

Oldham Local Development Framework

Infrastructure Study

Part of Core Strategy and Development Management Policies
Development Plan Document

September 2010

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1 List of Abbreviations

This is a list of the most commonly used abbreviations in this report.

BW	Boroughwide
BSF	Building Schools for the Future
CG	Central Government
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DfE	Department for Education
DfT	Department for Transport
DPD	Development Plan Document
EA	Environment Agency
FC	Forestry Commission
GM	Greater Manchester
GMFM	Greater Manchester Forecasting Model
GMTU	Greater Manchester Transport Unit
GMWDA	Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority
HMR	Housing Market Renewal
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LIFT	Local Improvement Finance Trust
LDF	Local Development Framework
LTP	Local Transport Plan
MCC	Manchester City Council
MWMS	Municipal Waste Management Strategy
NDC	New Deal for Communities
OC	Oldham Council
PCP	Primary Capital Programme
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PFI	Private Finance Initiative
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance note

PPS	Planning Policy Statement
PRoW	Public Rights of Way
RFA	Regional Funding Allocation
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SBI	Site of Biological Importance
SCS	Sustainable Community Strategy
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
UP	Unity Partnership

2 Executive Summary

- 2.1** Critically, infrastructure will not hinder the delivery of the Local Development Framework. The Infrastructure Study⁽¹⁾ has identified the existing physical, social and green infrastructure capacity of the borough. The importance of infrastructure has increased in recent years as a result of Local Development Framework (LDF) and development requirements and the current economic climate.
- 2.2** The Study identifies future capital and revenue projects that will enhance infrastructure provision. The Study shows that there is at least £1.4 billion capital and revenue projects that will be spent on infrastructure provision across the lifespan of the LDF. This figure does not include the costs of all projects as for sensitivity reasons some must remain confidential.
- 2.3** Of the infrastructure projects identified in the Study, the following programmes will be key to the delivery of the LDF, with capital/revenue funding indicated where appropriate:
- i. Metrolink: £600 million
 - ii. Regional Science Centre: £9.2 million
 - iii. Primary Capital Programme: £10.77 million
 - iv. LIFT (Local Improvement Finance Trust): -
 - v. Housing Market Renewal: -
- 2.4** Existing and future infrastructure provision has been assessed against required infrastructure standards to identify its capacity to support proposed growth highlighted in the LDF.

1 the 'Infrastructure Study' will be referred to as 'the Study' from here onwards

2.5 The following diagram explains the purpose and aims of the Study.

Purpose:

To provide the necessary infrastructure including transport, utilities, education, health, open space and leisure services needed to support the borough's development ambitions and create sustainable communities.

Why:

Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (PPS12) requires LDF's to have an infrastructure planning study orchestrating the necessary social, physical and green infrastructure required to ensure that sustainable communities are created.

What we are trying to get out of the Study:

The infrastructure requirements to deliver the LDF. Where there are infrastructure deficiencies and what infrastructure is being delivered to address the deficiencies, who is providing it, where it is located and how much it will cost.

What we need to do:

Baseline audit of existing infrastructure - physical, social and green (see each infrastructure type section).

Look at existing capacity. Identify surpluses and deficits (see each infrastructure type section).

Highlight future provision required to support LDF (see each infrastructure type section).

Delivery of infrastructure: who/costs/funding/timescales (see infrastructure planning delivery section).

2.6 Infrastructure providers have identified the following in relation to their ability to support growth in the borough:

- i. **Water.** United Utilities are of the opinion that the borough is well placed for water supply and there are no supply and demand issues.
- ii. **Sewerage and drainage.** From local knowledge and experience there may be localised sewerage capacity issues in the borough, for instance in Saddleworth.
- iii. **Flood Risk.** The Oldham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has confirmed that flooding is not a significant issue in the borough although there are hotspots where frequent localised flooding occurs. The SFRA confirms that sites assessed under the LDF are acceptable with some detailed consideration of flood risk issues.

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- iv. **Education.** The Regional Science Centre will transform post-16 education in the borough. The Primary Capital Programme will transform primary education provision across the borough and will assist the ability of education provision support growth.
 - v. **Health.** The LIFT programme currently being implemented will improve health provision across the borough and will provide integrated health and social care facilities.

2.7 Information in the Infrastructure Study has been assembled as at Summer 2010 and may be subject to change. Once the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document has been adopted it will be monitored.

