

DRAFT CORE STRATEGY COMMUNITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to assess the potential impacts of the Draft Core Strategy (November 2009) on different strands of the community. The Core Strategy will consider a very wide range of issues, including how the city's economy should develop, how people's housing needs can be met and how accessibility can be improved. Different parts of the community may have different needs and issues in relation to the policies being proposed, and therefore carrying out a Community Impact of Assessment of the Core Strategy will ensure that the needs of all members of the community are considered and the effects of policies on different parts of the community are taken into account. This process should identify any likely negative impacts on individual groups and seek to avoid negative impacts by considering alternative courses of action where possible. Carrying out this type of assessment is now a legal requirement and is one of the ways in which local authorities are able to meet their general duties on equality.¹
- 1.2 This Community Impact Assessment systematically assesses the likely effects of the 49 Draft Core Strategy policies against the following equality strands:
- Narrowing the gap (tackling socio-economic inequality): This is about ensuring that outcomes for people, such as quality of life, employment, health and access to services are less dependent on their income.
 - Race
 - Age
 - Disability
 - Gender
 - Religion/or belief
 - Sexual identity
 - Community cohesion: This is about ensuring that all communities have the same rights, responsibilities and opportunities, and that any proposed changes will not damage community relations.
- 1.3 For each policy the potential impacts of the policy on each of the above groups is identified and where relevant, possible mitigation measures are suggested.
- 1.4 Carrying out the Community Impact Assessment at this stage in the process, will mean that the findings of the assessment can be

¹ The existing duties are established through the following legislation: Race Equality Duty (2001), Disability Equality Duty (2006) and Gender Equality Duty (2007).

considered and any policies amended before the document is finalised and submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination. The process for producing core strategies is largely defined by the Government, and the document is required to go through a series of statutory stages of consultation and an independent examination before it can be adopted, meaning that the process for producing or reviewing a core strategy is lengthy. It is therefore important that the Community Impact Assessment is carried in advance of the document being adopted.

- 1.5 In considering the equality implications of the Core Strategy and potential mitigation measures, it is important to recognise that the document forms part of a wider framework of planning documents (known as the Local Development Framework), which will be collectively used to determine planning applications. The Core Strategy will provide overarching vision and principles for how the city should develop over the next 20 years. Other documents will be produced to help implement the Core Strategy and provide more detailed advice on specific issues, such as design and crime and green infrastructure. Therefore, in some cases the potential mitigation measure identified may need to be addressed through another planning document rather than amending one of the Core Strategy policies.

Policy E1 New Employment Development

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	A very large scale of employment development is proposed, which should help to maximise the availability of jobs within the city. More than half of the floorspace proposed is for offices, and the relatively low average skill levels in Salford may mean that some residents are unable to access the jobs created. Nevertheless, there should be a good mix of new employment opportunities given that a significant scale of industrial and warehousing development is also proposed. The two major industrial and warehousing sites, at Barton and Little Hulton, are on major bus routes close to areas of relatively high deprivation and unemployment in Salford West. No major industrial and warehousing sites are identified in Central Salford.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmes to improve skill levels so that residents can access jobs are largely outside the scope of the Core Strategy, but there may be potential to utilise section 106 agreements to secure training programmes. • Consider whether one or more major new sites for industry and warehousing are required in Central Salford to ensure good new provision across the whole city, accessible to all deprived communities. This would be done through the Allocations Development Plan Document.
Race	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	The high proportion of office-based jobs that would result from the policy reflects the changing nature of the economy, and there may be issues of re-skilling for people who have thus far worked in low skill or manual jobs. It also emphasises the importance of ensuring that younger people have appropriate qualifications to ensure they can access these job opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmes to improve skill levels so that residents can access jobs are largely outside the scope of the Core Strategy, but there may be potential to utilise section 106 agreements to secure training programmes. • Other parts of the Core Strategy seek to enhance school, college and university provision.
Disability	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	The significant amount of employment development proposed Salford, including major developments such as MediaCityUK will mean that more people are coming into the city to work. Policy E2 sets out where this new development should be directed, and proposes that it is concentrated in the most accessible locations. This should help reduce uncertainty for communities about how their area may change in the future, ensure that the scale of development being proposed can be successfully integrated into the city and mean that local people are able to access the opportunities it provides.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Policy E2 Existing Employment Areas

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	The policy seeks to protect local employment opportunities as far as possible, normally only releasing sites where they effectively have no long-term future. Therefore, although it envisages a significant loss of existing industrial and warehousing sites/premises, without major public subsidy such sites would be unlikely to provide jobs in the future. The exception to this is within the Regional Centre,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the policy is applied rigorously to protect local job opportunities as far as possible, for example through more detailed guidance either in the Core Strategy or a supplementary planning document. • Consider whether existing employment areas that are accessible to Salford's most deprived communities

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	where active uses could be lost. A much higher level of employment would result because of the density of replacement offices, but this could reduce access to lower skilled and manual jobs for residents in Central Salford.	<p>should be protected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve public transport to other major industrial and warehousing areas such as Trafford Park.
Race	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	No information on the age profile of existing firms that might be lost from the Regional Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May need some targeted action in terms of re-skilling.
Disability	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	Permitting the redevelopment of industrial land/premises to other uses such as offices and housing may assist in improving community cohesion in parts of the city where, as a result of the redevelopment, the uses adjoining existing residential areas become more compatible and are able to be more comfortably integrated with the existing residential community. The Core Strategy does not specifically identify which existing industrial areas are likely to be redeveloped, which means that communities do not have certainty about whether such changes are likely to happen in their local area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether it is appropriate to identify employment areas to be redeveloped to other uses.

Policy H1 Scale and Distribution of Housing Development

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	The very high level of housing development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether additional guidance is

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	<p>proposed should help to maximise the number of households that are able to access housing, reducing undersupply pressures that can lead to increasing levels of unaffordability. Policies elsewhere in the Core Strategy should ensure that the quality of life for communities is not diminished by the scale of development proposed.</p>	<p>required, particularly for areas with the highest levels of proposed housing, to ensure that quality of life is not diminished by this new development.</p>
Race	<p>The figure for Broughton Park and Higher Broughton is very low, but there is known to be a rapidly expanding Orthodox Jewish population that has religious reasons for wanting to stay within the immediate area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether it is possible to bring forward additional housing within this part of the city.
Age	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Disability	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	See Race above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Race above
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	<p>The policy provides details of broadly where the new housing development will be located in the city and when this is likely to come forward, which will provide some certainty to local communities about how their area will change and develop. This is based on an assessment of where suitable sites are available in order to make sure that the scale of development planned can be successfully integrated into the city. Other policies in the plan should ensure that in delivering the scale of housing proposed, quality of life and community relations are not</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether it is appropriate to reduce the overall scale of housing proposed. • See also socio-economic.

