

Trafford Local Plan: Land Allocations Plan – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Draft



TRAFFORD
COUNCIL

August 2012



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Summary

It is a statutory requirement that the sustainability of all Development Plan 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 the Trafford Local Plan: Land Allocations 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 Plan: Land Allocations Plan 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. 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.

This Scoping Report uses the broad methodology used in the sustainability appraisal process for the Core Strategy. Trafford Adopted its Core Strategy in January 2012. However, some adjustments to the appraisal framework are proposed, to make it more comprehensive, detailed and appropriate for the Land Allocation Plan process.

Consultation

This report is being published alongside the Trafford Local Plan: Land Allocations Shaping the Plan document and “Call for Sites” for a six week consultation period between 3rd August to 14th September: Written comments only are invited during this period by letter or e mail.

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Consultation Questions

- Q1.** Are there any other plans, policies or programmes that you consider should be included?
- Q2.** Sustainability Objectives and Sub objectives
- a) Have we got the right objectives and sub objectives?
 - b) Have we got too many or too few objectives and sub objectives?
 - c) Should we add/delete any?
- Q3.** Indicators
- a) Have we got the right indicators/too many or too few?
 - b) Have we missed any that should be included?
 - c) Do you know of any other useful data sources that we could use?
- Q4.**
- a) Do you agree the baseline information collected is relevant, accurate and in sufficient detail to support the Plan?
 - b) Do you have any additional data/information that would be helpful?
- Q5.**
- a) Do you agree that these are the key sustainability issues facing the borough?
 - b) Are there other sustainability issues that should be included?
- Q6.**
- a) Do you agree the proposed Sustainability Appraisal Framework is appropriate?
 - b) Do you agree with the criteria for appraising potential allocations?
 - c) Do you recommend any changes?

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 to be in conformity with the Strategic Environment Assessment Directive (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC and The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programme Regulations 2004. Guidance on how Sustainability Appraisal should be carried out is set out by the Planning Advisory Service on its website (<http://www.pas.gov.uk/pas/core/page.do?pagelId=152450>) and also in A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (ODPM, 2005, <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/practicalguidesea.pdf>)
- 1.2 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) seeks to ensure that the five main principles agreed by the 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 Trafford Local Plan: Land Allocations and follows a similar format to the Scoping Report for The Trafford Local Plan: Core Strategy. Whilst, the objectives are envisaged to be appropriate for the appraisal of all plans within the Local Development Scheme it may be appropriate to add/remove/amend certain objectives for future Development Plan documents. Therefore a separate

scoping report will be prepared for all future Development Plan Documents within Trafford's Local Plan.

- 1.5 The purpose of the Trafford Local Plan: Land Allocations is to allocate and protect land for a range of uses to support the vision, strategic objectives, place objectives and policies of the Trafford Local Plan: Core Strategy. It will cover the whole Borough and will contain sites for development including housing and employment, which are likely to be subject to development proposals during the lifetime of the Core Strategy (2011-2026). It will allocate transport infrastructure and land designations for environmental as well as heritage protection.
- 1.6 In addition it will offer guidance (e.g. design or environmental) in development management terms for specific allocations. This guidance will give further detail to policies in the Council's Core Strategy. The Trafford Local Plan: Land Allocations will generally set out a preferred use or mix of uses together with development densities, for specific sites. These allocations will eventually update, replace or introduce new development allocations / protected land from those in the existing Proposals Map within the Unitary Development Plan, to form the Local Plan "Policies' Map".

2. Stages in Preparing Sustainability Appraisal

- 2.1 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.

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:

SEA Compliance

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

- 3.2 A wide review of relevant plans, policies and programmes has been carried out. It is not considered new plans, policies and programmes added since the sustainability objectives were set for the Core Strategy Scoping Report in 2007 require the objectives to be changed. However, the plans review and any subsequent relevant documents will be taken into account in the actual appraisal process and their specific relevance referred to within the Environmental Report stage of Sustainability Appraisal. 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)
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme (2002) Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice
European Biodiversity Strategy
European Directive on SEA
European Landscape Convention – In 2006
EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009)
European Spatial Development Perspective

National Framework Documents	
White Paper/Strategy Documents	
Securing the Future – Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	
English Forestry Strategy A New Focus for England's Woodland (Forestry Commission, 1998)	
"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)	
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Defra, 2007)	
Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000: Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002: The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)	
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)	
The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations (2006)	
Planning and Energy Act (2008)	
Climate Change Act (2008)	
Energy Act (2008)	
Planning our electric future: an Energy White Paper for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity (2011)	
The Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food – Facing the Future (DEFRA, 2002)	
Sustainable Communities: People Places and Prosperity (ODPM, 2005)	
Creating Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (ODPM, 2003)	
Sustainable Communities in the North West (ODPM, 2003)	
Moving Forward: The Northern Way (ODPM, 2004)	
Delivering Affordable Housing (2006)	
Homes for the Future: More Affordable: More Sustainable (2007)	
Lifetime homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods (2008)	
The Future of Transport White Paper – July 2004	
Guidance on Transport Assessment (2007)	
Choosing Health: Making Healthier Choices Easier, White Paper (DOH, 2005)	
Living Places: Cleaner, Safer, Greener (2002)	
Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (2004)	
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	
Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)	
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulation (2010)	
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (2005)	
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	
Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (2011)	

Good Practice Guide for Tourism (2006)
National – Planning Policy Guidance Notes And Statements
Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Planning Act 2008 Localism Act 2011
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & Technical Guidance (2012)
Plan for Growth (2011)
Infrastructure Plan (2011)
Planning Policy for traveller sites (2012)
Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites Good Practice (2008)
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).
Low Emissions Strategies using the planning system to reduce transport emissions. Good Practice Guidance (2010)
Planning for Climate Change – guidance and model policies for Local Authorities (2010)
PPS 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (ODPM, 2004)
MPG 4 – Main Document (ODPM, August 1997)
MPG 8 – Main Document (September 1991)
MPG 9 – Main Document (March 1992)
MPG11 – Control of Noise at Surface Mineral Workings (April 1993)
MPG14 – Environment Act 1995: Review of Mineral Planning Permissions (September 1995)
Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 for the North West of England (2008)
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 (2008)
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
Green Infrastructure to combat Climate Change: A framework for Action in Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester , Lancashire and Merseyside (2011)
NW Biodiversity Action Plan
River Basin Management Plan North West River Basin District 2009-2015 (2009)

Countryside Character Vol 2: NW England
NW Green Infrastructure Guide – Draft
North West Sustainable Energy Strategy July 2006
Rising to the Challenge – A Climate Change Action Plan for England's North West – June 2006
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

Greater Manchester Framework Documents
Sharing the Vision – A Strategy for Greater Manchester – 2003
The Greater Manchester Economic Development Plan 2004/5 – 2006/7
Greater Manchester Forecasting Model (2011)
Manchester City Region Development Plan
Prosperity for all: The Greater Manchester Strategy (2009)
Understanding the impact of the recession on AGMA's housing growth ambitions (2010)
Manchester Independent Economic Review (2009)
Manchester Multi Area Agreement (2008)
Greater Manchester Local Investment Plan (2011 - 2015)
Greater Manchester Local Transport Plan 3 – 2011/12 - 2015/16
Greater Manchester Rail Policy (2012)
M60/M602/A627(M)/A663 Manchester Outer Ring Road Route Management Strategy.
Housing Growth Targets in Greater Manchester (2011)
Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update (2010)
Greater Manchester Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation & Needs Assessment (2008)
Greater Manchester Derelict Land Strategy – 2002
Draft Greater Manchester Climate Change Strategy (2011)
AGMA Decentralised and Zero Carbon Energy Planning Study (2010)
Sustainable Energy Action Plan (2009)
Greater Manchester Green Infrastructure Framework (2011)
Greater Manchester Ecological Framework (2008)
Red Rose Forest Plan – 1994 and The Supplementary Review – 2000
Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan (2003 & 2009)
Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan – 2007/08
Greater Manchester Noise Plan Draft – January 2006
Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD (2012)
Greater Manchester Waste Management Strategy (2006/7) Baseline Report (2011)
Greater Manchester Joint Minerals DPD (2011) Publication stage
Destination Manchester – A Five Year Tourism Strategy 2003 – 2008
Conservation in Greater Manchester AGMA

Trafford Framework Documents
Trafford Corporate Strategy 2010/11

Trafford Community Strategy Trafford 2021: A Blueprint – March 2010
Trafford Local Plan: Core Strategy (January 2012)
SPD: Planning Obligations (February 2012)
Trafford Economic Viability Study (May 2009) and update (June 2011)
Trafford Economic Development Plan – 2010-2013
Trafford Employment Land Study (March 2009)
Trafford Other Town Centre Uses Study – (January 2010)
Trafford Retail & Leisure Study - (November 2007)
Trafford Housing Strategy 2009-2012 (2009)
Trafford Transport Strategy 2009
Trafford Sustainable Strategy 2008
Parks and Open Space Strategy (Draft) 2005-2010 (May 2006)
Trafford Green and Open Spaces – An Assessment of Need Update (June 2009)
Green Space Strategy (2010)
Trafford Outdoor Sports Facilities Study – An Assessment of Need (March 2009)
Action for Nature in Trafford 2005-2010
Trafford Play Strategy (2007)
Trafford Cultural Strategy (June 2010)
Trafford Urban Historic Characterisation Report – (March 2012)
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
Safer Trafford: Drugs, Crime and Disorder Strategy 2005-2008
Trafford Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy 2012-2015
Old Trafford Masterplanning Report 2009
Western Gateway Regeneration Framework 2001-2016 – (September 2002)
Lancashire County Cricket Club Quarter – (March 2011)

Consultation Question 1

Are there any other plans, policies or programmes that you consider should be included?

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 Local Plan.

Appropriate Assessment

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 in line with that carried out for The Core Strategy that will assess any effects the Land Allocations Plan may have on European sites of which the closest to Trafford is Manchester Mosses Special Conservation Area (SAC)

- 3.5 The key sustainability issues which emerged from the analysis of the Core Strategy context review are still relevant to the revised context review .These are listed below

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 It is proposed to use the same sustainability objectives used in the Sustainability Appraisal process for the Core Strategy as the Land Allocations Plan shares the same vision and objectives of the Core Strategy and they are still relevant to the current review of plans and programmes. The objectives are set out below with some amended sub objectives that reflect minor changes in issues and the way monitoring indicators are collected. This in turn has resulted in updated indicator information.

Indicators

- 3.7 The indicators outlined below reflect the information collected for the Annual Monitoring Report. They are updated each year and measure Trafford's Performance.
- 3.8 Table 1 lists the twenty three sustainability objectives and fifty three 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 in line with the indicative housing development targets in the Core Strategy (L1)	Total number of private and affordable housing completions
		Percentage of total housing completions within Priority Regeneration Areas
		Number of housing completions within Strategic Locations
		House price to income ratio
	Ensure sufficient supply of affordable houses	Total number of affordable housing completions
		Affordable housing completions as a percentage of total housing completions
		No of shared ownership units completed
	Ensure sufficient supply of family accommodation.	No. of family units 2 bedroom and above
	Ensure sufficient supply of accommodation for frail elderly	New indicator to be developed
	Increase the range of housing for all social groups particularly young people, older people “lifetime homes” and those with support needs	Total number of extra care units completed
		Percentage of homes completed with measures for adaptability over time
	Ensure all housing is high quality and there are less vacant properties	The percentage of all housing that is non decent The number of empty properties in the private sector returned into occupation or demolished
	Reduce homelessness	Percentage of population recognised as statutorily homeless
S2	Improve accessibility for all to essential services and facilities	

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators
	Improve access to services particularly in most deprived areas of the borough	<p>% of the boroughs addresses deemed to be "most accessible" (800m from train, tram or major bus station, or 400m from a quality bus corridor)</p> <p>% of the boroughs addresses in the 25% most deprived areas deemed to be "most accessible" (800m from train, tram or major bus station, or 400m from a quality bus corridor)</p>
S3	Enhance transport infrastructure, improving accessibility and quality of life to all communities	
	Provide efficient, inclusive and affordable public transport	<p>Percentage of new residential development (5+ units) within 30 minutes of public transport time of health, school and employment</p> <p>Number of new completed public transport improvement schemes</p>
	Improve participation in walking and cycling	<p>Percentage of the resident population who travel to work:</p> <p>a) by private motor vehicle b) by public transport c) on foot d) by metro / train e) bus f) cycle</p>
		The percentage of the resident population travelling over 20 km to work
		Number of new cycle route improvement schemes completed
	Improve road safety	<p>Number of:</p> <p>a) people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions b) children (aged under of 16 years) killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions c) cycle flow figures</p>
S4	Reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime	
	Reduce incidences of crime for	Incidences reported to the police

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators
	burglaries, drug related, and violent, domestic abuse.	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 wards in the 20% most deprived in the country
	Reduce the no. of low income families	Children in families in receipt of IS/JSA or whose income is <60% of median income (%) (NI 116)
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 13-19 population participating in youth work
		Number of young people receiving an accredited award and/or volunteering (including DoFE, Youth Achievement, Millennium Volunteers)
S7	Improve qualifications and skills of the resident population	
	Improve children's services	Part-time equivalent number of free early education places filled by three and four year olds
	Minimise educational inequality	Percentage of pupils in LEA schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* – C or equivalent
		Percentage of pupils in LEA schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* – G or equivalent
		Percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training
		The percentage of former care leavers aged 19 who were looked after on 1 April in their 17th year, who were in education, employment or training

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators
		Key Stage 2 Results : Percentage of Pupils achieving Level 4 or above in English
		Key Stage 2 Results : Percentage of Pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Mathematics
	Improve educational standards for all.	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	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	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
		Obesity in primary school children in Year 6
	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
		Percentage of pupils aged 5-16 years old receiving 2 hours high quality PE and school sport
		Percentage of adults taking part regularly in sport and active recreation (30 mins 3 times per week as per Sport England Active People Survey)