3 Introduction

Why we have done the Study

What is the joint Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document?

- 3.1** The purpose of the Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) is to set out the long-term vision and objectives for the borough. It will also contain a planning and development strategy, policies and a monitoring and implementation framework. The Development Management Policies DPD will set out policies that will manage development in the borough. Here in Oldham, the Core Strategy DPD and the Development Management Policies DPD will be prepared as a single document called the 'Joint Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document'. From this point on, it will be referred to simply as 'the joint DPD'.

Local Infrastructure Study

- 3.2** The links between the delivery of development plans and infrastructure have been significantly strengthened. Good planning should recognise that places are a mix of activities and systems and should support the provision of appropriate infrastructure. A successful LDF therefore demands the integration of infrastructure and development within plan-making. This is emphasised in Government policy.⁽¹⁾
- 3.3** The Study aims to support the production of the LDF and identifies the future infrastructure and service needs for the borough for the plan period. The Study aims to:
- i. Provide a benchmark of existing infrastructure provision which identifies how existing needs are met;
 - ii. Identifies future infrastructure requirements to support population change, housing and employment growth as detailed in LDF documents; and
 - iii. Provides an indication of the potential costs and means of funding the required infrastructure through public funding, developer contributions and other sources.
- 3.4** The Study will form part of the evidence base informing the LDF. It will assist the council and other service providers to identify and prioritise infrastructure provision as part of an integrated approach to planning and infrastructure delivery development.

Oldham Beyond: A Vision for the Borough, Urbed, Oldham Partnership, April 2004

- 3.5** The Oldham Partnership (the Local Strategic Partnership for the borough) commissioned the development of 'Oldham Beyond'. Oldham Beyond (published April, 2004) sets out a long-term vision and strategy for the renaissance of the borough.

Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 - 2020 and the Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011, Oldham Partnership, August 2008

¹ Planning Policy Statement 12 'Local Spatial Planning' (PPS12), paragraph 4.8, DCLG, 2008 states that: "The Core Strategy should be supported by evidence of what physical, social and green infrastructure is needed to enable the amount of development proposed for the area, taking account of its type and distribution".

- 3.6** Oldham's Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) sets out the shared long term vision for Oldham, as first set out in Oldham Beyond. Oldham's Local Area Agreement (LAA) forms part of the same document, setting out the actions needed in order to deliver the Sustainable Community Strategy. The SCS identifies Oldham's shared long term vision of making **"Oldham a place where everyone is proud to belong"** by **'increasing life opportunities for all'**.⁽²⁾
- 3.7** Methods of achieving the long term vision for the borough, summarised from the SCS and LAA foreword include:⁽³⁾
- i. Improving the employability of our residents, creating new and better quality employment opportunities, and improving access to the Greater Manchester jobs market.
 - ii. Developing a cohesive and integrated society by addressing inequalities between individuals, neighbourhoods and communities and encouraging interaction between people in the borough's diverse communities.
 - iii. Providing a strategic framework to support the physical regeneration of Oldham through the implementation of Oldham Beyond.
 - iv. Improving the condition and mix of our housing stock as a strategic priority. Oldham has an above average amount of both social and private housing that is in poor condition, with pockets of housing that no longer meet modern needs or standards.
 - v. Developing Oldham's profile and improve its image within Greater Manchester, the North West and nationally.
 - vi. Engaging and empowering our communities so that they can both understand, and contribute to, the Sustainable Community Strategy and Local Area Agreement.
 - vii. Taking a crosscutting and preventative approach to dealing with our priority issues such as crime, worklessness, and health.
 - viii. Commissioning multi-agency services and projects to deliver against the Sustainable Community Strategy and Local Area Agreement by focusing resources and delivering change where it really matters.
 - ix. Streamlining the bureaucracy which supports the Oldham Partnership to create more transparent and delivery focused processes of financial management, commissioning and programme and performance management.
- 3.8** The SCS and LAA also recognise that the close alignment of the LAA to current, planned and future major capital programmes such as Housing Market Renewal, the LIFT programme for health and social care services and education plans is key to the transformation of the borough.

