

COMMUNITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT SCREENING PROCESS

Person(s) responsible for the assessment

(Please note that it is advisable that you undertake your CIA in a group)

Claire Thorn, David Percival

Directorate

Sustainable Regeneration

Name of function to be assessed (this can be a policy, procedure, strategy or service)

Publication Core Strategy

Date of assessment 16/12/2011

Is this a function that is new

No

1. Please provide a brief description of the function or the proposed change to the function

Once adopted, the Core Strategy will be the central component of Salford's development plan, providing a spatial strategy for Salford for the period up to 2028. It will set out the overall scale of development that should take place in the city, and determine where in broad terms that development should be focussed. It will include the main policies that will be used to determine planning applications, and will replace most of the saved policies from the Council's adopted Unitary Development Plan.

The Publication Core Strategy is the version of the Core Strategy that the city council intends to submit to the Secretary of State for examination, and ultimately wishes to adopt. The Publication Core Strategy will be published in February 2012 and subject to a period for representations, to enable people to make any comments they wish to be taken into account during the public examination of the document.

The Publication Core Strategy provides planning policies covering a very wide range of topics, including housing, economic development, town centres and retail development, health, education, accessibility, energy, water, design, heritage, green infrastructure, Green Belt, agriculture, biological and geological diversity, recreation, pollution and hazards, minerals and waste.

2. What are the aims of the service, strategy, policy or procedure?

The broad aim is to ensure that the city council has an up to date planning framework against which planning applications can be determined and to encourage investment in the city. The Core Strategy will be the central component of the city council’s planning framework and will:

- Provide the spatial strategy for the city;
- Identify the overall scale of development that should take place and where it should be focussed;
- Supports the delivery of key infrastructure and facilities;
- Protects the city’s important environmental assets; and
- Sets out the main policies that will be used to determine planning applications.

3. If you are considering a strategy or service, please list any related policies

Give the broad scope of the Core Strategy, there are a large number of strategies which must be taken into account in its production, of particular importance is Salford’s Community Strategy ‘Connecting People to Opportunities.’

4. Please list any group who has an interest in or who will benefit from the function (this can include service users, stakeholders, beneficiaries).

The local community and local businesses, landowners and developers, public bodies (such as the Environment Agency, Highways Agency), infrastructure providers, adjoining local authorities.

5. Please list any aspects of your service or policy which are delivered externally or with external partners.

Landowners and developers will have a vital role to play in bringing forward sites for the development of housing, employment and retail uses. Infrastructure providers such as United Utilities, Network Rail and the Highways Agency will be responsible for delivering some of the major new infrastructure proposals and improvements to the city’s existing infrastructure. The Implementation Plan that will be published alongside the Core Strategy will provide detailed information as to how and by whom the various policies in the Core Strategy will be delivered.

6. Is there any evidence of higher or lower participation or uptake by different groups?

Socioeconomic	Don't know	Race	Don't know
Age	Don't know	Religion & Belief	Don't know
Disability	Don't know	Sexual Identity	Don't know
Gender	Don't know		

No information is available as to the extent to which different groups are engaged within the strategic planning process in Salford (i.e. who have attended the consultation events or submitted representations on draft planning policy documents.) This information is not collected by the city council.

7. Do you think that different groups have different needs, experiences, issues and priorities in relation to this function?

Socioeconomic	Yes	Race	Yes
Age	Yes	Religion & Belief	Yes
Disability	Yes	Sexual Identity	Yes
Gender	Yes		

8. Is there an opportunity to better promote equality and diversity or better community relations for the following groups, by working with others? e.g. partners, community and voluntary groups

Socioeconomic	Yes	Race	Yes
Age	Yes	Religion & Belief	Yes
Disability	Yes	Sexual Identity	Yes
Gender	Yes		

It is recognised that working with established community networks and groups will assist in raising awareness of the Publication Core Strategy and ensuring that the groups listed above are engaged in the process. When the Core Strategy is 'published' individuals and organisations will have the opportunity to comment on the document, and all of the consultees on the council's Core Strategy database will be notified in writing. This database includes organisations such as the Jewish Representative Council of Greater Manchester, Salford Disability Forum, The National Federation of Gypsy Liaison Groups and Age Concern. It is recognised that Community Committees have an important role to play in engaging with these groups, and all Community Committees will also be contacted by letter when the Core Strategy is published to offer to attend one of their meetings and explain the proposals in more detail should they wish.

9. Have consultations with relevant groups, organisations or individuals indicated that this policy creates problems that are specific to them?

Socioeconomic	Don't know	Race	Don't know
Age	Don't know	Religion & Belief	Don't know
Disability	Don't know	Sexual Identity	Don't know
Gender	Don't know		

The Publication Core Strategy will be subject to a period for representations between 13th February and 2nd April 2012. This will be the final opportunity for people to make comments on the Core Strategy before it is submitted for examination. The purpose of the 'publication stage' is to enable people to make any comments that they want to be taken into account in the public examination of the document and considered by the appointed planning inspector. All of the comments received at the publication stage will be submitted to the Secretary of State along with the Publication Core Strategy for consideration at the public examination.

