

Community Impact Assessment (CIA)

Title of proposal:	Publication Salford Local Plan: Development Management Policies and Designations
Service Group/ Team:	Spatial Planning
Date of assessment:	19/11/2019
Lead CIA Officer:	Cheryl Ma
Officers in Assessment Team:	Matt Doherty, Claire Thorn, Jimmy McManus, Amelia Lucas, Steve Davey, Fiona Fryer
Review Date:	At the review of policies within the Salford Local Plan: Development Management Policies and Designations no later than 5 years from the adoption date of the plan ¹

The findings of your CIA **MUST** be included within the report for decision and this document attached as evidence of your consideration of potential impact on communities.

Summary of Community Impact Assessment

Summary of proposal

Salford City Council is preparing a Local Plan. The document will be entitled ‘Salford Local Plan: Development Management Policies and Designations’ and will cover the period up until 2037, although its content may also be relevant after that date. It will:

- Provide the main policies that will be used to manage development and determine planning applications
- Identify the designations that will protect the city’s most important environmental assets, town centres and infrastructure
- Support the delivery of key infrastructure, such as transport and utilities

The Salford Local Plan: Development Management Policies and Designations document will provide policies covering a very wide range of topics including housing, economic development, town centres and retail development, health, education, accessibility, energy, climate change, water, design, heritage, green infrastructure, Green Belt, agriculture, biological and geological diversity, recreation, air quality, pollution and hazards, minerals and waste.

Following the most recent consultation on the Revised Draft Local Plan, a decision has been made to narrow the scope of the document to focus on development

¹ In accordance with plan making guidance set out in paragraph 33 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

management policies and designations, with the exclusion of site allocations and proposals for the overall scale and distribution of development. The reason for this change is that it is not possible to progress the elements relating to the scale and distribution of development in Salford and individual site allocations until the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)² has been completed. Due to delays in the GMSF process, it is considered preferable to adopt a more narrowly focused document than to further delay the adoption of updated development management policies and designations. The other elements originally intended for inclusion in the Local Plan, such as the scale and distribution of development and site allocations, will instead be progressed through a separate document, 'Salford Local Plan: Core Strategy and Allocations'.

The 'Publication Salford Local Plan: Development Management Policies and Designations' (SLP: DMP) is the next version of the Local Plan which is subject to this CIA. Along with the scope of the document being narrowed, the document has been modified, having regard to comments received on the Revised Draft Local Plan, updates to the evidence base, changes to national planning policy and other guidance and recommendations from the health impact assessment. Work on the emerging GMSF has also informed changes to the Local Plan. This version of the Local Plan is that which the city council intends to submit to the Secretary of State for examination and ultimately wishes to adopt.

CIA approach

Policy topic leads all contributed to the CIA assessment of each of the policy areas in the SLP: DMP and considered whether the proposed policies would have a disproportionate impact on protected groups.

² The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework is a planning policy document which will cover the whole of Greater Manchester and will set out how Greater Manchester should develop up to the year 2037.

1. The proposal

Proposal

Salford City Council is preparing a Local Plan. The document will be entitled ‘Salford Local Plan: Development Management Policies and Designations’ and will cover the period up until 2037, although its content may also be relevant after that date. It will:

- Provide the main policies that will be used to manage development and determine planning applications
- Identify the designations that will protect the city’s most important environmental assets, town centres and infrastructure
- Support the delivery of key infrastructure, such as transport and utilities

The Local Plan will provide policies covering a very wide range of topics including housing, economic development, town centres and retail development, health, education, accessibility, energy, climate change, air quality, water, design heritage, green infrastructure, Green Belt, agriculture, biological and geological diversity, recreation, air quality, pollution and hazards, minerals and waste.

To date five stages of consultation have taken place on the Local Plan:

- Initial draft sustainability appraisal scoping report consultation (February to April 2013)
- Call for sites consultation (also February to April 2013)
- Suggested sites consultation (January to March 2014), which sought views on all sites suggested at the initial stage and the city council’s assessment of these sites
- Consultation on a full Draft Local Plan (November 2016 to January 2017) which took place at the same time as consultation on the Draft GMSF
- Consultation on a Revised Draft Local Plan January to March 2019), which took place at the same time as consultation on the Revised Draft GMSF

Further details of previous stages of consultation are set out in section 3 of the community impact assessment.

Following the most recent consultation on the Revised Draft Local Plan, a decision has been made to narrow the scope of the document to focus on development management policies and designations, with the exclusion of site allocations and proposals for the overall scale and distribution of development. Hence the title of the document has been amended to ‘Salford Local Plan: Development Management Policies and Designations’. The reason for this change is that it is not possible to progress the elements relating to the scale and distribution of development in Salford and individual site allocations until the Greater Manchester planning policy document known as the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) has been completed. Due to delays in the GMSF process, it is considered preferable to adopt a more narrowly focused document than to further delay the adoption of updated development management policies and designations. The other elements originally intended for inclusion in the Local Plan, such as the scale and distribution of development and site allocations, will instead be progressed through a separate document, ‘Salford Local Plan: Core Strategy and Allocations’.

This CIA relates to the publication version of the plan entitled 'Publication Salford Local Plan: Development Management Policies and Designations' (SLP:DMP) which is the version of the Local Plan which the city council intends to submit to the Secretary of State for examination and ultimately wishes to adopt. It follows on from the Revised Draft Local Plan which was consulted upon between January 2019 and March 2019. Along with the scope of the document being narrowed. The SLP:DMP has been modified, having regard to comments received on the Revised Draft Local Plan, updates to the evidence base, changes to national planning policy and other guidance and recommendations from the health impact assessment. Work on the emerging GMSF has also informed changes to the Local Plan.

The SLP:DMP is to be published in January 2020 and people will be invited to make any comments before the plan is submitted to the Secretary of State later in 2020. This latest stage is not intended to be a 'consultation' stage that results in the city council producing another amended version of the document. Instead all of the comments received will be submitted along with the plan for consideration at the public examination. Subject to the outcome of the examination, the city council will then seek to formally adopt the document.

Related policies and plans

Given the broad scope of the Local Plan, there are a large number of policies and strategies which must be taken into account in its production. Government planning policy at the national level is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) of which a revised version was published in February 2019. The NPPF covers most planning issues with additional guidance provided in the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG).

As already referred to, another planning document entitled the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) is currently being produced. The GMSF is a strategic plan that will cover the whole of Greater Manchester, and is being produced collaboratively by the Mayor of Greater Manchester and the ten local authorities in the area³. The GMSF will:

- Set out how Greater Manchester should develop over the next two decades up to the year 2037;
- Identify the amount of new development that will come forward across the ten districts in terms of housing, offices and industry and warehousing, and the main areas in which this will be focused;
- Protect the important environmental assets across the conurbation;
- Allocate sites for employment and housing outside of the urban area;
- Support the delivery of key infrastructure, such as transport and utilities; and
- Define a new Green Belt boundary for Greater Manchester.

Some of the major decisions regarding Salford's future development will effectively be taken through the GMSF. Salford-specific parts of the development plan need to be in general conformity with the GMSF. All decisions about whether Green Belt boundaries in Salford should be altered, including whether any existing Green Belt should be de-designated so that it can be developed, will be made through the GMSF.

³ Bolton Council, Bury Council, Manchester City Council, Oldham Council, Rochdale Council, Salford City Council, Stockport Council, Tameside Council, Trafford Council, and Wigan Council

Who will the Local Plan impact on / key stakeholders

The Salford Local Plan: Development Management Policies and Designations document, should it be adopted, will impact on the lives of residents, workers and visitors to the city, also local businesses, landowners and developers, public bodies (such as the Environment Agency and Highways Agency), infrastructure providers and adjoining local authorities.

2. Evidence and research

Information source	SLP:DMP policies	What has this told you? / Notes
All SLP:DMP policies		
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	All	Government planning policy at the national level is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which covers most planning issues.
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) (first published 2016)	All	Additional guidance at the national level is set out in the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG). This is live guidance which is periodically updated.
NHS England (September 2019) Putting Health into Place	All	Sets out 10 principles for healthy place-making.
A Fairer Salford		
Salford City Partnership (February 2017) No One Left behind: Tackling Poverty in Salford. A joint strategy for the Salford City Mayor and Salford Youth Mayor	Policy F1 Policy F2 Policy F3	The strategy restates Salford's commitment to tackling poverty and tackling inequality and set out the approach Salford City Mayor and Salford Youth Mayor will take over the next few years to give residents the best chance of a poverty free future.
City Mayor (November 2013) City Mayor's Employment Charter	Policy F3	Designed to help to raise employment standards for employees and businesses.
Greater Manchester Health and Social Care Partnership (2019) Making Greater Manchester Autism Friendly 2019-22.	Policy F2 Policy F3	The Greater Manchester Autism Strategy, which is working towards making Greater Manchester an autism friendly place to live.
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (February 2019) Integrated Communities Action Plan	Policy F2 Policy F3	Identifies a range of cross-government measures to build integrated communities where people – whatever their background – live, work, learn and socialise together, based on shared rights, responsibilities and opportunities.

Economic development		
GMCA (January 2019) Revised Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)	Policy AP1 Policy AP2 Policy AP4 Policy AP5 Policy EC1 Policy EC2 Policy ED3	Identifies economic vision, priorities and development levels anticipated across Greater Manchester to 2037. Includes strategic policies relating to Salford Quays and Port Salford. Recognises the importance of existing employment areas and town centres in providing for economic development. Identifies potential to extend Port Salford beyond the area currently permitted on to Green Belt land north of the A57.
Salford City Council (2019) Non-residential development monitoring report April 2018-March 2019	Policy AP1 Policy AP2 Policy AP3 Policy AP5 Policy EC1 Policy EC2	Provides data on planning permissions and past completions in the city.
MDS Transmodal (September 2014) Greater Manchester Logistics Study	Policy EC2 Policy A5	Identifies Port Salford as the only opportunity to develop a tri-modal distribution park within Greater Manchester.
Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners (2009) Salford Employment Land Review	Policy EC1 Policy EC2	Provides a description and assessment of the city's main employment areas.
Salford City Council's Saved Unitary Development Plan policy E5 and the Established Employment Areas Supplementary Planning Document	Policy EC1	Application of the policy and the supplementary planning document has influenced the development of the policy approach to established employment areas.
Salford City Council (September 2019) 2019 to 2037 Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment	Policy AP1 Policy AP2 Policy AP3 Policy AP4 Policy AP5 Policy EC1 Policy EC2	Identifies specific sites that are considered to be suitable, available and achievable for new employment uses to meet need.
City Mayor (November 2013) City	Policy F2 Policy EC1	Designed to help to raise employment standards for employees and businesses.