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators
	Increase awareness and use of cultural facilities	Number of participants in arts and cultural development
S9	Protect and improve local neighbourhood quality	
	Improve the quality of highway infrastructure	Number of local highway improvement schemes completed
	Reduction in the amount of litter, graffiti, fly posting and fly tipping	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 Moss Park monitoring station
		Intermediate proxy of tonnes NO _x emissions from traffic on local main roads
	Reduce motorised traffic	Metrolink patronage (Altrincham Line – AM Peak)
		Heavy rail patronage (Irlam Line – AM Peak and Off Peak)
E2	Protect, enhance and restore open space, biodiversity, flora and fauna, geological and geomorphological features	
	Conserve and enhance the natural environment including geodiversity, habitat and species diversity	The percentage of SSSI in favourable condition
		Number and Condition of SBIs
		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
		Changes in populations of priority bird species

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators
	Ensure residents have access to high quality open space	% of addresses within 300m of accessible greenspace.
		Number of parks rated gold, silver or bronze
		Percentage of Parks in Priority Regeneration Areas rated bronze, silver and gold
		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
		People on allotment waiting lists
E3	Reduce contributions to climate change	
	Reduce the amount of carbon emissions	CO2 emissions from domestic sector / transport
	Increase energy efficiency	Average annual domestic sales of gas
		Average annual domestic sales of electricity

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators
	Increase the proportion of energy needs generated from renewable sources	The percentage of new developments incorporating renewable energy generation
E4	Reduce impact of climate change	
	Minimise risk of flooding and increase use of SUDS	Number of new developments incorporating SUDS
		Planning applications objected to by the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds.
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
		Number of Contaminated Land Sites remediated annually
	Increase the percentage of homes built on previously developed land	Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land
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

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators
E8	Protect and improve air quality	
	Decrease the emission of air borne pollutants from all sources.	Days per year on which Particulate Matter exceed 50gm/cum
E9	Protect and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character and cultural facilities	
	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 date character appraisal
	Protect and enhance listed buildings	No. 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
	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	Total number of active business units
		Total number of business start-ups
	Create conditions for sustainable growth ensuring the supply of appropriate sites and premises that will respond to growth in key sectors	Amount of employment land on PDL
		Amount of employment land available
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 that is claiming key benefits

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators
EC3	Enhance Trafford's image as a business location and tourism destination	
	Increase Trafford's role as a tourist destination	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 & museum and tour
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
	Improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	
	Encourage ethical trading	Achievement and maintenance of Fairtrade Borough status
EC5	Encourage companies to use environmental management systems	Companies registered as using environmental management systems such as ISO 14001

Consultation Question 2
Sustainability Objectives and Sub objectives

- a) Have we got the right objectives and sub objectives?
- b) Have we got too many or too few objectives and sub objectives?
- c) Should we add/delete any?

Consultation Question 3
Indicators

- a) Have we got the right indicators/too many or too few indicators?
- b) Have we missed any that should be included?
- c) Do you know of any other useful data sources that we could use?

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 The Councils Performance Management system. The SEA Directive states that in relation to baseline information:

SEA Compliance

“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:

- Trafford’s Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2011
- Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3)

- 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 where available. The objectives have been colour coded to show how Trafford compares against 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.

Consultation question Q4.

- a) **Do you agree the baseline information collected is relevant, accurate and in sufficient detail to support the Plan?**
- b) **Do you have any additional data/information that would be helpful?**

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

Social

Deprivation

- 5.4 Overall Trafford is moving towards a position of being less deprived when compared to other areas of the country. Trafford is divided into a hundred and thirty eight areas, with 11% of these being in the 20% most deprived in the country in 2010 which is an improvement from 2004 but static from 2007. Old Trafford, Partington and Sale West are in the worst 10% most deprived in the Country. These areas are named as Priority Regeneration Areas and regeneration of these areas is a key issue for Trafford.
- 5.5 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. The Trafford Partnership are working on a neighbourhood level to tackle issues important to residents. The co- location of services and more community events are amongst some of the key issues being explored.

Housing

- 5.6 Trafford has high quality and varied types of housing and is a highly attractive and desirable place to live. The build of new housing units is down to 256 per year in 2012. This is 19% down from 2011 figures and continues the downward trend from 2004 when figures were 774 per year. However, this is still a significant number of new homes for Trafford. The new housing development that has taken place has resulted in a significant net growth in the total stock of available dwellings in the order of 6,558 dwellings (from 90,300 in 1996 to 96,858 in 2011), but, as the average size of individual households has been in decline there is only a modest increase in the resident population in the Borough of 3,700 (from 213,600 in mid-1996 to 217,300 in mid-2010). Furthermore, house prices are high (with the average house price rising by 14% in 2009/10 then falling slightly in 2010/11 by 2.7% and is still falling by 2.7% in 2012. However prices are significantly higher than all the other GM authorities.
- 5.7 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. As a result Trafford has a healthy demand for social rented housing and a growing buy-to-let market. In 2012 20% of all housing completions were for affordable housing. A target of 60:40 market: affordable housing has been set in the Core Strategy to help address this. There is also an identified need for family housing. To meet this need the Core Strategy stipulates that the appropriate type and size of dwellings with 1 bedroom accommodation is only acceptable in specific circumstances.

Transport

- 5.8 Trafford is recognised as having excellent transport links with the metrolink system and there are a number of high profile upgrade schemes planned in 2011/12. 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. Linkages north-south-east –west need to be improved. Across the borough 50% of borough addresses are in a most accessible zone for public transport e.g. 800m from train, tram or major bus station, or 400m from a quality bus corridor. However this is only 7% of addresses in the most deprived areas. Improvements have been made to pedestrian and cycleway provision in the last 3 years notably the Bridgewater Way tow path improvements. The key issues are better transport links in deprived areas. More use of public transport for trips to centres, better facilities to encourage shorter journeys to be made on foot or by cycle and strategies to minimise trips to out of centre locations.

Crime

- 5.9 Trafford has the second-lowest crime rate in Greater Manchester. Incidents of crime in Trafford have reduced by 47% over the past five years and are down 11% in the last year, according to the latest Greater Manchester Police (GMP) Neighbourhood Survey. All in all, there were 11,000 fewer offences in 2011/12, compared to 2006.

Education

- 5.10 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.
- 5.11 There is, however, recognised educational, social, economic and cultural inequality between some areas and their communities, with the existence of smaller group of less advantaged, vulnerable children that need additional support and a significant and growing problem of school capacity, partly due to the high quality of Trafford Schools but also down to a recent increase in the birth rate.
- 5.12 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

- 5.13 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.
- 5.14 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. Improving health inequalities in the north are a particular priority for the Trafford Partnership. Poor health also appears to be a contributing cause of people not working in these areas.

Environment

Natural and built environment

- 5.15 With excellent access to green space and natural habitats and street-scene cleanliness the best in the North West, Trafford's natural environment is of a high quality. It is of sufficient quantity across the Borough as a whole to meet Natural England standards of 2 hectares per 1000 population. The quality of its play areas are improving with only 29% in 2005/06 meeting National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) standards to 63% achieving the standard in 2010/11. Although the number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is low, standing at two, covering 81.5 hectares, with little potential for more, the area of Sites of Biological Importance (SBI) has increased from 414.7 hectares in 2005/06 to 426.4 hectares in 2010/11.
- 5.16 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. Areas that are of a poorer quality are Old Trafford, Partington and Sale West. The area most deficient in green space is Old Trafford but some areas of Sale and Altrincham also have some deficiencies. Trafford needs to ensure there is a consistency of quality green space in the Borough in the right places to meet the needs of residents.
- 5.17 Trafford has a high proportion of allotments in use but demand for allotments is very high with 632 people on a waiting list for the 1371 allotments in use. Demand in the Sale and Altrincham areas is particularly high.
- 5.18 Trafford has twenty one Conservation Areas and three registered Historic Parks. However the appraisals and management plans covering the areas need updating. Its percentage of grade one and two buildings at risk of decay is below the national average.

- 5.19 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). The Borough is falling slightly behind the Core Strategy target of 80% development on PDL land (formally the RSS and Government target) with only 69% of all housing units built on PDL land in 2010/11. There continues to be pressure to develop on greenfield sites. This could affect the landscape character of these sites particularly in the south of the borough. Policies in the Core Strategy seek to address this pressure and the Land Allocations Plan will need to ensure that the right land is developed in the right places. In developing brownfield land it must be acknowledged that there could be an impact on protected species and biodiversity and this will need to be taken into account in appraising sites.

Waste

- 5.20 In recent years the quality of data on waste arisings, and how they are managed, has improved due to the need for more accurate monitoring of progress in meeting European and national targets and robust evidence to underpin the production of waste management strategies and development plan documents. Overall, the national data show that the amount of waste produced from households, commerce, industry and the construction sector has been falling, from a total of 191.9 million tonnes in 2004, to 180.5 million tonnes in 2006 and 165.1 million tonnes in 2008.
- 5.21 Data for household waste recycling show a similarly positive trend as local authorities have sought to divert waste from landfill, which is the least sustainable waste management method. Greater Manchester has performed particularly well in terms of increasing household waste recycling and Trafford, in particular, has made significant progress by achieving a recycling rate of 50% in 2011. This trend is expected to continue. However, as municipal waste accounts for only around a quarter of all waste produced in Greater Manchester, sustained efforts working with the private sector will be required to achieve significant reductions in commercial, industrial, construction, demolition and excavation waste which accounts for the bulk of waste generated.

Air Quality

- 5.22 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. Trafford has declared air quality management zones in these poorer areas and along with other GM authorities has produced an Air Quality Action Plan to seek improvements. A slight reduction in CO₂ has been seen in the 2010/11 data. New development will need to ensure that measures are taken to limit contributions to carbon emissions particularly in terms of car use. The use of renewable energy

measures and other appropriate new technologies will also help to address these issues.

Water Quality

- 5.23 Trafford has two extensive water bodies, the Bridgewater Canal and The Manchester Ship Canal. Water quality is poor in the majority of rivers but Environment Agency General Quality Assessment (GQA) data indicates a big improvement in the biological quality of rivers but no change for chemical quality of waterways running through the Borough.

Derelict Land

- 5.24 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. The amount of derelict land remains fairly static in Trafford although the last 2 years have seen a minimal increase in land developed for business and retail use.

Climate Change

- 5.25 This is one of the biggest challenges facing Trafford. There is a need for development to improve environmental performance of buildings, lower carbon emissions and encourage renewable and decentralised energy generation. Trafford has identified 3 Low Carbon Growth Areas (LCGAs) at Altrincham Town Centre, Carrington and Trafford Park where there is the potential to deliver a CO2 reduction target of 15% above current building regulations.

Economic

Employment

- 5.26 Trafford has played a central role in the economic renaissance of Greater Manchester, and hosts some of the conurbations key economic assets in Trafford Park (including the Trafford Centre and Trafford Wharfside).
- 5.27 Trafford is a key driver of growth in GM South and has developed an interdependent relationship with the City of Manchester and the conurbation core – acting as both a provider of skilled labour, as well as an area that has been able to create a large number of private sector employment opportunities in key growth sectors.
- 5.28 Although pockets of acute deprivation exist in parts of the district, the borough has relatively low levels of deprivation and worklessness, particularly in a Greater Manchester context. Overall, Trafford residents have higher skills levels, higher

wage levels (resident and workplace) and productivity and employment rates than almost all other Greater Manchester districts. A mark of Trafford's success is that it has been ranked as the highest local authority in the North of England in the UK Competitiveness Index.

- 5.29 However, Trafford has experienced a difficult recessionary period with unemployment rising rapidly after 2008. Furthermore, Trafford has the highest proportion of residents in Greater Manchester who are employed in the public sector; perhaps leaving Trafford particularly vulnerable to public sector cuts, despite its strong private sector business base and the fact that Trafford has the lowest proportion of public sector jobs by workplace in the conurbation.
- 5.30 But despite these risks, Trafford's occupational structure (more senior and management based employment amongst Trafford residents than elsewhere in the conurbation), high skills levels and strong private sector business base, including strengths in business services, should ensure a strong recovery and continued long-term growth.
- 5.31 Trafford forms an important part of the conurbation core, and it is clear that there is scope to further exploit the strategic and commercial potential of Trafford Park, as well as less developed sites such as those at Carrington. As such, the borough is well-placed to benefit from increased agglomeration in the conurbation core, and can continue to offer a desirable lifestyle choice to attract and retain skills within Greater Manchester.
- 5.32 A supply of 190 hectares of employment land is identified in the Core Strategy to accommodate needs to 2025.
- 5.33 Policies in the Core Strategy seek to ensure that employment land is effectively distributed across the Borough, and that there are opportunities for people from the most disadvantaged areas and minority groups to access jobs. Allocating employment land in places which are well-linked to deprived areas and groups will help to address these issues.

Tourism

- 5.34 Trafford has a number of international iconic sporting, cultural and retail attractions including the Imperial War Museum North, Manchester United, Lancashire County Cricket Club, Dunham Massey Hall and Park 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

- 5.35 The four town centres of Stretford, Urmston, Sale and Altrincham, which are at the heart of the Borough, add character and value as vibrant hubs for enjoying, living, working, shopping and leisure. However, vacancy rates have increased in the last few years. These are most acute in Altrincham 28% and in Stretford 32% in 2011. 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. Altrincham and Stretford are priorities for town centre improvement.

Consultation Question 5

Do you agree that these are the key sustainability issues facing the borough?

Are there other sustainability issues that should be included?

6. Stage 4 – Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 6.1 Under the provisions of the SEA Directive each development plan document 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. Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency were consulted in May 2012 as to the decision to carry out SA on the Trafford Local Plan: Land Allocations Plan. It is considered the Land Allocations Plan will have some impact and all the sustainability objectives in this Scoping Report are relevant.

Appraisal Framework

SEA Compliance

The information to be given includes: 'The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors (Footnote: these effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects). (Annex 1 (f))

- 6.2 The Sustainability Appraisal framework consists of a set of criteria against which the Land Allocations Plan will be tested. It is proposed to carry out an initial appraisal of potential sites suggested as a result of the "call for sites" consultation.