If you have answered 'yes' to the last four sections you will need to complete the rest of the form, If you have answered 'no' to them please complete the next box and return to your Directorate Equality Lead Officer.

Comments

Date sent to Directorate Lead Equality Officer 03.01.2012.

Screening received and reviewed by Directorate Lead Equality Officer

Name Rob Pickering Date 03.01.2012

Narrowing the gap – socio- economic inequality

1. How does the service support our ambition to ‘narrow the gap’ and reduce the extent to which outcomes are dependent on wealth?

The Core Strategy as a whole seeks to accommodate a significant amount of development in the city and attract investment to help secure a positive economic future for the city and the wider sub-region. The economic success of Salford and prosperity of its residents will be reliant on economic investment within and around the city, and without this it will be much harder to address socio economic inequalities. The last few years have seen a widening of disparities at the national level and it will be important to ensure that Salford is economically robust in order to close that gap and prevent it widening further.

Supporting the development of a very large amount of new office development (Policy EC2 Office development) should help to increase the number of jobs in the city. The scale of office development being proposed is significantly higher than the latest forecast in the Greater Manchester Forecasting Model, and therefore the Core Strategy is maximising the potential to create new job opportunities. A significant proportion of the new office floorspace is located within the Regional Centre, which is very well served by public transport and should therefore be highly accessible to Salford’s residents.

Supporting the delivery of major economic development proposals such as MediaCityUK and Port Salford, and the activities of major employers in the city, including the University of Salford and the Salford Royal Hospital Foundation Trust (Policy EC1 Economic development spatial strategy, Policy A7 Water transport, Policy ED2 University of Salford and Policy HH2 Salford Royal Hospital), will also assist in creating and retaining job opportunities within the city.

There will be a small reduction in the overall amount of industry and warehousing floorspace in the city (Policy EC3 Industrial and warehousing development), with less new floorspace proposed to be developed than the amount proposed to be lost through redevelopment to other uses. This reflects a forecast reduced demand for industrial premises, and the fact that some of Salford’s existing employment areas will find it increasingly difficult to attract and retain businesses due to their location and/or quality of accommodation. This may result in local job

losses in some areas of the city, however, the redevelopment of existing employment areas to other uses (Policy EC4 Existing employment areas) will be carefully controlled so as to ensure that employment areas are only redeveloped where they have no long term economic future. Therefore, although the Core Strategy envisages that there will be a loss of some of the city's employment areas, without major public subsidy such sites would be unlikely to provide jobs in the future in any case. It should be noted that the Core Strategy is seeking to secure new industrial and warehousing floorspace in the city, which will create some additional employment opportunities within this sector.

The scale of residential development proposed (22,100 dwellings) in policy H2 is based on household forecasts, taking into account that the fact that there is likely to be additional housing demand as a result of the higher scale of office development. This should help to maximise the number of households that are able to access housing, and reduce undersupply pressures that can lead to increasing levels of unaffordability.

Overall, it is estimated that 2,500 affordable homes will be delivered over the Core Strategy period. In order to maximise the provision of affordable housing, all residential developments over 15 dwellings will be required to provide an appropriate level of affordable housing (Policy H8 Affordable housing). This will help to increase the number of affordable homes available to those unable to access market housing. This policy should therefore assist in tackling social exclusion and help to support single parents, single/low income households and the unemployed.

The minimum size requirements for new dwellings (Policy H5 Size of dwellings), amenity space standards (Policy H6 Amenity space in residential development) and requirements relating to housing design (Policy H7 Housing design) should ensure that more people have access to high quality housing with sufficient indoor and outdoor space, which will help to reduce disparities. Supporting improvements to the existing housing stock (Policy H1 Housing spatial strategy) through neighbourhood renewal schemes, the Decent Homes programme and tools such as selective landlord licensing will significantly improve living conditions for people living in this type of accommodation and also contribute to reducing disparities.

Protecting and enhancing the identified network of town and local centres (Policy TC1 Town centres spatial strategy) should ensure that all residents have good access to a range of shops, services, community, and leisure facilities. 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. Other policies in the Core Strategy will help to maintain and improve the vitality and viability of Salford's centres through carefully controlling changes of use within centres and the scale and location of retail development across the city and directing development proposals for new town centre uses to the centres (Policy TC4 Sequential approach to town centre uses, Policy TC5 Impact of new retail and leisure development and Policy TC6 Changes of use within centres). As discussed above, the development of additional retail floorspace within Salford's centres (Policy TC3 Scale and distribution of new retail and leisure development) will create further job opportunities across the city.

Improving the skills and qualifications of Salford residents by supporting improvements to schools and further education facilities and the University of Salford (Policy ED1 Schools and further education facilities and Policy ED2 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 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.

Salford currently suffers from very significant health inequalities, and health levels are much worse than the national average. Poor health can prevent people from accessing employment opportunities and therefore contribute to social exclusion. The Core Strategy seeks to reduce health inequalities in a variety of ways, including enabling the improvement of health facilities (Policy HH1 Provision of primary health care facilities and Policy HH2 Salford Royal Hospital), promoting healthy lifestyles through active travel (Policy A2 Transport hierarchy and Policy A4 Walking and cycling) and supporting improvements to recreation facilities within the city (Policy R1 Recreation spatial strategy and R2 Recreation standards).