Mayor's Employment Charter		
Salford City Partnership (February 2017) No One Left behind: Tackling Poverty in Salford. A joint strategy for the Salford City Mayor and Salford Youth Mayor	Policy F2 Policy EC1	The strategy restates Salford's commitment to tackling poverty and tackling inequality and set out the approach Salford City Mayor and Salford Youth Mayor will take over the next few years to give residents the best chance of a poverty free future.
HM Government (June 2019) Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy	Policy AP1 Policy AP2 Policy AP4 Policy AP5 Policy EC1 Policy EC2 Policy ED3	Designed to deliver an economy fit for the future, with prosperous communities across the city-region and radically increased productivity and earning power.
Salford Employment and Skills Strategy 2017-20	Policy F2 Policy AP4 Policy EC1 Policy ED3	This Strategy provides a framework for action through which the City Council, public agencies, education providers, employers and voluntary organisations can work together to maximise the benefits of growth for Salford residents and will also help to achieve the wider priorities of Salford's anti-poverty strategy.
Culture and Tourism		
GMCA (January 2019) Revised Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)	Policy AP1 Policy AP2 Policy CT1 Policy CT2 Policy GI1 Policy GI2 Policy GI3 Policy GI4	Recognises the importance of the City Centre and Salford Quays from a culture and tourism perspective. Also emphasises the opportunities presented by green infrastructure networks.
Housing		
MHCLG (last updated 22 July 2019) Planning Practice Guidance – housing and economic needs assessment	Introduction to the housing chapter (paragraph 11.1)	Guidance on how local housing need should be calculated using the standard methodology.
Salford City Council (June 2019) Residential Development Monitoring Report 1 April 2018-31 March 2019	Policy H1 Policy H2 Policy H3	Provides data on planning permissions and past completions in the city for housing.
GMCA (January 2019) Greater	Policy H1 Policy H2	Gives consideration to the appropriate types of housing that

Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment	Policy H3 Policy H6 Policy H7 Policy H8	need to be provided across GM. It also quantifies the need for affordable housing in Salford (and the other 9 districts in HM) using the standard methodology set out in national planning practice guidance.
Arc4 (2018) Greater Manchester Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment	Policy H8	Identifies the need for new pitches for gypsies and travellers and new plots for travelling showpeople.
Salford City Council (December 2014) Evidence of the need for affordable housing	Policy H4	Identifies the need for affordable housing so that the council can have a policy in its Local Plan requiring the provision of affordable homes as part of new developments.
Salford City Council (January 2020) Local Plan: assessment of residential viability	Policy H2 Policy H4 Policy H5 Policy H7 Policy ED2 Policy EG1 Policy D7 Policy BG2 Policy R1 Policy PC1	An assessment of the financial implications of the policies in the Local Plan on scheme viability, particularly the requirements for internal space standards, planning obligations and affordable housing. Informs the affordable housing policy.
Building Regulations 2010 part M (2015 Edition)	Policy H6 Policy D7	Sets out the national requirements for accessible and adaptable dwellings that the city council are seeking through the Local Plan (and also wheelchair standards that developers will be encouraged to build to).
DCLG (March 2015) Technical housing standards – nationally described space standard.	Policy H2 Policy D7	The national internal space standards that the city council are seeking to adopt through the Local Plan.
Homes and Communities Agency et al (December 2009) HAPPI – Housing our Ageing Population: Panel for Innovation.	Policy H6	Sets out best practice for housing for older people.
Salford City Council (November 2019) Self-build and custom housebuilding register monitoring report	Policy H9	Identifies the need for new plots for custom and self-build plots having regard to the number on the register, and also how the city council has met its duty to grant enough planning permissions to meet that need.

Town centres and retail development		
Salford City Council (September 2016) Salford's town and neighbourhood centre review	Policy TC1 Policy TC2 Policy TC3 Policy TC4	Provides a review of the current role and function of the city's existing centres, proposed new centres, former centres and other identified clusters of main town centre uses. This has then informed the boundaries of existing centres, designation of any new town or local centres, primary shopping areas and retail frontages in the Local Plan.
Education		
Salford City Council (2018) School Census	Policy ED1 Policy ED2	Provides details of primary and secondary schools within Salford and the current number of pupils on roll.
Salford City Council (June 2015) Salford's Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (SPD): background document on primary pupil yield methodology and evidence base	Policy ED1 Policy ED2 Policy PC1	<p>Sets out the methodology and evidence base for Salford City Council's approach to defining the primary pupil yield factor from new housing development.</p> <p>The primary pupil yield factor provides the basis for calculating the average number of primary pupils that a new housing development can be expected to generate. It therefore forms the basis of the standard approach to calculating a proportionate financial contribution from new development, as set out in Policy OB3 of the Planning Obligations SPD.</p>
Salford City Council (March 2016) Salford's Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document: background document on primary pupil projections	Policy ED1 Policy ED2 Policy PC1	Sets out information on the capacity of existing state-funded primary schools within Salford, having regard to the city council's projections of the requirement for primary pupil places in future. This determines whether it is appropriate to seek financial contributions from new housing development across all parts of the city via Policy OB3 of the Planning Obligations SPD.
Salford City Council (December 2019) Refreshed 2015 Planning Obligations	Policy ED1 Policy ED2 Policy PC1	Sets out the most up-to-date education contribution costs in relation to applying policies OB3 and OB4 (at paragraphs 7.21 to 7.22). Updated cost data will be

Supplementary Planning Document		published annually by the city council.
Health		
Public Health England (2018) Salford Health Profile	Policy HH1 Policy HH2 Policy HH3	Sets out the health profile of Salford residents.
Salford's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (topic chapters various dates)	Policy HH1 Policy HH2 Policy HH3	Assessment of current and future needs of local communities – health is one focus of the report.
Salford Royal NHS Foundation Trust (2018) Annual Report and Accounts 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018	Policy HH1 Policy HH2 Policy HH3	Includes an introduction to the Salford NHS Foundation Trust
NHS Salford Clinical Commissioning Group (August 2017) Locality Plan for Salford: Start Well. Live Well. Age Well	Policy HH1 Policy HH2 Policy HH3	The document is the 'blueprint' for the city's health and social care. It explains how the Clinical Commissioning Group and other NHS providers and commissioners, Salford City Council and voluntary and community sector will build on what is already in place so services work better and cost less.
Public Health England (June 2017) Spatial Planning for Health: An evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places	Policy HH1 Policy HH2 Policy HH3	The report concludes there is an inextricable link between a high quality environment and overall quality of life, physical wellness and improved mental health and wellbeing.
Salford City Council (February 2018) Life Expectancy at Birth 2016: Analysis	Policy HH1 Policy HH2 Policy HH3	Provides an overview of the health of Salford's residents.
NHS England (September 2018) Putting Health into Place. Introducing NHS England's Healthy New Towns programme	Policy HH1 Policy HH2 Policy HH3	The report sets out that places where people live have a significant impact on their mental and physical health. It is essential to prevent ill health by planning, designing and developing higher quality places.
NHS (2019) NHS Long Term Plan	Policy HH1 Policy HH2 Policy HH3	The report stresses the importance of the NHS and built environment sector continuing to work together to improve health and wellbeing.
Accessibility		
Transport for Greater Manchester and the	Policy E2 Policy A5	The strategy identifies the vision to provide 'world class

Greater Manchester Combined Authority (2016) Greater Manchester Freight and Logistics Transport Strategy		connections that support long-term sustainable economic growth and access to opportunity for all’.
Transport for Greater Manchester (February 2017) Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040	Policies A1-13	A vision for transport for Greater Manchester which includes long term proposals to create a cleaner, greener, more prosperous city region through better connections and simpler travel.
Transport for Greater Manchester, Greater Manchester Combined Authority and Greater Manchester Local Enterprise Partnership (January 2019) Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040 Draft Delivery Plan.	Policies A1-13	The Draft Delivery Plan 2020-2025 outlines how the 2040 Transport Strategy will be achieved and identifies committed and future transport interventions.
Greater Manchester’s Cycling and Walking Commissioner (December 2017) Made to Move: 15 steps to transform Greater Manchester, by changing the way we get around	Policy A1 Policy A2 Policy A3	Identifies actions to deliver a step change in the numbers of people walking and cycling in Greater Manchester.
Global Designing Cities Initiative, National Association of City Transportation Officials and Island Press (October 2016) Global Street Design Guide	Policy A2	Provides ideas and guidance with regards to the design and management of streets.
Department for Transport (July 2018) The Road to Zero	Policy A10	Sets out measures for all new cars and vans to effectively be zero emission by 2040.
Department for Transport (July 2019) Electric Vehicle Charging in Residential and Non-residential Buildings (consultation document)	Policy A10	Consultation on proposed amendments to the building regulations to include requirements for electric vehicle charging infrastructure in new developments.

Air Quality / Climate Change / Energy / Pollution and hazards		
Climate Change Act 2008	Policy CC1 Policy EG1 Policy EG2 Policy PH1	The Climate Change Act 2008 commits the UK to reducing emissions by at least 80% in 2059 from 1990 levels.
Salford's Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) 2016	Policy CC1 Policy EG1 Policy EG2 Policy PH1	Greater Manchester AQMA 2016 (updates the 2006 AQMA) shows areas in particular where an improvement in air quality is needed.
Transport for Greater Manchester and Greater Manchester Combined Authority (December 2016) Greater Manchester Low-Emission Strategy	Policy CC1 Policy EG2 Policy PH1	Sets out a framework for policies and measures to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce air pollution as a contributor to ill-health in Greater Manchester • Support the UK Government in meeting EU air quality thresholds • Contribute to a reduction in Greater Manchester's carbon footprint; and • Encourage low emission behaviours in the culture and lifestyles of the city region
Transport for Greater Manchester and Greater Manchester Combined Authority (December 2016) Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan	Policy CC1 Policy EG1 Policy EG2 Policy PH1	The key objectives of the plan are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality across Greater Manchester will improve • Low-emission behaviours will have become embedded into the culture of organisations and lifestyles by 2025 • The plan will support the UK government in meeting and maintaining all EU thresholds for key air pollutants at the earliest date to reduce ill-health in Greater Manchester
Greater Manchester Climate Change Strategy (2011)	Policy CC1 Policy EG1 Policy EG2 Policy PH1	Aims to tackle carbon emissions and sets out how it will build a greener, more sustainable region. This sets a target to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 48% compared to 1990 levels by 2020.
Salford City Council (June 2010) Salford's Climate Change Strategy	Policy CC1 Policy EG1 Policy EG2 Policy PH1	The strategy is a statement of commitment intended to address the challenges of climate change.
City Mayor's Eco-City Charter 2013	Policy CC1 Policy EG1	The Salford City Mayor's Eco-City Charter 2013 committed Salford to

	Policy EG2 Policy PH1	saving energy and reducing our greenhouse gas emissions.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (January 2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Environment Plan to Improve the Environment	Policy CC1 Policy EG1 Policy EG2 Policy PH1	This 25 Year Environment Plan sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver cleaner air and water in our cities and rural landscapes, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats.
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial strategy (November 2017) Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future	Policy CC1 Policy EG1 Policy EG2 Policy PH1	Outlines the Government's plan for improving the UK's productivity rates and provides further clarity for the energy industry with a commitment to minimising business energy costs, developing new energy technologies and decarbonising transportation.
HM Government (October 2017) Clean Growth Strategy	Policy CC1 Policy EG1 Policy EG2 Policy PH1	The strategy sets out policies and proposals that aim to accelerate the pace of "clean growth" delivering increased economic growth and decreased emissions.
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (July 2018) UK Plan for tackling roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations	Policy CC1 Policy PH1	<p>A statutory air quality plan for tackling nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) setting out how the UK will be reducing roadside NO₂ concentrations.</p> <p>Seven districts in Greater Manchester including Salford (Regent Road) are predicted to continue to breach or be at risk of breaching the NO₂ annual air quality limit value in 2021.</p> <p>Salford and other identified Greater Manchester local authorities are required to develop and implement a plan designed to deliver compliance in the shortest possible time.</p>
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (January 2019) Clean Air Strategy	Policy CC1 Policy EG1 Policy EG2 Policy PH1	The Clean Air Strategy sets out how the government will tackle all sources of air pollution, making the air healthier to breathe, protecting nature and boosting the economy.
Greater Manchester Combined Authority (March 2019) 5 Year Environment Plan	Policy CC1 Policy EG1 Policy EG2 Policy PH1	The plan sets out the long-term environmental vision to be carbon neutral by 2038.

