirements within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy, the Trafford Community Strategy, the Trafford Economic Strategy and other related documents.</p>
<p>PPG 8 – Telecommunications (DOE, 1992)</p>	<p>This PPG indicates that development plans should facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems to ensure people have a wide range and choice of services available to them whilst protecting human</p>	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to meet these requirements within the policy framework set out in the Regional</p>

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	health and keeping environmental impacts to a minimum.	Spatial Strategy, the Trafford Community Strategy, the Trafford Economic Strategy and other related documents.
PPS 9 – Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (ODPM, 2005)	<p>This PPS indicates that development plans should seek to ensure that biological and geological diversity is restored, conserved and enhanced as an integral part of economic, social and environmental development.</p> <p>Plans should contribute to urban renaissance and rural renewal by: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and amongst developments; ii) Identifying designated sites of importance; iii) Identifying areas/sites for restoration or new habitat creation; iv) Ensuring developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment. 	Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to meet these requirements within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy, the Action for Nature in Trafford Strategy and other related documents.
PPS 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (ODPM, 2004)	<p>This PPS indicates that development plans should help to deliver sustainable development by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy and: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste; ii) Secure the recovery/disposal of waste without endangering human health or harming the environment; iii) Reflect the concerns/interests of communities, the needs of waste collection/disposal authorities and businesses; iv) Protect Green Belts but recognise the locational needs of some types of waste management facilities; v) Ensure that the layout/design of new development supports sustainable waste management. 	Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to meet these requirements within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy, the Regional Waste Strategy, Trafford Community Strategy and other related documents.
PPG 12 – Local Development Frameworks (ODPM, 2004)	This PPG outlines what the LDF should contain within its constituent documents, how these documents should be formatted, the level of detail they should contain, how they should be prepared and taken through the	The content and production of all LDF documents will need to take full account of the advice and requirements set out in this guidance.

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	statutory approval process.	
PPG 13 – Transport (DETR, 2001)	<p>This PPG indicates that development plans should: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Promote more sustainable transport choices for people and freight; ii) Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, cycling and walking; iii) Reduce the need to travel, especially by car; iv) Locate new development in places well served by public transport. <p>Maximum car parking standards are set for major developments.</p>	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these requirements within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy, the Regional Freight Strategy, the GM Local Transport Plan and other related documents.</p>
PPG 14 – Development on Unstable Land (DOE, 1990)	<p>This PPG advises local authorities, landowners and developers on the exercise of planning controls over development on unstable/potentially unstable land.</p> <p>Two Annexes, published in 1996 and 2002, develop the guidance respectively in relation to landslides and unstable slopes and subsidence.</p>	<p>Provision needs to be made to identify areas of actual/potential risk and ensure that appropriate safeguards are put in place.</p> <p>the need to protect/enhance these settings of designated sites</p>
PPG 15 – Planning and the Historic Environment – (DOE, 1993)	<p>This PPG sets out government policy for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas and other elements of the historic environment. – seeking to reconcile the need to protect the historic and natural environment with the need for development.</p>	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of the policy within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy, the Trafford Community Strategy, the Trafford Green Space and Culture Strategy and other related documents.</p> <p>the need to protect/enhance of designated sites historic buildings, conservation areas and other elements of the historic environment.</p>
PPG 16 – Archaeology and Planning (DOE, 1993)	<p>This PPG sets out government policy on archaeological remains on land and how they should be preserved or recorded in an urban and countryside setting.</p>	<p>As above.</p>

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PPG 17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (ODPM, 2002)	<p>This PPG advises that planning for open space, sport and recreation provision should: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Support urban renaissance providing local networks of high quality, well managed and maintained facilities and green spaces; ii) Support rural renewal/economic revival by providing opportunities for recreation and visitors; iii) Promote social inclusion and community cohesion; iv) Promote health and well being; v) Promote sustainable development ensuring provision is accessible by walking and cycling and planned for locations well served by public transport. 	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these requirements within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy, the Trafford Community Strategy, the Trafford Parks and Open Space Strategy and other related documents.</p>
PPS 22 – Renewable Energy	<p>This PPS advises that development plans should contain policies to promote and encourage the development of renewable energy resources, and set out the criteria to be applied to assess planning applications that come forward.</p>	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these requirements within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy and other related documents.</p>
PPS 23 – Planning and Pollution Control	<p>This PPS advises that development plans should seek to control, mitigate, remove pollution as far as it is possible and practical to do so by including policies/proposals that seek to ensure that: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Development of polluting activities necessary for society/the economy are planned, sited and subject to planning conditions that minimise their adverse effects on the environment; ii) Opportunities are taken wherever possible to use the development process to assist/encourage the remediation of contaminated land. 	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these requirements within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy, the Trafford Community Strategy and other related documents.</p>
PPG 24 – Planning and Noise	<p>This PPG advises that development plans should seek to minimise the adverse impact of noise by including policies/proposals that seek to ensure that: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Noisy activities are sited away from noise sensitive uses; ii) Noise sensitive uses are separated from major sources of noise; 	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these requirements within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy, the GM Noise Plan, the Trafford Community Strategy and other related documents.</p>

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	iii) Where practical the impact of noise generating activities is mitigated through the use of planning conditions/obligations.	
PPS 25 – Development and Flood Risk (DCLG, 2006)	<p>This PPS aims to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Importantly risk should be appraised through the preparation of a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and this should contribute to the SA of the LDF. It also advises that development plans should identify land at risk of flooding and working with the Environment Agency and other stakeholders to deliver sustainable development by: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk where possible and manage any residual risk taking account of the impacts of climate change; ii) Reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design (applying a sustainable approach to drainage); iii) Using opportunities offered by new development to reduce flood risk; iv) Permitting development in areas of flood risk only when there are no suitable alternatives and the benefits of the development outweigh the risks; and v) Reducing the causes and impacts of flooding offered by new development, such as through implementing surface water management plans. 	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these requirements within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy, the Trafford Community Strategy and other related documents.</p>
NATIONAL – MINERALS PLANNING GUIDANCE NOTES AND STATEMENTS		
MPG1 – General Considerations (ODPM, June 1996)	<p>This MPG sets out the principles and key planning policy objectives against which plans for minerals and decisions on individual planning applications should be made.</p>	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to manage the working of minerals and the subsequent restoration of sites in a way that balances local social, environmental, economic and sustainable development concerns.</p>
	<p>This MPG provides guidance on the operation of the development control</p>	<p>See above.</p>

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MPG2 – Applications, Conditions and Permissions (ODPM, July 1998)	system with regard to the preparation and determination of planning applications for the working of minerals.	
MPG3 – Coal Mining and Colliery Spoil Disposal (ODPM, March 1999)	This MPG provides a policy framework to ensure that the extraction of coal and the disposal of colliery spoil only takes place at the best balance of community, social, environmental and economic interests.	See above.
MPG4 – Main Document (ODPM, August 1997)	This MPG gives guidance on the implementation of the Town & Country Planning (Compensation for Restrictions on Mineral Working and Mineral Waste Depositing) 1997.	See above.
MPG5 – Stability in Surface Mineral Workings and Tips (ODPM, January 2000)	This MPG provides guidance on the application of the provisions of PPG14 to quarries, surface mines and associated tips.	See above.
MPG6 – Guidance for Aggregates Provision in England (April 1994)	This MPG provides advice on how to ensure the construction industry receives an adequate and steady supply of material at the best balance of social, environmental and economic cost.	See above.
MPG7 – Reclamation of Mineral Workings (ODPM, November 1996)	This MPG provides guidance on the policies, consultations and conditions relevant to achieving the effective reclamation of mineral workings.	See above.
MPG8 – Main Document (September 1991)	This MPG gives guidance on the procedures to be applied when dealing with permissions for the winning and working of minerals originally granted under Interim Development Orders.	See above.

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MPG9 – Main Document (March 1992)	This MPG gives guidance on the preparation and determination of conditions to be applied to the winning and working of minerals.	See above.
MPG10 – Provision of Raw Material for the Cement Industry (1991)	This MPG provides guidance on the factors to be taken into account when determining applications for the provision of material for the industry.	See above.
MPG11 – Control of Noise at Surface Mineral Workings (April 1993)	This MPG provides advice on how the planning system can be used to keep noise emissions from workings within environmentally acceptable limits without imposing unreasonable burdens on operators.	See above.
MPG13 – Guidance for Peat Provision in England (July 1995)	This MPG provides advice to authorities and the industry on the exercise of planning control over the extraction of peat.	See above.
MPG14 – Environment Act 1995: Review of Mineral Planning Permissions (September 1995)	This MPG provides advice to authorities and the industry on the statutory procedures to be followed and the approach to be adopted in preparing and considering the updating of planning conditions attached to planning permissions.	See above.
MPG15 – Provision of Silica Sand in England (ODPM, September 1996)	This MPG provides guidance on how an adequate supply of indigenous material may be maintained at best balance of social, environmental and economic cost.	See above.
MPS2 – Controlling and	This MPS sets out updated guidance (previously contained in MPG11) on	See above.

National Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Mineral Extraction in England (ODPM, March 2005)	the policies and considerations authorities are expected to follow when preparing development plans and in considering applications for mineral development.	
MPS1 – Planning and Minerals (November 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure, so far as practicable, the prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and recycling of suitable materials thereby minimising the requirement for new primary extraction. - To prevent or minimise production of mineral waste. - To secure closer integration of minerals planning policy with national policy on sustainable construction and waste management and other applicable environmental protection legislation. 	Encourage the use of secondary and recycled aggregates

North West Region Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West – RPG13 March 2003	<p>The Strategy vision up to 2016 is to promote a sustainable pattern of development and physical change to achieve greater economic competitiveness, growth and social change, secure urban renaissance, the revival of rural communities, the active management/development of environmental and cultural assets and an accessible region with an efficient/fully integrated transport system.</p> <p>Core development principles seek to promote economy in the use of land, quality in all new development, enhanced quality of life and social inclusion. The spatial development framework proposes: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Focussing development and renaissance resources within the NW metropolitan area – particularly in and around the Manchester/Liverpool regional poles and in areas with significant concentrations of social, economic and environmental problems; ii) Promoting modest development in the remainder of the NW metropolitan area to meet local needs, conserve attractive neighbourhoods and 	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals for the following are included to: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Support the development and growth of business activity in the priority development locations; ii) Support the improvement/expansion of the housing stock required to meet peoples needs and facilitate business activity growth; iii) Support the improvement/expansion of the transport infrastructure to improve connectivity; iv) Support the improvement/expansion of the facilities needed to create/sustain safe, healthy, sustainable community development; v) Protect/enhance the environment and amenity of both urban and countryside areas.

North West Region Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
	<p>discourage commuting;</p> <p>iii) Promoting development in rural areas that meets local needs and is respectful of landscape character;</p> <p>iv) Protecting the integrity of the Green Belt at least until 2011; and</p> <p>v) Enhancing the transport infrastructure – prioritising investment in high quality public transport provision in major urban areas.</p>	
<p>The North West Plan – Submitted Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West of England January 2006</p>	<p>The Strategy vision is by 2021 to realise a higher quality of life and prosperity for all residents of the region, reducing economic and other disparities within it and with the UK as a whole by: -</p> <p>i) Promoting sustainable economic growth;</p> <p>ii) Developing a more competitive, productive, inclusive economy;</p> <p>iii) Developing safe/sustainable/attractive urban/rural/coastal communities;</p> <p>iv) Reducing economic, environmental, educational, health and other social inequalities;</p> <p>v) Protecting/enhancing built and natural environmental assets;</p> <p>vi) Promoting the prudent use of natural/man made, cultural and heritage assets; and</p> <p>vii) Developing a safe, reliable, effective integrated transport infrastructure to support opportunities for sustainable growth.</p>	<p>Appropriate provision needs to be made as above taking account of the extended plan period and draft amended policies/proposals/development targets.</p>
<p>North West Regional Economic Strategy March 2006</p>	<p>The Strategy vision is to produce a dynamic, sustainable international economy which competes on the basis of knowledge, advanced technology and an excellent quality of life for all by taking action to: -</p> <p>i) Improve productivity and grow markets;</p> <p>ii) Grow the size and capability of the workforce; and</p> <p>iii) Create conditions for sustainable investment and growth.</p> <p>In the GM context transformational actions are proposed to promote city region growth by investing in the environment, social, cultural and transport infrastructure to grow key assets/development sites and tackle deprivation.</p>	<p>Appropriate provision needs to be made as indicated above in relation the Regional Spatial Strategy and separately in relation to the GM Economic Development Plan.</p>

North West Region Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
North West Regional Housing Strategy 2005	<p>The Strategy vision is to deliver a housing offer that will promote and sustain maximum economic growth, ensuring all residents can access a choice of good quality housing in successful, secure and sustainable communities. Key priorities in order of importance are to: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Deliver urban renaissance; ii) Provide affordable homes to maintain balanced communities; iii) Deliver decent homes in thriving neighbourhoods; and iv) Provide support for communities in need. 	<p>Appropriate provision needs to be made as indicated above in relation the Regional Spatial Strategy.</p>
Action for Sustainability – The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the North West 2004	<p>The Framework aim is to reduce the regions contribution to climate change principally by promoting sustainable transport and sustainable production and consumption in a socially equitable way, promote bio-diversity, healthy communities and cultural diversity.</p>	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included within the framework of advice set out within the regional strategy documents listed here and the sub-regional strategy documents listed in the accompanying schedule.</p>
North West Regional Transport Strategy	<p>The Strategy (contained within the Regional Spatial Strategy) aims to promote: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Improvements to trans-European route networks; ii) Multi-modal solutions to transport problems; iii) Efficient transport interchanges; iv) Attractive gateways and transport corridors; v) The use of new technology; vi) High quality public transport; vii) A pleasant, safe environment. 	<p>Appropriate provision needs to be made as indicated above in relation the Regional Spatial Strategy and separately in relation to the GM Local Transport Plan.</p>
North West Regional Freight Strategy November 2003	<p>The Strategy vision is to develop and maintain an integrated, efficient and sustainable freight transport system that facilitates and supports economic development in the region and contributes to environmental and improving quality of life objectives by taking action to: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Improve the capacity of the road and rail network; 	<p>Appropriate provision needs to be made as indicated above in relation the Regional Spatial Strategy and separately in relation to the GM Local Transport Plan.</p>

North West Region Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
	ii) Make greater use of port and inland waterway facilities; iii) Maintain the strategic importance of Manchester Airport; and iv) Provide appropriate inter-modal and other terminal facilities.	
The Strategy for Tourism in England's North West June 2003	<p>The Strategy vision is to make the NW the best tourism destination in Britain within ten years by improving the tourism infrastructure and product, boosting the performance of tourism businesses, maximising the potential of the people working in the sector and enhancing communication with customers.</p> <p>The infrastructure/product development programme seeks to enhance existing assets, develop major signature projects and business convention/exhibition facilities.</p>	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of this vision within the policy framework set out in the GM Tourism Strategy, the Trafford Economic Development Plan and other related documents.</p>
Regional Waste Strategy for the North West September 2004	<p>The Strategy aim is to contribute to sustainable development by developing waste management systems that will reduce waste generation, lessen the impact of waste production, improve resource efficiency, stimulate investment/maximise economic opportunities arising from waste by taking action to: -</p> <p>i) Reduce waste production; ii) Maximise the re-use of waste products; iii) Promote the recycle and composting of waste; iv) Recover value (energy) from waste that is not recycled; and v) Maintain sufficient landfill capacity to dispose of final residues.</p>	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that an appropriate network of recovery, processing, treatment and disposal facilities are provided to support the implementation of the strategy.</p>
The Regional Forestry Framework for England's North West – The Agenda for Growth 2005	<p>The Framework aims to help shape the woodland and forestry sector in the region for the next twenty years to ensure that the region's trees, woodlands and forests proactively assist in the regeneration and sustainable development of the area.</p> <p>A 2006 – 2009 Action Plan published in August 2006 seeks to develop and support woodland and forestry businesses, use woodlands and forestry to promote/improve the region's image, bio-diversity, landscape, leisure and tourism potential and help it adapt to and mitigate climate change.</p>	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of this strategy and action plan within the policy framework set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy and other related documents.</p>

North West Region Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
<p>North West Sustainable Energy Strategy July 2006</p>	<p>The Strategy seeks to promote: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Rising to the Challenge – A Climate Change Action Plan for England’s North West – June 2006</p>	<p>The Strategy vision is to develop a low carbon, well adapted NW economy by 2020. It seeks to promote achievement of this vision by: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Increasing the efficient use of energy in homes/public sector/commerce; ii) Increasing low carbon energy generation supplies; iii) Securing major carbon emissions at source; and iv) Increasing journeys taken by sustainable transport modes. <p>Progress is to be measured against eight policy commitment/policy outcome targets/indicators.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>NW Biodiversity Action Plan</p>	<p>Overall theme to promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of biological diversity in GM.</p> <p>Stand-alone documents deal with each species/habitat, but general objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure planning applications address impact on biodiversity; - To safeguard sites for GMBAP priority habitats and species; and - Encourage positive management of BAP habitats. 	<p>Provision to include policies for protecting and enhancing biodiversity</p> <p>Policies to address need to protect species and habitats</p>

North West Region Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
Countryside Character Vol 2: NW England	It would provide a consistent national framework within which more detailed local landscape assessments would sit. 12 national data sets were used. They were put together in a variety of different ways. Some simply had to be extracted from existing source material (e.g. altitude), others required interpretation of existing information (e.g. surface geology and ecological character).	Provision needs to be made to recognise the areas character assessment in new policies.
The Cultural Strategy for England's North West (2001)	This was developed by a partnership that included the North West Regional Assembly (NWRA). Its aim is to provide a framework for the agencies delivering cultural projects and programs to work together to increase the cultural capacity of the region	To encourage the delivery of cultural projects
Streets for All – a regional English Heritage guide to the management of streets and public open spaces	Aim is to improve appearance of public spaces by showing how practical solutions to common highway problems can be achieved. These include traffic management schemes which enhance the streetscape and strategies that encourage sustainable transport	To encourage sustainable transport and ensure the enhancement of the streetscape
NW Green Infrastructure Guide – Draft	The guide provides guidance to RSS policy for green infrastructure. Its purpose is to look at how the natural environment can be conserved, improved and sustainably utilised.	It will provide an evidence base on which to develop more detailed policies.
Greater Manchester Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
Sharing the Vision – A Strategy for Greater Manchester – 2003	The Strategy vision is to build a world class city at the heart of a thriving North West by supporting targeted investment to expand business activity, improve community skills, improve transport and community infrastructure provision and improve the image, attractiveness, safety and healthiness of the environment of the area.	Provision needs to be made to ensure that the following are included: - i) Appropriate proposals to support the development and growth of business activity; ii) Appropriate proposals to support/enhance the growth of the regional centre as a world class business centre; iii) Appropriate proposals to support/enhance town

Greater Manchester Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
		centres as the focus of business, commercial, leisure and entertainment activity; iv) Appropriate proposals to support/enhance the contribution to growth of Manchester Airport; v) Appropriate transport infrastructure improvement proposals to improve connectivity in a sustainable way; vi) Appropriate culture, sport and tourism infrastructure improvements; vii) Appropriate proposals to support/enhance safe, healthy and sustainable community development to meet identified needs; viii) Appropriate proposals to protect and enhance countryside areas.
The Greater Manchester Economic Development Plan 2004/5 – 2006/7	The Plan vision is to build a world class city at the heart of the North West by: i) Building competitive businesses; ii) Attracting/retaining investment, visitors and talent; iii) Creating world class skills; iv) Achieving economic inclusion; v) Ensuring the best transition to working life for young people; and vi) Securing a modern, integrated, efficient transport network.	Appropriate provision needs to be made as above.
Manchester City Region Development Plan	The Plan aims to secure fast and sustainable growth in the city region to help close the productivity gap between the North and the UK average by: - I) Bringing more people into employment; ii) Meeting employers skill needs; iii) Improving the physical connectivity of the area; iv) Creating sustainable housing markets; v) Building an enterprise culture; and vi) Reducing regional disparity.	Appropriate provision needs to be made to ensure that sustainable growth in the sectors of the economy identified in the Plan (the airport, financial/professional services, life sciences, creative/cultural/media, high value manufacturing and communications) can be achieved.