2 Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 - 2010 and the Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011, page 2, Oldham Partnership, August 2008

3 Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 - 2010 and the Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011, page 2, Oldham Partnership, August 2008

- 3.9** The provision of the appropriate and necessary infrastructure is essential if the LDF is to help achieve the Oldham Vision and the aims of the SCS. Further existing and emerging studies also highlight key aims and targets for the borough which will have implications on infrastructure requirements. Details of such studies can be found within the Scoping Report. ⁽⁴⁾

Oldham Corporate Plan 2009 - 2013, Oldham Council, November 2009

- 3.10** The Oldham Corporate Plan furthers the vision of the SCS and LAA to support the borough as a place where people want to live, and maximising the opportunities of Oldham's location within Greater Manchester. The Corporate Plan identifies the following priorities for the borough:
- i. A confident place - with safe neighbourhoods and clean, green spaces for all to enjoy;
 - ii. A university town - with education, learning and training to improve the skills and choices of our citizens;
 - iii. An address of choice - A healthy and active place with suitable housing for all;
 - iv. Services of choice - Quality services that provide value for our citizens.

LDF and Infrastructure Demand

- 3.11** The growth proposed through the 'joint DPD will have an impact on the infrastructure of the borough. The joint DPD aims to address the following:
- i. Make Oldham an address of choice.
 - ii. Improve our housing offer and contribute towards a balanced and sustainable housing market.
 - iii. Change our local economy with a shift towards low carbon industries and technologies.
 - iv. Help address worklessness, tackle deprivation and promote economic well-being.
 - v. Improve accessibility through key schemes such as metrolink making it easier for people to get jobs here in the borough or in Manchester City Centre or at our neighbouring district's key sites.
 - vi. Build upon being a university town to increase education and skills.
 - vii. Address quality of life and communities in the borough improving health and well-being, perceptions of safety, community cohesion, amenity and local environmental quality.
 - viii. Improve the offer of our local centres.
 - ix. Achieve sustainable development ensuring high quality design and facing challenges posed by climate change.
 - x. Protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environments.
- 3.12** The joint DPD includes a spatial portrait of the borough which identifies key issues that will place demand upon the borough's infrastructure now and in the future. In summary, the following key issues will place demand upon the borough's infrastructure provision and should be considered through the Study:
- i. **Population growth.** The Office for National Statistics (ONS), the Greater Manchester Forecasting Model (GMFM) and the Cathie Marsh Centre for Census

4 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, Oldham Council, 2007 and updates

Survey Research (CCSR) from the University of Manchester all provide information anticipating an increase in Oldham's population between 2008 and 2026.

- ii. **Young population.** The borough's population is currently younger than the national average, and also that of other local authorities in Greater Manchester. However, the proportion of the working age population and the proportion of people of retirement age or older are both smaller than the average for England.
- iii. **Ageing population.** All three data sources also show an expected significant growth in the number of people of retirement age or above with increases ranging between 9,800 and 11,600 (26% to 31% increase) by 2026. Infrastructure will be required to support older people such as health and social care and residential care.
- iv. **Future housing.** The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) identifies a potential housing land supply of over 10,000 dwellings. The SHLAA identifies that approximately 60% of the potential housing land supply lies in East and West Oldham. Approximately 10% of the potential housing land supply lies in Chadderton, 10% in Shaw, Royton and Crompton, 10% in Failsworth and Hollinwood and 10% in Saddleworth and Lees.
- v. **East and West Oldham.** With the majority of the potential housing land supply in East and West Oldham, infrastructure provision will be a key consideration in delivery. The areas already have the highest population density in the borough and the lowest life expectancy in the borough (74.76 years) with 21.47% of all people having limiting long-term illness (higher than the borough and national averages). Also almost half (46.9%) of all 16 to 74 year olds in East and West Oldham have no qualifications (significantly higher than the borough and national averages). The provision of quality health, education and community facilities should therefore be considered+ in the areas.
- vi. **Chadderton, Shaw, Royton and Crompton, Failsworth and Hollinwood and Saddleworth and Lees** each have 10% of the potential housing land supply and infrastructure provision may need to be considered in each area.
- vii. **Health.** The borough as a whole has a life expectancy for both men and women that is currently below the average in England. Health facilities and green infrastructure provision will be a key infrastructure consideration across the borough.
- viii. **Education.** The 2001 Census indicates that 37.69% of the borough's residents aged 16-74 had no qualifications, compared with 31.89% in the North West and 28.85% in England. Education facilities will therefore be a key infrastructure provision across the borough.