HM Government (June 2019) Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy	Policy CC1 Policy EG1 Policy EG2 Policy PH1	The Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy is focussed on addressing the findings of the Greater Manchester Independent Prosperity Review, which identified a set of barriers the city-region must tackle to improve its economic performance, whilst at the same time responding to climate change.
Greater Manchester Combined Authority (September 2019) Decarbonising Greater Manchester's Existing Buildings	Policy CC1 Policy EG1 Policy EG2 Policy PH1	The report sets out a set of recommendations for improving the energy demand of Greater Manchester's existing domestic, commercial and public buildings.
10 Greater Manchester local authorities, Transport for Greater Manchester and Greater Manchester Combined Authority (September 2019) Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan Overview	Policy PH1 Policy CC1 Policy EG1 Policy EG2	The government has instructed Greater Manchester to develop a Clean Air Plan to bring levels of nitrogen dioxide on local roads within legal limits as soon as possible. This document sets out the Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan proposals.
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (October 2019) The Future Homes Standard. 2019 Consultation on changes to Part L (conservation of fuel and power) and Part F (ventilation) of the Building Regulations for new developments	Policy CC1 Policy EG1 Policy EG2	This consultation is the first stage of a two-part consultation about proposed changes to building regulations. This is in the context of the UK target to bring all its greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050.
Salford Climate change emergency declaration	Policy CC1 Policy EG1 Policy EG2 Policy PH1	Salford City Council noted the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report 'Global warming of 1.5°C' published on 8 October 2018 and agreed to declare a climate emergency.

Water		
Salford (2015) Local Flood Risk Management Strategy	Policy WA3 Policy WA4 Policy WA5	The strategy is intended to help to guide and prioritise actions within Salford to manage local flood risk.
Environment Agency (2015) North West River Basin Management Plan	Policy WA1 Policy WA2	Designed to protect and improve the quality of the water environment.
United Utilities (2015) Water Resources Management Plan	Policy WA2	Sets out the investment needed to ensure that we have sufficient water to continue supplying customers.
Irwell Catchment Partnership (2019) 2019-27 Catchment Plan	Policy WA1	Guidance for sustainable catchment management.
Manchester, Salford, Trafford Council's (2011) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Policy WA3 Policy WA4 Policy WA5	The strategic flood risk assessment presents an independent analysis of the risk posed by flooding from all sources in the study area. Much of the information has now been superseded but it remains the best available information for some kinds of flood risk, including groundwater flooding.
JBA Consulting for GMCA (2019) Greater Manchester Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - Update	Policy WA3 Policy WA4 Policy WA5	This SFRA provides updated information at a high level on flood risk from all sources across Greater Manchester. For some types of flood risk, such as groundwater, the 2011 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment remains the best available information.
Salford City Council (2008) Flood Risk and Development Planning Guidance	Policy WA4 Policy WA5	The overarching aim of the planning guidance is to ensure that new development in areas at risk of flooding in the city, is adequately protected from flooding and that the risks of flooding are not increased elsewhere as a result of new development.
Environment Agency (2013) Updated Flood Map for Surface Water	Policy WA4 Policy WA5	The updated flood map for surface water assesses flooding scenarios as a result of rainfall with the following chance of occurring in any given year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 in 30 • 1 in 100 • 1 in 1000

Design		
By Design (2000) – Urban Design in the planning system: towards better practice	Policies D1-D9	Urban design principles to create a better design.
Urban Design Compendium Homes and Community Agency (2013)	Policies D1-D9	Urban design principles and how they can be applied to create a successful development.
Joseph Rowntree Foundation (November 2011) Climate Change, Justice and Vulnerability	Policy D5	The impact of climate change and how vulnerability to these issues can be addressed at the design stage of development.
Historic England (December 2015) Advice Note 4: Tall Buildings:	Policy D1 Policy D2 Policy D3 Policy D5	Guidance on planning for tall buildings so that they can be delivered in a successful and sustainable way and take into consideration heritage assets.
Salford City Council (July 2006) House Extensions Supplementary Planning Document	Policy D1 Policy D5 Policy D8	Current guidance for developers and property owners in relation to amenity and privacy distances applied in residential extensions in Salford.
Salford City Council (March 2008) Shaping Salford : Design Supplementary Planning Document	Policy D1 Policy D2 Policy D3 Policy D4 Policy D5 Policy D6 Policy D7 Policy D8 Policy D9	Urban design principles for Salford.
Bridgewater Canal: (March 2011) Vision & Masterplan for a Regional Tourist Attraction Urbed and Landscape Projects	Policy D1 Policy D2 Policy D3 Policy D4 Policy D5 Policy D6 Policy D7 Policy D8 Policy D9	Guidance on the vision of the Bridgewater Canal as a major tourist attraction to bring in regional visitors and eventually national and international visitors.
Salford City Council (July 2006) Design and Crime Supplementary Planning Document	Policy D6	Guidance on designing out crime in new developments in Salford.
Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (Sept	Policy D1 – D9	Guidance setting out 10 characteristics to achieve good design.

2019) National Design Guide		
Heritage		
Fielden Clegg Bradley Studios (March 2014) Greengate Regeneration Strategy,	Policy HE1 Policy HE2	Guidance on the future development of the Greengate area of the city
Salford City Council (May 2009) Central Salford Development Framework	Policy HE1 Policy HE2	Guidance on the future development of Central Salford
Bridgewater Canal (March 2011) Vision and Masterplan for a Regional Tourist Attraction Urbed and Landscape Projects	Policy HE1 Policy HE2 Policy HE6	Guidance on the future development of the Bridgewater Canal
Salford City Council (Nov 2013) List of Local Heritage Assets	Policy HE1 – HE6	List of local heritage assets
Historic England (2008) Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance	Policy HE1 – HE6	Best practice to support the quality of decision making and to safeguard the heritage values of a heritage asset.
Historic England (2019) Heritage at Risk Register	Policy HE1 – HE 4	Nationally Listed Buildings considered to be at risk within Salford
Historic England (2015) The Historic Environment in Local Plans	Policy HE1 Policy HE2 Policy HE3 Policy HE4 Policy HE5 Policy HE6	Advice about taking account of heritage assets in local plan making.
Historic England (2015) The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans	Policy HE1 – HE 6	Advice about taking account of heritage assets in local plan making.
English Heritage (2013) Heritage Works: The use of Historic Buildings in Regeneration	Policy HE1 Policy HE2 Policy HE3 Policy HE4	Guidance on the role of historic buildings in regeneration.
Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Salford District Report (2010)	Policy HE1 Policy HE2 Policy HE3 Policy HE4 Policy HE6	Landscape characterisation study of the city of Salford
The National Heritage List for England Register	Policy HE1 Policy HE2 Policy HE3	Lists all listed buildings, scheduled monuments, protected wrecks and registered parks, gardens and

	Policy HE4 Policy HE6	battlefields. Everything has been included on the list because of its historic, archaeological, aesthetic and communal interest.
Historic England (March 2015) Good Practice Advice Note: The Setting of Heritage Assets	Policy HE1 Policy HE2 Policy HE3 Policy HE6	Guidance on assessing proposals that may have an impact on the setting of heritage assets.
Historic England Advice Note 4 (Dec 2015) Tall Buildings:	Policy HE1 Policy HE2 Policy HE3	Guidance on the development of tall buildings in the context of heritage assets and safeguarding the significance of these assets.
Historic England (2019) Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12	Policy HE1 – HE4	Guidance on the significance of heritage assets and the analysis of that significance.
Green Infrastructure / Biodiversity / Recreation		
TEP (2008) Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester	Policy GI1 Policy GI2 Policy GI3 Policy GI4 Policy GI5 Policy BG2 Policy R1 Policy R4	Analysis and assessment of strategic green infrastructure functions, advising how green infrastructure can be embedded within the Local Plan. These documents have been used to identify priority functions throughout Salford and for specific strategic areas of the city.
Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (2018) The Natural Environment: Priority Green and Blue Infrastructure (Greater Manchester Combined Authority	Policy GI1 Policy GI2 Policy GI3 Policy GI4 Policy GI5 Policy BG2 Policy R1 Policy R4	Analysis and assessment of strategic green infrastructure functions, advising how green infrastructure can be embedded within the Local Plan. These documents have been used to identify priority functions throughout Salford and for specific strategic areas of the city.
Salford City Council (2013) Local Green Space Site Assessment Methodology	Policy GI4	Expanding on guidance in the NPPF/NPPG, the methodology sets out how sites proposed through the 'call for sites consultation' were assessed to determine whether the city council considered sites suitable for this new designation.
Salford City Council (2013) Local Green Space Site Assessments	Policy GI4	Proposing 6 new local green space designations based on the individual site assessments.

Salford City Council (2018) Salford Greenspace Audit 2017/18	Policy R1 Policy R2 Policy R3 Policy R4 Policy R5	Robust assessment of a wide range of greenspaces to identify the type, location, facilities available, the quality of provision, and the level of accessibility. The audit informs the range of recreation policies.
Access to Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGSt), (Natural England)	Policy R1 Policy R2 Policy R3 Policy R4	Voluntary national recreation standards that have formed the basis for local standards that have been adopted or proposed in Salford, some of which have been modified to be applicable for the city.
The Six Acre Standard (National Playing Fields Association)		
Allotment Standard (the National Allotment Society)		
Knight, Kavanagh and Page, (2015, updated 2018) Salford Playing Pitch Assessment	Policy R1 Policy R2 Policy R4	Independent assessment of the supply and demand of a range of sports pitches in the city (for football, rugby union, rugby league, cricket, hockey and tennis). The strategy and action plan identifies key proposals for individual sports, a hierarchy of sports pitch sites, and proposals for specific enhancements to ensure that there is adequate provision to accommodate the increasing population of the city.
Knight, Kavanagh and Page (2015, updated 2018) Salford Playing Pitch Strategy & Action Plan		
Salford Monthly Allotment Status Report (October 2019)	Policy R1 Policy R2	Local assessment of the supply of allotment plots and the unmet demand as evidenced by the latest waiting list
GMEU (various years) Sites of Biological Importance Surveys	Policy BG2	Independent assessment of sites which are protected locally valued sites of biological diversity.
GMEU (various years) Regionally Important Geological Sites Surveys	Policy BG3	Independent assessment of sites which are of regional value for their geological features.
DEFRA (January 2018) 25 Year Environment Plan	Policy AQ1 Policy CC1 Policy EG1 Policy EG2 Policy BG2 Policy WA1	This 25 Year Environment Plan sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver cleaner air and water in our cities and rural landscapes, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats. Seeks to embed a “net environmental gain” principle for development.