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	<p>diminished, through for example provision of adequate community/recreation facilities to provide opportunities for communities to come together and the necessary infrastructure to support the development.</p> <p>The scale of change being proposed is significant, particularly in the Regional Centre where the majority of new housing is to be located. From representations received through the previous stages of consultation on the plan, it is understood that many communities have concerns about the scale of development being proposed and how this will impact on their neighbourhoods.</p>	

Policy H2 Greenfield Housing

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	The south-west part of Walkden would be the only part of the city to lose a significant amount of greenfield land to housing, but the impact on quality of life would be likely to be very limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that any development is designed to the highest possible standard and incorporates significant open space to protect quality of life.
Race	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Disability	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	Policy H2 recognises that developing a large number	

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	<p>of new houses in this location will need to be carefully managed to ensure that it can be successfully integrated into the existing area. Requiring that the development is carefully designed and sited within its setting and is phased to ensure that the necessary infrastructure can be delivered and to provide a steady supply of dwellings will assist in this.</p>	

Policy H3 Mix and Design of Dwellings

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
<p>Socio-economic</p>	<p>The policy is aimed at ensuring that a good mix of adaptable dwellings comes forward. However, it recognises the differences in the roles of different parts of the city, and so the impacts will deliberately vary between neighbourhoods in terms of the mix of apartments and houses. The strict requirements relating to design should ensure that more people have access to high quality housing, reducing disparities. The reference to all communities meeting their housing needs, including supported accommodation, should also assist.</p> <p>Requiring that new housing development scores at least 16 when assessed against the Building for Life criteria will mean that consideration is given to the accessibility of new housing development and its</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although the policy recognises the varying roles of different parts of the city, consider whether there is potential to further increase the provision of houses in the Regional Centre and surrounding areas.

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	<p>proximity to existing community facilities. Minimising the need to travel should particularly benefit those on low incomes.</p>	
Race	<p>The policy specifically seeks to increase the provision of large family houses in Broughton Park and Higher Broughton, reflecting the significant number of large households in the area, particularly amongst the Orthodox Jewish community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The success of the policy will be reliant on the availability of suitable sites, but such sites are limited in number and size. Efforts should be made through the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment to identify additional sites
Age	<p>The requirement for 10% wheelchair housing should particularly benefit older people, as should the large number of apartments that will enable single-level living. However, that high number of apartments may restrict opportunities for families with children to live in some parts of the city. The absence of specific standards relating to private amenity space could also impact on play opportunities for children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether more than 10% wheelchair housing could be justified • Consider whether there is potential to further increase the provision of houses in the Regional Centre and surrounding areas • Include specific standards for amenity space or provide more detailed guidance, either in the Core Strategy or a supplementary planning document
Disability	<p>The 10% wheelchair housing requirement should ensure that adaptations for disabled people are easier and cheaper to make. However, there will be no guarantee that disabled people will live in such dwellings, given that they will only make up a relatively small proportion of the total housing stock. There is an emphasis on adaptability and enabling independent living, but there is a reliance on the national approach to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether more than 10% wheelchair housing could be justified • Consider whether relying on the incorporation of the Lifetime Homes standard into the Code for Sustainable Homes is sufficient, or whether something specific is required in the Core Strategy

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	Lifetime Homes	
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	<p>Planning for a mix of different types of dwellings within individual developments should assist in ensuring that they are attractive to a broad range of household types, helping to reduce social segregation and encouraging people from different backgrounds to mix.</p> <p>Opportunities to deliver a mix of different dwelling types is restricted in the Regional Centre where the nature of sites and land values means that higher density apartments are the only form of viable housing development. However, minimum size requirements for apartments should provide a good range of apartment sizes in this location, which will be attractive to a range of household types.</p> <p>The absence of standards relating to outdoor amenity space could impact on opportunities for communities living in high density apartments to come together.</p> <p>Requiring that new housing development scores at least 16 when assessed against the Building for Life criteria will mean that in the design of new developments, consideration should be given to creating safe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include specific standards for amenity space and/or provide more detailed guidance on the requirements/design of communal amenity space in a supplementary planning document.

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	places with character which have a navigable layout that prioritises the needs of pedestrians over cars. This should encourage community cohesion in new developments.	

Policy H4 Affordable Housing

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	Maximising the provision of affordable housing (social rented and intermediate housing rather than relatively cheap market housing) in the city will help improve people's access to housing, by increasing the number of affordable homes available to those unable to access market housing. It should therefore assist in tackling exclusion and help support single parents, single/low income households and the unemployed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Race	Additional affordable housing will assist in meeting the needs of Roma and Irish Heritage Travellers, many of who choose to live in rented accommodation across the city rather than on sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	Improving access to affordable housing provides more choices for young people as they move through the transition to adulthood, at a time when for many access to home ownership is increasingly difficult to achieve. Additional affordable housing may mean that more young people have the opportunity to live close	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	to their family or in the area they grew up in.	
Disability	No issues	• None
Gender	No issues	• None
Religion/belief	No issues	• None
Sexual identity	No issues	• None
Community Cohesion	The requirement that affordable housing should normally be provided on site should encourage the development of mixed communities and assist in minimising social segregation.	• None

Policy H5 Delivering Successful Housing Areas

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	Supporting the regeneration of existing housing areas and improving social and private rented accommodation will significantly improve living conditions for people in this type of accommodation. This has the potential to improve the health and well being of communities and retain them in the city. Controlling short term lets should assist in retaining a more stable community, reducing the disturbance of existing permanent residents and improving their quality of life.	• None
Race	No issues	• None
Age	Delivering improvements to existing social rented housing should improve the adaptability of dwellings, meaning that they meet people's changing needs as they become older.	• Place specific emphasis on ensuring that regeneration schemes delivering improvements to housing seek to enhance the adaptability of dwellings.
Disability	Delivering improvements to	• See age