Greater Manchester Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
Greater Manchester Local Transport Plan 2 – 2006/7 – 2010/11	The Plan proposals seek to contribute to achieving the vision of the above documents by developing an integrated transport network to meet the demands that will be placed upon it by a growing economy while addressing the need to tackle social exclusion, create sustainable communities and enhance the environment.	Provision needs to be made to ensure that the following are included: i) Appropriate proposals for the enhancement of the highway and public transport network; ii) Appropriate proposals to facilitate the implementation of demand management measures.
Greater Manchester Derelict Land Strategy – 2002	The Strategy aims to set the framework for reclaiming derelict land and buildings across the conurbation to improve the image and environment of the area, support sustainable regeneration initiatives and enhance bio-diversity, forestry initiatives and recreational provision.	Provision needs to be made to ensure that the following are included: - i) Appropriate proposals for the reclamation/re-use of land/premises located at strategic gateways, along strategic transport corridors, in and around town centres and other priority regeneration areas; ii) Appropriate proposals to enhance bio-diversity, the Red Rose Forest initiative, informal recreation provision.
Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan – January 2004	The Plan seeks to deliver improved air quality across the conurbation particularly within the locations designated as Air Quality Management Areas by: i) Reducing road traffic emissions; ii) Promoting energy efficiency; iii) Enforcing air pollution legislation; iv) Providing guidance/advice to developers; and v) Promoting/supporting relevant action by other agencies (the Highways Agency, Environment Agency etc).	Provision needs to be made to ensure that the following are included: i) Appropriate public transport, cycling and footpath improvements; ii) Appropriate control measures to promote the introduction of journey to work Travel Plans and minimise the environmental impact of freight movement; iii) Appropriate control measures to encourage low polluting, energy efficient development.
Greater Manchester Noise Plan Draft – January 2006	The Strategy seeks to provide a consistent framework for controlling neighbour and neighbourhood noise across the conurbation.	Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate noise assessment and control measures are in place as part of the development control appraisal process.

Greater Manchester Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
Destination Manchester – A Five Year Tourism Strategy 2003 – 2008	The Strategy aims to develop Manchester into a leading leisure, learning and business tourism destination by enhancing/developing the sporting, cultural, historical, academic, commercial, conference/exhibition assets of the area.	Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included within the policy framework set out in the Trafford Economic Development Plan.
Red Rose Forest Plan – 1994 and Supplementary Review – 2000	The plan is a 40 year vision for increasing the level of tree cover across Greater Manchester. The vision also includes a vision for woodland management, community involvement, recreation and nature conservation within the Forest Area.	Provision needs to be made to encourage the planting and management of trees and woodland and for community involvement, recreation and nature conservation
M60/M602/A627(M)/A663 Manchester Outer Ring Road Route Management Strategy. April 06	The Strategy developed by the Highways Agency provides a framework for managing individual routes as part of the wider trunk road network. The priority will be to make best use of the existing network. Provision of major new infrastructure will only be considered as the last resort. It defines the Highways Agency's approach to future land use and development issues that materially affect the route. It has implications regarding development aspirations, employment opportunities, and economic growth. It is intended to recognise the importance of the route in both maintaining and adding to the economic prosperity of the region.	Provision needs to be made for the transport implications of development, the need to encourage sustainable transport, and to allow for adequate infrastructure provision as part of any development proposals.
Conservation in Greater Manchester AGMA	This report seeks to define interdependent strategic solutions aimed at guiding policy formation. This will help ensure conservation, enhancement and positive use of Greater Manchester's historic environment evolves in accordance with general patterns of regeneration and development.	Provision needs to be made for a cohesive and comprehensive approach to address the erosion of quality and recognition of importance and enhancement of the historic environment.

Trafford Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
Trafford Community Strategy	The Strategy vision is to make Trafford a thriving, prosperous, culturally vibrant Borough at the heart of the Manchester City Region, celebrated as its	The targets, general/specific actions, area development promotion proposals and specific implementation

Trafford Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
<p>Trafford 2021: A Blueprint – January 2006</p>	<p>enterprise capital and home to internationally renowned cultural and sporting attractions.</p> <p>By 2021 the intention is to create and sustain: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) An enhanced high performance, enterprise based, sustainable economy providing a powerful contribution to regional growth; ii) A balanced, vibrant, housing market capable of meeting/responding to local peoples needs; iii) An excellent, clean, safe sustainable, bio-diverse environment for local people to enjoy; iv) An efficient high quality integrated transport infrastructure to serve the needs of local people and the business community; v) A safer Borough by reducing the incidence of crime and disorder; vi) An active, healthy population (reducing the disparities between the worst and best areas – improving the quality of life of citizens aged 50 and over); vii) An educated, highly skilled population (reducing area disparities as above – enhancing the life opportunities of children); and viii) Cultural attractions to engage and empower individuals and local communities. 	<p>mechanisms need to be acknowledged and incorporated as appropriate. Particularly need to ensure that: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Areas of disadvantage are targeted; ii) Gateway locations are made the most of; iii) Town centre investment is encouraged; iv) Good quality affordable housing is provided; v) Safe, attractive, sustainable residential neighbourhoods are created; vi) Appropriate housing and facilities are provided for vulnerable/disadvantaged people; vii) A modern, safe, efficient integrated transport system is developed and sustained; viii) Development does not adversely affect the quality of life experienced by residents; ix) Access to/quality of the outdoor environment is retained/enhanced; x) Access to/quality of formal/informal leisure provision is retained/enhanced; xi) Bio-diversity and species habitats are protected/enhanced; xii) The educational and cultural infrastructure of the Borough is sustained and enhanced.
<p>Trafford Corporate Plan 2005-2008</p>	<p>The Corporate Plan sets out the Council's priority actions for implementing the Community Strategy. The actions have been determined within a framework of 11 Medium Term Objectives: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) To increase the safety of individuals and communities; ii) To improve care, support and health outcomes for vulnerable people; iii) To improve access, timeliness and standards of customer service; iv) To improve awareness of Trafford as a place to live, work and visit; v) To support local business and regeneration; vi) To improve access to skills development for the world of work; vii) To improve outcomes for children and young people; 	<p>The targets, general/specific actions, area development promotion proposals and specific implementation mechanisms need to be acknowledged and incorporated as outlined above.</p>

Trafford Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
	<p>viii) To improve the cleanliness and sustainability of the local environment and the condition of the highway network;</p> <p>ix) To support diversity and promote equal access to facilities;</p> <p>x) To improve access to sports, arts and leisure facilities; and</p> <p>xi) To improve our use of available resources (time, staff, money, premises).</p>	
<p>Trafford Economic Development Plan – November 2005</p>	<p>The Plan vision is to: -</p> <p>i) Maintain a high performance economy;</p> <p>ii) Make a forceful contribution to employment growth across the Manchester city-region;</p> <p>iii) Ensure all communities contribute to /benefit from this growth.</p> <p>Eight strategic priorities are identified to achieve the above. These priorities are to: -</p> <p>i) Capitalise on and develop sector specialisms identified in the GM Economic Development Plan;</p> <p>ii) Grow/extend the Borough's role as a centre of enterprise;</p> <p>iii) Realise untapped potential within the Borough's disadvantaged communities;</p> <p>iv) Invest in training and education to ensure residents are equipped with the skills needed by local employers;</p> <p>v) Capture the potential of available sites and premises to deliver major economic gains to the city region;</p> <p>vi) Invest in improvements to the transport infrastructure to facilitate business activity;</p> <p>vii) Develop the Borough's town centres as commercial, retail and leisure hubs; and</p> <p>viii) Improve the marketing of the Borough to raise its profile and promote its economic strengths.</p>	<p>The vision and strategic priorities need to be acknowledged and incorporated as appropriate.</p> <p>The content of the EDP Delivery Action Plan will also need to be taken account of. Particularly need to ensure that: -</p> <p>i) A prioritised portfolio of suitable inward investment development sites are identified;</p> <p>ii) The potential of Gateway locations along the Ship Canal corridor is realised;</p> <p>iii) That investment in town centres and along the A56 corridor is encouraged;</p> <p>iv) Appropriate action/master plans are prepared to support the above;</p> <p>v) Provision is made to improve the public transport and highway infrastructure;</p> <p>vi) Action to develop skills/tackle worklessness are supported;</p> <p>vii) Provision is made to secure appropriate private sector contributions to EDP actions.</p>
<p>Trafford Housing Strategy 2005-2008</p>	<p>The Strategy vision is to give everyone in Trafford the chance to live in an affordable, decent home of his/her choice in a thriving and secure neighbourhood.</p>	<p>The vision and strategic priorities need to be acknowledged and incorporated as appropriate.</p>