		Promotes an expansion of natural flood management solutions.
Lancashire Wildlife Trust (2019) Great Manchester Wetlands NIA Partnership Briefing Note	Policy BG1 Policy GI2	Sets out the boundary and objectives of the Great Manchester Wetlands Nature Improvement Area
GMCA (2019) 5 Year Environment Plan for Greater Manchester	Policy BG1 Policy BG2 Policy GI2 Policy WA1	Sets out 5 major challenges facing Greater Manchester and priorities for tackling those challenges within Greater Manchester for the next 5 years. Includes a target of restoring 50-75% of peatlands in Greater Manchester.
Digital infrastructure		
National Infrastructure Commission (July 2018) National Infrastructure Assessment	Policy DG1 Policy DG2	Sets out the National Infrastructure Commission's plan of action for the country's infrastructure over the next 10-30 years including a recommendation for nationwide full fibre broadband by 2033.
Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (July 2018) Future telecoms infrastructure review	Policy DG1 Policy DG2	The publication sets a nationwide target for all homes and business premises to be connected to full fibre by 2033.
Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (20 December 2018) Considerations for the local planning authority ⁴	Policy DG1 Policy DG2	The guidance sets out how local planning authorities can support the rollout of fixed and mobile networks at the local level.
Ofcom (4 November 2019) Connected Nations Update Summer 2019 Data	Policy DG1 Policy DG2	Sets out the existing proportion of homes and businesses in Salford and the UK with full fibre connections.
Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (April 2019) Connected Growth: A manual for places	Policy DG1 Policy DG2	Provides guidance for producing a Local Industrial Strategy, including a chapter on digital infrastructure.
Greater Manchester Combined Authority (2019) Greater Manchester Infrastructure Framework 2040	Policy DG1 Policy DG2	Includes a target for 90% of all businesses within Greater Manchester to have full fibre connections by 2025.

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/considerations-for-the-local-planning-authority>

Salford City Council (July 2019) Digital Strategy	Policy DG1 Policy DG2	The strategy has four key action areas for the city: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital infrastructure • Digital enterprise and business growth • Connect City/Smart City innovation • Digital public sector development
Minerals and waste		
Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (2012) Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Document	Chapter 26 Minerals and waste	The document provides the main development plan framework for waste related developments. It identifies the future waste management requirements for the conurbation together with site allocations, area designations, and policies for determining planning applications.
Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (2013) Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan Document	Chapter 26 Minerals and waste	The document provides the main developments plan framework for minerals developments in Salford. It identifies the sub-regional aggregate apportionment, designates areas of search and minerals safeguarding areas, and includes policies for determining planning applications.
Salford City Council (August 2019) Policy document on the provision of waste and recycling collection and storage facilities	Policy WM1	The document sets out advice on the provision of minimum standards for the storage, recycling and collection of refuse in domestic and commercial developments.

3. Engagement / Consultation

Date(s) of engagement	Who will be/was involved	Main issues identified
<p>Call for sites consultation 8 February 2013 to 12 April 2013</p>	<p>Refer to the 'Salford Local Plan Consultation Statement January 2020' for details of the consultation and who was involved.</p>	<p>The purpose of the call for sites consultation was to seek suggestions for sites or areas of land in the city that may be appropriate for allocation or designation in the Local Plan.</p> <p>No formal documents were produced for the consultation but a letter was sent to all consultees together with a proforma for comments to be submitted.</p> <p>Refer to the 'Salford Local Plan Consultation Statement January 2020' for main issues raised.</p>
<p>Suggested sites consultation 10 January 2014 to 21 March 2014</p>	<p>Refer to the 'Salford Local Plan Consultation Statement January 2020' for details of the consultation and who was involved.</p>	<p>The purpose of the suggested sites consultation was to seek views on the sites that had been suggested at the previous consultation stage, and on the council's initial assessment of these sites, in order to inform the preparation of the Draft Local Plan. The consultation also presented the opportunity for additional sites to be suggested, either for development, or for protective designation.</p> <p>A series of documents were issued for consultation at this stage including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -An overview document, listing all the sites that the city council had assessed, along with the methodology for assessment. -Neighbourhood area documents – setting out all sites suggested for each area of the city

<p>Draft Local Plan consultation 8 November 2016 to 16 January 2017</p>	<p>Refer to the 'Salford Local Plan Consultation Statement January 2020' for details of the consultation and who was involved.</p>	<p>-Green Belt document - Identifying all sites suggested for development or as additions to the Green Belt.</p> <p>Refer to the 'Salford Local Plan Consultation Statement January 2020' for main issues raised.</p> <p>The Draft Local Plan identified the approach that the city council intended to take to Salford's future development. It had regard to previous comments received during the initial stages of consultation as well as additional evidence that had been assembled and changes to national planning policy. The purpose of the consultation was therefore to seek views on this identified approach.</p> <p>Refer to the 'Salford Local Plan Consultation Statement January 2020' for main issues raised.</p>
<p>Revised Draft Local Plan 25 January 2019 – 22 March 2019</p>	<p>Refer to the 'Salford Local Plan Consultation Statement January 2020' for details of the consultation and who was involved.</p>	<p>The Revised Draft Local Plan identified the approach that the city council intended to take to Salford's future development. It had regard to previous comments received during the initial stages of consultation as well as additional evidence that had been assembled and changes to national planning policy. The purpose of the consultation was therefore to seek views on this identified approach.</p> <p>Refer to the 'Salford Local Plan Consultation Statement January 2020' for main issues raised.</p>

<p>Publication Salford Local Plan Development Management Policies and Designations document (SLP:DMP) 27 January 2020 – 20 March 2020</p>	<p>The council holds a database which lists businesses, individuals and organisations that have commented on previous stages of the Local Plan, or have asked to be kept informed of progress on the Local Plan. The database also includes details of all statutory consultees. A number of organisations and individuals included on the database will be part of groups protected under the Equality Act. Certain public bodies will also have their own responsibilities under the Act.</p> <p>The database includes the following groups/organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jewish Representative Council of Greater Manchester Salford Community Network Salford Council for Voluntary Service Salford Deaf gathering Salford Disability Forum Salford NHS Clinical Commissioning Group 	<p>Not applicable – consultation yet to be undertaken</p>
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	<p>The National Federation of Gypsy Liaison Groups Age Concern Age UK LGBT Foundation Eccles and Salford Mosque Church of England Diocese of Manchester Greater Manchester Local Enterprise Partnership Salford Local Enterprise Partnership Older Peoples Partnership Board Salford's Citizen Advice Bureau Salford City Partnership Salford Community Leisure Salford Disabled Motorist Association Salford Equality Network Salford Forum of Older People Salford Link Project Salford School Health Service Salford Youth Service Salford Weight Management Service</p> <p>In October 2019 a letter was sent to all those on the consultation database. This explained what is happening</p>	
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	<p>with the GMSF and the SLP:DMP, in terms of its reduced scope and that the document Salford Local Plan: Core Strategy and Allocations will be produced once the SLP: DMP is adopted.</p> <p>The SLP:DMP is to be published in January 2020 and people will be invited to make any comments before the plan is submitted to the Secretary of State later in 2020. This latest stage is not intended to be a 'consultation' stage that results in the city council producing another amended version of the document. Instead, all of the comments received will be submitted along with the plan for consideration at the public examination. Subject to the outcome of the examination, the city council will then seek to formally adopt the document.</p> <p>At the start of the SLP: DMP consultation a letter or email will be sent to all those on the consultation database. Councillors and</p>	
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	<p>neighbourhood managers will also be notified.</p> <p>Paper copies of the SLP:DMP main document will be available in all the city's libraries, Gateway locations and also the Civic Centre. Accompanying this document will be a FAQs sheet. This will cover a series of general and commonly asked questions and answers.</p> <p>All other supporting information will be available as a paper copy at the Civic Centre and to view online as all libraries/Gateway locations have computers available for public use.</p> <p>An invitation will be sent to all community committees offering the opportunity for a representative to attend their quarterly meeting.</p> <p>A press release regarding the SLP:DMP will be prepared for release during the consultation period. There will also be social media posting throughout the consultation.</p>	
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	<p>Instead of a drop-in event, there will be two individual “surgery” sessions for residents. Bookable appointments at a specified time will be available for residents to come and discuss any concerns/issues with the Local Plan.</p>	
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4. Assessing the impact

The following section outlines the potential impact of the SLP:DMP policies on protected groups/characteristics. Salford's population is evolving, so new communities are or could emerge that might require different considerations to existing groups over the lifetime of the plan.

A fairer Salford

Realising a fairer, more equal city requires a wide range of actions, involving many stakeholders and areas of work. Development activity guided by the Local Plan has a key role to play in this, and hence the Local Plan seeks to maximise its potential contribution to an inclusive and fair city.

SLP: DMP chapter 4 is entitled 'A fairer Salford' and confirms at paragraph 4.2 that "delivering a fairer Salford is central to everything that the Local Plan is seeking to accomplish". Each of the other chapters of the SLP:DMP covers a different topic area and at the beginning of each of chapter it is set out how the policies will create a fairer Salford.

Chapter 4 (A fairer Salford) contains a number of overarching policies which aim to: facilitate an inclusive development process; maximise social value in all development; create inclusive places; and ensure that the interests of future generations will be central to the overall development strategy for Salford. Policy F3 (Inclusive places) requires all places and developments to be as inclusive as possible, capable of adapting to a broad range of changing needs and delivering high quality of life, where no one is potentially excluded because of disability, age, gender, sexuality or social class.

The inclusion of Chapter 4 and the key issue of 'fairness' set out at the beginning of each of the other chapters in the plan is considered to be significant in terms of striving to improve equalities on protected groups/characteristics and should also have a positive impact on all those who live and/or work or visit Salford.

Protected characteristic or other group: age

The Health and Social Care Act 2012 has given local authorities new responsibilities for public health and this is recognised in the Local Plan. The Salford Locality Plan 2017 sets out the vision for the improvement of wellbeing, health and care outcomes for residents in the city which is "Salford people will start, live and age well".

Policy HH1 (Development and health) confirms all development should support an improvement in public health and a reduction in health inequalities. Policy HH2 (Provision of health and social care facilities) explains improvements in the quality and accessibility of health and social care facilities will be supported. The co-location of primary health care facilities with other health and social care facilities and/or other public facilities is advocated in the policy. Furthermore, it is recognised that improving the capacity of Salford's health care facilities will be important to supporting good health and quality of life. As such, developments that will generate additional demand for primary health care will have to contribute towards or provide new facilities. The inclusion of these policies is likely to lead to

positive benefits for all ages but particularly the young and old who generally draw upon health services more often. People with disabilities may also need to make use of health services more than other residents in the city. Co-locating facilities allowing for linked trips, will have particular benefits for those with limited mobility, including the elderly.