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	existing social rented housing should improve the adaptability of dwellings, ensuring that they are better suited to accommodate wheelchair users.	
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	Policy H5 proposes a range of measures to improve existing housing areas, with a strong emphasis on retaining existing communities, refurbishing and remodelling existing properties and bringing vacant dwellings back into use. This should prevent the physical deterioration of neighbourhoods, which should in turn retain existing residents and attract people to live there, and improve pride of place. Controlling short term lets should assist in creating a more permanent sense of community in those parts of the city where many apartments are currently being let on a very short term basis, causing disturbance for permanent residents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Policy H6 Conversion and redevelopment of existing dwellings

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	Houses in multiple occupation (HMOs) provide an important supply of housing for vulnerable people (for example the homeless, people with a mental illness, physical disability or in rehabilitation). Permitting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determining whether there may be an 'adverse impact on character' may be open to much discussion and debate, and therefore consideration could be given to including

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	the conversion of single dwellings into this type of residential institution provided it would not impact on the character of the area would ensure that the supply of this type of accommodation continues to be made available in Salford.	detailed criteria in the policy to assess this and give a greater degree of certainty to all parties. This level of detail may be more appropriate in a supplementary planning document rather than the Core Strategy.
Race	Taking a more flexible approach to the redevelopment of existing dwellings to allow larger houses to be provided in the Broughton Park/Higher Broughton area will help meet the housing requirements of the rapidly growing population in this part of the city, particularly the Orthodox Jewish community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	Taking a more positive approach to conversion of dwellings into residential institutions (includes children's and nursing homes) will ensure that these uses can be accommodated in appropriate locations in the city, ensuring that the specific needs of the young and elderly requiring this type of accommodation are met.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'socio-economic'
Disability	See 'socio-economic'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 'socio-economic'
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	See 'race'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	Restricting the redevelopment of single large dwellings into apartments will help retain properties which are regarded as important to the character of the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	and valuable to communities in maintaining a sense of pride of place.	

Policy H7 Site for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Race	<p>Delivering additional pitches and plots, relocating the existing Fairways site to a site outside the 1 in 100 year flood risk area and establishing criteria for the development of new sites will help ensure that members of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople community have access to decent and appropriate accommodation options and minimise risks to their health and well being.</p> <p>The policy requires that in planning for new sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople, consideration is given to the needs of individual travelling groups. This should help ensure that the cultural requirements of the range of communities within this wider group are addressed. Working with organisations such as the Gypsy Council and the Showmen’s Guild to identify sites should also assist in this.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	Having adequate permanent sites will benefit younger residents of the gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	communities, as they will be able to benefit from continued access to education facilities. Equally, the elderly who tend to use healthcare facilities more regularly will benefit from better access to these facilities.	
Disability	No issues	• None
Gender	No issues	• None
Religion/belief	No issues	• None
Sexual identity	No issues	• None
Community Cohesion	Ensuring that adequate provision is made for new pitches should help the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities live together without being isolated from other family members, by for example making an enforced move to social/private rented housing or another site. It should also reduce unauthorised encampments, which can lead to friction and unrest between these communities.	• None

Policy H8 Student housing

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	Concentrating student housing around the university campus has the potential to have a negative impact on other groups living in this area who may be disadvantaged by the concentration of student accommodation and facilities in this location, and consider that the land/buildings could be used for housing,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider allocating specific sites within the area for student accommodation through the Allocations DPD. This will require a greater degree of certainty with regard to the future scale of need, which is difficult to determine given that it is influenced by a wide range of factors.

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	community facilities or employment opportunities for the local community.	
Race	See 'socio-economic'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	<p>The concentration of student accommodation near to the campus will ensure university facilities are accessible to students and may mean that the area has the potential to support more student orientated facilities and services. This could enhance the university experience which will benefit students, the majority of which are young adults.</p> <p>See also 'socio-economic'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Disability	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	See 'socio-economic'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	Directing new student housing to the area around the Peel Park and Frederick Road Campus 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Policy TC1 Hierarchy of centres

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	The retail hierarchy should ensure that all residents in Salford have access to a full range of shops, services, community, leisure, cultural and business facilities. The provision of new facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	and services within the hierarchy can improve accessibility and inclusion for all groups and create a range of new employment opportunities.	
Race	No issues	• None
Age	No issues	• None
Disability	No issues	• None
Gender	No issues	• None
Religion/belief	No issues	• None
Sexual identity	No issues	• None
Community Cohesion	See socio-economic	• None

Policy TC2 Improving town centres

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	<p>Improving interchange facilities in the centres will make it easier to access employment opportunities across a wider area.</p> <p>For all groups, increasing the range of shops, services and other facilities will mean that the centres better meet the needs of the whole community and make the centres more sustainable.</p> <p>It will also mean that facilities are located in accessible places, which will benefit all people through reducing the need to travel, however it will have particular benefits for those without access to a car, such as people on low incomes, the young and elderly.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting and enhancing the markets in the centres may assist in enhancing the retail offer for those on lower incomes, providing access to for example lower cost fresh fruit and vegetables.
Race	Improvements that encourage greater use of the centres throughout the day and evening, which	• None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	when combined with improvements to the public realm will make centres more welcoming and reduce the fear and incidences of crime, harassment and bullying, particularly for those groups who are perceived to be more vulnerable to this.	
Age	Improving the range of facilities on offer in centres may mean that there are more 'things to do' for young people. See also race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Disability	Improving the public realm in the centres through better circulation and pedestrian connections, lighting and use of tactile surfaces can significantly improve accessibility for people with a disability. See also race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Gender	See race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	See race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	See race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	Improving existing centres by creating more facilities and enhancing the public realm will provide a more attractive environment and more places for people to come together to socialise during the day and evening.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst it is considered that this policy will generally have a positive impact on community cohesion, the following is suggested as an improvement to the policy. Street markets and open spaces/parks are cited as important in bringing a mix of people together. Consider whether there are opportunities to create/enhance key public spaces within the centres to act as a focal point/meeting place in the centre. Supporting

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
		and enhancing markets in centres may also assist in this.