How we have done the Study

Methodology

- 3.13** The Study has been prepared using the Planning Advisory Service's 7 step approach to infrastructure and planning delivery.⁽⁵⁾

5 A steps approach to infrastructure planning and delivery for local strategic partnerships and local authorities, Planning Advisory Service, June 2009

Step 1 Vision/Policy Context

- i. Set up long-term vision for the area (see paragraph 3.4)
- ii. Establish a Sustainable Community Delivery Strategy (see paragraph 3.5)



Step 2 Governance (paragraph 3.13)

- i. Set up a group for infrastructure and asset management/establish working arrangements and engagement between stakeholders



Step 3 Evidence Gathering (paragraph 3.14)

- i. Undertake a resource overview
- ii. Identify existing public sector capital programmes commitments and private sector developments
- iii. Identify existing public service outlets and potential for joint use
- iv. Use public sector assets as resources base for local area regeneration and redevelopment



Step 4 Standards and Deficits (paragraph 3.15)

- i. Identify infrastructure delivery standards
- ii. Use infrastructure standards to identify existing local deficits
- iii. Use infrastructure standards to identify future local deficits
- iv. Use infrastructure standards to identify requirements for strategic sites



Step 5 Infrastructure Delivery Plan

- i. Identify infrastructure requirements and delivery resources in five-year tranches (section 7, paragraph 7.1)
- ii. Introduce viability testing capacity and process
- iii. Undertake sustainability appraisal of infrastructure delivery plan schedule (see the Oldham LDF: Joint DPD - Sustainability Appraisal)



Step 6 Validation

- i. Consult on infrastructure delivery plan schedule (paragraph 3.13)
- ii. Prepare an infrastructure delivery strategy
- iii. Undertake risk assessment



Step 7 Delivery

- i. Implement the infrastructure delivery programme
- ii. Undertake annual monitoring and review progress on delivery (Annual Monitoring Report)

3.14 As part of 'step two' of the Planning Advisory Service's 7 step approach to infrastructure and planning delivery, a workshop was held (25th March 2009) with internal and external partners from the Oldham Partnership and Oldham Council to discuss local infrastructure planning issues and requirements in Oldham. Partners identified infrastructure programmes that were planned in the borough and key contacts were made. The Study was also discussed at the LDF Members Panel on the 25th February 2010. The draft Study was consulted internally from 21 May to 4 June 2010.

3.15 Through 'step three' of the 7 step approach, existing and emerging studies, Government programmes, capital programmes and annual reports were reviewed to identify details of current infrastructure provision in the borough as well as current and future infrastructure programmes. One to one meetings and telephone interviews with internal and external partners and infrastructure providers were held to gather such evidence. Partners and infrastructure providers were able to provide information on: current infrastructure provision in the borough; future infrastructure programmes (including funding details); ability of existing infrastructure provision to support the growth proposed through the LDF; schemes on the co-location of facilities and reviews that were looking to remodel public sector assets.

3.16 'Step three' evidence gathering also provided opportunity to identify infrastructure delivery standards and assess against current provision and future growth ('Step four').

3.17 The scope of the study has been established using the following three main infrastructure types (identified in PPS12):

- i. Physical Infrastructure
- ii. Social Infrastructure
- iii. Green Infrastructure