Trafford Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
	<p>Key strategy objectives to achieve the above are to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Facilitate the provision of more affordable homes; ii) Make best use of the existing dwelling stock; iii) Ensure the needs of the BME community are met; iv) Provide the right type of housing in the right place; v) Develop care/assistance services to meet the needs of vulnerable groups; vi) Prevent/reduce the incidence of homelessness; vii) Improve the quality of housing provided; and viii) Improve the physical/environmental quality of residential neighbourhoods. 	<p>The content of the associated HS Action Plan also needs to be taken account of. Particularly need to ensure that: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Provision is made to meet identified needs for affordable/BME/vulnerable group accommodation; ii) Provision is made to facilitate stock, physical, environmental improvement proposals; iii) Provision is made to secure appropriate private sector contributions to provision.
<p>Parks and Open Space Strategy (Draft) 2005-2010 – May 2006</p>	<p>The Strategy vision is to ensure that Trafford's parks and green spaces are valued, nurtured and enhanced for the benefit and enjoyment of all now and for the future.</p> <p>Key actions to achieve the above are to: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Develop and adopt appropriate standards for the provision of facilities; ii) Develop a prioritised facilities development and improvement plan; iii) Ensure plans take account of the needs of disadvantaged groups in the community and the need for safe/secure facilities; iv) Develop and implement a strategy for funding the development and improvement of provision to meet agreed standards; v) Develop sustainable management/improvement plans for all facilities; vi) Protect and enhance woodland, tree and habitat resources; vii) Provide new/improve links to and between facilities; and viii) Facilitate community involvement in the improvement, development, management, use of resources for leisure, education and event purposes. 	<p>The vision, strategic priorities and key actions need to be acknowledged and incorporated as appropriate. Particularly need to ensure that: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Provision is made to protect and augment the facilities available to meet the standards that are set; ii) Provision is made to secure appropriate private sector contributions to augment available facilities.
<p>Action for Nature in Trafford 2005-2010</p>	<p>The Strategy vision is to co-ordinate action to protect and improve habitats and wildlife to provide a well balanced and sustainable environment for present and future generations.</p>	<p>The vision, strategic priorities and key actions need to be acknowledged and incorporated as appropriate. Particularly need to ensure that: -</p>

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	<p>Key actions to achieve the above are to: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Protect, manage and enhance existing wildlife habitat sites; ii) Create new wildlife habitat sites; iii) Where appropriate improve public access to/safe use of areas of natural green space; iv) Protect, manage and enhance the woodland areas of the Borough; and v) Secure funding to support delivery of the above actions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Provision is made to protect existing and newly created sites and habitat areas; ii) Provision is made to improve access to sites/areas for informal recreation purposes; iii) Provision is made to consolidate/strengthen the effectiveness of wildlife corridors and green links between open space areas; iv) Provision is made to secure appropriate contributions to the enhancement/creation of new sites.
<p>Trafford Green Space and Culture Strategy 2002-2005</p>	<p>Key actions identified in the Strategy are to: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Restore, regenerate, improve heritage green spaces and features; ii) Protect, restore, manage industrial heritage sites and features; iii) Maintain and enhance the quality and diversity of horticultural, ornamental and memorial features; iv) Maintain and enhance areas of important landscape character; v) Protect and manage established/create new habitat areas; vi) Improve bio-diversity in parks and green spaces; and vii) Improve access to the countryside and countryside activities. 	<p>The key actions need to be acknowledged and incorporated as appropriate. Particularly need to ensure that: -</p>
<p>Live Life Trafford: A Cultural Strategy for Trafford 2004-2009/10</p>	<p>Key strategic priorities are to: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Develop local cultural networks and infrastructure; ii) Raise the profile of the cultural sector in the Borough; iii) Increase levels of cultural activities and participation; iv) Identify and make the best use of existing resources/facilities; and v) Encourage investment in new facilities. 	<p>The strategic priorities need to be acknowledged and incorporated as appropriate. Particularly need to ensure that: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Appropriate provision is made to safeguard and improve existing facilities; ii) Provision is made to facilitate investment in new facilities.
<p>Safer Trafford: Drugs, Crime and Disorder Strategy 2005-2008</p>	<p>Action priorities are to: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Reduce burglary, street and vehicle crime; ii) Reduce criminal damage, anti-social behaviour activity; 	<p>The action priorities need to be acknowledged and incorporated as appropriate. Particularly need to ensure that: -</p>

Trafford Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
	iii) Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drug abuse activity; and iv) Reduce violent crime and business robbery.	i) Appropriate provision is made to safeguard, improve and augment the infrastructure required to support actions; ii) Provision is made to support action to “design out crime” in new developments.
Waste Management Strategy for Trafford Consultation Draft – July 2004	The strategy vision is to manage waste in an efficient and sustainable way – reducing the amount generated and increasing the amount recycled.	The strategy vision targets and actions need to be acknowledged and incorporated as appropriate. Particularly need to ensure that: - i) Appropriate provision is made for the facilities that will be required to collect, recycle and dispose of the waste generated; ii) Provision is made to ensure that environment, amenity and design sensitive developments are put in place.
Trafford Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy – July 2001	The strategy objective is to set out how the Council will comply with the statutory duties placed upon it by the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Environmental Act 1995 in relation to the identification, recording and remediation of contaminated sites across the Borough.	The outputs from the strategy will need to be acknowledged and incorporated as appropriate. Particularly need to ensure that: - i) Appropriate account is taken of the extent and location of affected land in formulating proposals; ii) Provision is made to ensure that proper remediation measures are actioned when development proposals come forward.
Western Gateway Regeneration Framework 2001-2016 – September 2002 +	The framework seeks to: - i) Promote the sustainable development of a strategically significant area; ii) Integrate development into the wider regeneration of Salford and Trafford; iii) Promote the improvement of the environment of the area; iv) Attract modern forms of business to strategically place locations; v) Improve local access to new job opportunities;	The strategy vision and area development proposals need to be acknowledged and incorporated as appropriate. Particularly need to ensure that: - i) Provision is made to carry forward appropriate economic and residential development proposals; ii) Provision is made to carry forward appropriate

Trafford Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
	vi) Provide opportunities for new housing development; and vii) Develop sustainable transport systems to move people and freight.	transport infrastructure improvement proposals; iii) Provision is made to safeguard/improve the environment of the area.
PG7 – The Downs, The Devisdale, Bowdon, Ashley Heath Conservation Areas	The purpose of this document is to define and describe the styles of alterations that are acceptable and unacceptable on the area in terms of development	Provision is made to continue protection and enhancement of this conservation area
PG8 – South Hale Conservation Areas	The purpose of this document is to define and describe the styles of alterations that are acceptable and unacceptable on the area in terms of development	Provision is made to continue protection and enhancement of this conservation area
PG23 – Linotype Estate Conservation Area 2000	The purpose of this document is to define and describe the styles of alterations that are acceptable and unacceptable on the estate in terms of development.	Provision is made to continue protection and enhancement of this conservation area
PG30 – Landscape Strategy – September 2004	This sets out a strategic approach in protecting, restoring and enhancing landscape types that are typical of the countryside areas of Trafford. The strategy defines 7 landscape types and the, pressures facing this type of landscape in Trafford and policy guidelines for its protection.	Provision needs to be made for the protection and enhancement of these landscape types

Appendix 2

Baseline Information

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Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Local Target	Trend	Comparison	Source
Social – S	Sub objectives						
Environment – E							
Economic – Ec							
S1	Achieve a better balance and mix in the housing market between availability and demand						
	Ensure sufficient supply of all housing	Total number of private and affordable housing completions	05/06 – 772	310 (UDP)	03/04 – 67; 04/05 – 774	No comparison data available	Strategic Planning
		House price to income ratio	2006 – 7.15 2007 – 6.2 (south of Borough) 6.4 (north of Borough)	3.5% is used as a guide to assess affordability	2004 – 5.3 2006 – 6 (south) 2006 – 4.8(north)	2006 – Trafford's amongst the highest house prices in the North West. 10.9% higher than the England and Wales average price	CML / HM Land Registry / Housing Strategy
	Ensure sufficient supply of affordable houses	Affordable developments completed	06/07 - 91	06/07 – 119 07/08 – 150 08/09 – 150	03/04 – 42; 04/05 – 37 05/06 – 100	No comparison data available	Housing Strategy, Strategic Planning (AMR)
		No of shared ownership units completed	2006/07 – 46	07/08 – 60 08/09 – 60	2005/06 – 46	No comparison data available	Housing Strategy, Strategic Planning (LAA)
	No of equity loans negotiated	2007 – 9	2007 – 25 2008 – 26	2006 – 5	No comparison data available		

	Increase the range of housing for all social groups particularly young people, older people "lifetime homes" and those with support needs	Numbers of Older People helped to live at home (PAF C32) per 1000 population 65+	2005/06 – 92	06/07 – 90 per 1000	The number of Older People helped to live at home has remained stable since 03/04. Future figures may be affected by Central Government priorities focussed on increasing preventative (Non Care Managed) services.	2005/06 – IPF average = 83	DIS
	Ensure all housing is high quality and there are less vacant properties	The percentage of all housing that is non decent	New Indicator 2006 – Baseline to be established	By 2010 all public housing and 75% of vulnerable people in private housing to be decent	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Housing Strategy
		The proportion of RSL homes meeting the decent homes standard	98.1% of RSL properties are decent.	25% reduction in each of the next 2 years, with 50% reduction by 2010.	Increase between 2005/06 of 29.9% non-decent RSL properties becoming decent	2006 Bury – 100%; Stockport – 99.97%	Housing Strategy (Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix 2006)
		The percentage of RSL homes brought up to decent homes standard (monitored annually – BVPI 184b)	29.9% in 2005 / 06	2006/07 – 25% Improvement	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Housing Strategy
	The number of RSL homes that are not meeting the decent homes standard (BVPI 184a)	06/07 - 299 (1.9%)	1.4% by 2007	04/05 – 427 05/06 - 299	No comparison data available	Housing Strategy	