Policy A1 (Accessibility spatial strategy) of the Core Strategy seeks to improve overall accessibility within the city and reduce the need to travel (Policy A1 Accessibility spatial strategy). Good levels of accessibility make an important contribution to social inclusion, by helping to ensure that everyone can benefit from the wide variety of employment, retail and leisure facilities within and around Salford. A number of policies in the Core Strategy will help to

promote more socially inclusive modes of travel by for example, securing improvements to public transport facilities and services, 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 (Policy A2 Transport hierarchy, Policy A4 Walking and cycling, Policy A5 Public transport and Policy A6 Rail infrastructure). The expansion of the Metroshuttle service to other areas of the Regional Centre (Policy A5 Public transport) will increase opportunities for free travel in an area where there is a high concentration of job opportunities.

The Core Strategy seeks to ensure that Salford residents are able to take full advantage of the diverse range of major employment opportunities and investments just outside of the city (Policy EC1 Economic development spatial strategy) and the priority destinations for public transport improvements (Policy A1 Accessibility spatial strategy) include major employment opportunities outside of the city such as Trafford Park, the Trafford Centre, Cutacre and Bolton Town Centre.

Lower Broughton, Lower Kersal and Charlestown are among the areas at greatest risk of flooding in Salford, and are also some of the most deprived communities in the city. Measures to reduce the risk and impact of flooding (Policy WA1 Water spatial strategy, Policy WA4 Flood related infrastructure, Policy WA5 Development and flood risk and Policy WA6 Surface water and sustainable drainage) will benefit those communities who are most vulnerable to flooding, and may not be able to afford to protect and improve their homes. The Core Strategy should assist in ensuring that people have equal access to a home that is safe and secure from flooding, regardless of their income.

Encouraging 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 Energy spatial strategy) should help to reduce fuel poverty. 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. Ensuring that all development is designed so that users have an acceptable level of amenity (including temperature) (Policy D9 Amenity) should also contribute towards this.

Well designed developments and buildings will be an essential component in making the city an attractive place for developers and businesses to invest and locate in, and for tourists to visit (Policy EC5 Tourism development). 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 Core Strategy provides a comprehensive suite of design policies (Policies D1 – D12), which will ensure that all aspects of design are carefully considered in new developments.

Conserving and enhancing the city's heritage assets (Policy HE1 Heritage Spatial Strategy and Policy HE2 A positive future for heritage assets) will 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.

Developing a green infrastructure network in Salford (Policies GI1 Green Infrastructure Spatial Strategy and Policy GI2 Green Infrastructure requirements for new development) will increase 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 outdoor space and recreation facilities regardless of their income. Supporting the development of a comprehensive range of recreation facilities, (Policy R1 Recreation spatial strategy, Policy R2 Recreation standards, Policy R4 Protection of recreation land and facilities), protecting existing facilities (Policy R4 Protection of recreation land and facilities) and seeking to increase the accessibility of the Green Belt and creating additional recreation opportunities within it (Policy GB1 Green Belt spatial strategy and Policy SF3F Chat Moss) will also contribute to this.

2. Please list any barriers which may prevent people from low income backgrounds from achieving positive outcomes from the function. Please detail how these barriers may be overcome.

The relatively low average skill levels in Salford may mean that some residents are unable to access the office jobs created. However, taking into account the range of different jobs that will be created in Salford as a result of development proposed in other Core Strategy policies (Policy EC1 Economic development spatial strategy, Policy EC3 Industrial and warehousing, Policy EC5 Tourism development, Policy TC3 Scale and distribution of new retail and leisure development), there should be a good mix of new job opportunities created overall, which will assist in reducing unemployment levels. There will also be a significant number of job opportunities created at major employment locations outside of Salford, including Trafford Park and Cutacre, and the Core Strategy seeks to increase access to these locations by public transport (Policy A1 Accessibility Spatial Strategy). Supporting improvements in the city's schools, further education facilities and the University of Salford (Policy ED1 Schools and further education facilities and Policy ED2 University of Salford) should help to increase maximise resident's skills and qualifications, which should assist Salford's residents in accessing the job opportunities being created in the city.

Residents may have concerns that the scale of housing and employment development proposed in the Core Strategy will have a negative impact on their quality of life. However, other policies in the Core Strategy (Policy DP4 Supporting successful neighbourhoods, Policy DP5 Coordinated development, Policy DP6 Mitigating the impacts of development, Policy A9 Impact of development on the highway network) should ensure that development 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.

The Core Strategy provides a positive policy framework for supporting improvements to education facilities within the city, however improving educational performance will depend on a wide range of factors many of which are outside the influence of planning. The policies in the Core Strategy can not guarantee that resident skill levels and subsequently access to the available employment opportunities will be improved.

Whilst the Core Strategy includes a number of major infrastructure schemes to improve the rail network and a more general set of principles to guide further investment in the city's public

transport network, many of the existing problems with the public transport system can only be addressed at the conurbation-wide level by Transport for Greater Manchester. Whilst the Core Strategy establishes a positive policy framework for securing improvements to the public transport system, it is beyond the scope of the Core Strategy to enable the delivery of major improvements in for example the frequency, capacity, coverage, coordination and quality of public transport services. There is therefore a risk that some residents may still experience social exclusion and more limited access to employment opportunities and other facilities as a result of poor public transport facilities.