This will comprise of a combination of questions relating to the characteristics of each site, and an assessment against the sustainability objectives, using criteria that will enable a score to be given for each proposed site allocation against each sustainability objective. The scores will be broken down as: - very positive (++), positive (+), very negative (--), negative (-), or neutral (0). This will enable an initial view to be made of the sustainability and deliverability of suggested site allocations and their compatibility with the Core Strategy. Appendix 3 contains the initial criteria form. The “score” against each of the objectives will give an indication of whether that site is generally sustainable, if it has a majority of positive scores or unsustainable with a majority of negative scores.

- 6.3 Where proposed sites are identified through this initial appraisal as sustainable and have potential to be a Site Allocation an appraisal of realistic options for these together with an appraisal of associated policy guidance will be carried out adding in comments against the sites score for each sustainability objective. The ODPM guidance on the SEA regulations states “only reasonable, realistic and relevant alternatives need to be put forward”. In addition the alternatives/options also need to be sufficiently distinct to highlight the different sustainability implications of each, so that meaningful comparisons can be made.
- 6.4 The role of the SA is to assist with the identification of the appropriate option, by highlighting the sustainability implications of each option, and by putting forward recommendations for improvement. The appraisal will be an iterative process, whereby draft options will be appraised, reappraised and if necessary in light of the appraisal findings redrafted. This will in theory make each land allocation as sustainable as possible. This will give an indication of the outcome of the appraisal process. For example, this may include whether a new or revised option should be considered or mitigation measures developed. As the sustainability appraisal process progresses further through to submission It may also be necessary to predict the impact of allocations over the short, medium and long term together with cumulative and trans-boundary impacts.
- 6.5 It is important to note that these objectives are not decision-making criteria; information provided through the Sustainability Appraisal will be used to inform those making decisions.

Consistency between the objectives

- 6.6 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.

- 6.7 In appraising the Land Allocations Plan it is also advisable to compare the sustainability objectives with the key spatial objectives when Land Allocation Options are assessed. The sustainability objectives set out how the main sustainability issues will be addressed.
- 6.8 A matrix testing the sustainability objectives against the spatial objectives will test their compatibility.

Table 2: Sustainability Appraisal Matrix

[illegible]

Carrying out the Appraisal

SEA compliance

The SEA directive (Article 5.1 states “ An environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.”

- 6.9 PAS 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.
- 6.10 Therefore, as stated above Trafford has decided to incorporate sustainability appraisal into the initial assessment of sites put forward by stakeholders as a result of the “call for sites” consultation. This will be carried out by Council officers in Strategic Planning using expertise from other services where necessary.
- 6.11 Where these proposed sites have the potential for a land allocation they will be assessed against options as set out above. This further SA will be carried out internally involving a small panel of officers drawn from the sustainability team, Environment LSP Partnership and officers from relevant social or economic backgrounds. Any options for the sites will be scored as set out above against the individual objectives.
- 6.12 It is proposed to involve a consultant at this stage to act as a critical friend to ensure the outcome is as robust as possible.
- 6.13 The Sustainability Appraisal Environment Report will be published alongside the Draft Trafford Local Plan: Land Allocations for consultation and a Final Sustainability Appraisal Environmental Report will be prepared to accompany the submission version of the Plan.

Consultation Question 6

- a) Do you agree the proposed Sustainability Appraisal Framework is appropriate?
- b) Do you agree with the criteria for appraising potential allocations?
- c) Do you recommend any changes?

Monitoring

- 6.14 Collection of the indicator data will be undertaken where possible on an annual basis and published in the Annual Monitoring Report. The indicators will be kept under review and new ones added as needed.

SEA Compliance

"the following items [shall be] made available to those so informed: . . . and (c) the measures decided concerning monitoring" (Article 9(1)). "Member States shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action" (Article 10.1). The Environmental Report shall include "a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring" (Annex I (i)).

- 6.15 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 This scoping report is being consulted upon, as outlined above. Feedback from the answers received to the consultation questions will inform the information and issues to be contained in the Final Scoping Report and the content and level of detail in the Environment Report accompanying the Draft Trafford Local Plan: Land Allocations. It is anticipated that the Scoping Report will be adopted by the Council in November/December 2012.

Appendix 1

Review of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

International / European Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)	<p>Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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>The Plan needs to consider the action points to allocate land for sustainable development.</p>
Guiding Principles for the Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent (ESDP) (2000)	<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; and • Limit the impacts of natural disasters. 	<p>The Plan to balance a range of issues when allocating land for new development including accessibility, social cohesion, environmental damage, protect a natural resources and heritage.</p>
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	<p>Strategy focuses on the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To limit climate change and its effects to society and the environment; • To ensure that transport systems meet society's needs whilst minimising their undesirable impacts; • To promote sustainable consumption and production patterns; • To improve management and avoid over exploitation of natural resources recognising the value of ecosystem services; • To promote good public health on equal conditions and improve protection against health threats; and 	<p>The Land Allocations Plan should consider how it can contribute to the Strategy objectives.</p>

International / European Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create a socially inclusive society by taking into account solidarity between and within generations and to secure and increase the quality of life citizens. 	
A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Strategy for Sustainable Development (2001)	<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); and Improve the transport system and waste management. 	<p>The Plan will address those issues with spatial implications especially climate change, management of natural resources, transport and waste management.</p>
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme (2002) Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice	<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; and Greening land use planning and management decisions. <p>The 6EAP focuses attention on four priority areas for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tackling climate change; Nature and biodiversity – protecting a unique resource; Environment and health; and Sustainable use of natural resources and management of wastes. 	<p>The Plan will address those issues with spatial implications especially climate change, management of natural resources, nature and biodiversity.</p>
EU Framework Directives on: Air Quality, Water, Nitrates,	<p>Relevant objectives include:</p> <p>Improvement of ambient air quality, improving water quality,</p>	<p>Include plan objectives covering water and air quality, protection of water and land based</p>

International / European Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
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>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>ecosystems, reduction of waste and sustainable waste management.</p> <p>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 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>
European Directive on SEA	<p>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).</p>	<p>Sustainability appraisal to address requirements of SEA Directive/Regulations.</p>
European Strategy Biodiversity	<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</p>	<p>The Plan will need to assess the impact of new development on existing biodiversity levels and consider measures of protection and</p>

International / European Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
	<p>biodiversity reduction or loss, existing measures are insufficient to reverse present trends.</p> <p>The EBS is developed around four major themes:</p> <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; and • Education, training and awareness. 	enhancement.
European Landscape Convention – In 2006	Provides basis for recognising the importance of landscapes. Aims to encourage the adoption of measures /policies to protect, manage and plan landscapes.	The Plan will need to consider the protection of important landscapes.
European Development (1999) Spatial Perspective	Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage.	Policies should consider potential impacts on cultural landscapes and natural and historic monuments.
EU Renewable Energy Directive (2009)	Requires 20per cent of energy to come from renewable sources by 2020, and sets out specific target for each European country. Also sets out a specific target for transport energy. Other measures include a directive strengthening the EU Emissions Trading Scheme; on carbon capture and storage and a regulation on vehicle emissions.	The Plan should seek to contribute towards reducing emissions and increasing use of renewable sources.
National Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
WHITE PAPER/STRATEGY DOCUMENTS		

National Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
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.</p>
English Forestry Strategy – A New Focus for England's Woodland (Forestry Commission, 1998)	<p>This Strategy sets a number of broad targets for the expansion of woodland cover across England.</p>	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these targets.</p>
“Working with the Grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy for England” (DEFRA, 2002)	<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 in the built/urban environment and in countryside areas.</p>
The Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food – Facing the Future (DEFRA, 2002)	<p>This Strategy aims to: -</p> <p>i) Sustain a vital, viable industry producing safe/healthy products that meet peoples needs in a sustainable and environmentally sensitive</p>	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the viability/sustainability/diversity aims/objectives of this Strategy .</p>

National Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
	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.	
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Defra, 2007)	Strategy sets objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK.	The Plan should seek to improve air quality by allocating sites in sustainable locations.
Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000: Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002: The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)	The Air Quality Regulations set out objectives for each substance listed. The air quality amendment regulation 2002 identifies a target for benzene and carbon dioxide. The 2010 regulations extend the time period for improving air quality.	The Plan should seek to improve air quality by allocating sites in sustainable locations.
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

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Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities, The Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance (DETR, 2000)	<p>This proposes a new vision for urban living: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. vi) Create more jobs vii) Reduce crime levels; viii) Improve education standards xi) Better, safer and more reliable transport systems. xiii) Better health services xvi) Better designed buildings and places and clean and attractive streets. 	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these aims/objectives .</p>
UK Waste Strategy (DEFRA, 2007)	<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 .</p>

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The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations (2006)	Key objective is to provide an improved system for the identification and remediation of contaminated land where contamination is causing unacceptable risk to human health or the wider environment.	The Plan should take into account contaminated land and consider the need to support the safe remediation of contaminated land.
Planning and Energy Act (2008)	The Act enables local planning authorities to set requirements for energy use and energy efficiency in local plans, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources in the locality of the development; • A proportion of energy used in development in their area to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development; and • Development in their area to comply with energy efficiency standards that exceeds the energy requirements of building regulations. 	The Plan should consider the potential for sites to be allocated for the generation of energy used from renewable and low carbon sources.
Climate Change Act (2008)	The Act sets out the legally binding targets for the UK to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Reduce carbon emissions by at least 80% by 2050 and 26% by 2020.	Sites allocated should seek to contribute towards reducing carbon emissions.
Energy Act (2008)	The policy objectives are to reduce carbon emissions, secure supply and competitive energy market.	The site allocated should seek to reduce emissions.
Planning our electric future: an Energy White Paper for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity (2011)	By 2030, we will have a flexible, smart and responsive electricity system, powered by a diverse and secure range of low carbon sources of electricity, with a full part played by demand management, storage and interconnection, competition between low carbon technologies that will help to keep costs down, a network that will be able to meet the increasing demand that will result from the electrification of our transport and heating systems, and we will have made this transition at the least cost to the consumer.	The Plan should help support a secure energy supply and low carbon sources of electricity.

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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.</p>
Creating Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (ODPM, 2003)	<p>This Plan aims to : -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; and viii) Support a diverse, vibrant, creative local culture. 	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these aims/objectives .</p>
Sustainable Communities in the North West (ODPM, 2003)	<p>This Plan sets out proposals for implementing the national plan outlined above to tackle deprivation, reinvigorate the economy,</p>	<p>As above.</p>

National Document	Framework	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
		<p>restructure the rural economy and build on the regions tradition for innovation/inventiveness. It focuses on: -</p> <p>i) Housing – to tackle low demand, affordability, quality of provision; ii) Environment – to tackle deprivation, create safer communities, safeguard the countryside/Green Belt; and iii) Economy – to nurture business growth/diversification, improve the transport infrastructure;</p>	
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> <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; and viii) Marketing the North to the world.</p> <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>	Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these aims/objectives.
Delivering Housing (2006)	Affordable	To provide a wide choice of housing to meet needs of the whole community in terms of tenures and price ranges. This should be affordable housing both social rented and intermediate.	The Plan should seek to promote the provision of affordable housing to meet the needs and demands of the community.

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Homes for the Future: More Affordable: More Sustainable (2007)	<p>Document recognises that good quality, affordable housing enables stable and secure family lives, can improve social, environmental and economic well-being, and create communities that can attract investment and skilled workers. The documents sets out how government propose to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the overall housing land supply; • Provide infrastructure, ensure high quality design and meet the environmental challenge; and • Increase supply of affordable housing. 	<p>The Plan will seek to ensure that there is sufficient land for new homes.</p>
Lifetime homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods (2008)	<p>Strategy for housing in an ageing society that aims to ensure that the homes and communities we design today meet the aspirations as well as needs of today's and tomorrow's older people.</p>	<p>The Plan will seek to promote sustainable development and inclusive communities and ensure the borough's housing market is balanced and sustainable with a mix of house sizes, types and tenures that provide choice and diversity.</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 .</p>
Guidance on Transport Assessment (2007)	<p>Provide guidance on when Transport Assessments and Transport Statements may be required. It also provides guidance on their content, including the requirement for Travel Plans and their preparation.</p>	<p>The Plan to take into account the need to encourage sustainable modes of transportation.</p>
Choosing Health: Making Healthier Choices Easier, White Paper (DOH, 2005)	<p>Contains six key priorities for delivery are identified: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Tackling health inequalities; ii) Reducing obesity; iii) Improving sexual health; 	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to support the delivery of these objectives within the local community .</p>

National Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
	iv) Improving mental health and well-being; v) Reducing harm; vi) Encouraging sensible drinking.	
Living Places: Cleaner, Safer, Greener (2002)	Objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving accessibility to green public spaces for all members of society; • Tackling problems of the poorest communities; and • Tackling the needs of urban parks and green spaces. 	The Plan should consider the need to address public realm and green space issues.
Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (2004)	Objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To design out crime and design in community safety, in order to enhance quality of life and community cohesion, and support the delivery of sustainable communities. 	The Plan should consider planning's contribution to crime prevention and community safety.
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 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.
Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice:	Key reforms for protecting and improving our natural environment are:	The Plan should protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats; support the protection of peat and

National Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
securing the value of nature (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Local Nature Partnerships • Identifying Nature Improvement Areas • Ecologically coherent planning, retaining the protection and improvement of the natural environment as core objectives of the planning system • Piloting biodiversity offsets, to make requirements to reduce the impacts of development on biodiversity simpler and more consistent. <p>Key reforms for reconnecting people and nature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving public health locally, by making high-quality green space available to everyone; • Action to get more children learning outdoors; • New Green Areas Designation, empowering communities to protect local environments that are important to them. 	support the improvement of water quality.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulation (2010)	The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of European Sites and European protected species.	The Plan should ensure protection of consideration of impact on sites of European importance.
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (2005)	Key aim is to set out how planning authorities might achieve high standards of environmental quality in spatial planning in relation to the natural, built and historic environment in urban and rural areas.	The Plan should seek to achieve high standards of environmental quality.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	Wide ranging Act, includes aim to strengthen provisions on the protection of wildlife and habitats and to mainstream biodiversity considerations into all public policy and decision making.	The Plan should consider the need to protect wildlife and habitats.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Key purpose of Act is to extend the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and	The Plan should seek to ensure that it reflects the provisions of the Act in relation to enjoyment of the

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	occupiers.	countryside, access and nature conservation protection.
Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (2011)	Strategy identifies four priorities for delivering housing growth, these are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling empty homes; • Better quality homes, places and housing support; • Support to deliver new homes and support aspiration; and • Supporting choice and quality for tenants. 	The Plan should have regard to the National Housing Strategy and ensure that sites are allocated to meet the borough's housing needs in line with local planning policy.
NATIONAL - PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTES & STATEMENTS		
Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Planning Act 2008 Localism Act 2011	These Acts set out the regulatory framework for the planning system.	The plan must be in compliance with these requirements.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) & Technical Guidance (2012)	Sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied, with a presumption in favour of sustainable. The NPPF sets a duty to co-operate, introduces local plans and neighbourhood plans and the policy position for a range of areas including economy, transport, housing, green belt, minerals, climate change and design. Technical Guidance - provides additional guidance on - areas at risk of flooding and mineral extraction.	The Plan will need to support the presumption in favour of sustainable development and be in compliance with the policy framework set out in the NPPF and Technical Guidance.