3.18 Within the three infrastructure categories the Study will be looking at the following types:

Table 1 Infrastructure types shown in Study

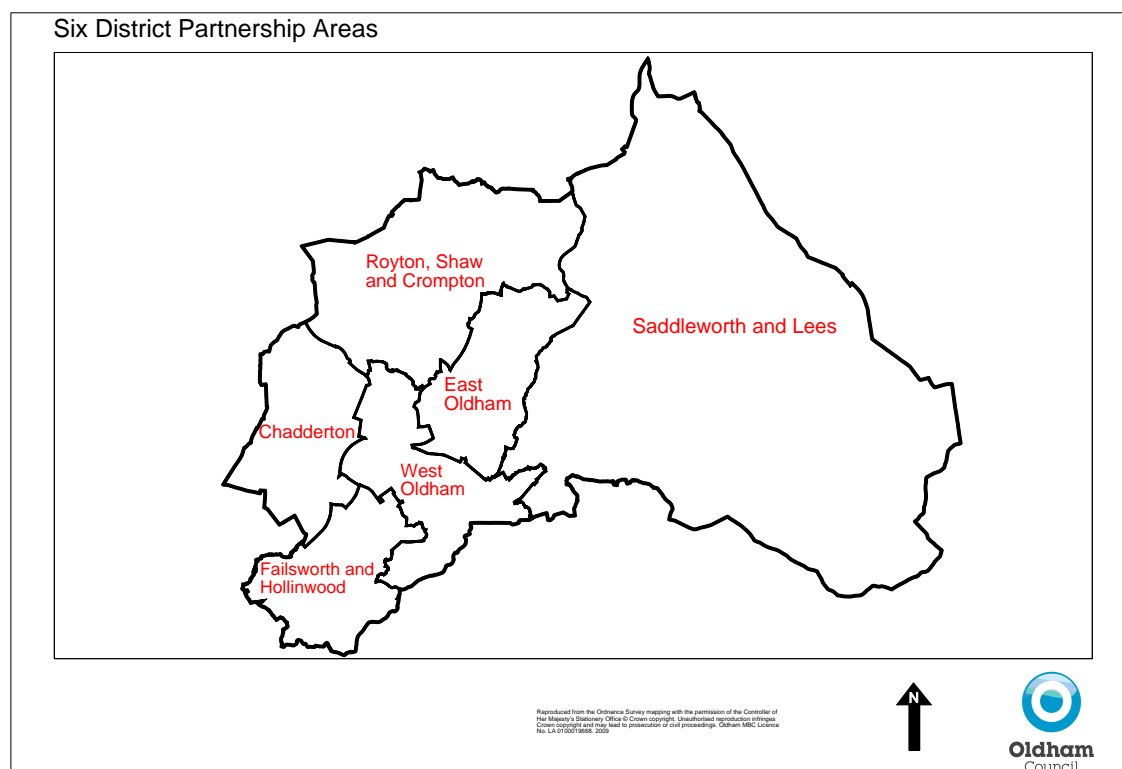
Infrastructure Category	Section	Subsection
Physical Infrastructure	Travel Routes	Metrolink
		Rail network
		Bus services
		Road network
		Disused railway lines
		Public rights of way
		Cycle routes
		Bridges and retaining walls
		Standedge Tunnel and Diggle Station
		Lees New Road Extension
		Shaw and Crompton Park and Ride
	Street Lighting	Street lighting programme
	Utilities	Electricity
		Gas
		Energy
		Drains and sewers
		Waste water treatment and water supply
	Flood Prevention	Oldham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
Social Infrastructure	Education	Regional Science Centre
		Higher and Further education
		Secondary education
		Primary education
		Nursery provision
		Lifelong Learning
	Housing	Housing tenure

Infrastructure Category	Section	Subsection
		Residential care for older people
		Private Finance Initiative 2
		Private Finance Initiative 4
		Housing Market Renewal
	Health	Secondary Care
		Primary Care
	Community	Community centres
		Youth centres
		Post Offices
		Child care
		Indoor sports facilities
	Religious Facilities	Churches
		Hindu Temples
		Mosques
	Cultural Facilities	Libraries
		Arts
		Theatres
Green Infrastructure	Open Spaces	Parks and gardens
		Amenity Greenspace
		Provision for children and young people
		Outdoor sports facilities
		Allotments
		Cemeteries
		Local Needs Assessment and Audit
	Natural Environment	Sites of Biological Importance
		Sites of Scientific Interest
		Special Protection Areas for Birds

Infrastructure Category	Section	Subsection
		Special Areas of Conservation
		Local Nature Reserves
		Recreational Routes
		Green Corridors and Links
		Green Belt
		Pennine Edge Forest
		Moston Brook Corridor
	Waterways	Huddersfield Narrow Canal
		Rochdale Canal

3.19 The Study analyses infrastructure provision and requirements geographically through the six district partnership areas of the borough as shown in Map 1.

Map 1



3.20 Information in the Infrastructure Study has been assembled as at Summer 2010 and may be subject to change. Once the joint DPD has been adopted it will be monitored.

4 Physical Infrastructure

Travel Routes

4.1 This section includes:

- i. The transport networks and public transport provision that we currently have in the borough
- ii. The provision we may need to support the growth proposed through the LDF.
- iii. Details on any future programmes that would enhance travel routes in the borough.
- iv. The delivery of Metrolink to the borough is key to the delivery of the LDF and it is therefore discussed upfront before the main travel route section.