Policy TC3 Providing new centres

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	The development of new centres will ensure that all local communities have access to a range of shops and facilities. This will have particular benefits for those without access to a car, such as people on low incomes, the young and elderly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Race	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	See socio-economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Disability	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	Creating new centres where there is a significant planned increase in population will ensure that these newly created communities have adequate local facilities and an identified 'hub' of activity where they can come together.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Policy TC4 Provision of town centre uses and community facilities outside existing and proposed centres

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	Clustering town centre uses where it is not possible to locate them within existing centres will ensure that access to these services is maximised. This will benefit all groups, particularly those without access to a car, for example people on low incomes, the elderly or the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	young.	
Race	No issues	• None
Age	No issues	• None
Disability	No issues	• None
Gender	No issues	• None
Religion/belief	No issues	• None
Sexual identity	No issues	• None
Community Cohesion	Clustering retail facilities where it is not possible to locate them within existing centres will help create hubs/focal points within neighbourhoods.	• None

Policy ED1 Schools

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	Improving educational attainment and skills development by providing better facilities should help young people access skilled employment opportunities, which will assist in increasing income levels and helping to reduce deprivation in the city.	• None
Race	No issues	• None
Age	Delivering a major programme of improvements to schools will improve the quality of education facilities in the city, which will promote enhanced learning for young people. Education, skills and training are critical in accessing higher paid/skilled employment opportunities. Improved sports facilities within schools will encourage greater physical activity, enhancing young people's general health and quality of life.	• None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Disability	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	The amalgamation/closure of religious schools may result in some children having to travel further, reducing their accessibility to education facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	<p>New and improved school buildings may serve a dual purpose as new spaces for communities to come together (for example for adult learning, fitness classes, community meetings) in accessible locations, which could help encourage community cohesion, improve quality of life and help people develop new skills.</p> <p>Supporting the programme of improvements to schools will result in some amalgamation/closure of existing schools. The closure of some schools is likely to raise concerns with some communities and may have a negative impact on the community cohesion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Policy ED2 Further and Higher Education

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	Improving higher and further education facilities will provide a more diverse range of opportunities for learning and skills development, including adult/lifelong learning. This should help local people secure skilled employment opportunities, and contribute to increasing income levels and reducing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	deprivation. It may also address the under representation of some groups in further and higher education.	
Race	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	<p>Introducing more sixth forms in the city will increase the number of opportunities for young people to continue with their education, and progress to higher education.</p> <p>The implementation of the University of Salford masterplan will see the transformation of the university over the next 15 – 20 years. The university will offer an improved range of facilities and a more integrated and concentrated campus, and provide a much improved and more appealing higher education offer. This may encourage more young people in Salford to continue with their education and gain further qualifications, offering the potential to progress into more highly skilled/paid employment opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Disability	Enhancing the public realm as part of the University of Salford masterplan should improve disabled access across the campus and address.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	The policy proposes to improve links between the University of Salford and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	the surrounding communities, which should support community cohesion in this part of the city.	

Policy HL1 Health facilities

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	<p>Improving health facilities in the city should help reduce health inequalities and poor health. The co-location of GP practices offers the potential to provide a wider range of health services in one location, which will benefit all groups.</p> <p>Co-locating GP practices may mean that some groups may find accessing health facilities more difficult. Policy HL1 requires that new facilities are located so as to maximise their accessibility, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling, which should mitigate against this.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Race	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Disability	Over 40% of the Primary Care Trust's estate is not compliant with statutory standards, including those relating to the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA). Delivering improvements to existing primary care facilities should therefore improve disabled access.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether it would be appropriate to require that in planning

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
		for new primary care facilities, the religious needs of patients is taken into account. The NHS/PCT may already have their own criteria/guidelines to ensure that such requirements are met.
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	The co-location of GP practices with other community facilities in a modern facility will mean that people will be able to visit their GP, obtain advice and support on housing issues, and access other council services such as library facilities. This facility could provide the focus for the development of community cohesion in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Policy T1 Rail

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	<p>Increasing the capacity of the city's railways and improving facilities and interchange opportunities at railway stations will provide better access to jobs and services within and outside of Salford and improve the overall public transport experience. This should have benefits for all people, but particularly those people who are less likely to have access to a car, including those on low incomes, the elderly and young people.</p> <p>However, whilst it is outside of the control of the planning system, public</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	<p>transport could continue to be unaffordable for some groups, which could limit access to job opportunities, services and facilities. Also, some people may not feel safe using public transport, particularly during the evening, for example women and the elderly.</p> <p>Capacity improvements are generally focussed in the city's more centrally located, busiest stations and so the benefits experienced by communities may be disproportionate. Fixed track transport systems such as rail only serve a limited number of transport corridors and as such improvements to these facilities will only benefit a limited proportion of the community. Improving connectivity across many areas of the city (including some of the most deprived neighbourhoods) will therefore be reliant on improvements to bus services (see policy T3).</p>	
Race	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	The proposals will improve access to opportunities for the young and the elderly who are often groups who are less likely to have access to a private car.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Disability	Supporting the implementation of the rail stations improvement programme will enhance disabled access at a number of the stations where access is currently	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	poor.	
Gender	No issues	• None
Religion/belief	No issues	• None
Sexual identity	No issues	• None
Community Cohesion	No issues	• None

Policy T2 Metrolink

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	<p>Creating a new Metrolink spur and stop at MediaCityUK will provide improved access to the range of employment and leisure facilities at Salford Quays. This will have benefits for all people, but particularly those people who are less likely to have access to a car, including those on low incomes, the elderly and young people.</p> <p>Investigating the potential to expend the Metrolink further by converting the Manchester – Wigan rail line will improve access for people living in the northern part of the city.</p>	• None
Race	No issues	• None
Age	The proposals will improve access to opportunities for the young and the elderly who are often the key groups without access to a car.	• None
Disability	No issues	• None
Gender	No issues	• None
Religion/belief	No issues	• None
Sexual identity	No issues	• None
Community Cohesion	No issues	• None

Policy T3 Buses

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	<p>The commitment to work in partnership with GMPTE to improve bus accessibility to ensure that the best possible network is provided should more people be able to easily access employment and services by this mode of public transport. The particular emphasis on enhancing connections between deprived neighbourhoods and key employment areas should contribute towards reducing inequalities.</p> <p>Albeit limited to a small part of the city, extending the free Metroshuttle service to other areas of the Regional Centre will increase opportunities for free travel, which will improve access to the high concentration of employment and leisure facilities within the Regional Centre for all groups, particularly those on low incomes.</p> <p>Enhancing passenger waiting facilities, for example through improved lighting should make people feel safer and less vulnerable when using public transport, helping reduce barriers associated with public transport travel and ensuring that people who don't have a car can access to jobs and services during the day and evening.</p> <p>Whilst it is outside of the control of the planning system, public transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	could continue to be unaffordable for some groups, which could limit access to job opportunities, services and facilities.	
Race	No issues	• None
Age	The proposals will improve access to opportunities for the young and the elderly who are often the key groups without access to a car.	• None
Disability	No issues	• None
Gender	No issues	• None
Religion/belief	No issues	• None
Sexual identity	No issues	• None
Community Cohesion	No issues	• None