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Plan for Growth (2011)	<p>Sets the Government economic policy objective to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. There are four main ambitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create the most competitive tax system in the G20; • Make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start finance and grow a business; • Encourage investment and imports as a route to a more balanced economy; • Create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe. 	<p>The Plan should provide sites to encourage strong, sustainable and balanced economic growth.</p>
Infrastructure Plan (2011)	<p>The Governments ambitions include to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the performance, capacity, connectivity and environmental impacts of the UK's transport networks; • Achieving a secure, diverse and reliable energy supply for the UK while reducing the carbon intensity of electricity generation at least cost to consumers; • Increasing superfast broadband and mobile coverage, and ensuring adequate spectrum availability to support a thriving communications industry; • Maintaining the security and performance of the water and sewerage system while reducing its environmental impacts; • Mitigating the impacts of flooding as part of a well managed, co-ordinated and affordable risk management system; and • Reducing waste sent to landfill, increasing recycling rates and moving towards a zero waste economy. 	<p>The Plan will need to set out the need for future infrastructure requirements to deliver growth over the plan period.</p>
Planning Policy for traveller sites (2012)	<p>The aims include that local authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • should make their own assessment of need; • work collaboratively and develop strategies to meet need through identification of land for sites; • plan for sites over a reasonable timescale; 	<p>The Plan will need to consider the need for sites and allocate land for sites.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect the Green Belt from inappropriate development; • to promote private and public sites in sustainable locations; • to reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities; and • have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment. 	
Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites Good Practice (2008)	Guidance to help in the design and refurbishment of Gypsy and Traveller sites.	The Plan will seek to promote sustainable and inclusive communities and ensure the borough's housing market is balanced and sustainable with a mix of house sizes, types and tenures that provide choice and diversity.
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.
Low Emissions Strategies using the planning system to reduce transport emissions. Good Practice Guidance	<p>The main benefit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is to reduce transport emissions by accelerating the uptake of low emission fuels and technologies in and around new development, and to promote a modal shift away from car 	The Plan will have regard to Council plans regarding low emission measures and Transport Assessment and Travel Plans.

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(2010)	<p>travel; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is to encourage low emission measures include on-site car parking, low emission infrastructure and contributions to local plans/projects. 	
Planning for Climate Change – guidance and model policies for Local Authorities (2010)	<p>Objectives include to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shape places to help secure radical cuts in greenhouse gas emissions; Actively support and help drive the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy; Shape places and secure new development so as to minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to impacts arising from climate change, and to do so in ways consistent with cutting greenhouse gas emissions; and Ensure that local opportunities are given real opportunities to take positive action on climate change, in particular by encouraging community led initiatives to reduce energy use and secure more renewable and low carbon energy. 	<p>The sites in the Plan should seek to allocate sites that can make use of renewable and low carbon energy opportunities; that are well placed for access to public transport; that avoids sites in flood risk areas. It should be considered whether sites can offer any benefits to help adapt to climate change such as providing green infrastructure and the effect the site has on helping biodiversity adapt to climate change.</p>
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; 	<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 Regional Waste Strategy, Trafford Community Strategy and other related documents.</p>

National Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
	v) Ensure that the layout/design of new development supports sustainable waste management.	
NATIONAL – MINERALS PLANNING GUIDANCE NOTES AND STATEMENTS		
		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.
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.	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.
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.	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.
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.	Provision needs to be made to ensure that appropriate proposals are included to manage the

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		working of minerals and the subsequent restoration of sites in a way that balances local social, environmental, economic and sustainable development concerns.
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.	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.
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.	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.

North West Region Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021 for the North West of England (2008)	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Promoting sustainable economic growth; ii) Developing a more competitive, productive, inclusive economy; iii) Developing safe/sustainable/attractive urban/rural/coastal communities; 	The Plan should allocate sites for employment and housing to meet need in sustainable locations and protect environmental assets from development.

North West Region Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
	iv) Reducing economic, environmental, educational, health and other social inequalities; v) Protecting/enhancing built and natural environmental assets; vi) Promoting the prudent use of natural/man made, cultural and heritage assets; and vii) Developing a safe, reliable, effective integrated transport infrastructure to support opportunities for sustainable growth.	
North West Regional Economic Strategy March 2006	<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; ii) Grow the size and capability of the workforce; and 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 for economic growth in key growth areas needs to be made.</p>
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> <p>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>	<p>Appropriate provision for good quality housing growth offering secure and sustainable communities.</p>

North West Region Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
Action for Sustainability – The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the North West 2004	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.	The Plan needs to promote new developments in sustainable locations, promote biodiversity, healthy community and cultural diversity.
North West Regional Transport Strategy (2008)	<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) Reduce the adverse impacts of transport, in terms of safety hazards, climate change, environmental degradation, residential amenity and social exclusion. 	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.
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; 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. 	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.

North West Region Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
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>The Plan needs to assess the contribution tourism destinations contribute towards the local economy in key locations as set out in Core Strategy Policy R6. .</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>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</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 Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
	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.	
Green Infrastructure to combat Climate Change: A framework for Action in Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside (2011)	Sets out actions to combat climate change and deliver other economic, social and environmental benefits.	The Plan should protect and enhance green infrastructure in order to address climate change,
NW Biodiversity Action Plan	Overall theme to promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of biological diversity in GM. Stand-alone documents deal with each species/habitat, but general objectives are: - Ensure planning applications address impact on biodiversity; - To safeguard sites for GMBAP priority habitats and species; and - Encourage positive management of BAP habitats.	Provision to include policies for protecting and enhancing biodiversity Policies to address need to protect species and habitats
River Basin Management Plan North West River Basin District 2009-2015 (2009)	The plan identifies the pressures facing the water environment in the North West river basin district and the actions that will address them.	The Plan will seek to protect and improve the water environment.
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.

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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.
North West Sustainable Energy Strategy July 2006	<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>	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.
Rising to the Challenge – A Climate Change Action Plan for England’s North West – June 2006	<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>	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.
The Cultural Strategy for	This was developed by a partnership that included the North West	To encourage the delivery of cultural projects

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England's North West (2001)	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	
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

Greater Manchester Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan 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: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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

Greater Manchester Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
		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	<p>The Plan vision is to build a world class city at the heart of the North West by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Greater Manchester Forecasting Model (2011)	Provides economic, population and household forecasts to inform development strategies and plans to accelerate economic growth.	The Plan to consider the conclusions of the GMFM when allocating sites.
Manchester City Region Development Plan	<p>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: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Prosperity for all: The Greater	The Manchester city region will have pioneered a new model for	The Plan should seek to achieve a more

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Manchester Strategy (2009)	sustainable economic growth based around a more connected, talented and greener city region.	prosperous and sustainable economy.
Understanding the impact of the recession on AGMA's housing growth ambitions (2010)	Study showed the current policy approach focuses housing growth at the conurbation core and in key regeneration areas. No evidence found to suggest that a shift in this long-term policy is desirable. There is a requirement for the public sector to play an important role in enabling delivery, with a close working with developers and use of public sector assets. A short-term shift in current policy to encourage development in high demand areas.	The Plan should take account of findings of the study as well as the GM Strategic Framework.
Manchester Independent Economic Review (2009)	Policy recommendations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of housing strategy; • Review of transport planning; • There is greatest capacity to spread innovation in the Financial & Professional Services sector, followed by Creative/Digital/New Media & ICT. 	The Plan should consider the objectives of the MIER to seek to achieve a prosperous economy.
Manchester Multi Area Agreement (2008)	Sets out a number of shared priorities - accelerate business expansion to generate growth, enhance investment and innovation, ensuring city region's critical infrastructure will sustain economic growth and meeting housing needs of a competitive city region.	The Plan should seek to support the objectives of the MAA, allocating sustainable and accessible sites for employment and housing sites, considering education needs and improving infrastructure.
Greater Manchester Local Investment Plan (2011 - 2015)	Objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support economic and employment growth; • Deliver housing growth to support a growing economy; and • Create places people want to live. 	The Plan should ensure sites are available that will support economic growth and contribute towards creating places people want to live.

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Greater Manchester Local Transport Plan 3 – 2011/12 - 2015/16	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.	The Plan should ensure that new development is located where sustainable modes of transport are available, to facilitate active health and reduce carbon emissions.
Greater Manchester Rail Policy (2012)	Six areas are addressed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity and Services; • Capacity and Polling Stock; • Fares and Ticketing; • Stations; • Freight; and • Funding Streams. 	The Plan should have regard to new rail infrastructure.
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.
Housing Growth Targets in Greater Manchester (2011)	The report supported the RSS housing target for GM is still in line with most up to date household projections from CLG and GM Forecasting Model.	The Plan will need to consider the housing targets.

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Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update (2010)	<p>Update following economic downturn.</p> <p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Affordable Homes Programme funding should be targets in areas where demand for social housing is highest; • Long-term demand for housing would increase despite current conditions; and • Bridging the affordability gap should remain a priority for GM. 	The Plan should comply with the long-term policy objectives of the GM SHMA and the short-term recommendations highlighted in this Update report.
Greater Manchester Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation & Needs Assessment (2008)	Research commissioned to inform pitch requirements at district level.	The Plan needs to reflect the requirements of Gypsy & Traveller provision.
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.	<p>Provision needs to be made to ensure that the following are included: -</p> <p>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;</p> <p>ii) Appropriate proposals to enhance bio-diversity, the Red Rose Forest initiative, informal recreation provision.</p>
Draft Greater Manchester Climate Change Strategy (2011)	<p>Four objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a rapid transition to a low carbon economy; • Collective carbon emissions will have been reduced by 30% to 50%; • Be prepared for actively adapting to a rapidly changing 	The Plan should assist in moving towards a low carbon economy through taking into account renewable and low carbon energy opportunities.

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	<p>climate; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon literacy will have become embedded into the culture of our organisations, lifestyles and behaviours. 	
AGMA Decentralised and Zero Carbon Energy Planning Study (2010)	The study sets out the evidence base for renewable and low carbon technologies. Identifies the most appropriate technology mixes from a number of character area case studies and the mechanisms that would be needed to support the energy infrastructure.	The Land Allocations Plan will consider the findings of the study in particular the opportunity in Old Trafford to help meet carbon reduction targets.
Sustainable Energy Action Plan (2009)	<p>The Action Plan sets out three elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greener City Region - reducing CO2 emissions by 30 to 40%; Sustainable Economic Growth; and Prosperity is enjoyed by the many and not the few. 	The Plan should consider low carbon energy generating opportunities when allocating sites.
Greater Manchester Green Infrastructure Framework (2011)	<p>Objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shape the natural environment of GM; Promote multi-functional use of land, except where restricted use is necessary; and Promote integration of GI into strategies and work programmes of organisations working in growth, sustainability and well-being sectors. 	The Plan needs to protect and enhance green infrastructure.
Greater Manchester Ecological Framework (2008)	Aim is to conserve and enhance biological diversity by repairing, creating and connecting habitats.	The Plan should seek to conserve biological diversity.
Red Rose Forest Plan – 1994 and Supplementary Review –	The plan is a 40 year vision for increasing the level of tree cover across Greater Manchester. The vision also includes a vision for	Provision needs to be made to encourage the planting and management of trees and woodland

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2000	woodland management, community involvement, recreation and nature conservation within the Forest Area.	and for community involvement, recreation and nature conservation
Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan (2003 & 2009)	Plans for species and habitats in each area of Greater Manchester.	The Plan to have regard to the Action Plans.
Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan – 2007/08	<p>The Plan seeks to deliver improved air quality across the conurbation particularly within the locations designated as Air Quality Management Areas by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 appropriate air quality assessment and mitigation measures are in place for new 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 Joint Waste DPD (2012)	<p>A range of objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote movement of waste up the waste hierarchy, assuming minimisation at source, increasing reuse, recycling and recovery, and recognising need for additional landfill capacity; • Assist in reducing greenhouse gas emissions; 	The Plan should have regard to the Waste DPD.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decouple waste growth from economic growth; and • Apply a flexible approach for the delivery of waste management facilities. 	
Greater Manchester Waste Management Strategy (2006/7) Baseline Report (2011)	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 appropriate provision is made for the facilities that will be required to collect, recycle and dispose of the waste generated.
Greater Manchester Joint Minerals DPD (2011) Publication stage	<p>A range of objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard potentially economically viable mineral resources and infrastructure from sterilisation, protect minerals related infrastructure and encourage appropriate use of high quality materials; • Promote sustainable transport of minerals; • Seek to provide a steady and adequate supply of materials for GM needs; and • Support the development of local energy minerals (excluding peat) to supplement energy mix. 	The Plan will need to have regard to mineral resources in the Borough including the need to avoid sterilisation of minerals.
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.
Conservation in Greater Manchester AGMA	This report seeks to define interdependent strategic solutions aimed at guiding policy formation. This will help ensure conservation,	Provision needs to be made for a cohesive and comprehensive approach to address the erosion

Greater Manchester Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
	enhancement and positive use of Greater Manchester's historic environment evolves in accordance with general patterns of regeneration and development.	of quality and recognition of importance and enhancement of the historic environment.