Metrolink

4.2 The first phase of the construction of the Metrolink tram system (phase 3a) from Manchester via Failsworth to Hollinwood to Oldham Town Centre and on to Shaw and Rochdale is underway. This follows the route of the now closed railway line from the Manchester to Bury line via Oldham to Rochdale. The service is expected to start running to Oldham Mumps by autumn 2011 and to Rochdale in 2012. The following stations and stops are proposed under the first phase:

- i. Failsworth (conversion of existing station);
- ii. Hollinwood (conversion of existing rail station) and the addition of a strategic park and ride site;
- iii. South Chadderton (new stop);
- iv. Freehold (new stop);
- v. Oldham (temporary stop at Mumps);
- vi. Derker (conversion of existing rail station), including strategic park and ride site; and
- vii. Shaw and Crompton (relocation of stop to the south side of Beal Lane) including an improved car park.

4.3 The second phase, 3b, will involve street running from Featherstall Road South to Oldham Mumps through Oldham Town Centre. Phase 3b is approved and design work is underway. Under this phase the proposed stops will be Westwood (at Middleton Road), Oldham King Street and Oldham Central (Union Street) and a tram/bus interchange with a car park for over 200 cars at Mumps. The estimated opening time for phase 3b is spring 2014.

Travel routes: What we currently have

Road Network

4.4 The borough has a network of 819km of road consisting of:

- i. 7km of motorway;
- ii. 98km of A road;
- iii. 31km of B road;

- iv. 32km of other classified road; and
- v. 654km of unclassified road.

(Source: Transport Statistics 2006, <http://www.gmtu.gov.uk/reports/transport2006.htm>)

4.5 The borough has good road and motorway network links. These transport links offer locational advantages for Oldham with opportunities for accessing two major centres of importance, Manchester and Leeds (approximately 35 miles and 45 minutes journey by car), and also Manchester airport (approximately 19 miles and 25 minutes journey by car).

Road Network Hierarchy

4.6 The Strategic Road Network comprises Motorways and parts of the Trunk network (trunk roads are maintained by the Secretary of State and managed by the Highways Agency and include most motorways and many of the long distance rural A roads). In Oldham, the Strategic Road Network includes: the M60; links to the M62 and the A627(M) to Moston Lane East.

4.7 Other Trunk Roads in Oldham include parts of the A663 (T) (Broadway, Chadderton).

4.8 Primary Routes are links between motorways and roads that have higher than local importance. In Oldham this includes:

- i. Broadway (A663)
- ii. Manchester Street/Manchester Road/ Oldham Road (A62)
- iii. Chadderton Way, Chadderton (A627)
- iv. Ashton Road (A627)

4.9 A Roads can be either trunk or principal roads. **Principal A Roads** are often described as main roads and tend to have heavy traffic flows. Principal A Roads in Oldham include:

- i. A6104 (Hollins Road/ Hollinwood Avenue/ Semple Way, Hollinwood)
- ii. A669 (Middleton Road/ High Street, Lees/ Oldham Road, Grasscroft/ Shaw Hall Bank Road and Chew Valley Road)
- iii. A62 (Huddersfield Road/Oldham Way)
- iv. A672 (Ripponden Road, Saddleworth)
- v. A671 (Rochdale Road, Oldham/ Rochdale Road, Royton)
- vi. A663 (Broadway, Royton/ Milnrow Road, Shaw)
- vii. A6052 (Uppermill - Denshaw) (Dobcross New Road and Delph New Road, Uppermill/ Delp Road, Saddleworth)
- viii. A635 (Holmfirth Road, Saddleworth)
- ix. A670 (Oldham Road, Uppermill and Greenfield/ Mossley Road, Grasscroft/ Standedge Road, Dobcross)
- x. A6050 (Lydgate)
- xi. A627 (Oldham Way/ Chadderton Way/ King Street)
- xii. A6048 (Featherstall Road)
- xiii. A6051 (Chapel Lane, Greenfield)
- xiv. A640 (Huddersfield Road, Denshaw)