The introduction to Chapter 9 (Economic development) recognises that future economic development will need to be managed so that its benefits are felt by all segments of the population, with the city evolving in an inclusive way, and public, private, community and social sectors working together to create opportunities that are accessible to all. There is a strong emphasis on protecting and enhancing the economic function of Salford's existing employment areas (Policy EC1 Existing employment areas). This, together with jobs associated with the promotion of tourism destinations and the continued focus on the city's town and local centres (Policy CT1 Tourism development and Chapter 12 Town centres and retail development) should allow for the continued provision of a wide range of types of jobs throughout the city that cater for all ages.

There may be some reduction in existing older industrial areas, with land redeveloped for other uses, which could reduce the availability of local employment areas. However, the managed approach to this issue should help to ensure that this is primarily where the economic function of the area is in decline (Policy EC1 Existing employment areas).

The level of skills in the population and the efficiency of the transport network are important issues which can affect different age groups to different extents. There may be issues around the accessibility of new jobs in terms of skills, with a significant number likely to come forward in higher skilled professions in the City Centre and Salford Quays, and related to physical accessibility, with a substantial amount of employment floorspace currently under construction at Port Salford (Policy EC2 Port Salford). However many other jobs will be delivered in highly accessible locations as required by Policy A1 (Supporting sustainable transport).

At the beginning of Chapter 13, on education and learning, a key objective contributing to a fairer Salford is maximising the ability of all residents to acquire knowledge and skills throughout their lives. Policy ED1 (Early years, schools and post-16 education facilities) has been amended since the previous version of the Local Plan to support improvements in early years and post-16 facilities, as well as schools, to reflect national planning guidance that education policies should include provision for all those 0-19 years. Policy ED2 (Residential development and education places) referred to school places in the previous version of the plan, but has been widened at the publication stage, and now sets out that residential developments will be expected to enable an increase in education places proportionate to the number of people aged 0-19 that it is likely to accommodate, through financial contributions or setting aside land within development. Development will not be permitted until appropriate supply of education places can be guaranteed in the local area and development shall be phased so that the education places are delivered before demand exceeds existing capacity. Both Policy ED1 and ED2 should promote enhanced learning for a wider age group of young people than the previous version of the Local Plan and assist them in accessing higher paid/skilled employment opportunities. In addition, Policy ED3 (University of Salford) ensures that young people can obtain

further skills and qualifications they need to access employment opportunities, and that opportunities for community/adult learning are maximised, to assist the existing workforce in re-skilling where necessary.

Other parts of the Local Plan also support the continued development of Salford as a learning city, including through:

- the promotion of training opportunities and the City Mayor's Employment Charter (Policy F2), the identification of opportunities presented by Salford Innovation Triangle (Policy AP4),
- supporting the development of training facilities in existing employment areas (Policy EC1 Existing employment areas)
- enabling the expression of ideas by supporting artistic and cultural activity (Policy CT2 Art and culture)
- providing high quality new homes that can help to attract and retain skilled workers (Chapter 11 Housing)
- enabling people to understand better their local history (Chapter 20 Heritage)
- enhancing as well as protecting Salford's digital infrastructure which opens up the widest possible range of learning opportunities (Chapter 16 Digital infrastructure). This should assist in the promotion of learning opportunities for all, irrespective of age.

Policy F2 (Social value and inclusion) requires all development to be located, designed, constructed and operated so as to maximise its social value and contribution to making Salford a more socially inclusive city, with a requirement placed on major developments to submit a Social Value Strategy. This includes demonstrating how the development will maximise its positive contribution to economic inclusion, with positive consideration given to: ensuring that access arrangements cater for all needs; promoting on-site employment opportunities to Salford residents; providing training opportunities for Salford residents; utilising local supply chains; and signing up to the City Mayor's Employment Charter. This should benefit all ages and has the potential to broaden the scope of learning and extend opportunities to a wider distribution of ages.

Policy F3 (Fairness between generations) includes specific requirements for development towards the promotion of the interests of future generations.

There is a risk that the design of new housing may not meet the needs of all members of the community, particularly older people, students, or those with a disability. This is particularly the case where raised floor levels and other measures may be necessary for flood mitigation in line with Policy WA4 (Development and flood risk). However, this is mitigated by other policies within the plan. Ensuring that all age groups have access to suitable housing is recognised in the SLP:DMP to be an important aspect of delivering a fairer and more inclusive city. Policy H6 (Housing for older people) seeks to secure a broad range of housing choices for older people, recognising that the housing needs of older people will vary significantly and flexibility for adaptation will be needed. The policy also sets out a number of criteria including that new residential accommodation should offer easy access to community facilities, local services and public transport.

Policy H2 (space standards) sets out that all dwellings in new build developments shall as a minimum meet the nationally described space standards. This will contribute to the provision of good sized dwellings across the city in the form of both family housing and apartments. The building of more spacious apartments could encourage older people to downsize and therefore free up larger sized properties for families.

Both Policy H6 (Housing for older people) and Policy D7 (Housing design) set out that residential development should be designed to be accessible and adaptable in line with the building regulations technical standard. Policy D7 also encourages new homes to be either wheelchair accessible or wheelchair adaptable. Smaller dwellings are generally less adaptable and will only be able to meet the needs of a relatively limited proportion of households. Policy H2 (Size of dwellings) sets out requirements on size of dwellings (number of bedrooms and floorspace) so to enable people to remain in their own home (given that larger homes are generally more adaptable) or find a new home within the same community as their needs evolve.

Policy H4 (Affordable housing) addresses the need for affordable housing and places a requirement on developers throughout the city to include at least 20% affordable housing as part of developments that provide 10 or more net additional dwellings (or are more than 0.5 hectares in size). Rising house prices means that it has particularly become difficult for younger people to buy their first home. Affordability can also be an issue for other demographics.

Finding appropriate and cost effective accommodation for uses such as children's homes and nursing homes can be difficult. In some circumstances the conversion of houses may provide the best opportunity. The SLP:DMP seeks to carefully control the conversion of houses into such uses (Policy H10 Conversion of existing houses, and new build residential developments of non-self-contained units), in order to protect the positive character of existing neighbourhoods. However, the policy should provide sufficient flexibility to enable the needs of the young and elderly requiring this type of accommodation to continue be met in the city.

Policy H7 (Student housing) concentrates student accommodation around the University of Salford campuses at Peel Park / Frederick Road and Salford Quays which will ensure that university facilities are highly accessible to students. This could enhance the university experience, which will benefit students, the majority of whom are young people.

It is considered appropriate to highlight that other policies in the SLP:DMP should also generate significant positive benefits for the young and elderly:

- Policy TC1 (Network of designated centres): Protecting and enhancing the existing network of town and local centres and designation of new centres has the potential to increase the range of facilities on offer in Salford, which may mean that there are more activities on offer for young people. This has the potential to reduce incidences of antisocial behaviour.
- Policy A1 (Supporting sustainable transport) and Policy A4 (Public transport): Improving public transport facilities and services should significantly improve access for the young and elderly, who are more likely to not have access to a car than other sections of the population.

- Policy A3 (Walking and cycling): Enhancing the walking and cycling network and addressing identified gaps in the network will help to ensure that the provision of safe routes to school for young people is maximised. This will encourage young people to have healthier lifestyles and help moderate the rise in childhood obesity. The policy seeks to connect new development to the network of walking and cycling routes, particularly to enable safe and convenient access to schools amongst other uses.
- Policy R1 (Recreation standards) / Policy GI1 (Development and green infrastructure) / GI5 (Local green space) / GI4 (West Salford Greenway) / new SLP:DMP Policy R5 (Outdoor and indoor sports facilities): Providing more opportunities for young people to participate in sport and recreation in locations close to their home will encourage young people to have healthier lifestyles and help to tackle the anticipated rise in childhood obesity. Policy R1 includes standards for play areas which are specifically aimed at young children. All new developments will be required to contribute to the achievement of these standards.

Protected characteristic or other group: disability

A significant challenge for the SLP:DMP is to ensure that new development and their associated open spaces, landscaped areas and car parks are designed in such a way that they do not create barriers for or exclude those people with a disability.

Policy D7 (Housing design) sets out that all residential development should be designed to be accessible and adaptable in accordance with the optional building regulations requirement (or any subsequent accessible and adaptable standard). Designing new dwellings to this national standard will assist in enabling easier adaptation. In recognition of the impact on developer viability, this policy does not set a minimum requirement for wheelchair accessible, although Policy D7 encourages new homes to be either wheelchair accessible or wheelchair adaptable.

Whilst the requirement for accessible and adaptable dwellings will apply to all new dwellings including student accommodation, it is recognised that there may be site specific factors such as site topography which vulnerability to flooding, site topography, and other circumstances which may make achievement of the standard impracticable. However these circumstances are considered to be an exception rather than an accepted norm.

The minimum size requirements for new dwellings (Policy H2 Size of dwellings) will also assist in ensuring that more dwellings are adaptable to the needs of wheelchair users. Requiring layout of spaces and buildings are designed in such a way that they are easy to physically move through and around for those with constrained mobility (Policy D3 Layout and access) will also assist in ensuring that developments are accessible to all. Following recommendations made in the health impact assessment of the Revised Draft Local Plan, Policy D3 has been further changed setting out “the layout of spaces and buildings shall be designed to ensure that developments are easy and safe to physically access, move through and around, including for those with constrained mobility.”

Another outcome of the health impact assessment of the Revised Draft Local Plan has been an amendment to Policy D4 (Spaces) which now sets out all space “shall

be accessible, where appropriate, to everyone who wants to use them” which will benefit all, including those with disabilities.

It is considered appropriate to highlight that other policies in the SLP:DMP should also generate significant positive benefits for those people with a disability:

- Policy A2 (Transport hierarchy and sustainable streets): The needs of all users, including those with impaired mobility and their carers shall be taken into account within all levels of the transport hierarchy. Development and transport infrastructure schemes shall support the delivery of more sustainable streets, taking into account the wider function of the street, including by making it easier to walk, cycle and use public transport for those with disabilities.
- Policy A3 (Walking and cycling): Enhancing the walking and cycling network and addressing identified gaps in the network should help to make the network of routes easier to navigate for those with a physical disability. The reallocating of road space where appropriate to provide wider footpaths will allow for easier movement for those with certain disabilities.
- Policy A4 (Public transport): A number of public transport schemes are listed which will be supported by new development, and where appropriate, will be facilitated by new development. Seeking these improvements should be to the benefit to disabled people allowing for easier movement.
- Policy A7 (Motor vehicle parking provision and drop-off facilities in new developments): The policy sets out parking provision within development which shall ensure that developments are inclusive and accessible to all users. In addition, requiring all developments make appropriate provision for car parking for disabled people in accordance with the minimum standards proposed, will ensure that sufficient car parking is provided for disabled people. Hackney carriages and some private hire vehicles play an important role in meeting the transport needs of wheelchair users. The policy requires that where appropriate, adequate provision of taxi ranks and drop off points shall be provided which will also have positive benefits for those with disabilities.
- Heritage chapter: Policy HE3 (A positive future for heritage assets) sets out that the positive use of heritage assets will be encouraged, helping to ensure that they are appropriately maintained. Uses that provide opportunities for heritage learning and public access to, and appreciation of heritage, will be looked on more favourably. This should benefit people with a disability.
- Health chapter: Discussed under ‘protected characteristic/group: age’

Protected characteristic or other group: gender

Crime and fear of crime can have a major impact on quality of life, and this can be a particular concern for some of the groups that are generally perceived to be more vulnerable to crime and harassment, including women, the elderly and ethnic minority groups. Poorly designed developments and spaces can create a hostile environment that give the impression of significant crime problems and can act as a barrier, preventing people from accessing buildings, services and facilities. Ensuring development is designed so that it minimises the fear of crime and opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour (Policy D6 Design and crime) should ensure that all people have safe and secure access to and from buildings. On the other hand, ensuring development is safe from flooding (Policy WA4 Development and flood risk) may limit the opportunities for passive surveillance in some parts of the city where flood risk is a serious concern and floor levels need to be raised. Policy D4 (Spaces) also refers to the

importance of visual permeability, natural surveillance, lighting and the avoidance of unnecessary physical or visual obstacles. Policy D9 (Waterside development) has been amended since the previous version of the Local Plan ensuring that provision of sufficient daytime light is made along the River Irwell corridor in terms of the height and massing of development. There has been a further addition to Policy D6 at the publication stage with the policy now setting out for those areas where large numbers of people are expected to congregate, consideration should be given to the nature of potential security threats taking into account the most up to date information from the police and other agencies. Other policies in the SLP:DMP will also help to remove some of the barriers associated with fear of crime by for example, improving the vitality and viability of designated centres, improving the quality of public realm, and enhancing the overall vibrancy of the University of Salford Campus (Policy TC1 Network of designated centres, Policy D1 Design Principles and Policy ED3 University of Salford).