Trafford Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
Trafford Corporate Strategy 2010/11	<p>The Corporate Strategy takes Trafford's Sustainable Community Strategy and links the Council Priorities, translating this into our commitment and contribution to developing the overall quality of life for residents of the Borough. The six priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Council Tax and Value for money; • A cleaner, greener Borough; • Better road improvements; • Improving the health and wellbeing of residents; • Preserving and improving educational excellence; and • Fighting crime. 	The targets, general/specific actions, area development promotion proposals and specific implementation mechanisms need to be acknowledged and incorporated as outlined above.
Trafford Community Strategy Trafford 2021: A Blueprint – March 2010	<p>The Strategy vision is to make Trafford a thriving, prosperous, culturally vibrant Borough at the heart of the Manchester City Region, celebrated as its enterprise capital and home to internationally renowned cultural and sporting attractions.</p> <p>By 2021 Trafford:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be an exceptionally safe place to live, where crime continually reduced and fear of crime is not a constraint to daily life and investment. Trafford will continue to be the safest area to live in GM; • Will continue to attract and retain internationally competitive businesses, will have a strong local business base and 	<p>The targets, general/specific actions, area development promotion proposals and specific implementation 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;

Trafford Document	Framework	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
		<p>positioned itself as the enterprise capital of the North West. Trafford will provide a high quality, sustainable and competitive environment for investment with plans for Metrolink expansion secured. The local workforce to be skilled and adaptable to meet changing needs of the employers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will be the most harmonious place to live in GM with the majority of residents being satisfied with services and feel that they can influence decisions in their locality;• Aim is that all children and young people are safe and can achieve their potential and not disadvantaged by physical, emotional, social or economic barriers;• Will have high quality public spaces, countryside and streetscape that are accessible, well managed, attractive and well used. Resources consumed to be reduced with residents and businesses - reduce, reuse and recycle.• Will be better housing choice with more new and affordable homes, better designed and environmentally friendly. A wide range of high quality support services will be in place to support people such as the elderly and vulnerable people to stay in their houses for longer and maintain independent living;• Will have a life expectancy will be significantly above national average and the gaps between the neighbourhoods with the worst and best health considerably reduced. Residents will be healthy, active and have an improved quality of life with more participating in physical activity, sport and culture.	<p>vi) Appropriate housing and facilities are provided for vulnerable/disadvantaged people;</p> <p>vii) A modern, safe, efficient integrated transport system is developed and sustained;</p> <p>viii) Development does not adversely affect the quality of life experienced by residents;</p> <p>ix) Access to/quality of the outdoor environment is retained/enhanced;</p> <p>x) Access to/quality of formal/informal leisure provision is retained/enhanced;</p> <p>xi) Bio-diversity and species habitats are protected/enhanced;</p> <p>xii) The educational and cultural infrastructure of the Borough is sustained and enhanced.</p>
Trafford Local Plan: Core Strategy DPD (January 2012)		The Core Strategy provides the overall spatial strategy for the LDF. It sets out what change is necessary, where and when, and how it is going to be managed and delivered. It establishes a balance between growth, regeneration and environmental protection and improvement to ensure that Trafford becomes a place where people want to live.	The Plan will need to conform with the Core Strategy and deliver site specific allocations in-line with the Core Strategy Policies.

Trafford Document	Framework	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
		<p>learn, work and relax, in the period up to 2026 and beyond.</p> <p>The Core Strategy Spatial Profile identifies the land use and development issues facing Trafford up to 2026 and considers the range of social, economic and environmental characteristics of the Borough. The Core Strategy provides the local spatial expression of national planning policies and of the Trafford Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) for the Borough. It has also been developed to reflect the priorities of other local plans and strategies of the Council and its partners.</p>	
SPD: Planning Obligations (February 2012)		<p>The objective of the SPD is to provide clarity to developers, planners, stakeholders and local residents regarding the basis on which planning obligations will be sought. It will assist in implementing local objectives in respect of the provision of sustainable development across the Borough by contributing towards the delivery of the Trafford Core Strategy Development Plan Document (January 2012) and the Revised Adopted Unitary Development Plan (June 2006).</p> <p>The SPD provides detailed guidance for all those involved in the submission and determination of planning applications where planning obligations will be required. It also details the type of obligations that are required, sets thresholds where appropriate and indicates the relative importance that the Council might place on the varying types of obligation in different parts of Trafford.</p>	<p>The Plan will need to consider the requirements of the SPD when allocating land for various uses and the viability of delivery.</p>
Trafford Economic Viability Study (May 2009) and update (June 2011)		<p>The key objectives of the study in 2009 were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. to assess the impact on development viability of planning-led affordable housing targets, thresholds, type and tenure splits for the Trafford authority;2. to test the broad viability of 6 of Trafford's identified Strategic	<p>The Plan will need to consider the findings of the viability study, as it reviewed the economic development viability of sites within Trafford to ensure any Planning Obligations 'tariffs' on development within the borough are realistically</p>

Trafford Document	Framework	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
		<p>Sites, understanding the implications of varying key policy assumptions including affordable housing requirement and environmental standards; and</p> <p>3. to provide Trafford Council with an updatable viability monitoring toolkit to enable the authority to establish site viability across the Borough under a range of market conditions on a bi-annual basis.</p> <p>The EVS Update (2011) is required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• review the economic viability of sites within Trafford to ensure any Planning Obligations ‘tariffs’ on development within the borough are realistically set taking into account any changes in market conditions and planning policy since 2009;• assess and make recommendations for an appropriate composite level of developer contribution that will still allow schemes to be viable; and• provide Trafford Council with an updatable viability monitoring toolkit to enable the Council to establish site viability across the Borough under a range of market conditions on a bi-annual basis.	set, taking into account any changes in market conditions and planning policy since 2009.
Trafford Development Plan – 2010-2013	Economic	<p>The vision: Trafford will continue to have a high performance economy. Using its impressive combination of assets it will make a significant contribution to the growth of the Manchester City region, with participation from all its businesses and residents.</p> <p>The objectives and priorities are divided into three themes. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Place - Trafford will have a highly skilled, workforce which meets the changing needs of employers. Where residents participate in and benefit from the success of local and	The Plan will need to incorporate the objectives set out and include allocating land for economic development and infrastructure, with spatial priorities of Trafford Park, Trafford Wharfside and Carrington.

Trafford Document	Framework	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
		<p>Manchester City Regional economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Business - Trafford will continue to attract and retain internationally competitive, businesses by stimulating increased levels of investment from knowledge, technological and innovation based industries. Trafford will continue to support and nurture its strong local business base in order to position itself as the enterprise capital of the North West.• Place - Trafford will provide a high quality, sustainable and competitive environment for investment. With the appropriate land supply and the critical infrastructure to meet the needs of foreign and indigenous, high growth, technological and knowledge based employment, leisure and retail uses. <p>Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• People - strengthen skills offer, reduce inequalities and reduce worklessness;• Business - stimulate and support enterprise, strengthen key sectors and maximise supply chain, support appropriate inward investment;• Place - Trafford Park and Carrington, Media City, tourism and town centres and public transport improvements.	
Trafford Employment Land Study (May 2009)		The study will help provide evidence which will be used to inform employment issues in the LDF and assess the future demand for employment land, and evaluate the quality of existing and potential employment land within the district in order to create an up to date and balanced portfolio of sites for employment uses to be held within the LDF.	The Plan will need to consider the findings of the study and allocate land for employment use and establish a balance of a range of employment use types to meet demand in the Borough.
Trafford Other Town Centre Uses Study (January 2010)		<p>The aims for the study are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A review of the quantitative and qualitative need for office	The Plan will need to consider the findings of the study in town centres for other town uses to help

Trafford Document	Framework	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
		<p>development in Trafford;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To establish the quantitative and qualitative need for hotels, conference facilities, theatres/concert halls, museums and art galleries in Trafford;• An assessment of the suitability, viability and availability of sites within and on the edge of Altrincham, Sale, Stretford and Urmston for other main town centres uses and identification of appropriate locations to meet demand; and• An assessment of the appropriateness of scale and potential impact of each of the studied uses on Trafford's Town Centres. <p>To provide background information and inform the assessment of the quantitative and qualitative need for facilities a review of existing information was carried out.</p>	enhance and/or improve the Borough's town centres.
Trafford Retail and Leisure Study (November 2007)		The purpose of this study is to provide a robust evidence base on the capacity for additional retail and leisure development within Trafford Borough in the period to 2021. This will enable the Council to proactively plan for future needs through its Local Development Framework (LDF), develop appropriate policies and town centre strategies, and to exercise their development control function.	The Plan will need to consider the findings of the study and allocate land use for retail and leisure uses to meet demand across the Borough.
Trafford Housing Strategy 2009-2012 (2009)		<p>The vision aims to give everyone in Trafford the chance to live in an affordable, decent home of their choice in a thriving and secure neighbourhood.</p> <p>Strategy sets out priorities for delivering this vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affordability and access to housing;• Housing's contribution to economic development - a growth agenda;	<p>The vision and strategic priorities need to be acknowledged and incorporated as appropriate in the Plan.</p> <p>The content of the associated Housing Strategy Delivery Plan also needs to be taken account of.</p>

Trafford Document	Framework	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Housing for vulnerable people;• Promoting quality and sustainability; and• Strong neighbourhoods and cohesive communities.	
Trafford Transport Strategy 2009		<p>The objectives within the Strategy are linked with the Local Transport Plan 2, they include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encourage modal shift to sustainable transport modes, including public transport, walking and cycling, particularly for trips to/from the Regional Centre;• Enable improvements and reduction in congestion across Trafford;• Develop and improve existing Quality Bus Corridors and increase bus patronage, particularly outside of the M60;• Address overcrowding issues on the Altrincham Metrolink line;• Increase rail patronage to/from local stations on the Manchester – Liverpool line;• Improve sustainable transport access to all education facilities and reduce the proportion of car trips to schools through Safer Routes to School;• Improve east-west public transport links across Trafford;• Promote social inclusion and facilitate access improvements to identified priority regeneration areas, including Partington, Carrington, Gorse Hill and Old Trafford;• Deliver enhanced sustainable transport access to key health facilities, and to meet the demands generated by hospitals;• Improve sustainable transport access and interchange to Altrincham, Sale, Stretford and Urmston town centres, and to large employment sites, e.g. Trafford Park, Manchester Airport;• Improve air quality on orbital and radial routes and contribute to reducing carbon emissions in line with national and local	<p>The objectives need to be acknowledged and incorporated as appropriate, in particular to reduce the need to travel and good alternatives to travelling by car.</p>

Trafford Document	Framework	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
		<p>targets;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure close co-ordination between planning and transport policy and support major mixed use development opportunities identified in the LDF; and • Provide the necessary transport infrastructure to cater for additional travel demands due to housing and employment developments. 	
Trafford Sustainable Strategy 2008		<p>This strategy focuses on four main areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production; • Climate change and energy; • Resource protection and environmental enhancement; and • Sustainable communities. 	<p>The Plan will need to acknowledge the principles of sustainable development.</p>
Parks and Open Space Strategy (Draft) 2005-2010 – May 2006		<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 	<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.

Trafford Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
	viii) Facilitate community involvement in the improvement, development, management, use of resources for leisure, education and event purposes.	
Trafford Outdoor sports Facilities Study – An Assessment of Need (March 2009)	This study looks at an audit of public and private facilities and their distribution in the borough. It also includes an assessment of quality of the public facilities. The aim of this study is to provide an up to date audit of outdoor sports facilities and pitches, concentrating on publicly accessible sites. This audit covers 136 site locations and assesses the quality of facilities of Trafford's significant outdoor sports activities. The study looks at the distribution of the facilities and identifies areas where there may be poor access to particular outdoor sports facilities. Both quantity and quality need to be considered in assessing adequacy of provision.	<p>The Plan will need to consider the finding of this report on the provision and quality of outdoor sports facilities across the Borough.</p> <p>The report highlighted that generally outdoor sports facilities are well distributed across Trafford with particularly high quality facilities for athletics and football in the north of the borough. There are fewer public facilities for bowls, basketball, tennis, rugby and football in the south of the borough particularly Hale, Hale Barns and Bowdon. Facilities in Partington, Sale West and some areas in the south of the borough are generally of a lower quality. Another point the report raised was the lack of changing facilities and segregated changing facilities.</p>
Green Space Strategy 2010	<p>The objectives of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce a set of local greenspace standards for Trafford; • Develop a greenspace hierarchy; • Identify opportunities to remedy deficiencies in access to greenspace; • Identify gaps in greenspace provision - qualitative or quantitative; and map all greenspaces and associated catchment areas. 	The outputs from the strategy will need to be acknowledged and incorporated as appropriate.