Policy T4 Cycling

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	Measures to improve safety and make cycling more convenient by providing secure parking and cycle hubs should encourage more people to travel by this mode. This can provide a low cost alternative to travelling by public transport/car, improving access to employment and services for those on lower incomes. It also offers an opportunity for physical activity which could help reduce health inequalities.	• None
Race	No issues	• None
Age	The proposals will improve access to opportunities for the young and the elderly who are often the key groups without access to a car.	• None
Disability	No issues	• None
Gender	No issues	• None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Religion/belief	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	Developing a safe and integrated cycle network could help to encourage more sustainable journeys to school which can assist in promoting community cohesion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Policy T5 Walking

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	Ensuring that Salford is a pedestrian friendly city by enhancing the existing network of routes, ensuring that they are safe and convenient and requiring that new developments are connected to this network should encourage more people to walk to work, school or to access public transport. Increased physical activity helps to promote a healthier lifestyle and will contribute towards reducing health inequalities in Salford.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Race	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See disability
Age	Having regard to the pedestrian routes available to schools where new family housing is proposed to be developed will help ensure that provision of safe routes to school for young people is maximised. This will encourage young people to have healthier lifestyles and help tackle the anticipated rise in childhood obesity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See disability
Disability	Widening footways, minimising clutter created by street furniture and using tactile surfaces should	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider including a criteria in the policy to require that consideration

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	make navigating the network of pedestrian routes easier for those with a physical disability.	is given to the needs of all users in developing/enhancing the pedestrian realm (currently referred to in the reasoned justification of the policy). This would ensure that issues such as translation of signage/information, and facilities for parents with pushchairs, the disabled and the elderly are considered.
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See disability
Religion/belief	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	<p>Policy T5 proposes to develop an integrated network of safe pedestrian routes and requires that where family housing is being provided, regard must be had to the pedestrian routes available to local schools. This should encourage children to walk to school, which can assist in promoting community cohesion.</p> <p>More generally, striving to make neighbourhoods more 'walkable' should provide opportunities for social interaction and increase people's confidence and sense of belonging, promoting community cohesion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Policy T6 Highways and Vehicular Traffic

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	Implementing a road user hierarchy that helps to promote walking and cycling by making it more	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	<p>safe and convenient will promote active travel, which should in turn contribute to reducing health inequalities. Redesigning the Crescent and Chapel Street highways to provide a more pedestrian friendly environment will also contribute to this.</p> <p>Placing public transport higher up the road user hierarchy means that the council will seek to influence the design of developments and traffic management schemes that promote and encourage the use of public transport rather than the private car. This will ensure that travelling by public transport is made easier and accessibility is maximised. This will be particularly beneficial for those who do not have access to a private car, for example those on lower incomes, the elderly and young people.</p> <p>Ensuring that provision is made for taxi ranks at key destinations will enable people who do not have access to a car to make trips not accessible/convenient to make by public transport.</p>	
Race	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Disability	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community	Implementing a road user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Cohesion	hierarchy that helps to promote walking and cycling should mean that neighbourhoods are more 'walkable.' This should provide opportunities for social interaction and increase people's confidence and sense of belonging, promoting community cohesion.	

Policy T7 Manchester Ship Canal

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	Establishing a water taxi service on the Manchester Ship Canal would provide an alternative means by which Salford residents could access major employment and leisure opportunities. The affordability of this mode of travel and the accessibility of departure/arrival locations is unknown.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Race	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Disability	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	The main focus of the policy is to support the increased use of the Manchester Ship Canal for freight movement. Aside from increasing the use of the canal for water taxis, it has a very limited leisure function. Waterways can provide a recreational asset to communities which can bring communities together to take part in a range of activities and experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	which can help reduce social exclusion.	

Policy T8 City Airport Manchester

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	The expansion of the airport for increased business and aviation activity is likely to generate a limited number of employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Race	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Disability	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	Protecting the airport's recreation function will ensure mean that existing community groups (for example flying clubs) that come together to use the facility can continue to do so.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Policy EG1 Renewable and decentralised energy

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	Achieving the Government's Code for Sustainable Homes targets for new development should ensure that new homes have lower running costs through, for example, features that improve the thermal performance of buildings and limit heat loss and the use of energy efficient lighting to reduce energy consumption. This should help reduce fuel poverty, which can contribute to cold related ill health. The need to spend a large proportion of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	on fuel means that poorer households may have to make difficult decisions about other household essentials which can lead to a poor diet or withdrawal from the community and so the Code for Sustainable homes should improve health, well being and quality of life inequalities experienced by Salford's more deprived communities.	
Race	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	Although the risks associated with fuel poverty and cold ill health apply to all people, older people, households with children and householders who are disabled or suffering from a long term illness are most vulnerable. The Code for Sustainable Homes should reduce fuel poverty and the health inequalities associated with it for these more vulnerable groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Disability	See 'age'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Policy EG2 Electricity Supply

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Race	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Disability	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Cohesion		
<p>Explanation: Ensuring that there is sufficient energy available to meet the needs of all the users in the city by upgrading existing infrastructure and providing new substations to support development where required will benefit all people living and working in Salford. It is not considered that this policy would impact differently on any of the identified equality groups.</p>		

Policy WA1 Water supply

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	No issues	• None
Race	No issues	• None
Age	No issues	• None
Disability	No issues	• None
Gender	No issues	• None
Religion/belief	No issues	• None
Sexual identity	No issues	• None
Community Cohesion	No issues	• None
<p>Explanation: Ensuring that there is sufficient water available to meet the needs of all users within the city through protecting and upgrading the city's water supply infrastructure will benefit all people living and working in Salford. It is not considered that this policy would impact differently on any of the identified equality groups.</p>		

Policy WA2 Water quality

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	No issues	• None
Race	No issues	• None
Age	No issues	• None
Disability	No issues	• None
Gender	No issues	• None
Religion/belief	No issues	• None
Sexual identity	No issues	• None
Community Cohesion	No issues	• None
<p>Explanation: This policy seeks to ensure that water quality is enhanced in the city by supporting improvements to existing waste water treatment works, ensuring that developments minimise surface water pollution and implementing other measures such as the oxygenation of Salford Quays. It is not considered that this policy would impact differently on any of the identified equality groups.</p>		