Requiring the layout of spaces and buildings to be designed in such a way that they are easy to physically move through and around for those with constrained mobility (Policy D3 Layout and access) will also assist in ensuring that developments are accessible to all, including people with pushchairs/small children, who are more often than not women. Increasing the accessibility of public transport facilities (Policy A4 Public transport) should also mean that public transport interchanges and services are more accessible to those with pushchairs/small children. Policy A2 (Transport hierarchy and sustainable streets) requires the needs of all users to be taken into account within all levels of the transport hierarchy. This should benefit everyone including those with pushchairs/small children.

Protected characteristic or other group: race, religion and belief

According to 2011 Census data, 15.6% of the city's total population was from a black and minority ethnicity (BME group). Census data shows the commonest ethnic groups are other white (which includes European migrants), black African and white Irish. The wards with the highest proportion of BME communities are Broughton (33%), Ordsall (32%) and Irwell Riverside (29%)⁵. The Orthodox Jewish community in Salford is part of the second largest Orthodox community in the UK. The community is mostly based in the Broughton Park area. Within Salford this covers a large part of the Higher Broughton and Higher Kersal wards and it also includes parts of Bury and Manchester⁶.

Crime and fear of crime can have a major impact on quality of life, and this can be a particular concern for some of the groups that are generally perceived to be more vulnerable to crime and harassment, including women, the elderly and black and minority ethnic groups, also some faith groups. Poorly designed developments and spaces can create a hostile environment that gives the impression of significant crime problems and can act as a barrier, preventing people from accessing buildings, services and facilities. Ensuring that development is designed so that it minimises the fear of crime and opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour (Policy D6 Design and crime and Policy D4 Spaces) should ensure that all people have safe and secure access to and from buildings. On the other hand, ensuring development is safe from flooding (Policy WA4 Development and flood risk) may limit the opportunities for passive surveillance in some parts of the city where flood risk is a serious concern and floor levels need to be raised. Policy D4 (Spaces) also refers to the importance of visual

⁵ Salford City Council (2016) Black and Minority Ethnic Groups Health Needs Assessment 2016

⁶ Partners IN Salford (publication undated) Orthodox Jewish Community

permeability, natural surveillance, lighting and the avoidance of unnecessary physical or visual obstacles. Policy D9 (Waterside development) has been amended since the previous version of the Local Plan ensuring that provision of sufficient daytime light is made along the River Irwell corridor in terms of the height and massing of development. There has been a further addition to Policy D6 at the publication stage with the policy now setting out for those areas where large numbers of people are expected to congregate, consideration should be given to the nature of potential security threats taking into account the most up to date information from the police and other agencies. Other policies in the SLP:DMP will also help to remove some of the barriers associated with fear of crime by for example, improving the vitality and viability of designated centres, improving the quality of public realm, and enhancing the overall vibrancy of the University of Salford Campus (Policy TC1 Network of designated centres, Policy D1 Design principles and Policy ED3 University of Salford).

Salford is already well served with sites for travelling people, however the latest needs assessment⁷ indicates that additional sites may be required for gypsies and travellers (both permanent and transit pitches) and travelling showpeople. Policy H8 (Gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople) confirms that new sites to meet the needs of gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople will be supported subject to a number of criteria being met.

Policy H2 (space standards) sets out that all dwellings in new build developments shall as a minimum meet the nationally described space standards. This will contribute to the provision of good sized dwellings across the city in the form of both family housing and apartments. In the Broughton Park area, if apartments were to come forward this could free up larger sized properties for Jewish families as older people down size. According to the report Orthodox Jewish Community IN Salford⁸, Jewish family sizes tend to be larger than average and overcrowding is a problem, as such Policy H2 could have particular benefits for the Jewish community.

Policy H4 (Affordable housing) will also potentially assist in meeting the needs of Roma and Irish Heritage Travellers (and potentially other minority ethnic groups) many of whom choose to live in 'bricks and mortar' rented accommodation across the city rather than living on sites specifically identified as being for gypsies and travellers.

Salford has a slightly higher percentage of people stating they are part of a religious group than other parts of the UK according to 2011 Census data. The SLP:DMP does not have a policy explicitly protecting places of worship, nor does it allocate land for such a use. However, the retail chapter supports and recognises the value of locating community uses in-centre. Policy EC1 (Existing employment areas) also confirms the provision of community facilities will be supported in employment areas where they cannot be located elsewhere within the local area they would serve and where they would not have a significant adverse impact on the overall economic potential or successful functioning of the area. This is considered to be sufficient detail, as further direction is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework, setting out planning decisions should plan positively for the provision of community facilities including places of worship and guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities (paragraph 92[a] and [c]). Furthermore, government guidance on plan making is clear that policies should not unnecessarily repeat guidance contained at the national level.

⁷ ARC4 (May 2018) Greater Manchester Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment: final report

⁸ Partners IN Salford (publication undated) Orthodox Jewish Community

Policy ED1 (Early years, schools and post-16 education facilities) addresses the importance of enhancing education facilities and has been amended in the publication version of the Local Plan to support improvements in early years and post-16 facilities, as well as schools, to reflect government planning guidance that education policies should include provision for all those aged 0-19 years. Policy ED2 (Residential development and education places) requires residential developments to make contributions to education places for 0-19 year olds, rather than just school places which the policy required in the previous Revised Draft Local Plan. Both policies should promote enhanced learning for young people which may have particular benefits for some faith groups who tend to have families that are larger than the UK average. Whilst some Orthodox children attend state schools (for example, Beis Yaakov School), the large majority of Orthodox Jewish children attend independent boys and girls schools within their community⁹. Any education contributions from Policy ED2 will tend to be directed to local authority run schools, as such the policy is probably not going to benefit Jewish children as much as other children belonging to other religions.

Policy TC1 (Network of designated centres) confirms the centres listed in the policy will be protected and enhanced. This will benefit all people in the city, irrespective of race, religion and belief in terms of meeting the everyday needs for shops, other main town centre uses and facilities. This includes Leicester Road neighbourhood centre, which has evolved to particular serve the Jewish community.

Policy HH1 (Development and health) confirms all development should support an improvement in public health and a reduction in health inequalities. In addition, the policy aims to control the location and concentration of a number of types of development including hot food take aways to avoid possible adverse impact on health and wellbeing. Further detail on the implementation of this policy will be set out in a supplementary planning document once the Local Plan is adopted.

There is anecdotal evidence suggesting that the majority of hot food take aways in the city are owned by people from the black and minority ethnic (BME) community. Increased planning control via Policy HH1 is likely to have a greater impact on these communities but it must be recognised that hot food take aways are not solely operated by the BME population. Any negative impact on employment and the creation of new businesses is thought as part of an overall balance to be outweighed by potential benefits of contributing to the creation of a more healthy population.

Protected characteristic or other group: sexual orientation

Crime and fear of crime can have a major impact on quality of life, and this can be a particular concern for some of the groups that are generally perceived to be more vulnerable to crime and harassment, including lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people.

Poorly designed developments and spaces can create a hostile environment that gives the impression of significant crime problems and can act as a barrier, preventing people from accessing buildings, services and facilities. Ensuring that development is designed so that it minimises the fear of crime and opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour

⁹ Partners IN Salford (publication undated) Orthodox Jewish Community

(Policy D6 Design and crime and Policy D4 Spaces) should ensure that all people have safe and secure access to and from buildings. Other policies in the SLP:DMP will also help to remove some of the barriers associated with fear of crime by for example, improving the vitality and viability of town centres and improving the quality of the public realm and the overall vibrancy of the University of Salford Campus (Policy TC1 Network of designated centres and Policy ED3 University of Salford).

Protected characteristic or other group: socio-economic inequalities

Delivering a fairer Salford is central to everything that the Local Plan is seeking to achieve (paragraph 4.2). Chapter 4 (A fairer Salford) recognises that addressing poverty is fundamental to achieving this aim. The SLP:DMP requires all places and developments to be as inclusive as possible, capable of adapting to a broad range of changing needs and delivering high quality of life, where no one is potentially excluded because of disability, age, gender, sexuality or social class (Policy F3 Inclusive places).

The introductory text to the economic development chapter recognises that it will be critical for the benefits of future economic development to be felt by all segments of the population, with the city evolving in an inclusive way, and public, private, community and social sectors working together to create opportunities that are accessible to all. The introduction to Policy F2 (Social value and inclusion) highlights that despite recent high levels of investment, Salford has an above average level of resident unemployment. However, through the careful consideration of economic inclusion, new development can help to tackle deprivation by raising people out of poverty and reducing inequalities, whilst benefiting directly in terms of improved access to larger healthier and more highly skilled labour supply. Policy F2 sets out all major development shall submit a Social Value Strategy. The strategy will be required to identify how the development will support social inclusion and deliver social value throughout its lifecycle. This will include demonstrating how the development will maximise its positive contribution to economic inclusion, with positive consideration given to: ensuring that access arrangements cater for all needs; promoting on-site employment opportunities to Salford residents; utilising local supply chains; and signing up to the City Mayor's Employment Charter. This will positively contribute to helping Salford residents into work and narrowing socio-inequalities within the city.

Policy EC1 (Existing employment areas) should help to support the continued provision of a wide range of types of jobs throughout the city that cater for a broad range of skills. Whilst it is anticipated that there will be some reduction in existing older industrial areas over the plan period, with land redeveloped for other uses, the managed approach to this issue should help to ensure that this is primarily where the economic function of the area is in decline. A substantial amount of new jobs are likely to be in highly skilled sectors in the City Centre and Salford Quays. Similarly a large amount of employment floorspace is also under construction at Port Salford (Policy EC2 Port Salford). There may be issues around the accessibility of these new jobs in terms of skills and physical accessibility. However many other jobs will be delivered in highly accessible locations as required by Policy A1 (Supporting sustainable transport).