Trafford Framework Document	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
Trafford Green and Open Spaces – An Assessment of Need Update (June 2009)	The research has been carried out to assess the distance residents travel to greenspaces and audit of sites to add new sites to the 2005 data. Information is also provided to update the quality of play spaces in Trafford.	The Plan will need to consider the provision of green spaces and quality of play spaces for the residents of Trafford.
Action for Nature in Trafford 2005-2010	<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>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. 	<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 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.
Trafford Play Strategy (2007)	<p>The Strategy is to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play facilities are sustained; • Public space is improved as an environment for safe and social play; and • The provision of play opportunities which are local in areas of most need. 	The Plan will need to make provision in accordance with the strategy for play facilities to be maintained and provided in areas of need.
Trafford Cultural Strategy (June 2010)	<p>Key strategic priorities are to: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Reduce environmental impact of cultural activities; 	The strategic priorities need to be acknowledged and incorporated as appropriate. Particularly need to ensure that: -

Trafford Document	Framework	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
		ii) Raise the profile of the cultural sector and provision of activities in the Borough in a range of venues; iii) Increase levels of cultural activities and participation; iv) Promoting social cohesion; and v) Encourage the creation of employment opportunities.	i) Appropriate provision is made to safeguard and improve existing facilities; and ii) Provision is made to encourage more cultural activities across the Borough in a range of venues.
Trafford Urban Historic Characterisation Report – March 2012		The study examine three key topics: 1. the rural landscape and its surviving historic elements; 2. the pace of industrial development and later decline; and 3. understanding the evolution of suburbs.	The Plan will need to acknowledge the historical landscape information from the report and the mapping information and consider how this can inform the future land use allocations.
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	Provision needs to be made for the protection and enhancement of these landscape types

Trafford Document	Framework	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
		guidelines for its protection.	
Safer Trafford: Drugs, Crime and Disorder Strategy 2005-2008		<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; iii) Reduce the harm caused by alcohol and drug abuse activity; and iv) Reduce violent crime and business robbery. 	<p>The action 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, improve and augment the infrastructure required to support actions; ii) Provision is made to support action to “design out crime” in new developments.
Trafford Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy – 2012-2015		<p>The main objective is the removal of unacceptable risks to human health and the environment.</p> <p>Other objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the Council is meeting the requirements of Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 in terms of policy and practice; • Reduce the risk of harm to residents of the Borough and assist in bringing brownfield sites back into positive use; and • Describe how potentially contaminated land sites are to be investigated, assessed and dealt with. 	<p>The outputs from the strategy will need to be acknowledged and incorporated as appropriate. Particularly need to ensure that: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Old Trafford Masterplanning Report 2009		The report identifies nine spatial areas with opportunities for change, they focus on connectivity, access to parks and creating a sense of place.	The Plan will need to acknowledge the recommendations of the masterplan, with improved housing stock, creation of balanced communities and more community facilities and shops.
Western	Gateway	The framework seeks to: -	The strategy vision and area development

Trafford Document	Framework	Key Objectives Relevant to the Land Allocations Plan and Sustainability Appraisal	Comments/Implications for the Development Plan
Regeneration Framework 2001-2016 – September 2002 +		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; vi) Provide opportunities for new housing development; and vii) Develop sustainable transport systems to move people and freight. 	<p>proposals 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 carry forward appropriate economic and residential development proposals; ii) Provision is made to carry forward appropriate transport infrastructure improvement proposals; iii) Provision is made to safeguard/improve the environment of the area.
Lancashire County Quarter (March 2011)	Club	<p>The study was set against the following key objectives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The need to bring sites together for comprehensive regeneration; 2. The need to deliver a higher quality public realm; 3. The need to manage congestion on the local transport network; 4. The need to ensure high quality development and environmental standards; and 5. The need to integrate Trafford Town Hall. 	<p>The Plan will need to consider the findings of the Masterplan work for this specific area when allocating land use.</p>

Appendix 2

Baseline Information

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 in line with the indicative housing development targets in the Core Strategy (L1)	Total number of private and affordable housing completions	2011/12 – 256 205 – in the south 51 in the north	310 (UDP) 11,800 units 2012 – 2026 (Core Strategy)	2003/04 – 67; 2004/05 – 774 2005/06 – 772 2010/11 - 317	A downward trend since 2004 with figures 19.3% down on 2010/11	Strategic Planning
		Percentage of total housing completions within Priority Regeneration Areas	2011/12 – 65.6%	Targets to be established	2010/11 – 88%	No comparison data available	Strategic Planning
		Number of housing completions within Strategic Locations	New Indicator to be developed Strategic Planning				Strategic Planning
		House price to income ratio	2012 – 7.1	3.5% is used as a guide to assess affordability as this is the average mortgage loan. The Council cannot influence property prices or average incomes.	2004 – 5.3 2006 – 6 (south) 2006 – 4.8(north) 2006 – 7.15 2007 – 6.2 (south of Borough) 6.4 (north of Borough)	2012 – Trafford has the highest house prices in the North West, and prices which are 1.1% lower than the England and Wales average price North West – 5.4 England and Wales – 6.9	CML / HM Land Registry / Housing Strategy
	Ensure sufficient supply of affordable houses	Total number of affordable housing completions	2011/12 – 53	2006/07 – 119 2007/08 – 150 2008/09 – 150 2011/12 – 69	2003/04 – 42 2004/05 – 37 2005/06 – 100 2006/07 – 91	No comparison data available	Housing Strategy, Strategic Planning (AMR)

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Local Target	Trend	Comparison	Source
					2010/11 – 125		
		Affordable housing completions as a percentage of total housing completions	2011/12 – 20.7%	Core Strategy target 60:40 market: affordable	2010/11 – 39.4%	No comparison data available	Housing Strategy, Strategic Planning (AMR)
		No of shared ownership units completed	2011/12 – 6	2007/08 – 60 2008/09 – 60 2011/12 – 18	2005/06 – 46 2006/07 – 46	No comparison data available	Housing Strategy, Strategic Planning
	Ensure sufficient supply of family accommodation.	No. of family units 2 bedroom and above	2011/12 - 214	Targets to be established		No comparison data available	Housing Strategy, Strategic Planning
	Increase the range of housing for all social groups particularly young people, older people “lifetime homes” and those with support needs	Total number of extra care units completed	New Indicator to be developed Strategic Planning				Strategic Planning
		Percentage of homes completed with measures for adaptability over time	New Indicator to be developed				Building Control
	Ensure all housing is high quality and there are less vacant properties	The percentage of all housing that is non decent	2012 – 42.6%	By 2013 all public housing to meet Decent Homes Standard, along with 75% of homes occupied by vulnerable residents to be decent by 2020	There are about 5,927 vulnerable households in non-decent private housing. If the issue of poor thermal performance of their homes was addressed, 33.5% of vulnerable households would see their homes achieve Decency without any further work being needed	England and Wales – 32.5% North West – 34%	Housing Strategy / Stock Condition Survey

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Local Target	Trend	Comparison	Source
		The number of empty properties in the private sector returned into occupation or demolished	2010/11 – 30	2007/08 – 20 2010/11 – 20 properties	2004/05 – 41 2005/06 – 32 2006/07 – 20 2008/09 – 22 2009/10 – 20 properties	No comparison data available	Housing Strategy
	Reduce homelessness	Percentage of population recognised as statutorily homeless	New Indicator to be developed Housing Strategy				Housing Strategy
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, tram or major bus station, or 400m from a quality bus corridor)	2012 51.52%	Targets to be established	39.4%	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, tram or major bus station, or 400m from a quality bus corridor)	2012 7.5%	Targets to be established	7.8%	No comparison data available	Accession data (GMTU) Strategic Planning
S3	Enhance transport infrastructure, improving accessibility and quality of life to all communities						
	Provide efficient, inclusive and affordable public transport	Percentage of new residential development (5+ units) within 30 minutes of public transport time of health, school and employment	2010/11 – 100%	Targets to be established	2006/07 – 100% 2007/08 – 100% 2008/09 – 100% 2009/10 – 100%	No comparison data available	Strategic Planning (AMR)
		Number of new completed public transport improvement schemes	2010/11 – 2	Targets to be established	2007/08 - 3 2008/09 - 2 2009/10 - 3		Strategic Planning (AMR)

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Local Target	Trend	Comparison	Source
	Improve participation in walking and cycling	Percentage of the resident population who travel to work:	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%	ONS
		a) by private motor vehicle	67.20%				
		b) by public transport	12.90%				
		c) on foot	7.69%	Targets to be established	No trend data available	2001 NW – 10.2%; England – 12.6%	ONS
		d) by metro / train	5.90%				
		e) bus	7.00%				
		f) cycle	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		ONS
		Number of new cycle route improvement schemes completed	2010/11 – 3	Targets to be established	2007/08 – 2 2008/09 – 3 2009/10 – 2	No comparison data available	Traffic and Transportation (AMR)
	Improve road safety	Number of:					
		a) people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions	2011/12 - 50	2006/07 – 65 2007/08 – 59 2008/09 - 53	2004/05 – 76 2005/06 – 71 2006/07 – 51 2007/08 – 73 2008/09 – 57 2009/10 – 54 2010/11 – 52	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	2011/12 – 6 children	2006/07 – 8 children 2007/08 – 7 2008/09 - 6	2004/05 – 7 2005/06 – 9 2006/07 – 10 2007/08 – 12 2008/09 – 9 2009/10 – 8 2010/11 – 5 children		

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Local Target	Trend	Comparison	Source
		c) cycle flow figures	Awaiting data Average 12hr pedal cycle flows on A & B roads	Targets to be established	Trafford 2001 – 166 & 144 2002 – 157 & 138 2003 – 153 & 131 2005 – 137 & 130	Average 12gr pedal cycle flows on A & B roads (2005, GM) = 84 & 86 respectively Gtr Manchester (2005/06) ACC Index 100 – 10% increase in number of cycle trips from 2003/04	
S4	Reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime						
	Reduce incidences of crime for burglaries, drug related, and violent, domestic abuse.	Incidences reported to the police Vehicle taking Theft from vehicle Vehicle interference Domestic burglary Theft of pedal cycle Theft from person Criminal Damage Common Assault Wounding Robbery	Sept 11 – Feb 12 1118 1733 988 935 243	Targets to be established	Awaiting data	No comparison data available	Info Trafford
S5	Reduce poverty and social exclusion						
	Reduce multiple deprivations	Percentage of wards in the 20% most deprived in the country	2010 11%	0% by 2021	2004 – 3.6%	No comparison data available	Strategic Planning / IMD
	Reduce the no. of low income families	Children in families in receipt of IS/JSA or whose income is <60% of median income (%) (NI 116)	2008 17.87%	Targets to be established	No trend data available	2008 North West 26.9% England 24.5%	Info Trafford

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Local Target	Trend	Comparison	Source
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 13-19 population participating in youth work	Awaiting data	2006/07 – 11 2007/08 – 12.5 2008/09 – 14	2005/06 – 14.4%	No comparison data available	Strategic Planning
		Number of young people receiving an accredited award and/or volunteering (including DofE, Youth Achievement, Millennium Volunteers)	Awaiting data	2006/07 – 18 2007/08 – 20 2008/09 – 25	2005/06 – 14.6%	No comparison data available	Strategic Planning
S7	Improve qualifications and skills of the resident population						
	Improve children's services	Part-time equivalent number of free early education places filled by three and four year olds	2011 5,579	Targets to be established	2005 – 4640 2006 – 4630 2007 – 4865 2008 – 5055 2009 – 5095 2010 – 5400	North West 160,020 England 1,182,380	DfE
	Minimise educational inequality	Percentage of pupils in LEA schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* – C or equivalent	2011 89.3%	2006/07 – 71%; 2007/08 – 73%; 2008/09 – 75%	2005 – 70.1% 2006 – 70.2% 2007 – 74.6% 2008 – 79.1% 2009 – 80.3% 2010 – 86.9%	North West 82.2% England 79.5%	DfE
		Percentage of pupils in LEA schools achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* – G or equivalent	2011 97.2%	Targets to be established	2005 – 94.1% 2006 – 95.5% 2007 – 95.3% 2008 – 96.3% 2009 – 95.9% 2010 – 97.2%	North West 95.2% England 93.5%	DfE
		Percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training	2011/12 5.5	Targets to be established	No trend data available	North West 7.8 England 6.5	NEET Info Trafford

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Local Target	Trend	Comparison	Source
		The percentage of former care leavers aged 19 who were looked after on 1 April in their 17th year, who were in education, employment or training	2011 62%	Targets to be established	2005 – 53.3% 2007 – 50% 2008 – 38.1% 2009 – 44.4% 2010 – 66.7%	North West 60% England 61%	DfE
		Key Stage 2 Results : Percentage of Pupils achieving Level 4 or above in English	2011 Bucklow – 80% Clifford – 94% St Martins – 83% Talbot – 87%	Targets to be established	2010 Bucklow – n/a Clifford – 82% St Martins – 84% Talbot – n/a	Trafford 89% North West 83% England 82%	DfE
		Key Stage 2 Results : Percentage of Pupils achieving Level 4 or above in Mathematics	2011 Bucklow – 82% Clifford – 83% St Martins – 92% Talbot – 83%	Targets to be established	2010 Bucklow – n/a Clifford – 86% St Martins – 87% Talbot – n/a	Trafford 88% North West 82% England 80%	DfE
	Improve educational standards for all.	Proportion of working age population qualified to: a) NVQ2 and above b) NVQ3 and above c) NVQ4 and above	2010 71.6% 55.9% 37.6%	Targets to be established	2005 72.9% 53.5% 32.5%	NW / GB (05) 62% / 62.9% 42.4% / 44.4% 24.2% / 26.5%	NOMIS
	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	Awaiting data	06/07 – 5,220 07/08 – 5,220 08/09 -6,418	2005/06 - 3,224	No comparison data available	Community Strategy

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Local Target	Trend	Comparison	Source
	Develop the right skills for the economy to address skills shortages	Number of adults achieving a full level 2 qualification per year	Awaiting data	Targets to be set	2005/06 – 564	No comparison data available	Community Strategy
		Number of adults achieving a full level 3 qualification per year	Awaiting data	Targets to be set	2005/06 – 599	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	All age, all cause mortality (per 100,000 population)	2009/10 – 571.57	2003 – 05: 632.2 2004 – 06: 615.6 2009/10 - 615.6	2002/03 – 636.4 2003/04 – 636.4	No comparison data available	Health and well being Partnership
		Mortality rate from cancer in people aged under 75 expressed as per 100,000 (directly age standardized) population	2009/10 – 114.3	2003 – 05: 117.4 2004 – 06: 112.7 2009/10 – 118.6	2002/03 – 122.6 2003/04 – 122.6	No comparison data available	Health and well being Partnership
		Mortality rate from heart disease, stroke and related diseases in people aged under 75 expressed as per 100,000 (directly age standardised) population)	2009/10 – 74.5	2003 – 05: 95.4 2004 – 06: 90.4 2009/10 – 90.4	2002/03 – 100.3 2003/04 – 100.3	No comparison data available	Health and well being Partnership
		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	2009/10 – 758.5	2006/07: 1082 2007/08: 1214 2008/09: 1214 2009/10 - 753	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Health and well being Partnership
		Obesity in primary school children in Year 6	2009/10 – 16.5%	2009/10 - 15.9%	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Health and well being Partnership
	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	Awaiting data	2006/07 – 50%; 2007/08 – 52%; 2008/09 – 54%	2005 – 44.4% 2006 – 54.4%	No comparison data available	Sport England
		Percentage of pupils aged 5-16 years old receiving 2	2009/10 - 55	2006/07 – 65 2007/08 – 70	2005/06 – 60	No comparison data available	Health and well being Partnership