Whilst it is outside of the control of the planning system, public transport could continue to be unaffordable for some groups, which could limit their access to job opportunities and other facilities and services.

The vast majority of the housing development proposed to be delivered will be open market housing, and may not be affordable and therefore accessible to some residents. Recognising that housing affordability is an issue, the Core Strategy seeks to maximise the amount of affordable housing that is delivered, by placing requirements on developers to provide an element of affordable housing where this does not make development unviable (Policy H8 Affordable housing) .

Not permitting any further planning applications for peat extraction (Policy MN1 Minerals) will restrict the development of further employment opportunities in this sector in the Chat Moss area. However other policies in the Core Strategy should help to support the rural economy and assist in maintaining and creating employment opportunities in this part of the city (Policy GB4 Farm diversification and Policy GB5 Agricultural land).

If the Core Strategy is successful and Salford attracts a lot of investment and people to live in the city, 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 (Policy H8 Affordable housing), increasing the number of highly skilled/paid jobs in the city (Policy EC1 Economic development spatial strategy) and supporting improvements to education facilities to enable residents to obtain the necessary skills to access these jobs (Policy ED1 Schools and further education facilities) will be critical.

3. Please list any baseline data and analysis which demonstrates our knowledge of communities in Salford and the impact of deprivation

NOMIS Labour market statistics/Office for National Statistics data
National Indices of Deprivation
Greater Manchester Forecasting Model
Salford Retail and Leisure Study (2011)
Salford Employment Land Study (2009)
Salford Housing Needs Assessment (2007)

4. Please provide evidence of how services are targeted or designed based on our knowledge of need and deprivation

All of the proposals in the Core Strategy must be justified, and the council is required to demonstrate that they have been founded on a robust and credible evidence base, and the proposals represent the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives. This will be tested when the document is submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination. Each of the Core Strategy policies is accompanied by a reasoned justification which, where relevant, explains how the technical evidence has been used to determine the proposed approach for each of the policy areas. A series of background reports will be published alongside the Publication Core Strategy, which will provide a more detailed explanation as to how the evidence has been used to inform the approach.

If your policy is relevant to narrowing the gap, please continue to complete this section.

5. Please list any data or evidence you have which demonstrates access of service and benefits

Not applicable

6. Does this data show that any groups access the service more/less?

Not applicable

7. Does this data show any better or worse outcomes are achieved from the service for this group?

Not applicable

8. Can any unfavourable impacts be justified?

Not applicable

Age

1. Please list any barriers which may prevent people from achieving positive outcomes from the service as a result of their age and how these barriers may be overcome.

The high proportion of office development being proposed in the Core Strategy (Policy EC1 Economic spatial strategy and Policy EC2 Office development) and the reduction in the overall amount of industrial and warehousing floorspace (Policy EC3 Industrial and warehousing development) reflects the changing nature of the economy. There may be issues around the accessibility of these jobs, and the need for the re-skilling of older people who have thus far spent much of their career working in low skilled/manual jobs. This emphasises the importance of enhancing education facilities (Policy ED1 Schools and education facilities and Policy ED2 University of Salford) to ensure that young people can obtain the skills and qualifications they need to access these employment opportunities, and that opportunities for community/adult learning are maximised, to assist the existing workforce in re-skilling where necessary.

Whilst the Core Strategy is planning for a significant increase in the number of new houses in Salford (Policy H2 Scale and distribution of housing development), the vast majority of these will be open market housing. Housing affordability may be an issue for young adults. However, reducing undersupply pressures by planning for enough housing to meet identified needs may assist in improving the affordability of housing. Other policies in the Core Strategy seek to ensure that there is a good mix of different types of housing and that the amount of affordable housing provided in Salford is maximised (Policy H4 type of housing and Policy H8 Affordable housing), and should mean that more young people have the opportunity to access housing and live close to their family or the area they grew up in.

There is a risk that the design of new housing may not meet the needs of all members of the community, particularly the elderly or those with a disability. In order to ensure that homes are designed to be as far as possible, accessible to all, the Core Strategy requires that all residential developments are designed to meet the Lifetime Homes Standard (Policy H7 Housing design). The Lifetime Homes Standard seeks to enable general needs housing to provide either from the outset or through simple adaptation, a home that meets the existing and changing needs of diverse households. Housing that is designed to the Lifetime Homes Standard is convenient for most occupants, including the elderly, families with pushchairs and some wheelchair users. The requirement in the Core Strategy should enable the elderly to stay in their homes for longer as their needs change and ensure that as far as possible, young

families or the elderly are not excluded from housing because of the way it is designed. Delivering improvements to existing housing stock through programmes such as Decent Homes (Policy H1 Housing Spatial Strategy) will also assist in ensuring that housing is better suited to people's needs regardless of their age.

The Core Strategy includes a policy which specifically seeks to secure a broad range of housing choices for older people (Policy H10 Housing for older people). The Core Strategy recognises that the housing needs of older people will vary significantly and so the Core Strategy proposes a range of measures to deliver suitable accommodation.