4.10 B roads are local routes which have lower traffic densities than A roads. B roads in Oldham include:

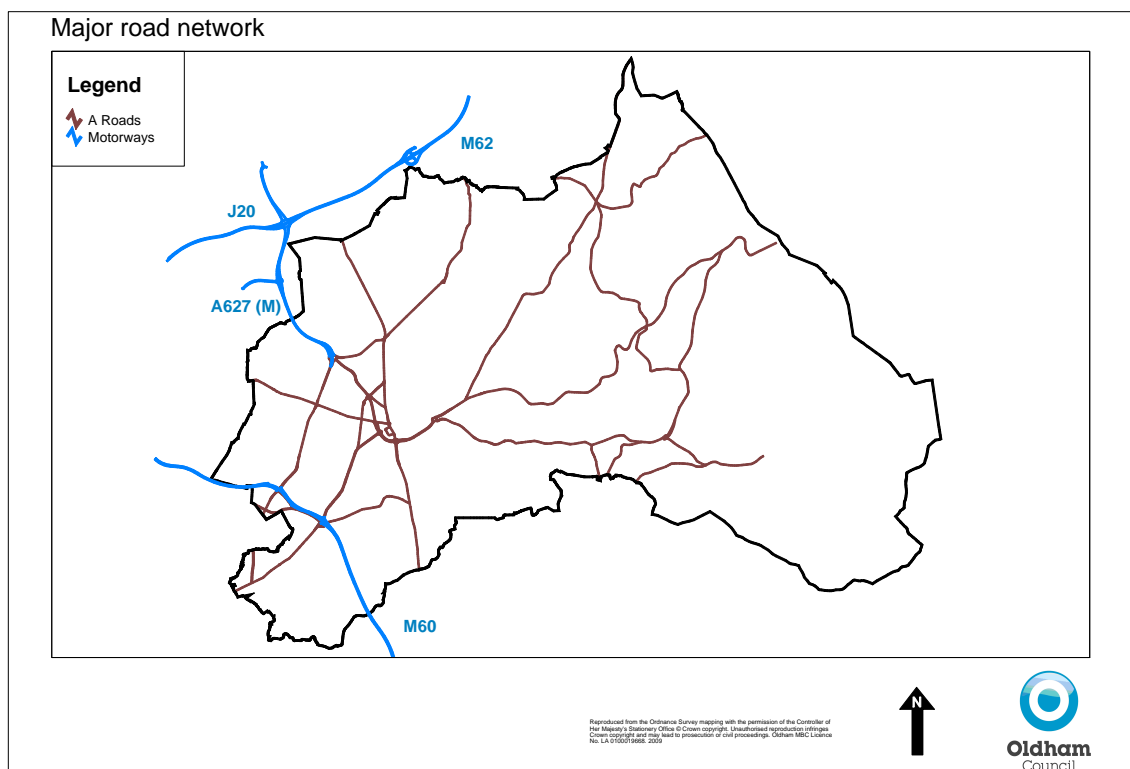
- i. B6194 (Shaw Road/Abbey Hills Road/Lees New Road)
- ii. B6393 (Greengate, Chadderton)
- iii. B6194 (Cross Street, Oldham/ Rochdale Road, Shaw)
- iv. B6195 (Haigh Lane, Chadderton/ Middleton Road, Royton)
- v. B6477 (Manchester Street, Oldham)
- vi. B6189 (Thompson Lane and Block Lane, Butler Green/ Foxdenton Lane, Chadderton)
- vii. B6192 (Frederick Street, Oldham/ Edward Street Werneth/
- viii. B6190 (Lansdowne Road, Werneth/ Block Lane, Werneth)
- ix. B6175 (Well-i-Hole, Grasscroft)
- x. B6197 (Buckstones Road, Crompton/ Grains Road, Grains Bar)
- xi. B6191 (Oxford Street, Werneth)

4.11 C Roads are roads and lanes with lower traffic densities than B roads. C roads in Oldham include Burnley Lane (Chadderton).

4.12 The Unclassified Roads Network is a system of feeder roads which can include minor rural roads and urban estate roads.

(Source: Transport Statistics Oldham 2008, GMTU)

Map 2



Car ownership (households)

4.13 Table 2 shows that the borough has low car ownership in comparison to the national level.

Table 2 Car Ownership in Oldham

	Oldham	England
No car or van	34%	27%
1 car or van	44%	44%
2 cars or vans	19%	24%
3 cars or vans	3%	5%
4 or more cars or vans	1%	1%

(Source: 2001 census).

Car parking

4.14 Oldham Council operates 66 car parks across the borough and is expecting to put the management out to a commercial operator in the near future.