Policies AP1 and AP2 reinforce the roles of City Centre Salford and Salford Quays as primary office locations, whilst Policy AP4 (Salford Innovation Triangle) identifies the area as a key focus for innovation-led economic growth. The approach outlined in these policies reflects aspirations outlined in the Greater Manchester Industrial Strategy, the

Salford Crescent Masterplan (published in March 2018) and the Greengate Regeneration Strategy (adopted May 2018). The Innovation Triangle seeks to secure maximum gain from key innovation and research assets such as MediaCityUK, the University of Salford and Salford Royal Hospital. This will further assist in creating and retaining a diverse range of employment opportunities in the city.

Supporting the activities of major employers in the city, including the University of Salford and the Salford Royal Foundation Trust (Policy ED3 University of Salford and Policy HH3) will also assist in creating and retaining job opportunities within the city. Other jobs will be created in the retail sector and tourism/cultural industry (Policy CT1 Tourism Development, Policy CT2 Art and culture, Policy AP1 City Centre Salford, Policy AP2 Salford Quays and Policy TC1 Network of designated centres), further diversifying the type of jobs on offer to meet a variety of skill levels. Whilst Chapter 15 (Accessibility) seeks to deliver better transport connections that connect people to jobs and businesses to suppliers and markets.

Improving the skills and qualifications of Salford residents by supporting improvements in the quality and accessibility of early years, schools and post-16 facilities and the University of Salford, (Policy ED1 Early years, schools and post-16 education facilities and Policy ED3 University of Salford), should help to assist in ensuring that people are not excluded from the benefits of economic growth (i.e. able to access new employment opportunities created in and outside of the city) as a result of poor levels of educational attainment. This will be a vital component in tackling deprivation, reducing disparities in the city and increasing incomes. A large pool of skilled labour will also make Salford a more attractive place for businesses to locate, and should therefore assist in increasing the number of job opportunities in Salford. Improving access via public transport to major employment hubs outside of the city (Policy A1 Supporting sustainable transport) will also assist local residents benefiting from economic growth.

The SLP:DMP does not specify the scale of growth that should be accommodated over the next few decades and it will be the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) that will ultimately identify the annual housing requirement for Salford. However, until the GMSF is adopted the housing target for the city will be the Local Housing Need figure calculated using the latest published Government methodology. As of 31 December 2019, this is 1,370 dwellings per annum. In the interim until the adoption of the GMSF, this level of development should help to ensure that households are able to access housing to meet their needs, therefore reducing the potential for an undersupply of housing that can lead to increasing levels of unaffordability.

A significant increase in the supply of affordable housing will be sought across the city with a minimum requirement of 20% in all developments above set thresholds (Policy H4 Affordable housing). Separate requirements are set for different types of schemes in different areas, reflecting that viability assessments demonstrate that there are significant differences between them in terms of their viability and therefore their scope to support affordable housing. The requirements are significantly in excess of the currently adopted affordable housing requirements set out in the 2015 Planning Obligations SPD (as refreshed in December 2019). This will help to increase the number of affordable homes available to those unable to access market housing. Policy H4 should therefore assist in tackling social exclusion and help to support a wide range of social groups, particularly those on low incomes.

If the Local Plan is successful, with Salford attracting substantial investment and there is a corresponding increase in population, then this could push up house prices and exacerbate affordability issues. For this reason, ensuring that the amount of affordable housing is maximised as far as possible, increasing the number of highly skilled/paid jobs in the city and supporting improvements to education facilities to enable residents to obtain the necessary skills to access these jobs, will be critical.

The minimum size requirements for new dwellings (Policy H2 Size of dwellings) and requirements relating to housing design (Policy D7 Housing design) should ensure that more people have access to high quality housing with sufficient space, which will help to reduce disparities.

Policies including Policy EF2 (Co-ordinated development), Policy PC1 (Planning conditions and obligations) and Policy A6 (Highway network) should contribute to ensuring that development (both housing and employment) addresses any negative impacts it may generate, so that it does not lead to a decline in quality of life or the characteristics of individual neighbourhoods.

Protecting and enhancing the identified network of town and local centres, together with activities and the offer of Salford's part of the City Centre (Policy TC1 Network of designated centres, Policy AP1 City Centre and Policy AP2 Salford Quays) should ensure that all residents have good access to a range of shops, services, community, and leisure facilities. In areas with the highest pressures for development there will be an expansion of shops, facilities and services to meet needs of residents and workers (for example Salford's part of the City Centre and Salford Quays). This will help to promote social inclusion by ensuring that residents do not have to travel far or have to rely on the private car to access such facilities and should also help to maintain local job opportunities. However, the limitations of Policy TC1 and other retail policies should be recognised, in that whilst the council can seek to protect the retail function of centres, there is no way to retain retailers. Whilst a vibrant centre may in turn attract other retailers to open shops in centres, there are no means to ensure this will be the case.

Other policies in the SLP:DMP will help to maintain and improve the vitality and viability of Salford's centres through carefully controlling changes of use within centres and the location of retail development through directing development proposals for new town centre uses to town and local centres (Policy TC2 Development involving main town centre uses, Policy TC3 Retail frontages, changes of use and redevelopments within designated centres and Policy TC4 Food and drink uses within designated centres). The development of any additional retail floorspace will also create further job opportunities across the city and therefore reducing social inequalities.

Residents will also benefit from enhanced tourism facilities and cultural experiences (policies CT1 Tourism development, CT2 Art and culture, AP1 City Centre Salford and AP2 Salford Quays) adding to the local offer of community and leisure facilities, contributing to social interaction, activity and inclusion.

Salford currently suffers from very significant health inequalities, and health levels are generally much worse than the national average. Poor health can prevent people from accessing employment opportunities and therefore contribute to social exclusion. The SLP:DMP includes a chapter specifically focussing on health considerations (Chapter 14

Health). The introductory text to the chapter explains that health considerations are integrated into all aspects of the Local Plan including by:

- Promoting healthy lifestyles and increased physical activity through the design of new development (Chapter 19 Design), by improving the city's green infrastructure network (Chapter 22 Green infrastructure), enhancing the quality and accessibility of recreation opportunities (Chapter 24 Recreation) and expanding the network of attractive pedestrian and cycling routes (Policy A3 Walking and cycling)
- Reducing contributors to poor health and mitigating their risks, such as those associated with climate change (Policy CC1 Climate change), poor air quality (various policies in the plan and Policy PH1 Pollution control), flooding (Chapter 18 Water), crime (Policy D6 Design and crime) and hazardous uses (Chapter 25 Air quality, pollution and hazards)
- Promoting a stronger local economy (Chapter 9 Economic development), recognising the clear links between income and health
- Improving and creating better access to education, training and employment (Policy F2 Social value and inclusion and Chapter 13 A learning city)
- Supporting good mental health, such as by helping to reduce deprivation (throughout the plan), promoting social interaction through the design of high quality public spaces and places (Policy D4 Spaces), improving access to nature and green spaces (Chapters 22-24 on green infrastructure, biodiversity and recreation), and providing decent and affordable homes within an attractive environment (Chapter 11 Housing)
- Supporting healthy eating by increasing opportunities for growing food (Policy R1 Recreation standards) and improving the accessibility of retail facilities selling fresh food (Chapter 12 Town centres and retail development)

Within the health chapter there is also a policy on development and health (Policy HH1) which confirms all development should support an improvement in public health and a reduction in health inequalities. The policy also requires health impact assessments for development proposals that the city council considers would have the potential to have a significant adverse impact on health and wellbeing. As part of the assessment process consideration will need to be given to impacts on different groups, taking into account that some groups will be more vulnerable to negative impacts.

The SLP:DMP through policies HH2 (Provision of health and social care facilities) and HH3 (Salford Royal Hospital) seeks to reduce health inequalities in a variety of ways, including enabling the improvement of health facilities and social care. Additionally, Policy HH2 sets out that areas subject to a masterplan under Policy EF2 shall ensure that appropriate provision is made for primary health care facilities. Where satisfactory provision cannot otherwise be made in the local area individual developments that would generate additional demand for primary health care will be required to incorporate appropriate primary health care facilities.

High quality design is essential to the delivery of attractive, sustainable places and it helps to achieve a high quality of life. Well-designed developments and buildings will be an essential component in making the city an appealing place for developers and businesses to invest and locate in, and for tourists to visit (Policy CT1 Tourism

development and CT2 Art and culture). High quality design will therefore make an important contribution to the city's overall success and should assist in maximising the number of employment opportunities in the city. The SLP:DMP provides a comprehensive suite of design policies (policies D1 – D9), which will ensure that all aspects of design are carefully considered in new developments.

Policy D1 (Design principles) has been amended in the SLP:DMP and now sets out that all development shall achieve a high quality design, consistent with the 10 characteristics set out in the National Design Guide¹⁰. Supporting design and access statements will also be required to explain how development will be socially inclusive and meets active design¹¹ principles. The SLP:DMP also seeks to promote healthier lifestyles through promoting sustainable streets and active travel, making places more attractive to walk and cycle (policies A2 Transport hierarchy and sustainable streets and A3 Walking and cycling) and supporting improvements to recreation facilities within the city (Policy R1 Recreation standards) whilst protecting existing facilities (Policy R3 Protection of recreation land and facilities).

Protecting and enhancing local green space and a green infrastructure network in Salford (policies GI1 Development and green infrastructure and GI5 Local Green Space) will provide a variety of functions and uses including increasing people's access to open space, offering more opportunities for free exercise and opportunities for food growing for those that do not have their own garden. This should assist in reducing health inequalities and enable all communities to have access to multi-functional outdoor space and recreation facilities regardless of their income. Various forms of green infrastructure can also help bring people together, engaging individuals from different social groupings that may not normally interact. The designation of local green space in Policy GI5 and seeking to increase the accessibility of the Green Belt and creating additional recreational opportunities within it (policies GB1 Green Belt, GI2 Chat Moss, GI3 Irwell Valley and GI4 West Salford Greenway) will also contribute to this.

Policy A1 (Supporting sustainable transport) seeks to improve overall accessibility within the city and reduce the need to travel. Good levels of accessibility make an important contribution to social inclusion, by helping to ensure that everyone can not only benefit from the wide variety of employment, but also retail and leisure facilities within and around Salford. Policy A4 (Public transport) supports a number of schemes which have particular potential to help increase the use of public transport and meet the travel needs generated from existing and new development. These are focussed on connecting people to economic opportunities, and providing attractive alternatives to car use. This policy and others in the accessibility chapter (Policy A2 Transport hierarchy and sustainable streets and Policy A3 Walking and cycling) will help to promote more socially inclusive modes of travel by for example, supporting the development of public transport schemes, and maintaining and enhancing the network of walking and cycling routes, ensuring that new development provides sufficient cycle parking and promoting a transport hierarchy to ensure that the needs of more vulnerable road users such as pedestrians and cyclists, are fully taken into account in new developments and highway design.