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 Core Strategy seeks to carefully control the conversion of houses into such uses (Policy H9 Conversion of existing houses), 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.

Living in a high density urban environment, may mean that young children have more limited opportunities to play outside, and the scale of development that is being proposed in the Core Strategy over the plan period may put pressure on existing facilities. The Core Strategy seeks to address this by requiring that all new residential development provides some amenity space for each new dwelling (Policy H6 Amenity standards in residential development) and supporting the development of a green infrastructure network and a comprehensive range of recreation facilities across the city (Policy GI1 Green infrastructure spatial strategy, Policy GI2 Green infrastructure requirements for new development, Policy R1 Recreation Spatial Strategy and Policy R2 Recreation standards).

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. 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 D11 Design and

Crime) should ensure that all people have safe and secure access to and from buildings.

The Core Strategy, supports the continued enhancement of the facilities and campuses of the University of Salford (Policy ED2 University of Salford) to enable the university to provide a much improved and more appealing higher education offer, which may encourage some young people to continue with their education. Tuition fees may act as a barrier to this, however this is outside of the control of the Core Strategy.

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

- Policy H12 Student housing: Concentrating student accommodation around the campus 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.
- Policy TC1 Town centres spatial strategy: Protecting and enhancing the existing network of town centres may increase the range of facilities on offer in centres, which may mean that there are more ‘things to do’ for young people. This has the potential to reduce incidences of antisocial behaviour.
- Policy ED1 Schools and further education facilities: Supporting improvements in the accessibility and quality of schools should promote enhanced learning for young people and assist them in accessing higher paid/skilled employment opportunities.
- Policy A1 Accessibility Spatial Strategy/Policy A5 Public transport/Policy A6 Rail infrastructure: 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 T4 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.
- Policy R1 Recreation Spatial Strategy/Policy R2 Recreation Standards/Policy GI1 Green Infrastructure network: Increasing the Provide more opportunities for young people to participate in sport in locations close to their home. This will encourage young

people to have healthier lifestyles and help to tackle the anticipated rise in childhood obesity. Policy R2 includes specific 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.

2. Please list any baseline data or evidence you have e.g. census data

NOMIS Employment by occupation (check date of most recent data)
NOMIS Employee jobs by industry (check date of most recent data)
NOMIS Employment and Unemployment (check data of most recent data)
Salford Housing Needs Assessment (2007)
NOMIS Labour market statistics/Office for National Statistics data
Salford Playing Pitch Assessment (2007)
Salford Indoor Recreation Facilities Audit (2008)
Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester (2008)

3. Please list any data or evidence you have which demonstrates service users accessing the service

Not applicable

4. Does this data show that any groups access the service more/less?

Not applicable

5. Does this data show any better or worse outcomes are achieved from the service for this group?

Not applicable

7. Can any unfavourable impact be justified?

Not applicable

Disability

1. Please list any barriers which may prevent people with disabilities from achieving positive outcomes from the service. Please detail how these barriers may be overcome.

The most significant challenge for the Core Strategy is to ensure that new developments 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.

Although the Core Strategy is planning for a significant amount of new housing development (Policy H2 Scale and distribution of housing development), without placing specific requirements on developers, there is a risk that it may not be designed in such a way that it is accessible to those with a disability. Policy H7 (housing design) of the Core Strategy requires that all residential developments are designed to meet the Lifetime Homes Standard. The Lifetime Homes Standard seeks to enable general need housing to provide either from the outset or through simple adaptation, a home that meets the existing and changing needs of diverse households. Housing that is designed to the Lifetime Homes Standard should be convenient for most occupants, including some wheelchair users. The requirements include providing space for turning a wheelchair in dining areas and living rooms, providing adequate circulation space for wheelchairs elsewhere, incorporating the provision of a stair lift or a suitable identified space for a through-the-floor lift from the ground to the first floor and providing a wheelchair accessible entrance level. Whilst applying the Lifetime Homes Standard will not guarantee that housing is immediately suitable for wheelchair users, it should ensure that dwellings are designed in such a way that they can be easily adapted. The minimum size requirements for new dwellings (Policy H5) will also assist in ensuring that more dwellings are adaptable to the needs of wheelchair users. Requiring that the layout of spaces and buildings is designed in such a way that they are easy to physically move through and around for those with constrained mobility (Policy D3 Layout) will also assist in ensuring that developments are accessible to all.

The Draft Core Strategy included a requirement that 10% of dwellings should be designed to be wheelchair accessible. This policy has not been taken forward in the Publication Core Strategy, as it is covered in the Lifetime Homes standard which all new housing development will be required to meet. This approach is considered to have wider benefits and it is not considered appropriate to include both requirements.

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

- Policy A10 Parking provision and drop off facilities in new development: Requiring that all development makes 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.
- Policy A5 Public transport/Policy A6 Rail infrastructure: Seeking to secure improvements in the accessibility of public transport stops and interchanges should improve access for disabled people and remove some of the current barriers associated with using public transport.
- Policy A4 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.
- Policy HE1 Heritage spatial strategy: Enhancing the city's heritage assets may improve the accessibility of some of the city's historic buildings for people with a disability.