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		Number of private sector homes meeting the decent homes standard	Private Sector – Baseline to be established following Stock Condition Survey in late 2006	Stock Condition Survey will enable identification of issues needed to be addressed (for e.g., installation of thermal warmth)	No trend data available	2006 Bury – 96%; Stockport 94.9%	Housing Strategy (Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix 2006) / DCLG
		The number of empty properties in the private sector returned into occupation or demolished (BVPI 64)	2006/07 – 20 properties	2007/08 – 20 properties	2004/05 – 41 2005/06 – 32 properties	No comparison data available	Best Value Performance Indicator
	Reduce homelessness	(BVPI 214) Proportion of households accepted as statutorily homeless by the same authority within the last 2 years	2006/07 – 0.85	2007/08 – <4.6% 2008/09 – <4.3%	2005/06 2.69%	2005/06 Bury – 5.04%; Stockport – 0.53%	Best Value Performance Indicator
S2	Improve accessibility for all to essential services and facilities						
	Improve access to services particularly in most deprived areas of the borough	% of the boroughs addresses deemed to be “most accessible” (800m from train or tram, 400m from quality bus corridor)	39.4%	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Accession data (GMTU) Strategic Planning
		% of the boroughs addresses in the 25% most deprived areas deemed to be “most accessible” (800m from train or tram or 400m from quality bus corridor)	7.8%	Targets to be established			Accession data (GMTU) Strategic Planning
	Improve access to local services and amenities particularly for disabled and older people.	Percentage of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services: a) primary schools b) pharmacy c) GP d) supermarket	2005 n/a 88% 91.70% 93.50%	This is a perception indicator and targets will be set annually	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Community Strategy
		Percentage of residents surveyed that are satisfied with local services	2005 – 83%	2006/07 – 84%; 2007/08 – 85%; 2008/09 – 86%	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Community Strategy

S3	Enhance transport infrastructure, improving accessibility and quality of life to all communities						
	Provide efficient, inclusive and affordable public transport	The percentage of residents who think in their local area over the past three years: a) public transport has got better or stayed the same b) the level of traffic congestion has got better or stayed the same	2003/04	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Community Strategy
			70.95%				
			25.91%				
	Improve participation in walking and cycling	Percentage of the resident population who travel to work: a) by private motor vehicle b) by public transport c) on foot d) by metro / train e) bus f) cycle	2001	Targets to be established	No trend data available	NW / England 67.7% / 62.66% 11.0% / 14.9% 10.27% / 9.99% 2.42% / 7.39% 8.6% / 7.5% 2.27% / 2.83%	Community Strategy / ONS
			67.20%				
			12.90%				
		7.69%					
		5.90%					
		7.00%					
		3.01%					
	The percentage of the resident population travelling over 20 km to work	2001 – 6.6%	Targets to be established	No trend data available	2001 NW – 10.2%; England – 12.6%	Community Strategy / ONS	
	The percentage of users satisfied with local bus services (BVPI 104)	2005/06 – 56%	2009/10 – 60%	2003/04 – 55%	No comparison data available	Better Transport Partnership / GMPTE / LTP2	
	Percentage of the total length of Footpaths and Rights of Way that are easy to use by the public (BVPI 178)	2005/06 – 51.9%	2006/07 – 65%; 2007/08 – 78%; 2008/09 – 90%	03/04 – 25.1%; 04/05 – 37%	2004/05 Bolton – 67%; Bury – 81.9%; Manc'r – 66%; Oldham – 46.5%; Rochdale – 42%; Salford – 66%; Stockport – 79%; Tameside – 89%; Wigan – 68%	Best Value Performance Indicator	

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		Journey times on A56 between Dane Road and Park Road	New Indicator 2006 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Traffic and Transportation
		Develop an indicator to show the percentage of recreational routes (TPT / BWC / River Valleys) in satisfactory condition	New Indicator 2006 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Parks and Countryside
		Develop indicator to measure new cycle lanes / cycle parking facilities	New Indicator 2006 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Traffic and Transportation
	Improve road safety	Number of:					
		a) people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions	2006/07 – 51	2006/07 – 65 2007/08 – 59 2008/09 - 53	2004/05 – 76 2005/06 - 71	No comparison data available	Community Strategy / DfT / LTP2 / GMTU Annual Trafford Traffic Statistics
		b) children (aged under of 16 years) killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions	2006/07 – 10 children	2006/07 – 8 children 2007/08 – 7 2008/09 - 6	2004/05 – 7 children		
c) cycle flow figures	Average 12hr pedal cycle flows on A & B roads (2005) = 137 & 130 respectively	Targets to be established	Trafford 2001 – 166 & 144 2002 – 157 & 138 2003 – 153 & 131				
S4	Reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime						
	Reduce fear of crime and perception of crime	Percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' whilst outside in the local authority area	2005		No trend data available	Bury (2005)	Community Strategy
		a) during the day	89%	2006/07 – 90%; 2007/08 – 91%; 2008/09 – 92%		61%	

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		b) after dark	43.4%	2006/07 – 45%; 2007/08 – 48%; 2008/09 – 50%		14%	
	Reduce incidences of crime for burglaries, drug related, and violent, domestic abuse.	PSA 1 Reduction in comparator crimes	2005/06	Target for 2006/07	2003/04 / 2004/05	No comparison data available	Community Strategy / GM Police
		Vehicle taking	940	1,126	1234 / 1041		
		Theft from vehicle	2,329	2,315	2779 / 2219		
		Vehicle interference	353	441	577 / 364		
		Domestic burglary	1,505	1,907	2385 / 1760		
		Theft of pedal cycle	513	364	390 / 416		
		Theft from person	466	535	699 / 403		
		Criminal Damage	4,480	4,593	5300 / 4534		
		Common Assault	374	497	622 / 369		
		Wounding	1,742	1,888	2098 / 1775		
		Robbery	435	538	621 / 472		
S5	Reduce poverty and social exclusion						
	Reduce multiple deprivations	Percentage of the population living in the most deprived Super Output Areas in the country	2004 – 3.6%	0% by 2021	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Community Strategy
	Reduce the no. of low income families	The percentage of:	2004	Target is set annually by CYPP and OPP	No trend data available	UK (2002/03) One in five children One in five pensioners	Community Strategy / ONS
		a) Children that are income deprived	17.90%				
		b) Population over 60 that live in households that are income deprived	14.90%				
S6	Encourage a sense of community identity and welfare and value diversity, improve equity and equality of opportunity						
	Provide opportunities and support for engagement and role in decision making particularly in the	Percentage of people surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area	2005 – 37.5%	Overall increase of 5% from 2005 baseline by 2008	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Community Strategy

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	young, those over 50, black and minority ethnic groups and disabled people.	Percentage of people surveyed who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	2005 – 55.9%	Overall increase of 5% from 2005 baseline (1% by June 2006; 2% by June 2007; 2% by June 2008)	No trend data available	Oldham – 58%; Rochdale – 57%; Bury – 70%	Community Strategy
		Number of people engaged in voluntary work in the community (by age, ethnic group, disability and geography)	New Indicator 2006 – Baseline to be established	Targets will be set following analysis of baseline data of next QoL survey	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Community Strategy
		Percentage of 13-19 population participating in youth work	2005/06 – 14.4%	2006/07 – 11 2007/08 – 12.5 2008/09 – 14	No trend data available	No comparison data available	LAA
		Number of young people receiving an accredited award and/or volunteering (including DofE, Youth Achievement, Millennium Volunteers)	2005/06 – 14.6%	2006/07 – 18 2007/08 – 20 2008/09 – 25	No trend data available	No comparison data available	LAA
S7	Improve qualifications and skills of the resident population						
	Improve children's services	Number of childcare places per 1,000 population aged 0–5 not in early education	2001 – 30 places per 100 children	Targets to be established	No trend data available	25 places per 100 children in England	Community Strategy
	Minimise educational inequality	Percentage of 15 year old pupils in LEA schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*– C or equivalent (BVPI 38)	2005/06 – 69.8%	2006/07 – 71%; 2007/08 – 73%; 2008/09 – 75%	2004/05 – 64%	England 2004/05 – 56.3%	Community Strategy / BVPI / DfES
		Proportion of young people (16-24 years old) in full time education, training or employment	2003/04 – 90.8%	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Community Strategy
		Percentage of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with at least 1 GCSE at grade A*– G (BVPI 50)	2005/06 – 64.5%	2006/07 – 70%; 2007/08 – 75%; 2008/09 – 75%	2004/05 – 25%	No comparison data available	Best Value Performance Indicator
		Improve the educational outcome of children at 5A*-C non-selective schools compared to all schools	2006/07 – 35.8	2006/07 – 37 2007/08 – 38.5 2008/09 – 40	2006/07 – 35.8	No comparison data available	

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	Level of development reached at the end of the foundation stage in Partington and Old Trafford compared with the average for Trafford	2006/07 - 6	2006/07 – 5 2007/08 – 5	2005/06 – 6	No comparison data available	LAA
Improve educational standards for all.	Percentage of half days missed due to total absence in LEA schools:	2004/05		2003/04	England (2004/05)	Community Strategy / DfES
	a) primary schools	4.9%	2006/07 4.3%; 2007/08 4.1%; 2008/09 3.9%	4.8%	5.43%	
	b) secondary schools	6.9%	2006/07 5.9%; 2007/08 5.7%; 2008/09 5.5%	6.7%	7.81%	
Proportion of working age population qualified to:	a) NVQ2 and above	2005	Targets to be established	No trend data available	NW / GB (05) 62% / 62.9% 42.4% / 44.4% 24.2% / 26.5%	NOMIS
	b) NVQ3 and above	72.9%				
	c) NVQ4 and above	53.5% 32.5%				
Create a culture of learning through life for every individual and organisation	The number of working age adults gaining at least one of the nationally approved certificates in Adult Literacy, Numeracy or ESOL (at entry level 3 or above) or key skills in application of numbers or communication at level 1 or 2, part of the Skills for Life strategy	2005/06 - 3,224	06/07 – 5,220 07/08 – 5,220 08/09 -6,418	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Community Strategy
Develop the right skills for the economy to address skills shortages	Percentage of apprentices who achieve a full Apprenticeship framework	2005/06 – 57.8%	Targets to be set through the LAA process	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Community Strategy
	Number of adults achieving a full level 2 qualification per year	2005/06 – 564	Targets to be set through the LAA process	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Community Strategy
	Number of adults achieving a full level 3 qualification per year	2005/06 – 599	Targets to be set through the LAA process	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Community Strategy