Policy WA3 Flood Risk

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
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Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	<p>The areas at greatest risk from flooding are Lower Kersal, Charlestown and Lower Broughton. The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 indicates that much of this part of the city is ranked either within the 3% or between 3-7% most deprived areas in the country. Measures to reduce the risk of flooding, support the redevelopment of housing and improving the flood resilience of existing housing will benefit those communities most vulnerable to flooding, which are also among the most deprived communities in the city who may not be able to afford to protect their homes. This policy approach should assist in ensuring that people have equal access to a home which is safe and secure from flooding regardless of their income.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Race	<p>The policy proposes to relocate vulnerable uses from areas that are at significant risk from flooding. This will include relocating the existing Fairways Travelling Show People site which will help ensure that members of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople community have access to decent and appropriate accommodation options and minimise risks to their health and well being.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Disability	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	Minimising the risk and impact of flooding should help to create a feeling of safety and reduce the potential disruption to communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Policy D1 Design Principles

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	<p>Requiring that development is designed to function efficiently should ensure that new homes have lower running costs which should in turn reduce fuel poverty for lower income households.</p> <p>Ensuring that development is designed to make adequate provision for amenity space and public realm should help ensure that, regardless of their income, people have access to green space for exercise and relaxation, which will promote people's general health and well being.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Race	<p>Designing development to minimise the fear of crime and support personal security should ensure safe and secure access to and from buildings and particularly benefit those groups in the community who are generally perceived to be more vulnerable to crime/hate crime/harassment.</p> <p>The criteria in the policy which states that development should be</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether it is appropriate to include race, religion/belief or sexual identity within the inclusive access criteria. This should ensure that the cultural needs of different community groups are given equal consideration in the design of new development. Alternatively, give consideration to requiring that equality impact assessments of new

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	<p>designed to provide inclusive access regardless of disability, age etc does not refer to race, religion/belief or sexual identity.</p>	<p>developments are carried out where applicable. This may be appropriate in the case of public buildings such as health centres, places of employment and major public realm proposals where different users have specific needs that it is important to consider.</p>
Age	<p>Ensuring that development is designed to be adaptable should help to ensure that buildings are suitable to their users as their needs change, this will have particular benefits for the elderly who will be more likely to stay in their own homes for longer.</p> <p>Ensuring that new development is designed to provide inclusive access throughout both indoor and outdoor environments will have a particularly beneficial impact for people with disabilities, the elderly and people with young children in pushchairs/prams.</p> <p>See also race</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Disability	See age (2 nd bullet point) and race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Gender	See race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	See race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See race
Sexual identity	See race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See race
Community Cohesion	<p>Good design will have an important role in promoting community cohesion. Buildings and outdoor spaces that people are proud of and feel safe, inviting and comfortable to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst policies T4, T5 and T6 in the Core Strategy seek to ensure that development is connected by walking and cycling routes and prioritises the needs of

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	<p>spend time in will encourage people to get to know their neighbours and gain an attachment to an area. The principles in policy D1 should assist in this for example, by requiring that development enhances local character, makes adequate provision for open space and is designed to minimise crime and the fear of crime. The design principles do not specifically place a requirement on new development to promote walking and cycling, which can also contribute to making neighbourhoods feel safe and promote community cohesion. Policy D1 does however require development to be fully integrated with its surroundings, which will improve people's awareness of their local area, increase people's sense of belonging to the wider area and promote community cohesion.</p>	<p>pedestrians and cyclists above other road users, it may be helpful to include a criterion in the design policy that specifically requires that development promotes walking and cycling.</p>

Policy D2 Key public realm projects

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
<p>Socio-economic</p>	<p>Both the major public realm projects are located within the Regional Centre, and so events and activities taking place in these spaces may not be easily accessible for all communities. However, concentrating these uses in the area of the city most accessible by public transport will be of benefit, particularly to those without access to a car e.g. people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See also D1.

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	on low income, the elderly young people. The transport policies in the plan also seek to enhance connections between existing deprived neighbourhoods and major leisure destinations such as Salford Quays, which should assist in making these locations more accessible.	
Race	No issues	• None
Age	No issues	• None
Disability	No issues	• None
Gender	No issues	• None
Religion/belief	No issues	• None
Sexual identity	No issues	• None
Community Cohesion	The creation of the Quays Plaza and new public realm in Greengate will provide new spaces for people to meet and spend time.	• None

Policy HE1 Heritage

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	No issues	• None
Race	No issues	• None
Age	No issues	• None
Disability	The design and layout of some historic buildings may present some challenges in terms of providing inclusive access for those with a physical disability, particularly where these are listed buildings and Listed Building Consent would be required to for example install a lift or handrail or alter a flight of steps. However, the revision to part M of the Building Regulations (2004) means that minimum legal standards for access and use of buildings by all	• None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	building users now applies to non domestic buildings undergoing extension, alteration or change of use.	
Gender	No issues	• None
Religion/belief	No issues	• None
Sexual identity	No issues	• None
Community Cohesion	Heritage assets make a vital contribution to the local identity, provide a link to people's collective past and can help maintain local pride in an area. Ensuring that heritage assets in Salford are protected and enhanced should therefore make a positive contribution to community cohesion.	• None

Policy HE 2 Crescent, Salford Central and Greengate

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	No issues	• None
Race	No issues	• None
Age	No issues	• None
Disability	This policy recognises that the scale of development being proposed in this part of the city offers the opportunity to secure investment in the concentration of heritage assets located here through potentially re-using some of the vacant historic buildings. The same potential impacts as were identified in policy HE1 would therefore be relevant.	• None
Gender	No issues	• None
Religion/belief	No issues	• None
Sexual identity	No issues	• None
Community Cohesion	Ensuring that historic core of Central Salford is retained whilst a significant amount of new development is	• None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	accommodated in the area will help retain the identity of this part of the city. This should ensure that it functions as a successful place for the new and existing communities living and working in the area, helping to generate and maintain a sense of local pride.	