2. Please list any baseline data or evidence you have e.g. census data

Office for National Statistics data

3. Please list any data or evidence you have which demonstrates service users accessing the service

Not applicable

4. Does this data show that any groups access the service more/less?

Not applicable

5. Does this data show any better or worse outcomes are achieved from the service for this group?

Not applicable

6. Can any unfavourable impact be justified?

Not applicable

Gender

1. Please list any barriers which may prevent people from achieving positive outcomes from the service as a result of their gender. Please detail how these barriers may be overcome.

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 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 D11 Design and Crime) should ensure that all people have safe and secure access to and from buildings. Other policies in the Core Strategy 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 Town centres spatial strategy and Policy ED2 University of Salford).

Requiring that the layout of spaces and buildings is designed in such a way that they are easy to physically move through and around for those with constrained mobility (Policy D3 Layout) 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 A5 Public transport and Policy A6 Rail infrastructure) should also mean that public transport interchanges and services are more accessible to those with pushchairs/small children.

2. Please list any baseline data or evidence you have e.g. census data

Office for National Statistics data
Salford Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Community Safety Unit data

3. Please list any data or evidence you have which demonstrates service users accessing the service

Not applicable

4. Does this data show that any groups access the service more/less?

Not applicable

5. Does this data show any better or worse outcomes are achieved from the service for this group?

Not applicable

6. Can any unfavourable impact be justified?

Not applicable

Race

1. Please list any barriers which may prevent people from achieving positive outcomes from the service as a result of their race. Please detail how these barriers may be overcome.

The strong internally generated population growth, net in-migration and the cultural attractiveness of Broughton Park and Higher Broughton as a place for the Orthodox Jewish Community to live means that there is likely to be a significant increase in housing demand in this part of the city. Land available for development in Broughton Park and Higher Broughton is very constrained and so there is potentially a problematic situation of low supply and high demand, which could exacerbate housing affordability problems in this part of the city and mean that people are unable to live close to particular religious facilities.

The Core Strategy recognises that this part of the city has distinctive housing pressures, and proposes to take a flexible approach to redevelopment and infill housing schemes in the area (Policy SF2A Broughton Park and Higher Broughton) as a means of increasing the overall housing supply. However, this may still not be able to meet all of the housing demand in the area. The Core Strategy does not specifically address the issue of whether large extensions should be permitted in this part of the city, which may be an issue for some communities that have larger than average household sizes. There is potential that this could be addressed in an other planning policy document.

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. 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 D11 Design and Crime) should ensure that all people have safe and secure access to and from buildings.

It is considered appropriate to highlight that other policies in the Core Strategy should also generate significant positive benefits for minority ethnic groups:

- Policy H10 Gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople: Salford is already well served with sites for travelling people. However in order to ensure that the future needs are met, it is proposed that the city council will work with other Greater Manchester Local Authorities to seek to identify the appropriate number of pitches/plots that should be provided in Salford.
- Policy H8 Affordable housing: Maximising the amount of affordable housing will assist in meeting the needs of the Roma and Irish Heritage Travellers (and potentially other minority ethnic groups) many of whom choose to live in rented accommodation across the city rather than on gypsy and traveller sites.

2. Please list any baseline data or evidence you have e.g. census data

Office for National Statistics data
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
Salford Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (2007)
North West Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (2007)
Greater Manchester Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (2008)
Regional Spatial Strategy Partial Review Report (2009) and Panel Report (undated)

3. Please list any data or evidence you have which demonstrates service users accessing the service

Not applicable

4. Does this data show that any groups access the service more/less?

Not applicable

5. Does this data show any better or worse outcomes are achieved from the service for this group?

Not applicable

6. Can any unfavourable impact be justified?

Not applicable

Religion and/or Belief

1. Please list any barriers which may prevent people from achieving positive outcomes from the service as a result of their religion and or belief. Please detail how these barriers may be overcome.

See 'race' Policy SF2A Broughton Park and Higher Broughton.

2. Please list any baseline data or evidence you have e.g. census data

Office for National Statistics data
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

3. Please list any data or evidence you have which demonstrates service users accessing the service

Not applicable

4. Does this data show that any groups access the service more/less?

Not applicable

5. Does this data show any better or worse outcomes are achieved from the service for this group?

Not applicable

6. Can any unfavourable impact be justified?

Not applicable

Sexual Identity

1. Please list any barriers which may prevent people from achieving positive outcomes from the service as a result of their sexual identity. Please detail how these barriers may be overcome.

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 (Policy D11 Design and Crime) should ensure that all people have safe and secure access to and from buildings. Other policies in the Core Strategy 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 Town centres spatial strategy and Policy ED2 University of Salford).

3. Please list any baseline data or evidence you have e.g. census data

None identified

4. Please list any data or evidence you have which demonstrates service users accessing the service

Not applicable

5. Does this data show that any groups access the service more/less?

Not applicable

6. Does this data show any better or worse outcomes are achieved from the service for this group?

Not applicable

7. Can any unfavourable impact be justified?

Not applicable

Community Cohesion

1. Does the function promote/support community cohesion?

There will be a lot of new development, residents, workers and visitors in Salford as a result of the proposals in the Core Strategy, which has the potential to challenge and put pressure on

community cohesion. The Core Strategy seeks to manage this through a range of detailed policies 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.