Lower Broughton, Lower Kersal and Charlestown are among the areas at greatest risk of river flooding in Salford, and are also some of the most deprived communities in the

¹⁰ Ministry of Housing Communities & Local Government (2019) National Design Guide

¹¹ Sport England (2015) Active Design

city. Measures to reduce the risk and impact of all types of flooding (Chapter 19 Water) alongside the two flood basins at Littleton Road and Castle Irwell will benefit those communities who are most vulnerable to flooding. The chapter should also assist in creating areas that are more resilient to flood risk by incorporating design features to cope with flooding.

The need to spend a large proportion of income on energy bills means that low income households may have to make difficult decisions about other household essentials, which can lead to poor diet and withdrawal from the community. Requiring all developments to move as far up the energy hierarchy as possible, by minimising energy demand and increasing energy efficiency in the first instance (Policy EG1 Sustainable energy) should help to reduce fuel poverty. The policy also sets out that new build development will be required to exceed current building regulations which should again reduce energy bills. Ensuring that all development is designed so that users have an acceptable level of amenity which includes having regard to comfort of homes and their temperature (Policy D5 Amenity) should also contribute towards this.

The protection afforded to the city's heritage assets via Chapter 20 (Heritage) will also assist in making Salford more attractive for investment and support the development of the city's tourism economy, which has the potential to create additional job opportunities in the city. Heritage assets can also provide free opportunities for learning and recreation which are accessible to all communities regardless of their income.

5. Assessing the impact on community cohesion

Community cohesion is what must happen in all communities to enable different groups of people to get on well together. A key contributor to community cohesion is integration which is what must happen to enable new residents and existing residents to adjust to one another.

An integrated and cohesive community is based on three foundations:

- People from different backgrounds having similar life opportunities.
- People knowing their rights and responsibilities.
- People trusting one another and trusting local institutions to act fairly.

And three ways of living together:

- A shared future vision and sense of belonging.
- A focus on what new and existing communities have in common, alongside a recognition of the value of diversity.
- Strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds.

In the 'A fairer Salford' chapter, it is recognised that development activity has a key role to play in creating a more equal Salford, and the Local Plan seeks to maximise its potential contribution to an inclusive city. The encouragement given to developers to involve local residents and businesses throughout the development process, collaboratively drawing up proposals with residents, particularly where they would involve the provision of public spaces or facilities or would have a significant impact on the local area (Policy F1 An inclusive development process), has the potential to bring residents together who would not ordinarily meet, fostering community cohesion. It will be important that this is carefully managed, so that 'hard to reach groups' and those with protected characteristics have the opportunity to participate effectively, as there is a risk that these people could be missed. There is also a requirement for all major developments to submit a Social Value Strategy which will need to identify how the development will support social inclusion and deliver social value throughout its lifecycle (Policy F2 Social value and inclusion).

There will be an increase in development, also more residents, workers and visitors in Salford as a result of the proposals in the SLP:DMP, which has the potential to challenge and put pressure on community cohesion. The SLP:DMP seeks to manage this through a range of detailed policies (set out below and referenced in section 4) that will ensure that new development is carefully integrated into the city so that it does not have a negative impact on community cohesion, and that existing residents can benefit from the new development as far as possible.

Whilst there will be a strong emphasis on protecting and enhancing the economic function of Salford's existing employment areas, permitting the redevelopment of some existing employment areas to other uses such as housing (Policy EC1 Existing employment areas) may assist in improving community cohesion in some areas of the city, where as a result of the redevelopment, adjoining uses become more compatible and are able to be more comfortably integrated with the existing residential community.

Future economic development will need to be managed in a careful and sensitive way, ensuring that short-term economic growth does not undermine the longer term prospects of the city, for example through the degradation of important environmental assets. It will also be critical that its benefits are felt by all segments of the population, with the city evolving in an inclusive way, and public, private, community and social sectors working together to create opportunities that are accessible to all, as set out in policy F2 (Social value and inclusion).

Until the GMSF is adopted, in accordance with national guidance, the housing target for the city will be the Local Housing Need figure calculated using the latest published Government methodology. As of 31 December 2019, this is 1,370 dwellings per annum. In the interim, pending adoption of the GMSF, this level of development is considered appropriate and maximising the amount of affordable housing that is provided (Policy H4 Affordable housing), should mean that, as they grow up, young people are able to find suitable housing close to their families.

Planning for a mix of different types of dwellings within developments (Policy H1 Type of housing) and integrating affordable housing into open market housing schemes by making them indistinguishable from the open market dwellings (Policy H4 Affordable housing) should assist in ensuring that developments are attractive to a broad range of household types, helping to reduce social segregation and encourage people from different backgrounds to mix. This will be assisted by securing a supply of suitable opportunities for prospective custom, self-build and community led housebuilders (Policy H9 Custom, self-build and community led housing).

The conversion of houses into uses such as hostels, children's homes and houses in multiple occupation, was carefully controlled through the Revised Draft Local Plan (Policy H10 Conversion and change of use of existing houses, and new build residential developments of non-self-contained-units), in order to protect the supply of existing houses and the residential character of neighbourhoods. The SLP:DMP recognises that it can be difficult to find appropriate accommodation for these types of uses, and that often the conversion of houses may sometimes provide the best opportunity. Permitting the conversion of houses into this type of use provided it would not impact on the character of the area should ensure that the supply of this type of accommodation continues to be made available in Salford, and should enable the occupants to be integrated into the local community rather than separated from it.

The short-term letting of properties that have long-term occupants, such as when those occupants are on holiday, can help to secure the more efficient use of buildings and enable more people to visit the city. However, the more continuous use of housing for short-term letting reduces the supply of homes for permanent residents and can impact on the stability of communities. Through Policy H10, the city council will resist the use of dwellings for short-term letting where this prevents or is inconsistent with their occupation by permanent residents, except where they are designed specifically for this purpose such as in the form of serviced apartments. This will help to create a more permanent sense of community in those areas of the city affected by such issues.

Ensuring that sufficient provision is made for accommodation for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople (Policy H8 Gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople) should enable these communities to live together without being isolated from other family members. It should also reduce unauthorised encampments, which can lead to friction and unrest between communities.

Directing new student housing to the area immediately adjacent to the University of Salford campus at Peel Park/Frederick Road and in close proximity to the Salford Quays campus (Policy H7 Student housing) should avoid the concentration of student housing in existing low density housing areas, which can have a negative impact on the character of neighbourhoods and how they function. This approach should also contribute to the vibrancy of the university and create a stronger sense of community within the student population through the concentration of accommodation and activity.

Protecting and enhancing Salford's network of town and local centres, designation of new centres, together with Salford's part of the City Centre (Policy TC1 Network of designated centres, Policy AP1 City Centre Salford and Policy AP2 Salford Quays) will ensure that they continue to provide essential facilities and services and function as hubs of activity where communities can come together. Policies TC2 (Development involving main town centre uses), TC3 (Retail frontages, changes of uses and redevelopments within designated centres) and TC4 (Food and drink uses within designated centres) will help to maintain the vibrancy of the centres by controlling the location and scale of new retail development and other uses. Creating new centres at Salford Quays, Ordsall, Charlestown and at Clovelly Road (Policy TC1 Network of designated centres) will ensure that established and newer communities will also have adequate local facilities and an identified 'hub' of activity where they can come together. Similarly, area policies AP1 (City Centre Salford) and AP2 (Salford Quays) will broaden the tourism, cultural and leisure offer of these areas to the benefit of both residents and visitors.

Requiring new early years, schools and post-16 facilities where practicable, to provide for the community use of playing fields and other school facilities (Policy ED1 Early years, schools and post-16 education facilities) could result in the provision of new community resources and help to promote community cohesion.

Several Gateway Centres have already been provided in Salford, involving the co-location of a range of primary health care facilities with other community uses such as meeting rooms and libraries. This approach has been considered to be very successful, and the SLP:DMP continues to encourage the co-location of new primary health care facilities with other public facilities where possible (Policy HH2 Provision of health and social care facilities). Such facilities can provide buildings in which communities can come together for a variety of reasons and can therefore create a focus for community cohesion.

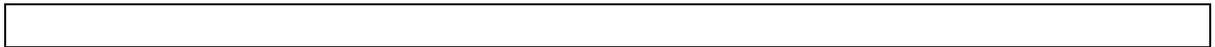
Maintaining and enhancing the network of walking and cycling routes and addressing identified gaps in the network (policies A3 Walking and cycling and R4 Strategic recreation routes) should help to encourage more children to walk to school, which can assist in promoting community cohesion. More generally, making neighbourhoods more 'walkable' (policies A2 Transport hierarchy and sustainable streets, A3 Walking and cycling and R4 Strategic recreation routes) should provide opportunities for social interaction and increase people's confidence and sense of belonging to a community, helping to promote community cohesion.

Protecting Barton Aerodrome as a general aviation facility (Policy A11) will mean that existing community groups that come together to use the facility, such as flying clubs, can continue to do so.

The SLP:DMP includes a suite of detailed design policies (policies D1-9), which should ensure that new development is of a high quality, and that Salford's neighbourhoods retain and enhance their local character and identity. Developments that provide interest and that people are proud of, feel safe within and are inviting to spend time in, will encourage a sense of community pride and belonging, and well-designed developments can therefore have a very positive impact on community cohesion.

Heritage assets make a vital contribution to local identity, provide a link to people's collective past and can help maintain local pride in an area. Via Chapter 20 (Heritage) protecting and conserving the city's heritage assets and encouraging the positive use of them where possible, as well as drawing attention to heritage assets through signage, plaques, interpretation panels and boards should provide opportunities for learning, boosting a sense of place, identity and a better understanding of the places people live in, fostering pride and a sense of belonging.

The designation of local green space, development of a green infrastructure network and range of recreation facilities (policies GI1 Development and green infrastructure, GI2 Chat Moss, GI3 Irwell Valley GI4 West Salford Greenway, GI5 Local Green Space and R1 Recreation standards), will provide opportunities for communities to come together and enjoy their leisure time. The policy on sustainable streets (Policy A2) and the focus on prioritising people over cars has the potential to deliver further spaces for people to meet, linger and rest, and for children to rest, enabling greater social interaction.



6. Monitoring

The strategic objectives in this plan provide the basis for its monitoring framework. The plan includes more detailed indicators and targets at the end of each chapter, which will be used to monitor the achievement of policies within it. These will be reported on annually.

Some of the indicators that have been included will be influenced by many factors and not just this plan, but they still provide a useful way of monitoring the outcomes that the document is seeking to help achieve. For some policies, quantitative indicators will not be appropriate and the main focus will be on monitoring whether there have been any problems with implementing the policies through the development management process, for example because of a lack of clarity or change in circumstances.

Most of the indicators and targets in the Salford Local Plan: Development Management Policies and Designations relate to the whole of the plan period. The policies in the plan will have been applied immediately from adoption, and where appropriate prior to this, but it may take several years for the impacts in relation to some issues to be discernible.

7. Review

Review Date	At the review of policies within the Salford Local Plan: Development Management Policies and Designations no later than 5 years from the adoption date of the plan ¹²
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8. Sign off

Name	Signature	Date
Chris Findley Assistant Director Planning		11.12.2019

¹² In accordance with plan making guidance set out in paragraph 33 of the National Planning Policy Framework.