S8	Improve the health and, inequalities in health of the population							
	Promote better health and reduce health inequalities between different neighbourhoods in the Borough	The difference in all age, all cause mortality (per 100,000 population); between the top (Clifford, Bucklow-St. Martins, Urmston and Gorsehill) and bottom (Hale Barns, Hale Central, Brooklands and Timperley) quintile wards in Trafford	2006/2007 – 486	2007/2008 – 471 2008/2009 – 457	2005/2006 – 486	No comparison data available	LAA	
		All age, all cause mortality (per 100,000 population)	2002 – 04: 636.4	2003 – 05: 632.2 2004 – 06: 615.6	2002/03 – 636.4 2003/04 – 636.4	No comparison data available	LAA	
		Mortality rate from cancer in people aged under 75 expressed as per 100,000 (directly age standardized) population	2002 – 04: 122.6	2003 – 05: 117.4 2004 – 06: 112.7	2002/03 – 122.6 2003/04 – 122.6	No comparison data available	LAA	
		Mortality rate from heart disease, stroke and related diseases in people aged under 75 expressed as per 100,000 (directly age standardised) population)	2002 – 04: 100.3	2003 – 05: 95.4 2004 – 06: 90.4	2002/03 – 100.3 2003/04 – 100.3	No comparison data available	LAA	
		The number of smokers who had set a quit date and had successfully quit at four week follow up (based on self-report) with NHS stop smoking services.	1082 (06/07 projection)	2006/07: 1082 2007/08: 1214 2008/09: 1214	No trend data available	No comparison data available	LAA	
		Percentage of schools achieving the National Healthy Schools standard	2006/07 - 50	2007/08 – 60 2008/09 - 70	No trend data available	No comparison data available		
		Increase participation in and access to sport and physical activity facilities	Percentage of the population within 20 mins travel time of different sports facility types	2005 – 44.4% 2006 – 54.4%	2006/07 – 50%; 2007/08 – 52%; 2008/09 – 54%	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Community Strategy/Sport England
			Percentage of pupils aged 5-16 years old receiving 2 hours high quality PE and school sport	2005/06 – 60	2006/07 – 65 2007/08 – 70 2008/09 – 80	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Community Strategy (LAA)

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		Percentage of adults taking part regularly in sport and active recreation (30 mins 3 times per week as per Sport England Active People Survey)	2006/07: 22.9%	2007/08: 24.2% 2008/09: 25.6%	2005/06: 22.9%	No comparison data available	Community Strategy (LAA)
		Number of people aged 50+ participating in at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity sport and active recreation (including walking) at least 3 days a week	New Indicator 2006 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	
		QoL 10 – The percentage of residents who think for their area over the past three years the following have got better or stayed the same: a) sports and leisure facilities	2003/04 – 85.82%	Increase overall by 2%	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Community Strategy
	Increase awareness and use of cultural facilities	Number of existing cultural groups and networks in Trafford	Encompass 2006/07 - 1276	06/07 – 1302 07/08 – 1328 08/09 - 1354	2006 – 1276	No comparison data available	Community Strategy
		The amount of external investment in the cultural sector in Trafford	2006/07 – £1,487,503	2007/08 – £1,517,253 2008/09 – £1,517,253	2005/06 – £1,205,637	No comparison data available	Culture & Sports
		Frequency of use (% visiting at least once a month) of Cultural and recreational facilities b)libraries c)Museums and galleries d) theatres and concert hall	2006/07 b)39 c) 10 d)10	2007/08 b) 41 c)12 d)12	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Partnership MORI survey / triannual survey
	S9	Protect and improve local neighbourhood quality					
	Improve the quality of highway infrastructure	The percentage of the Authority principal road network where structural maintenance should be considered (BVPI 223)	2006/07 – 36%	2007/08 – 34% 2008/09 – 32%	03/04 – 34%; 04/05 – 37% 05/06 – 36 %	2004/05 Bolton – 32.9%; Bury – 38.8%; Manc'r – 37.5%; Oldham – 38.9%; Rochdale – 48%;	Best Value Performance Indicator

						Salford – 39.5%; Stockport – 29%; Tameside – 39%; Wigan – 13%	
	Reduction in the amount of Litter, graffiti, fly posting and fly tipping	Percentage of residents who think that: a) Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage in public places is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area .	2003/04 – 65.5%	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Community Strategy
		The proportion of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus that falls below an acceptable level (BVPI 199a)	2006/07 – 11%	2007/08 – 10% 2008/09 – 9%	2005/06 – 11	No comparison data available	Best Value Performance Indicator
E1	Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment						
	Manage traffic flows to reduce congestion	QoL 45 – Estimated traffic flows for all vehicle types (million vehicle km)	2004 – 109	Limit increases in traffic kilometres on local roads to 2% between now and 2010/11	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Community Strategy
	Reduce traffic related emissions	Levels of air pollutants, nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter, at the A56 air quality monitoring station (annual average).	2005 NO ₂ – 41 ug/m ³ ; PM ₁₀ – 25 ug/m ³	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Public Protection
		NO ₂ concentrations (ug/m ³) at worst case receptor points within AQMAs	2005 modelled – 40.00	2010 modelled – 31.51	No trend data available	2005 modelled Bolton – 42.26; Bury – 47.08; Manc'r – 36.71; Oldham – 40.93; Rochdale – 53.2; Salford – 48.09; Stockport – 40.7; Tameside – 48.0; Wigan – 51.59	LTP2

		Intermediate proxy of tonnes NO _x emissions from traffic on local main roads	2004 – 1094	2011 – 688	No trend data available	2004 Bolton – 1643; Bury – 1724; Manc'r – 2001; Oldham – 898; Rochdale – 2156; Salford – 2664; Stockport – 1441; Tameside – 1085; Wigan – 1866	LTP2
	Reduce motorised traffic	Estimated distance travelled by car per capita	New Indicator 2006 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	Great Britain 2003 – 6894 km per capita	DfT?
E2	Protect, enhance and restore open space, biodiversity, flora and fauna, geological and geomorphological features						
	Conserve and enhance the natural environment	QoL 30 – The percentage of land designated as SSSI in favourable condition as a percentage of all land with SSSI status within the Borough.	2005 – 3%	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No change in RSS AMR (Feb 2006)	Community Strategy
		The area of land designated as local nature reserve per 1,000 population	2005/06 – 1 designated LNR (Broad Ees Dole, Sale) 8.9ha (0.04ha/1,000)	local – 06/07 – 2 sites (22.1ha = 0.1ha per 1000 population)	No trend data available	English Nature target – 1 ha/1,000 population	Parks and Countryside
		Condition of SBIs	2005 – 51 SBIs covering 420.8ha (Grade A – 7, Grade B – 19, Grade C – 25)	Targets to be established	2003 – 49 SBIs 2004 – 50 SBIs covering 420.8ha (Grade A – 7, Grade B – 19, Grade C – 24)	No comparison data available	Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU)
		Number of new trees planted on the highway and in parks and open spaces	2004/05 – 56	Targets to be established	01/02 -15; 02/03 – 34; 03/04 – 48	No comparison data available	Parks and Countryside
		Hectares of woodland created	(2001-05) –	Targets to be	No trend data	No comparison	Parks and

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		31.67ha	established	available	data available	Countryside
	The percentage of Trafford covered by woodland	01/02 – 1.7%	Targets to be established	No trend data available	Salford – 4.6%; Manchester – 3%	Parks and Countryside
	Number of trees under TPO given permission for removal	2006/07 – 126 trees (54 replacements required)	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Development Control
	Number of trees given permission for removal in Conservation Areas	2006/07 – 204 trees	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Development Control
	Develop an indicator to measure urban fringe / Countryside in and around town (CIAT) as advocated by the Countryside Agency	New Indicator 2007 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Parks and Countryside
Conserve and enhance habitat diversity	Change in area/population of priority habitats identified for Trafford in the Greater Manchester BAP	New Indicator 2007 – Baseline to be established Baseline to be measured May or June 2007 To be measured from April 2007	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Parks and Countryside
Conserve and enhance geodiversity	New indicator to be developed	New Indicator 2007 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	
Conserve and enhance species diversity	Change in area/population of priority species identified for Trafford in the Greater Manchester BAP	New Indicator 2007 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Parks and Countryside
Ensure residents have access to high quality open space	% of addresses within 300m of accessible greenspace.	2006/07 - 83%	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Manchester University research project
	QoL 10 – The percentage of residents who think for their area over the past three years the following have got better or stayed the same: e) parks and open spaces	2003/04 –83.78%	Increase overall by 2%	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Community Strategy