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Local Target	Trend	Comparison	Source
		hours high quality PE and school sport		2008/09 – 80 2009/10 - 56			
		Percentage of adults taking part regularly in sport and active recreation (30 mins 3 times per week as per Sport England Active People Survey)	2009/10 – 23.7%	2007/08: 24.2% 2008/09: 25.6% 2009/10 – 26.9%	2005/06: 22.9% 2006/07: 22.9%	No comparison data available	Health and well being Partnership
	Increase awareness and use of cultural facilities	Number of participants in arts and cultural development	2010/11 - 5510	2010/11 – 3053	2009/10 – 2994	No comparison data available	Cultural Partnership
S9	Protect and improve local neighbourhood quality						
	Improve the quality of highway infrastructure	Number of local highway improvement schemes completed	2010/11 – 7	Targets to be established	2007/08 – 16 2008/09 – 17 2009/10 – 16	No comparison data available	Traffic and Transportation (AMR)
	Reduction in the amount of litter, graffiti, fly posting and fly tipping	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)	Awaiting data	2007/08 – 10% 2008/09 – 9%	2005/06 – 11% 2006/07 – 11%	No comparison data available	Environmental Services
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)	New indicator to be developed				Traffic and Transportation
	Reduce traffic related emissions	Levels of air pollutants, nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter, at the A56 air quality monitoring station (annual average).	2010/11 NO ₂ – 46ug/m3 PM ₁₀ – 24 ug/m3	Targets to be established	2005 NO ₂ – 41 ug/m3; PM ₁₀ – 25 ug/m3	No comparison data available	Public Protection
		NO ₂ concentrations (ug/m3) at Moss Park monitoring station	No ₂ – 33ug/m3 PM ₁₀ – 19 ug/m3	2010 modelled – 31.51	Levels fairly consistent over last 5 years	2005 modelled Bolton – 42.26; Bury – 47.08; Manc'r – 36.71; Oldham – 40.93;	LTP2

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Local Target	Trend	Comparison	Source
						Rochdale – 53.2; Salford – 48.09; Stockport – 40.7; Tameside – 48.0; Wigan – 51.59	
		Intermediate proxy of tonnes NO _x emissions from traffic on local main roads	Awaiting data	2011 – 688	2004 – 1094	2004 Bolton – 1643; Bury – 1724; Manc'r – 2001; Oldham – 898; Rochdale – 2156; Salford – 2664; Stockport – 1441; Tameside – 1085; Wigan – 1866	LTP2
	Reduce motorised traffic	Metrolink patronage (Altrincham Line – AM Peak)	2010/11 8,385	Targets to be established	2007/08 – 7982 2008/09 – 9037 2009/10 – 8054	No comparison data available	AMR / TfGM
		Heavy rail patronage (Irlam Line – AM Peak and Off Peak)	2010/11 732	Targets to be established	2007/08 – 705 2008/09 – 654 2009/10 – 723	No comparison data available	AMR / TfGM
E2	Protect, enhance and restore open space, biodiversity, flora and fauna, geological and geo-morphological features						
	Conserve and enhance the natural environment including geodiversity, habitat and species diversity	The percentage of SSSI in favourable condition	2010/11 – 100%		2008/09 – 100%	No change	AMR
		Number and Condition of SBIs	2010/11- 50 SBIs covering 426.4ha (Grade A – 8	Targets to be established	2003 – 49 SBIs 2004 – 50 SBIs 2005 – 51	No comparison data available	Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU)

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Local Target	Trend	Comparison	Source
			Grade B – 19 Grade C – 23)		SBLs covering 420.8ha (Grade A – 7, Grade B – 19, Grade C – 25)		
		Number of new trees planted on the highway and in parks and open spaces	2010/11 – 402	Targets to be established	2001/02 -15; 2002/03 – 34; 2003/04 – 48 2004/05 – 56 2005/06 – 177 2009/10 - 490	No comparison data available	Sustainability and Greenspace
		Hectares of woodland created	2010/11 - 0	Targets to be established	2001-05 – 31.67ha 2004/05 – 1.8 2005/06 – 26.3 2008/09 – 0.25	No comparison data available	Sustainability and Greenspace
		The percentage of Trafford covered by woodland	2010 – 4.9%	Targets to be established	2001/02 – 1.7%	Salford – 4.6%; Manchester – 3%	Red Rose Forest Sustainability and Greenspace
		Changes in populations of priority bird species	New Indicator 2012 – Baseline to be established	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Sustainability and Greenspace
	Ensure residents have access to high quality open space	% of addresses within 300m of accessible greenspace.	2010/11 – 80%	Targets to be established	2006/07 - 83%	No comparison data available	Manchester University / Strategic Planning
		Number of parks rated gold, silver or bronze	10 rated Gold 12 rated silver 16 rated Bronze	To be set	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Sustainability and Greenspace
		Percentage of Parks in Priority Regeneration Areas rated bronze, silver and gold	Awaiting data	Targets to be established	2006/07 – 2 parks (Hullard Park and Gorse Hill	No comparison data available	Sustainability and Greenspace

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Local Target	Trend	Comparison	Source
					Park)		
		Percentage of population with access to 2 hectares plus woodland within 500m of their home.	2010/11 – 26%	No targets set	2004 – 10.18% 2009/10 – 25.7%	England (2004) – 10.18%	Woodland Trust
		Percentage of Children's Play Areas that meet NPFA standards (LEAP and NEAP)	2010/11 – 49% - LEAP 14% NEAP	2006/07 – 35 play areas	2002/03 – 21% (LEAP) / 2.4% (NEAP) 2003/04 – 23% (LEAP) / 2.3%(NEAP) 2005/06 – 25 (23 LEAPs and 2 NEAPs) = 29% 2006/07 28 (27 LEAPS and 1 NEAP)	No comparison data available	Sustainability and Greenspace
		Percentage of allotment plots in active use	2010/11 – 99%	2006/07 – 100%	2005/06 – 98%	No comparison data available	Sustainability and Greenspace
		People on allotment waiting lists	2011/12 – 632	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Sustainability and Greenspace
E3	Reduce contributions to climate change						

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Local Target	Trend	Comparison	Source
	Reduce the amount of carbon emissions	CO2 emissions from domestic sector / transport	2009/10 Business – 1,036 Domestic – 505 Transport – 270 Total – 1,811	Aspirational target of 48% cut in CO2 emissions by 2020 on 1990 base line – GM Climate Change Strategy	2004 electricity user basis (kt CO2): Industry / Commercial – 1142 Domestic – 558 Road Transport – 357 Total – 2057	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	Awaiting data Trafford: domestic gas sales:	Targets to be established	Trafford: domestic gas sales: 2003: 1830 GWh 2004: 1871 GWh 2005: 1902 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	Awaiting data Trafford domestic electricity sales:	Targets to be established	Trafford domestic electricity sales: 2003: 424 GWh 2004: 430 GWh 2005: 402 GWh	North West domestic electricity sales: 2003: 12760 GWh 2004: 13316 GWh 2005: 13179 GWh	Department of Trade and Industry
	Increase the proportion of energy needs generated from renewable sources	The percentage of new developments incorporating renewable energy generation	2010/11 – 0	Targets to be established	2006/7 – 1 2007/08 – 2 2008/9 – 0	No comparison data available	Sustainability Team (AMR)
E4	Reduce impact of climate change						

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Local Target	Trend	Comparison	Source
	Minimise risk of flooding and increase use of SUDS	Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	New Indicator 2013 – 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.	2010/11 - 8	Targets to be established	2005/06 – 1 2008/9 – 5 2009/10 – 3	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 (AMR)
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	2010/11 – 35,546/ 26.26% recycled, 14.8% composted	06/07 – 600kg / 26% recycled, 07/08 – 700kg / 28% recycled, 08/09 – 800 / 30%	2005/06 – 544 tonnes / 21.77% recycled	National Targets – Total England 2010 (9,953,333t) Reduce BMW to landfill to 75% from 1995 (5,220,000t) By 2020 reduce to 35%	Waste Management
	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	New Indicator	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

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Local Target	Trend	Comparison	Source
		England					
	Ensure the sustainable management of minerals resources	Reduction in the use of primary minerals	2009 - 0.67 million tonnes of aggregates produced across GM, Merseyside, Halton and Warrington	Targets to be established	2008 – 1.57 million tonnes	No comparison data available	NW Aggregates Working Party
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	2011/12 192.85 ha	Targets to be established	2007 - 205.89 ha 2008/09 – 217.3 ha	No comparison data available	Strategic Planning
		Number of contaminated land sites remediated per year	2011/12 – 18 sites	Annual target – 18 sites	No trend data available	No comparison data available 1296	Public Protection
	Increase the percentage of homes built on previously developed land	Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land (BVPI 106)	2010/11 – 69%	2006/07 – 80%	2003/04 – 91% 2004/05 – 92% 2007/08 – 72% 2008/09 – 66% 2009/10 – 81%	Core Strategy target 80%	AMR
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:	2009/10	Target – all good or fair by 2015 (Water Framework Directive)		North-west average	Environment Agency

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Local Target	Trend	Comparison	Source
		a) good biological quality	82% good/fair	will provide short term target)	2004 good/fair 76.4%; poor 0.27%; bad 23.3% 2005 good/fair 36.48%; poor 63.52%; bad 0%	fair or good 2004 – 88.26; 2005 – 89.27	
		b) good chemical quality	72% good/fair		2004 good/fair 60.42%; poor 39.58% 2005 - good/fair 65.3%; poor 34.6%	fair or good 2004 – 91.51%; 2005 – 92%	
E8	Protect and improve air quality						
	Decrease the emission of air borne pollutants from all sources.	Days per year on which Particulate Matter exceed 50gm/cum	2010/11 Stretford – 3 Moss Park – 3	Targets to be established	2006/07 Stretford – 12 Moss Park – 4 2009/10 Stretford – 8 Moss Park – 2	No comparison data available	Public Protection
E9	Protect and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character and cultural facilities						
	Protect and enhance conservation areas and sites of archaeological importance	No. of conservation areas and sites of archaeological importance	2010/11 – 21	2006/07 – 21 conservation areas	2005/06 – 21 conservation areas (constant)	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 data character appraisal	2011/12 – 0%	2006/07 – 18%	2005/06 – 18%	2010 -National – 50% GM - 2011 Bolton – 38% Bury – 58% Stockport 100%	AMR English Heritage

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Local Target	Trend	Comparison	Source
						Tameside – 0% Rochdale 57% Oldham – 0% Wigan- 83%	
	Protect and enhance listed buildings	No. 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	2010/11 – 248 1 at risk	No targets set	2008/09 – 245 0 at risk 2009/10 – 246 0 at risk	England (2004) – 0.3%	AMR
	Protect and enhance registered historic parks and gardens	No. of Parks and gardens registered by English Heritage	2010/11 – 3 historic parks & gardens	No targets set	2006 – 3 historic parks & gardens	No comparison data available	Parks and Countryside
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	Total number of active business units	2010/11 8,008	Targets to be established	2003/04 – 7455 2004/05 – 7485 2005/06 – 7760 2006/07 – 8020 2007/08 – 8445	11.3% Of GM total	Economic Development / AMR
		Total number of business start-ups	2010/11 1,125	Targets to be established	2003/04 – 855 2004/05 – 830 2005/06 – 880 2006/07 – 915 2007/08 – 1000	No comparison data available	Economic Development / AMR
	Create conditions for sustainable growth ensuring the supply of appropriate sites and premises that will respond to growth in key sectors	Amount of employment land on PDL	2010/11 – 100%	ELS target 89% on PDL	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Strategic Planning (AMR)

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Local Target	Trend	Comparison	Source
		Amount of employment land available	2010/11 – 160.2 hectares	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Strategic Planning (AMR)
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	2010/11 – 72.5%	2006 – 76.2%; 2007 – 76.4%; 2008 – 76.7%; 2009 – 77.0%; 2010 – 69.3%	2005 – 75.9%	England (2005) 74.6%	Economic Development
		Percentage of working age population that is claiming key benefits	2010/11 – 13.2%	2007 – 13.0%; 2008 – 12.7%; 2009 – 12.4%	Feb 2006 – 13.2% Decreasing % claiming key benefits from 2008	Gtr Manchester (Feb 2006) 18.7%	Economic Development
EC3	Enhance Trafford's image as a business location and tourism destination						
	Increase Trafford's role as a tourist destination	The number of visits to major tourist destinations:		Targets unique to individual sites		No comparison data available	Economic Development
		a) the Trafford Centre	Awaiting data		2003: 27,300,000 2004: 29,700,000 2005: 29,840,000		Economic Development
		b) the Imperial War Museum			2007 - 230,000		Economic Development
		c) Sale Waterside Arts Centre	2010/11 – 82,104		2009/10 – 79,228 2008/09 – 71,975		Culture Partnership
		d) MUFC – matches & museum and tour	Awaiting data		2003- 2,463,500 2004 – 2,345,000		Economic Development