Policy DP4 (Supporting successful neighbourhoods) specifically requires that new development makes a positive contribution to the wider area and promotes community cohesion and equality. The Core Strategy includes a series of area policies that identify the most important elements required to deliver successful neighbourhoods in different parts of the city. These policies explain the extent to which areas are envisaged to change and develop over the plan period, providing a degree of certainty to communities and helping to guide the development of community/business led neighbourhood development plans.

Many of the other thematic policies in the Core Strategy will also have a positive impact on community cohesion. A summary of these policies and their impact on community cohesion is provided below.

The significant amount of employment development proposed in Salford (Policy EC1) will mean that more people are coming into the city to work. Policies EC2 (Office development) and EC3 (Industrial and warehousing development) provide details of where the new employment development will be located, which should help to reduce uncertainty for communities about how their area may change in the future, and ensure that the scale of development being proposed can be successfully integrated into the city.

Permitting the redevelopment of existing employment areas to other uses such as housing (Policy EC4 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. The Core Strategy does not identify the existing employment areas that will be redeveloped, which means that communities do not have certainty about whether such changes are likely to happen in their local area although some of the background work does indicate which areas are most likely to be redeveloped. There is potential that these sites could be identified and allocated in another development plan document.

Planning for sufficient housing to meet identified housing needs (Policy H2 Scale and distribution of housing development) and maximising the amount of affordable housing that is provided (Policy H8 Affordable housing), should mean that, as they grow up, young people are able to find suitable housing close to their families. The policy provides details of broadly where the new housing development will be located, which will provide some certainty to local communities as to the extent to which their area is likely to change and develop.

The Core Strategy identifies that some greenfield development will be required in Worsley and Boothstown and at Burgess Farm (Policy H1 Housing spatial strategy/H2 Scale and distribution of housing). It does not identify a specific site in Worsley and Boothstown, as there are a number of potential sites that may be suitable and determining which site/s are most appropriate is considered too detailed a matter for the Core Strategy. Whilst it is recognised that this may cause some uncertainty in the short term for communities living in this part of the city, it is made clear in the Core Strategy that the city council will work with the local community and landowners to identify the most appropriate site/s to accommodate this development, which should enable them to have a greater role in decision making.

Planning for a mix of different types of dwellings within developments (Policy H4 Type of housing) and integrating affordable housing into open market housing schemes where viable and practicable (Policy H8 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.

Requiring that new apartment developments provide a minimum amount of shared amenity space (Policy H6 Amenity space in residential development) should provide opportunities for communities to come together.

The conversion of houses into uses such as hostels, children's homes and houses in multiple occupation, is carefully controlled through the Core Strategy (Policy H9 Conversion of existing houses), in order to protect the supply of existing houses and the residential character of neighbourhoods. The Core Strategy 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. Policy H10 of the Core Strategy (Housing for older people) also seeks to ensure that this type of accommodation is integrated into the wider community.

Measures to improve existing housing areas and stock (Policy H1 Housing spatial strategy) should prevent the physical deterioration of neighbourhoods and should help to retain and attract people to live in Salford. Supporting improvements in the private rented sector including landlord licensing and preventing the short term letting of new apartments (Policy H1 Housing spatial strategy) should improve stability and help to create a more permanent sense of community in those areas of the city affected by such issues.

Working with Greater Manchester authorities to ensure that sufficient provision is made for accommodation for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople (Policy H11 Gypsies, travellers and travelling show people) 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 around the University of Salford campuses (Policy H12 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 (Policy TC1 Town centres spatial strategy) will ensure that they continue to provide essential facilities and services and function as hubs of activity where communities can come together. A series of development management policies will help to maintain the vibrancy of the centres by controlling the location and scale of new retail development (Policy TC4 Sequential approach to town centre uses, Policy TC5 Impact of new retail and leisure development and Policy TC6 Changes of use within centres). Creating new centres at Salford Quays, Trafford Road and Charlestown (Policy TC1 Town centres spatial strategy) will ensure that newer communities will also have adequate local facilities and an identified 'hub' of activity where they can come

together.

Requiring that new schools and further education facilities should where practicable provide for the community use of playing fields and other school facilities (Policy ED1 Schools and further 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 Core Strategy continues to encourage the co-location of new primary health care facilities with other public facilities where possible (Policy HH1 Provision of primary health 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 (Policy A4 Walking and cycling) should help to encourage more children to walk to school, which can assist in promoting community cohesion. More generally, making neighbourhoods more 'walkable' (Policy A2 Transport hierarchy and Policy A4 Walking and cycling) 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 A14) will mean that existing community groups that come together to use the facility, such as flying clubs, can continue to do so.

The Core Strategy includes a suite of detailed design policies (Policies D1-12), 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 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. Protecting and enhancing the city's heritage assets and encouraging the positive use of them where possible (Policy HE1 Heritage spatial strategy and Policy HE2 A positive future for heritage assets) should therefore make a positive contribution to community cohesion. Requiring that public engagement is maximised where large scale archaeological investigations and historic buildings assessments are taking place (Policy HE4 Archaeological investigations) offers the potential for members of the local community and interest groups to obtain a greater understanding of local history and could assist in promoting a sense of community pride and belonging.