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		Percentage of Survey respondents satisfied with cleanliness in parks and open spaces (L52/6)	2005/06 – 86%	2006/07 – 88%	02/03 – 77.4%; 03/04 – 78%; 04/05 – 85%	No comparison data available	Parks and Countryside
		Percentage of survey respondents fairly / very satisfied with parks and open spaces	2006/06 – 77%	07/08 – 79%; 08/09 – 81 %	03/04 -74%	No comparison data available	Partnership MORI survey / triannual survey
		Number of Green Flag Parks	2006/07 – 7 parks NB new local standard to be developed	2006/07 – 6, 2007/08 – 6, 2008/09 – 6 NB targets change to redistribute resources across all parks.	2005/06 – 11	2nd highest nationally	Parks and Countryside
		Number of Green Flag Parks in Priority Regeneration Areas	2006/07 – 2 parks (Hullard Park and Gorse Hill Park)	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Parks and Countryside
		Percentage of population with access to 2 hectares plus woodland within 500m of their home.	2004 – 10.18%	No targets set	No trend data available	England (2004) – 10.18%	Woodland Trust
		Percentage of Children's Play Areas that meet NPFA standards (LEAP and NEAP)	2006/07 28 (27 LEAPS and 1 NEAP)	2006/07 – 35 play areas	02/03 – 21% (LEAP) / 2.4% (NEAP) 03/04 – 23% (LEAP) / 2.3%(NEAP) 2005/06 – 25 (23 LEAPs and 2 NEAPs) = 29%	No comparison data available	Parks and Countryside
		Percentage of allotment plots in active use	2005/06 – 98%	2006/07 – 100%	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Parks and Countryside
E3	Reduce contributions to climate change						
	Reduce the amount of carbon emissions	QoL 25 – Carbon dioxide emissions by sector and per capita emissions	GM Carbon Baseline (2003) Dom – 211,521; Indust – 242,040;	Targets to be established	No trend data available	2003 – Avg for Gtr Manchester Dom – 242,795; Indust – 145,708;	Community Strategy

		Trans – 133,128			Trans – 145,562		
	CO2 emissions from domestic sector / transport	Trafford estimates of carbon emissions, 2004, electricity user basis (kt CO2): Industry / Commercial – 1142 Domestic – 558 Road Transport – 357 Total – 2057 2.7	Targets to be established	No trend data available	North West estimates of carbon emissions, 2004, electricity user basis (kt CO2): Industry / Commercial – 28686 Domestic – 17384 Road Transport – 14412 Total – 60482 2.6	DEFRA – Local and Regional CO2 estimates for 2004 (Note that these figures are not comparable with the 2003 figures as they were produced from a different methodology)	
	Increase energy efficiency	Average annual domestic sales of gas	Trafford: domestic gas sales: 2005: 1902 GWh	Targets to be established	Trafford: domestic gas sales: 2003: 1830 GWh 2004: 1871 GWh	North West domestic gas sales: 2003: 54280 GWh 2004: 55314 GWh 2005: 53391 GWh	Department of Trade and Industry
		Average annual domestic sales of electricity	Trafford domestic electricity sales: 2005: 402 GWh	Targets to be established	Trafford domestic electricity sales: 2003: 424 GWh 2004: 430 GWh	North West domestic electricity sales: 2003: 12760 GWh 2004: 13316 GWh 2005: 13179 GWh	Department of Trade and Industry

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		QoL 27 – Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption)	2005-06: 144	Targets to be established	United Utilities: 2001-02: 142 2002-03: 149 2003-04: 150 2004-05: 144	Water and Sewerage Company Average: 2001-02: 150 2002-03: 150 2003-04: 154 2004-05: 150 2005-06: 152	OFWAT
	Increase the number of energy saving schemes	The percentage of new developments incorporating plans for climate change	New Indicator 2007 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Sustainability Team
	Increase the proportion of energy needs generated from renewable sources	Indicator to be developed	New Indicator 2007 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Sustainability Team
E4	Reduce impact of climate change						
	Minimise risk of flooding and increase use of SUDS	Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	New Indicator 2007 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Sustainability Team
		Planning applications objected to by the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds.	2005/06: 1	Targets to be established	No trend data available	Greater Manchester Authorities 2005/06: Bolton: 5 Bury: 10 Manchester: 11 Oldham: 2 Rochdale: 12 Salford: 8 Stockport: 6 Tameside: 5	Environment Agency – HLT5 Report
	Minimise water consumption	Potable water demand management	New Indicator 2007 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	

E5	Reduce the environmental impacts of consumption and production						
	Reduce the amount of waste produced and increase the proportion that is recycled and re-used	Tonnage of household waste recycled or composted and % household waste recycled or composted	2005/06 – 544 tonnes / 21.77% recycled	06/07 – 600kg / 26% recycled, 07/08 – 700kg / 28% recycled, 08/09 – 800 / 30%	Increasing but still below other LAs	National Targets – Total England 2010 (9,953,333t) Reduce BMW to landfill to 75% from 1995 (5,220,000t) By 2020 reduce to 35%	Community Strategy / LAA
	Reduce the amount of waste produced by business and increase the proportion that is reused	The percentage of reduction in the volume of waste generated by businesses (including commercial, industrial, construction and demolition). Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England	New Indicator 2007 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	Greater Manchester total for Commercial and Industrial Waste Streams: 2,585,535 tonnes	North West Regional Technical Advisory Board
	Ensure the sustainable management of minerals resources	Reduction in the use of primary minerals	New Indicator 2007 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	GMGU
E6	Conserve land resources and reduce land contamination						
	Reduce the amount of contaminated, derelict and underused land	QoL 22 – The proportion of developed land that is vacant or derelict – NLUD	205.89 ha	Targets to be established	New threshold introduced 2004/05 – No trend data available	No comparison data available	Strategic Planning
	Reduce the loss of nature conservation value on brownfield land	Develop and indicator that will measure the number of and type of habitat lost to development	New Indicator 2007 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Parks and Countryside
		BVPI 216(a) Number of sites of potential concern within the LA with respect to Contaminated Land	2005/06 – 700 sites	2006/07 – 1400; 2007/08 – 1500; 2008/09 – 1600	New BVPI 2005/06 – No trend data available	No comparison data available	Public Protection

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		BVPI 216(b) Number of sites for which sufficient information is available to decide whether remediation of the land is necessary as a percentage of all sites of potential concern	2005/06 – 21 sites (3%)	2006/07 – 1.5%; 2007/08 – 1.4%; 2008/09 – 1.3%	New BVPI 2005/06 – No trend data available	No comparison data available	Public Protection
	Increase the percentage of homes built on previously developed land	Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land (BVPI 106)	2004/05 – 80%	2006/07 – 80%	03/04 – 91%; 04/05 – 92%	RSS target 70%	Community Strategy
E7	Protect and improve water quality						
	Improve the biological and chemical quality of rivers, canal and groundwater	QoL 28 – The percentage of river and canal length assessed as:	2005	Target – all good or fair by 2015 (Water Framework Directive will provide short term target)	2004	North-west average	Environment Agency
	a) good biological quality	good/fair 36.48%; poor 63.52%; bad 0%	good/fair 76.4%; poor 0.27%; bad 23.3%		fair or good 04 – 88.26; 05 – 89.27		
	b) good chemical quality	good/fair 65.3%; poor 34.6%	good/fair 60.42%; poor 39.58%		fair or good 04 – 91.51%; 05 – 92%		
Improve the aesthetic quality of the rivers and canals	Litter grading along the River Irwell A – clean D – dirty	New Indicator 2007 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Mersey Basin Campaign	
E8	Protect and improve air quality						
	Decrease the emission of air borne pollutants from all sources.	Days per year on which Particulate Matter and Nitrogen Dioxide reach moderate levels or higher	2005 NO ₂ – 0 days; PM ¹⁰ – 0 days	Targets to be established	2004 NO ₂ – 0 days; PM ¹⁰ – 3 days	No comparison data available	Public Protection
	Encourage the use of cleaner fuels	Develop indicator to measure number of households who have converted to cleaner fuels	New Indicator 2007 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Sustainability Team
Develop indicator to calculate the percentage of liquid fuels coming from sustainable/low carbon sources		New Indicator 2007 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Sustainability Team	

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E9	Protect and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character and cultural facilities						
	Ensure residents have access to high quality cultural facilities	QoL 10 – The percentage of residents who think for their area over the past three years the following have got better or stayed the same: b) cultural facilities	2003/04 – 82.58%	Increase overall by 2%	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Community Strategy
	Restore, protect and enhance landscape character	Develop an indicator to measure landscape character restoration/protection/enhancement	New Indicator 2007 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Parks and Countryside
	Protect and enhance conservation areas and sites of archaeological importance	No. of conservation areas and sites of archaeological importance	2005/06 – 21 conservation areas	2006/07 – 21 conservation areas	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Planning
	Achieve high quality and sustainable design for buildings, spaces and the public realm sensitive to the locality	Percentage of conservation areas in the local authority area with an up-to date character appraisal	2005/06 – 18%	2006/07 – 18%	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Planning
	Protect and enhance listed buildings	No. grade I and II* listed buildings and at risk of decay, the condition of Grade II buildings, number of historic buildings, sites and areas where improvements have been made	6 grade I 9 grade II* 2006 – 0% at risk 325 grade II1% at risk (Sale Brooklands Cemetery, Gorse Hill Park, Watling Gate)	No targets set	No trend data available	England (2004) – 0.3%	Planning
	Protect and enhance registered historic parks and gardens	No. of Parks and gardens registered by English Heritage	2006 – 3 historic parks & gardens	No targets set	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Parks and Countryside
EC1	Enhance Trafford's high performance and sustainable economy to provide a powerful contribution to regional growth						