Policy HE3 Worsley Village and the Bridgewater Canal

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	The improvements to pedestrian and cycling facilities along the Bridgewater Canal will provide a much improved local recreation facility which will be free to use and therefore accessible to local communities regardless of their income.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Race	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	The regeneration of the Bridgewater Canal will create a safe and accessible recreational route and open up important heritage assets such as the Worsley Delph. Many of the access points and routes to and along the canal are currently, unmarked, uneven or narrow. This policy should particularly benefit those with a physical disability and people with young children in a pram/pushchair who may not currently be able to access and enjoy these facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Disability	See age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	<p>Restoring the Bridgewater Canal and other assets in the area will help promote community cohesion by opening up features that form an important part of the city's industrial heritage, and improving existing recreational facilities which should encourage communities to come together.</p> <p>The impact of increased tourism in the area will need to be carefully managed so that the local community does not feel marginalised. Proposals are being developed through a masterplan in consultation with the local community, which should help ensure that communities feel included in the process and are 'signed up' to any proposals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Policy HE4 Ordsall Hall

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Race	Improvements to interpretation arrangements at Ordsall Hall may mean that the facility is more accessible to those whose first language is not English.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	See disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Disability	The Ordsall Hall restoration project will introduce lifts and other access and interpretation improvements in the building. This will open up more of the hall to all visitors, but in particular those with a physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	disability and people with young children in a pram/pushchair whose access would have been more greatly restricted previously.	
Gender	No issues	• None
Religion/belief	No issues	• None
Sexual identity	No issues	• None
Community Cohesion	The significant investment in the restoration of Ordsall Hall should enable it to again become a hub for the local community, providing opportunities for people to come together to learn and spend leisure time.	• None

Policy HE5 Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	The improvements to pedestrian and cycling facilities along the Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal will provide a much improved local recreation facility which will be free to use and therefore accessible to local communities regardless of their income.	• None
Race	No issues	• None
Age	No issues	• None
Disability	The restoration of tow paths along the canal will open up significant areas of the Lower Irwell Valley for recreation use, improving access for a wide range of users, and in particular people with a disability whose access to this facility is currently likely to be more restricted.	• None
Gender	No issues	• None
Religion/belief	No issues	• None
Sexual identity	No issues	• None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Community Cohesion	Restoring the Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal will help promote community cohesion by creating recreational facilities which should encourage communities to come together.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Policy GI1 Delivering a Green Infrastructure Network

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	Developing a green infrastructure network across the city will increase people's access to open space, offering more opportunities for free exercise and providing open spaces, meeting areas and opportunities for food growing for those who do not have access to their own garden. This should assist in reducing health inequalities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Race	<p>Creating a safe and attractive network of walking and cycling routes will benefit those groups in the community who are generally perceived to be more vulnerable to crime/hate crime/harassment.</p> <p>There is potential that some groups in the community may have safety and security concerns which deter them from using recreation facilities, meeting/sitting areas and open spaces.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The accessibility and usability of the Green Infrastructure Network as a whole will be dependent on how spaces are designed and managed, to ensure that they feel safe and welcoming, otherwise this may deter certain community groups from using them. Core Strategy policy D1 and the adopted Design and Crime Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (policies DC2 and DC5) should reduce the risk and fear of crime within the network by establishing general design principles and

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
		ensuring that spaces are properly managed and maintained. In producing the Green Infrastructure SPD, it will be worth considering whether more detailed policies would be helpful to provide specific guidance on the design and management of open spaces and recreation facilities.
Age	See race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See race
Disability	<p>It is unclear how the needs of disabled users will be taken into consideration in the development of the network of pedestrian and cycle routes. It is accepted that not all routes will be accessible to all, particularly where there is a historic or natural feature that can not be compromised.</p> <p>See also race</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider amending the policy to state that where possible routes are created that offer access to all. However, Policy D1 in the Core Strategy includes design principles that promote equal access regardless of disability, which should equally apply to the development of the Green Infrastructure Network.
Gender	See race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See race
Religion/belief	See race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See race
Sexual identity	See race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See race
Community Cohesion	Developing a green infrastructure network will provide a range of opportunities to come together to participate in sport, grow food and socialise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Policy GB1 Local Changes in Green Belt Boundaries

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	The release of 40 hectares of land in the Green Belt for employment purposes to the west of City Airport should help to maximise the availability of jobs within this part of the city. Parts of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmes to improve skill levels so that residents can access jobs are largely outside the scope of the Core Strategy, but there may be potential to utilise

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	Irlam and the adjoining wards of Winton and Barton are among the most deprived in the country. There is however no guarantee that the new development would recruit employees from the local area.	section 106 agreements to secure training programmes
Race	No issues	• None
Age	No issues	• None
Disability	No issues	• None
Gender	No issues	• None
Religion/belief	No issues	• None
Sexual identity	No issues	• None
Community Cohesion	The loss of Green Belt is likely to have a significant visual impact on the local area, which may cause distress and unrest for the local communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether there are alternative ways in which the city's employment development needs can be met without using part of the Green Belt at Barton.

Policy GB2 Development within the Green Belt

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	The policy includes a set of criteria that proposals for farm diversification in the Green Belt will be assessed against. This policy is designed to allow farm diversification where it would be genuinely required to maintain a farm enterprise. This approach will support the development of the rural economy and the continued employment of local communities within this sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Race	No issues	• None
Age	No issues	• None
Disability	No issues	• None
Gender	No issues	• None
Religion/belief	No issues	• None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Policy GB3 Chat Moss

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	<p>Increasing formal recreation and leisure uses on the mosslands and improving public access throughout will benefit all those living in the surrounding area whose access to leisure facilities, parks and green space generally tends to be more restricted than people living in other areas of the city. This will be particularly beneficial for people on lower incomes who may not be able to afford to travel to facilities further away.</p> <p>Not permitting any additional peat extraction within Chat Moss will restrict the development of further employment opportunities in this sector. Supporting the active agricultural use and protecting high grade agricultural land from development to other uses should support the continued development of the rural economy and continue to provide employment in this sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Race	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See disability
Disability	In seeking to increase public access across the mosslands for informal recreation purposes, it is unclear how the needs of disabled users will be taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require that in developing new access routes through the area, disabled access is maximised as far as possible. Policy D1 in

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	into consideration. It is accepted that due to the very nature of the mosslands, not all routes will be able to be accessible to all, particularly where there are natural features that can not be compromised.	the Core Strategy includes design principles that promote equal access regardless of disability, which should equally apply to any public access improvements through the mosslands.
Gender	No issues	• None
Religion/belief	No issues	• None
Sexual identity	No issues	• None
Community Cohesion	Increasing recreation and leisure uses and improving public access to the mosslands will provide more for the community to come together to enjoy their leisure time.	• None

Policy TO1 Tourism Activity

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	<p>Developing Salford's tourism capacity should help to maximise the availability of jobs in this sector and further strengthen and diversify the economy, increasing the range of local employment opportunities.</p> <p>The main focus for tourism activity is the Regional Centre and so facilities may not be easily accessible for all communities. However, concentrating these uses in the area of the city most accessible by public transport will be of benefit, particularly to those without access to a car e.g. people on low income, the elderly young people. The transport policies in the plan also seek to enhance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	connections between existing deprived neighbourhoods and major leisure destinations such as Salford Quays, which should assist in making these locations more accessible.	
Race	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	See socio-economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Disability	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	The impact of increasing tourism in the city will need to be carefully managed so that the local community does not feel marginalised. Proposals should be developed in partnership with the local community to help ensure that communities feel included in the process and are 'signed up' to any proposals or changes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider whether their needs to be reference made to including the community in the development of tourism proposals.