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Local Target	Trend	Comparison	Source
		e) LCCC	Awaiting data		2003 – 136,400 2004 – 158,700 2005 – 161,500		Economic Development
		f) Dunham Massey hall and garden	Awaiting data		2003 – 165,000 2004 – 170,300 2005 – 175,500		Economic Development
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	2009/10 £1,100 £500 £795 £265	No targets set	Apr-06 £1,250 £525 £800 £210	No comparison data available	Strategic Planning
		Percentage of vacant units:- Altrincham Sale Stretford Urmston	July 2011 28 18.5 32 12	Targets to be established	June 04 / 05 / 06 13.33 / 16.08 / 20.86 11.43 / 5.11 / 8.03 11.25 / 12.05 / 14.46 20.05 / 8.39 / 9.8	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	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Strategic Planning
EC5	Improve the social and environmental performance of the economy						
	Encourage ethical trading	Achievement and	2010 –	Targets to be	2005/06 – 1	No comparison	Sustainability Team

Theme	Sustainability Objective	Indicators	Baseline	Local Target	Trend	Comparison	Source
		maintenance of Fairtrade Borough status	Trafford recognised as a fair trade borough	established	Town Centre	data available	
	Encourage companies to use environmental management systems	Companies registered as using environmental management systems such as ISO 14001	Awaiting data	Targets to be established	No trend data available	No comparison data available	Groundwork Trust

Appendix 3

Criteria for scoring sites proposed for Land Allocations against sustainability objectives

Criteria for scoring Sites proposed for Land Allocations against Sustainability Objectives

SA Objective	score	Criteria
1. Achieve a better balance and mix in the housing market between availability and demand (SC1)	++	Residential development will increase the provision of family housing and/or the provision of affordable housing in the Priority Regeneration Areas or Strategic Locations or Altrincham Town Centre.
	+	Residential development within the urban area will increase the provision of family housing and/or the provision of affordable housing in line with Policy L2 of the Core Strategy.
	0	No impact from proposed development
	-	Residential use in the urban area that does not meet specific needs set out in Policy L2 of the Core Strategy
	--	Residential use not in the urban area or that would result in the loss of previously identified residential site which would have met the specific needs set out in Policy L2 of the Core Strategy.
2. Improve accessibility for all to essential services and facilities (SC2)	++	Proposed use in the urban area is within 800m of the metro, train or a major bus station, or 400m from a quality bus corridor and/or within close distance to a Regeneration area Residential development is within 20 minutes travel time by public transport to essential services including employment, GP, supermarket, school etc.
	+	Proposed use in the urban area is within 800m of the metro, train or a major bus station, or 400m from quality bus corridor. Residential development is within 30 minutes travel time by public transport to essential services including employment, GP, supermarket, school etc.
	0	Development would have no impact on improving accessibility
	-	Proposed use is within an urban area but further than 800m of the metro, train or major bus station, or 400m from quality bus corridor. Residential development is further than 40 minutes travel time by public transport to essential services including employment, GP, supermarket, school etc.
	--	Development is outside the urban area
3. Enhance transport infrastructure, improving accessibility and quality of life to all communities (SC3)	++	Proposed use is likely to significantly improve use of public transport and/or participation in walking or cycling. Proposed use has the potential to deliver significant road safety benefit (e.g.

		delivering accident hot spot scheme).
	+	Proposed use is likely to slightly improve use of public transport and/or participation in walking or cycling. Proposed use has potential to deliver road safety benefits (e.g. delivering road safety measures).
	0	Proposed use will have no impact on the use of public transport and/or participation in walking or cycling. No impact on road safety.
	-	Proposed use is likely to increase car use and have negative impact on the use of public transport and/or participation in walking or cycling. Proposed use would adversely affect road safety in the locality.
	--	Proposed use is likely to significantly increase car use and have a major negative impact on the use of public transport and/or participation in walking or cycling. Proposed use would significantly adversely affect road safety in the locality.
4. Reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime (SC4)	++	Residential use is within an existing housing area and has potential to be designed in accordance with Policy L7. 4.
	+	Residential use adjoins an existing housing area and has potential to be designed in accordance with Core Strategy Policy L7.4.
	0	No impact on safety or security
	-	Residential use is in a housing area but does not have the potential to be designed in accordance with Core Strategy Policy L7.4.
	--	Residential use is in an isolated location -and does not have the potential to be designed in accordance with Core Strategy Policy L7.4.
5. Reduce poverty and social exclusion (SC5)	++	Proposed use is within a regeneration area and is likely to reduce poverty and social exclusion.
	+	Proposed use adjoins a regeneration area_or has a link to and is likely to reduce poverty and social exclusion.
	0	No impact
	-	Proposed use is likely to have a detrimental effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion.
	--	Proposed use is likely to have a significant detrimental effect on reducing poverty and social exclusion
6. Encourage a sense of community	++	Proposed use is for a Community Facility or will include a community facility..

identity and welfare and value diversity, improve equity and equality of opportunity (SC6)	+	Proposed use has the potential to improve community facilities and be usable for all sections of the community particularly for over 50s, young people and ethnic groups and disabled people
	0	No impact
	-	Proposed use has the potential to have a negative impact on community identity particularly for over 50s, young people and ethnic groups and disabled people
	--	Proposed use will have a significant negative impact on the provision/improvement of a community facility/facilities/community identity.
7. Improve qualifications and skills of the resident population (SC7)	++	Proposed use is for a nursery, school or training facility, or in an area where it will support an existing school with capacity issues (e.g. surplus school places). Proposed use has the potential to generate apprentices.
	+	Residential use is in an area where there is existing capacity in schools, or the proposed use has the potential to generate apprentices.
	0	No impact
	-	Residential use is likely to result in over capacity in existing schools and generate the need for extra capacity to be provided as a result of the development
	--	Residential use will result in over capacity in existing schools and extra capacity is unlikely to be provided as a result of the development
8. Improve the health and, inequalities in health of the population (SC8)	++	Proposed use is for new health facility or for new/improved open space in an identified area of need.
	+	Proposed use is likely to enable new health facilities or residential use is within 300m of green space and 200m away from noise or other pollution
	0	No impact
	-	Residential use is within 200m of from noise or other pollution
	--	Use would result in loss of recreational open space in an area of deficiency or noise or other polluting uses would be adjacent to existing residential
9. Protect and improve local neighbourhood quality (SC9)	++	Proposed use would remove neglected, vandalised or derelict building or site within in a neighbourhood
	+	Proposed use would improve the quality/ appearance of the local neighbourhood
	0	No impact
	-	Proposed use would have a negative impact on the quality/ appearance of the local neighbourhood

	--	Proposed would have a significant negative impact on the quality/ appearance of the local neighbourhood
10. Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment (E1)	++	Proposed use will result in a reduction in traffic congestion and will help to improve air quality in the area
	+	Proposed use will result in a reduction or no increase in traffic congestion and an improvement or no change in air quality
	0	No impact
	-	Proposed use will result in an increase in traffic congestion and/or a reduction in air quality
	--	Proposed use will result in a significant increase in traffic congestion and/or air quality
11. Protect, enhance and restore open space, biodiversity, flora and fauna, geological and geo-morphological features (E2)	++	Proposed use will significantly enhance biodiversity e.g. new area of open space or new habitat creation over 0.2 hectares in area deficient in open space or semi natural green space.
	+	Proposed use could provide enhancement of existing open space or wildlife habitat within 300m of the development
	0	No impact
	-	Proposed use is adjacent to a designated natural asset and could have a negative impact on the sites biodiversity, landscape, geological etc.
	--	Proposed use is adjacent to a designated natural asset and would result in a significant negative impact or loss on the sites importance Residential use is further than 300 metres from Local Open Space with no opportunities to create new open space. Proposed use would result in a loss of recreational open space in an area identified as only just sufficient or deficient with no opportunity to replace this loss in the area.
12. Reduce contributions to climate change (E3)	++	Development will connect into an identified/programmed low carbon energy generating infrastructure facility.
	+	Proposed use will incorporate use of on-site micro-generation technologies, low carbon, renewable and energy efficiency measures.
	0	No impact/ no energy use.
	-	Proposed use is unlikely to incorporate use of on-site micro-generation technologies, low carbon ,and energy efficiency measures
	--	Proposed use is unlikely to incorporate energy efficiencies, low carbon and

		renewable energy even though located near identified/programmed low carbon energy generating infrastructure facility.
13. Reduce impact of climate change (E4)	++	Proposed use is at low risk from flooding and could provide significant opportunities to reduce flood risk in other locations e.g. through the use of strategic sustainable drainage systems (SuDS),
	+	Proposed use is at low or medium risk from flooding and could provide some opportunities to reduce flood risk in other locations e.g. through the use of strategic sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).
	0	No impact
	-	Proposed use is at medium or high risk from flooding and is likely to increase flood risk elsewhere, therefore some flood risk management/mitigation measures will be required.
	--	Proposed use is at high risk from flooding and is likely to increase flood risk elsewhere, therefore significant flood risk management/mitigation measures will be required.
14. Reduce the environmental impacts of consumption and production (E5)	++	Proposed use is for development that will incorporate mainly on-site provision for the sustainable management of waste using options at the top of the waste hierarchy, such as prevention, preparing for re-use and recycling.
	+	Proposed use is for development that will make mainly off-site provision for the sustainable management of waste using options at the top of the waste hierarchy, such as prevention, preparing for re-use and recycling.
	0	Minimal waste produced
	-	Proposed use is for development that makes limited provision for the sustainable management of waste, either on- or off-site.
	--	Proposed use is for development that makes no provision for the sustainable management of waste, either on- or off-site.
15. Conserve land resources and reduce land contamination (E6)	++	Proposed use would enable development that would result in significant reclamation of contaminated land over 5 hectares
	+	Proposed use would enable development that would result in significant reclamation of contaminated land under 5 hectares or protection of greenfield land.
	0	Proposed use would not result in treatment of contaminated land or loss of greenfield land
	-	Development would result in loss of greenfield land under 2 hectares

	--	Development would result in significant loss of greenfield land under 5 hectares. Proposed use other than open space is within Green Belt
16. Protect and improve water quality (E7)	++	Proposed use could result in improvement to water quality e.g. removal of contamination that is polluting a water source. Proposed use is adjacent to water source where it is highly likely improvements will be made to the appearance and biodiversity of the water source
	+	Proposed use is adjacent to water source where there is the opportunity to improve the appearance and biodiversity of the water source
	0	No impact
	-	Proposed use is adjacent to water source where it may pollute the water resource
	--	Proposed use is adjacent to water source where it is highly likely to pollute the water resource
17. Protect and improve air quality (E8)	++	Proposed use will significantly benefit air quality by use of clean fuels/technology or significantly reducing road traffic
	+	Proposed use may improve air quality by potential use of clean fuels/technology or some reduction in road traffic
	0	No impact
	-	Proposed use will have a detrimental impact on air quality by non-use of clean fuels/technology or increasing road traffic
	--	Proposed use will have a significantly detrimental impact on air quality by non-use of clean fuels/technology or significantly increasing road traffic.
18. Protect and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character and cultural facilities (E9)	++	Proposed use will significantly enhance a conservation area, listed building/historic park etc. (e.g. reuse of historic building) and/or protect landscape character
	+	Proposed use is likely to improve a conservation area, listed building/historic park etc.(e.g. reuse of historic building) and/or protect landscape character
	0	No impact
	-	Proposed use could have a negative effect on a conservation area, listed building/historic park etc. and/or a landscape of character(e.g. industrial use in or adjacent to a conservation area)
	--	Proposed use could result in a loss of an asset in a conservation area, or loss of a listed building/historic park etc. and/or its setting, and/or a landscape of character
19. Enhance Trafford's high performance	++	Proposed site is within one of the focus areas identified in Core Strategy Policy

and sustainable economy to provide a powerful contribution to regional growth (EC1)		W1.3 and in accordance with the Core Strategy Policies W1.5 to W1.10 inclusive
	+	Proposed site is within one of the focus areas identified in Core Strategy Policy W1.3.
	0	No impact
	-	Employment use located on land in the urban area but not previously identified for employment use and outside the focus areas established in Core Strategy Policy W1.3, but which will contribute to the objectives set out in Core Strategy W1.11.
	--	Employment use located outside the urban area on land not previously identified for employment and outside the focus areas established in Core Strategy Policy W1 which will not contribute to the objectives set out in Core Strategy W1.11.
20. Reducing disparities by releasing the potential all residents particularly in areas of disadvantage (EC2)	++	Proposed use has the potential to offer significant employment and/or training opportunities to residents in the Priority Regeneration Areas
	+	Proposed use has the potential to offer employment and/or training opportunities to residents in Regeneration Areas
	0	No Impact
	-	Proposed use will offer little potential for employment and/or training opportunities to residents in the Regeneration Areas
	--	Proposed use will offer no employment and/or training opportunities to residents in the Priority Regeneration Areas
21. Enhance Trafford's image as a business location and tourism destination (EC3)	++	Proposed use will have a significant, positive, impact on the image of Trafford as a business location and tourism destination in the key areas identified in Core Strategy Policy R6.1.
	+	Proposed use will have the potential to have a positive impact on the image of Trafford as a business location and tourism destination.
	0	No impact
	-	Proposed use may result in a detrimental impact on the image of Trafford as a business location and tourism destination.
	--	Proposed use will result in a detrimental impact on the image of Trafford as a business location and tourism destination in the key areas identified in Core Strategy Policy R6.1.
22. Encourage the long term sustainability of Trafford's Town Centres (EC4)	++	Proposal will have a significant positive impact on the vitality and viability of one of Trafford's Town, District or Local Centres

	+	Proposal will have a positive impact on the vitality and viability of one of Trafford's Town, District or Local Centres.
	0	No impact
	-	Proposal will have a negative impact on the vitality and viability of one of Trafford's Town, District or Local Centres.
	--	Proposal will have a significant, negative impact on the vitality and viability of one of Trafford's Town, District or Local Centres.
23. Improve the social and environmental performance of the economy (EC5)	++	Proposed use directly contributes to fair trade or ethical trading
	+	Proposed use has the potential to contribute to fair trade or ethical trading
	0	No impact
	-	Proposed use could promote non ethical trading
	--	Proposed use is known to be non-ethical

Appendix 4

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.

CYPP Children and Young Peoples' Partnership

One of the 11 sub groups of the Trafford Partnership

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 Plan. Development Plan Documents include the core strategy, site-specific allocations of land, adopted policies map and, where needed, area action plans.

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.

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)