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	Encourage the growth of existing and attract inward investment from key business sectors	GVA output of key sectors as % of total GVA	2004 SIC J + K: 42.7%	42.7%	Continuing growth in business numbers, but consolidation of GVA values	Gtr Manchester (2003) SIC J+K: 28.8%	Economic Development
		The total number of VAT registrations in the area per year	2005: 845 up 1.8% on previous year	2006/7 – 851; 2007/8 – 889; 2008/9 – 926	Increasing registrations, greater increase within Key Sectors	Gtr Manchester: 7,015 in 2005 down 1.1%	Economic Development
	Support an increase in firm formations in high growth, knowledge and innovation sectors	The total number of VAT registrations in the area per year In SIC J + K	2005: 450 up 11.1% on previous year (reported after target set)	2006/7 – 408; 2007/8 – 431; 2008/9 – 453	Growth ahead of regional trend	Gtr Manchester: 2,465 in 2005 up 1.6%	Economic Development
	Create conditions for sustainable growth ensuring the supply of appropriate sites and premises that will respond to growth in key sectors	Proportion of land available for employment development. Percentage of a) greenfield land b) brownfield Take up of a) greenfield land b) brownfield available for employment	2007 a) 29.6 % b) 70.4 % a) 0 % b) 100%	No targets set		No comparison data available	Strategic Planning
		Number of data units / businesses	2005 – 10,233	2006/7 – 10,320; 2007/8 – 10,466; 2008/9 – 10,614	Continuing growth	11.3% Of GM total	Economic Development
EC2	Reducing disparities by releasing the potential all residents particularly in areas of disadvantage						
	Target interventions that will tackle barriers to work, address basic skills issues and link workless people to vacancies	Percentage of working age population that is in employment	2005 – 75.9%	2006 – 76.2%; 2007 – 76.4%; 2008 – 76.7%; 2009 – 77.0%	Increasing % in Employment	England (2005) 74.6%	Economic Development
		Percentage of working age Population qualified to NVQ3 or equivalent	2005 – 18.4%	2006 – 18.7%; 2007 – 19.0%; 2008 – 19.3%	Increasing gradually	Greater Manchester 15.5%	Economic Development

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		Percentage of working age population that is claiming key benefits	Feb 2006 – 13.2%	2007 – 13.0%; 2008 – 12.7%; 2009 – 12.4%	Decreasing % claiming key benefits	Gtr Manchester (Feb 2006) 18.7%	Economic Development	
		Percentage of working age population that is claiming Incapacity Benefit	Feb 2006 – 7.2%	2007 – 7.1%; 2008 – 7.0%; 2009 – 6.8%	Decreasing	Gtr Manchester (Feb 2006) 10.4%	Economic Development	
		Percentage of the population of Bucklow, Clifford, St Martins and Talbot of working age that is claiming key benefits	Feb 2006 – 25.3%	2007 – 24.8%; 2008 – 24.2%; 2009 – 23.5%	02/03 – 26.2% 03/04 – 25.3% 04/05 – 25%	Trafford 13.2%	Economic Development	
EC3	Enhance Trafford's image as a business location and tourism destination							
		Increase Trafford's role as a tourist destination	Frequency of attendance to cultural events and activities	New Indicator 2006 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Culture & Sports
			The number of visits to major tourist destinations:		Targets unique to individual sites		No comparison data available	Economic Development
		a)	the Trafford Centre	2005: 29,840,000		2004: 29,700,000 2003: 27,300,000		Economic Development
		b)	the Imperial War Museum	230,000		249,900 slight decline		Economic Development
		c)	Sale Waterside Arts Centre	New Indicator 2006 – Baseline to be established				Culture Partnership
		d)	MUFC – matches & museum and tour	2004 – 2,345,000		2003- 2,463,500		Economic Development
		e)	LCCC	2005 – 161,500		2004 – 158,700 2003 – 136,400		Economic Development
	f)	Dunham Massey hall and garden	2005 – 175,500		2003 – 165,000 2004 – 170,300		Economic Development	
EC4	Encourage the long term sustainability of Trafford's Town Centres.							

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	Enhance town centre vitality	Prime retail property rents per square metre: Altrincham Sale Stretford Urmston	Apr-06 £1,250 £525 £800 £210	No targets set	April 04 – 05 1,250 – 1,250 475 – 475 700 – 750 2005 – 190	No comparison data available	Strategic Planning
		Percentage of vacant units:- Altrincham Sale Stretford Urmston	Jun-06 20.86 8.03 14.46 9.8	Targets to be established	June 04 – 05 13.33 – 16.08 11.43 – 5.11 11.25 – 12.05 2005 – 8.39	No comparison data available	Strategic Planning
	Encourage developers to include sustainability and energy efficiency policies for their town centre schemes	No of town centre developments with energy efficient/renewable energy sources and sustainable building designs	New Indicator 2007 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Sustainability Team
EC5	Improve the social and environmental performance of the economy						
	Encourage ethical trading	Number of Town Centres achieving fair trade status	2005/06 – 1 Town Centre	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Sustainability Team
	Encourage good employee relations and management practices	Organisations with Investors in People award	New Indicator 2007 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Sustainability Team
	Encourage companies to use environmental management systems	Companies registered as using environmental management systems such as ISO 14001	New Indicator 2007 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Sustainability Team

Appendix 3

Glossary of Key Terms / Acronyms

AAP Area Action Plan

A type of Development Plan Document focused upon a specific location or an area subject to conservation or significant change.

Affordable Housing

Housing, whether for rent, shared ownership or outright purchase, provided at a cost considered affordable in relation to average incomes, or in relation to the price of general market housing.

AMR Annual Monitoring Report

A report submitted to the government by local planning authorities or regional planning bodies assessing progress with and the effectiveness of a Local Development Framework.

BVPI Best Value Performance Indicator

An annual series of national performance indicators and standards set by the Government. These are designed to provide a rounded view of performance and reflect the resources devoted to a service, the efficiency with which these resources are used, the quality of the service and the service users' experience of service delivery.

CYPP Children and Young Peoples' Partnership

One of the 11 sub groups of the Trafford Partnership

Community Strategy

A strategy prepared by a Local Strategic Partnership that would include local authority representatives to help deliver local community aspirations, under the Local Government Act 2000.

Core Strategy

A Development Plan Document that sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area, the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision, having regard to the Community Strategy.

DPD Development Plan Documents

Outline the key development goals of the local development framework. Development Plan Documents include the core strategy, site-specific allocations of land, adopted proposals map and, where needed, area action plans.

EIP Examination in Public

Consideration of public views on a draft structure plan, or proposed changes to it held before an independent inspector.

GO Government Office

LAA Local Area Agreement

Local Area Agreements are made between central and local government in a local area. Their aim is to achieve local solutions that meet local needs, while also contributing to national priorities and the achievement of standards set by central government.

LDD Local Development Documents

The documents that collectively comprise the Local Development Framework (including DPDs and SPDs).

LDF Local Development Framework

A non-statutory term used to describe a folder of documents, which includes all the local planning authority's local development documents (replaces the existing UDP). It contains the DPDs, SPDs, the Statement of Community Involvement, LDS and AMR.

LDS Local Development Scheme

A three year project plan setting out the documents the Council intends to produce within its Local Development Framework and how and when it will involve the public in their preparation. The LDS is reviewed annually and must be agreed with the Government annually.

LSP Local Strategic Partnership

A partnership of people that brings together organisations from the public, private, community and voluntary sector within a local authority area, with the objective of improving people's quality of life. In Trafford this is the Trafford Partnership.

LTP Local transport Plan

A five-year integrated transport strategy prepared by local authorities in partnership with the community, seeking funding to help provide local transport projects. The plan sets out the resources predicted for delivery of the targets identified in the strategy. Local transport plans should be consistent with the policies and priorities set out in the Regional Transport Strategy as an integral part of the Regional Spatial Strategy.

PLI Public Local Inquiry

PPG* Planning Policy Guidance

Issued by central government setting out its national land use policies for England on different areas of planning. These are gradually being replaced by Planning Policy Statements.

PPS Planning Policy Statement

Issued by central government to replace the existing Planning Policy Guidance notes in order to provide greater clarity and to remove from national policy advice on practical implementation, which is better expressed as guidance rather than policy.

PRA Priority Regeneration Area

- RES Regional Economic Strategy**
Strategy for the sustainable economic growth in the region, produced by the Regional Development Agency in each region.
- RPG* Regional Planning Guidance**
Provides a framework for the preparation of structure plans in each individual region.
- RSS Regional Spatial Strategy**
Provides the broad development strategy for the Region.
- SA Sustainability Appraisal**
An appraisal of the economic, environmental and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process to allow decisions to be made that accord with sustainable development.
- SCI Statement of Community Involvement**
Set the standards to be achieved in involving the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all local development documents and planning applications, subject to independent examination.
- SEA Strategic Environmental Appraisal**
A European Directive 2001/42/EC which requires all plans formally prepared after July 2004 to be subject to an “environmental assessment”
- SPD Supplementary Planning Documents**
Cover a range of issues, both thematic and site specific, which may expand or provide further detail to policies in a development plan document. They are subject to rigorous procedures of community involvement.
- SPG* Supplementary Planning Guidance**
Additional advice, provided by the Council, on a particular topic or policy areas, and related to and expanding upon statutory policies, for example, SPG: Controlling the Supply of Land Made Available for New Housing Development.
- UDP* Unitary Development Plan**
The statutory plan that sets out the Council’s planning policies.

* Elements of the old planning system pre the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)

Organisations

AGMA – Association of Greater Manchester Authorities

A partnership between the ten Greater Manchester local authorities to encourage co-operation on a number of issues, both statutory and non-statutory.

DCLG – Department for Communities and Local Government

The Government department with responsibility for delivering prosperous and cohesive communities.

EA – Environment Agency

The Government agency set up with the aim of protecting or enhancing the environment, taken as a whole in order to play its part in attaining the objective of sustainable development.

GONW – Government Office for the North West

The body that represents Central Government within the North West.

HA – Highways Agency

Executive Agency of the Department for Transport who manage and maintain the motorway and trunk road network in England.

LPA – Local Planning Authority

The local authority or council that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions. This is normally the local borough or district council.

NWDA – North West (Regional) Development Agency

Provides strategic leadership, programmes and funding to ensure the sustainable economic development and regeneration of the North West.

NWRA – North West Regional Assembly

The North West Regional Assembly is a partnership that works to promote the economic, environmental and social well-being of the North West of England.

ODPM – Office of Deputy Prime Minister

The former Central Government Department with responsibility for planning, now replaced by the Department for Communities and Local Government.

POG – Planning Officer Group

A grouping of planning officers from across the ten Greater Manchester local authorities.