The development of a green infrastructure network and range of recreation facilities (Policy GI1 Green infrastructure spatial strategy, Policy GI2 Green infrastructure requirements for new development, Policy R1 Recreation spatial strategy and Policy R2 Recreation standards) will provide opportunities for communities to come together and enjoy their leisure time.

2. If community cohesion is relevant to your function what steps will you take to promote it?

As explained in response to question 1, the policies in the Publication Core Strategy fully support community cohesion. Once the Core Strategy is adopted and the policies within it are being used to determine planning applications, new development should be helping to promote and support community cohesion in Salford.

In producing the Core Strategy, the views of the community have been sought at various stages in the process and have been, along with the views of other organisations and stakeholders, national planning guidance and technical evidence, taken into account in determining what the most appropriate strategy should be. The Publication Core Strategy will be accompanied by a Statement of Consultation, which will explain how and when people have had the opportunity to engage in the development of the Core Strategy for Salford. When the Core Strategy is 'published' people will have a further opportunity to make comments on the plan and can therefore object to the proposals within it should they wish to. These comments will be considered by an independent planning inspector who will examine the Core Strategy determine whether the plan is 'sound' and can be adopted by the city council.

Consultation – Planning

Who are the groups, organisations and individual most likely to be affected by the proposed policy, directly and indirectly?

A wide range of individuals and organisations will be directly affected by the proposals in the Core Strategy, including those living and working in Salford, local businesses, landowners, stakeholders, developers, infrastructure providers, adjoining local authorities and public bodies.

What methods of consultation are most likely to succeed in attracting the organisations and people you want to reach?

The city council has an established database of consultees who are contacted by letter/email at the start of any consultation undertaken on the Core Strategy. This database includes individuals who have expressed an interest in the Core Strategy or made comments on a previous draft of the document, along with community committees, landowners/agents, public bodies and infrastructure providers. This database also includes the following groups and organisations Salford Link Project, Age UK (Eccles), The Jewish Representative Council of Greater Manchester, The Jewish Federation, The Salford Disability Forum, The Disability Rights Commission, Salford Youth Service, Salford Council for Voluntary Service, The Showmans Guild of Great Britain and the National Federation of Gypsy Liaison Groups. This is identified as an effective means of alerting those who have an interest in the Core Strategy that there is a further opportunity to submit their views on the proposed content of the document.

All of the relevant information will also be placed on the council's web pages, in libraries and in the main council offices. A special feature will be published in Life IN Salford magazine at the start of the consultation to maximise public awareness.

Has there been any recent research or consultation with the group/individuals you plan to consult? (please give details)

Yes consultation has taken place at the following stages in the production of the Core Strategy to date:

- Issues and Options Consultation: October 2008
- Alternative Options Consultation: April 2009
- Draft Core Strategy: November 2009
- Core Strategy Pre-Publication Changes: June 2011

Details of the consultation carried out at the previous stages in the will be provided in a separate Consultation Report, which is due to be published in February 2012. At this stage the city council will also be publishing a schedule of responses to the previous consultations, which will provide the city council's response to all of the comments made at the Draft and Pre-Publication stages.

Consultation- results

When did you undertake the consultation?

Not applicable – period for representations on the Publication Core Strategy is due to take place between February 2012 and April 2012. It should be noted that the Government envisages that this stage is a period for representations, which will be considered by the independent planning inspector appointed to carry out the examination, rather than a consultation period that will result in the city council changing the proposals in the Core Strategy.

Did you reach all the groups/individuals you wanted to reach?

Not applicable

What did you find?

Not applicable

What will you change as a result of the consultation? Please ensure this is captured in the action plan

Not applicable

Action Plan following consultation

Please list issues identified from targeted consultation and actions required

Issue identified	Action required	Person Responsible	Date required by	Outcome
Not applicable – consultation to follow	Not applicable – consultation to follow	Not applicable – consultation to follow	Not applicable – consultation to follow	Not applicable – consultation to follow

Please ensure you have provided as much evidence as possible to support the responses you have given

Additional Comments

Monitoring

How and when will the action plan be monitored?

Not applicable

How and when will outcomes be recorded?

Not applicable

With whom will the results of the EqlA be shared?

Not applicable

Have the actions been mainstreamed into the service plan?

Not applicable

Quality Assurance

When you have completed your EqlA, it must be submitted to your directorate EqlA Quality Assurance Panel for approval.

Signed	..... Claire Thorn	Dated	..... 07/12/2011	(Completing Officers)
	..... David Percival	Dated	..... 07/12/2011	
Signed	..... Rob Pickering	Dated	..... 03/01/2012	(Lead Officer)
	Equality Advocate Network peer reviewed closed 3 rd January and recommendations for amendment were received and considered.		03/01/2012	
	
	
	
	

This EqIA must be reviewed every three years.

EqIA review date: 03/01/2015

Please send your approved EqIA along with an EqIA narrative to elaine.barber@salford.gov.uk, for publishing on the council's internet pages.