Policy TO2 Strategic Recreation Facilities

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	Developing a range of strategic recreation facilities across Salford will increase people's access to open space and leisure facilities, helping to maximise quality of life and encourage healthy lifestyles. This should generally have a positive outcome for all people regardless of their income, as most of these facilities will be free to use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Race	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	Developing and enhancing sub-regionally significant sports facilities such as the watersports centre, Salford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	Sports Village and The Salford City Red Stadium will provide opportunities for young people to develop their skills and potentially compete professionally.	
Disability	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	Supporting the development of a range of different strategic recreation facilities will provide more opportunities for people to come together to participate in sport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Policy TO3 Local Recreation Facilities

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	Working towards a defined set of standards for a range of local recreation facilities will mean that people should have better access to play areas, parks, greenspaces, sports facilities and allotments within easy reach of their home. This should help to maximise quality of life and encourage healthy lifestyles for all communities but particularly those on lower incomes who can not afford the cost of travelling to facilities further away and/or do not have their own private gardens where they could for example have play equipment for children or grow their own food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Race	There is potential that some groups in the community who are generally perceived to be more vulnerable to crime/hate crime/ harassment may	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Strategy policy D1 and the adopted Design and Crime Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (policies DC2 and DC5)

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	have safety and security concerns which deter them from using recreation facilities.	should reduce the risk and fear of crime in the development of new recreation facilities by establishing general design principles and ensuring that spaces are properly managed and maintained. In producing the Green Infrastructure SPD, it will be worth considering whether more detailed policies would be helpful to provide specific guidance on the design and management of open spaces and recreation facilities.
Age	Increasing the range of indoor and outdoor sports facilities and playing pitches will provide more opportunities for young people to participate in sport in locations close to their home, enabling them to develop their skills and potentially compete professionally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Disability	See race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See race
Gender	See race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See race
Religion/belief	See race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See race
Sexual identity	See race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See race
Community Cohesion	Working towards a defined set of standards for a range of local recreation facilities will mean that people should have more opportunities to come together to participate in sport, grow food and socialise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Policy B1 Biodiversity

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Race	No issues	• None
Age	No issues	• None
Disability	No issues	• None
Gender	No issues	• None
Religion/belief	No issues	• None
Sexual identity	No issues	• None
Community Cohesion	No issues	• None
<p>Explanation: Policy B1 seeks to increase the size, diversity and interconnectedness of habitats in Salford and requires that all developments enhance biodiversity and incorporate small scale biodiversity measures within it where possible. This should increase the nature conservation value of the city which will have benefits for all communities. It is not considered that this policy would impact differently on any of the identified equality groups.</p>		

Policy WM1 Waste Management

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	No issues	• None
Race	No issues	• None
Age	No issues	• None
Disability	No issues	• None
Gender	No issues	• None
Religion/belief	No issues	• None
Sexual identity	No issues	• None
Community Cohesion	No issues	• None
<p>Explanation: Policy WM1 establishes principles for sustainable waste management and seeks to ensure that adequate provision is made for waste management facilities, and that development is designed to minimise waste and maximise the reuse of recycled materials. The policy only goes so far as to set out broad principles for the management of waste, and the detailed policies and any proposals for waste management facilities will be included in a Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Document which is currently being produced. It is not considered that this policy would impact differently on any of the identified equality groups.</p>		

Policy MN1 Minerals

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	No issues	• None
Race	No issues	• None
Age	No issues	• None
Disability	No issues	• None
Gender	No issues	• None
Religion/belief	No issues	• None
Sexual identity	No issues	• None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Community Cohesion	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
<p>Explanation: Policy MN1 establishes broad principles for ensuring that Salford provides for a sustainable supply of minerals that meets development needs whilst protecting and enhancing the environment. The policy only goes so far as to establish broad principles for minerals extraction, and the detailed policies and any proposals for minerals extraction will be included in a Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan Document, which is currently being produced. It is not considered that this policy would impact differently on any of the identified equality groups.</p>		

Policy DM1 Development Management

The nature of this policy is quite different from other policies in the Draft Core Strategy, pulling together all of the key development management issues not addressed elsewhere in the document into a single policy. The policy includes a significant number of criteria against which development proposals will be assessed, to ensure that development proposals do not cause unacceptable harm to interests of acknowledged importance for example, public amenity, the regeneration of an area and features of landscape or recreation value. Clearly there may be some circumstances where the benefits of a proposal outweigh the potential harm a proposal would have, and it is the intention of this policy to manage the situation. Many of the criteria in this policy will have benefits for all communities regardless of their age, gender, disability etc. However, there are some circumstances where it has been identified that criteria in this policy will have greater benefits for some of the community groups identified in this assessment.

It should also be noted that the policy includes two social inclusion criteria against which all planning applications for new development will be assessed. All development will be required to:

- xxv) Promote equality, including in terms of race, gender, disability, sexual orientation, religion/belief and age; and
- xxvi) Promote community cohesion.

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
Socio-economic	The policy requires that development minimises the need to travel (vii) and is accessible by a choice of means of transport, particularly by walking, cycling and public transport (ix). This will be particularly beneficial for those who do not have access to a private car, for example those on lower incomes, the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None

Issue	Potential impact	Possible mitigation
	and young people. This should also encourage more active travel which helps to promote a healthier lifestyle and can contribute towards reducing health inequalities in Salford.	
Race	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Age	See socio-economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Disability	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Gender	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Religion/belief	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Sexual identity	No issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Community Cohesion	<p>The policy requires that development supports the regeneration of the local area (i), maximises benefits for the local community (ii), does not have an unacceptable impact on features of value (xvi), will not result in unacceptable physical risk to the public (xxiv) and makes full provision for any maintenance and management implications it would have (xxvii). These criteria should help ensure that any potentially negative impacts on community cohesion should be minimised. The requirement for development not have an unacceptable impact on microclimate (xviii) will help ensure that public spaces are comfortable and usable, ensuring that communities have attractive places to meet and spent time.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None