Table 3 Car Parking Spaces in Oldham

District Partnership	Number of Car Parks	Approximate number of car parking spaces
East and West Oldham	22	1946
Chadderton	6	315
Failsworth and Hollinwood	4	63
Royton, Shaw and Crompton	16	522
Saddleworth and Lees	18	346
Total	66	3192

(Source: Transport Asset Management Plan, June 2008).

Disused Railway Lines

4.15 The following former disused railway lines in Oldham are linear parks with bridleway or cycle route status and are currently identified as being recreational routes. Their continued protection for transport schemes, particularly those of a sustainable nature, is important, along with their environmental value as green infrastructure corridors.

- i. Former Railway Line (Tame Valley)
- ii. Former Railway Line (Delph Donkey)
- iii. Former Railway Line (Oldham - Lees)

- iv. Former Railway Line (Oldham - Ashton)
- v. Former Railway Line (Royton - Higinshaw)
- vi. Former Railway Line (Chadderton - excluding Foxdenton)

Cycle Routes

- 4.16** Cycle routes can be categorised under the headings of main roads, residential streets/quiet roads and traffic free routes.
- 4.17** Main roads are currently the only routes available for cyclists to travel long distances on in the borough. There are two main roads in Oldham that have cycle lanes along almost all of their length. These are the A62 between Failsworth and Oldham and the A663 between Royton and A627(M).
- 4.18** Residential streets and quiet roads can offer safer alternatives to main roads whilst also providing a suitable network for short local cycle journeys. Many of these roads on the borough have been traffic calmed or made 20mph zones, making them safer for cyclists by reducing vehicle speeds and reducing rat-running.
- 4.19** Traffic free routes in the borough include a number of disused railway lines that have been converted to linear parks for access on foot, cycle and in some instances horse back (see paragraph 4.15). A number of bridleways across the borough also form traffic free routes for cyclists (the most significant being the Pennine Bridleway). The Rochdale Canal towpath is accessible to cyclists with a permit from British Waterways and the towpaths of the disused Hollinwood and Fairbottom Branches of the Manchester and Ashton-under-Lyne Canal can also be used.

Public Rights of Way

- 4.20** Public Rights of Way (PRoW) are routes which form part of the minor highway network, for which the council is responsible for asserting and protecting. There are different types of PRoW, providing access to different users, including public footpaths, bridleways, restricted byways and byways open to all traffic (BOATs).
- 4.21** Oldham has an extensive PRoW network. This consists of:
- i. 805 numbered paths, totalling 430km.
 - ii. 90% or 388km are recorded as footpaths;
 - iii. 9% or 37km are recorded as bridleways.
 - iv. The network is mainly, but not solely, concentrated in the rural areas of the borough.
- 4.22** There are two long distance National Trail routes that pass through the borough:
- i. Pennine Way; and the
 - ii. Pennine Bridleway.
- 4.23** Other locally important routes are the:
- i. Oldham Way;
 - ii. Medlock Valley Way;
 - iii. Standedge Trail;

- iv. Crompton Circuit and
- v. Tame Valley Way

(Source: Public Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2008-2017, <http://www.oldham.gov.uk/row-improvement-plan.htm>).

Other: bridges and retaining walls

4.24 Other highway infrastructure in the borough includes:

- i. 155 road bridges;
- ii. 109 footbridges; and
- iii. 61km of highway retaining wall.

Rail

4.25 The borough has one rail route running through it with a station at Greenfield. The Trans-Pennine route provides a key corridor between Manchester, Huddersfield and Leeds with services in both directions running at the same frequency of one train an hour and three trains an hour at peak times. Greenfield station has been recently refurbished with parking provided through a carpark at the station and through a formal parking arrangement between GMPTE and Saddleworth Rangers ARLFC which allows station patrons to use the rugby club carpark.

4.26 The Manchester Victoria to Rochdale, Leeds and York rail route runs to the west of the borough. There are no stations on this line in Oldham. However the Mills Hill and Castleton stations (both in Rochdale) both fall within 400m of the Oldham boundary and serve areas to the west of the borough.

Bus Network

4.27 The western part of the borough is served particularly well by bus routes. Transport accessibility levels can be assessed through the council's Public Transport Accessibility GIS mapping.

4.28 GMPTE has improved the bus network by supporting non-commercial bus services and providing the following door to door local link services:

- i. Denshaw/ Pennine Meadows;
- ii. Hollinwood/ Werneth;
- iii. Mossley/ Saddleworth; and
- iv. The Oldham shopping link

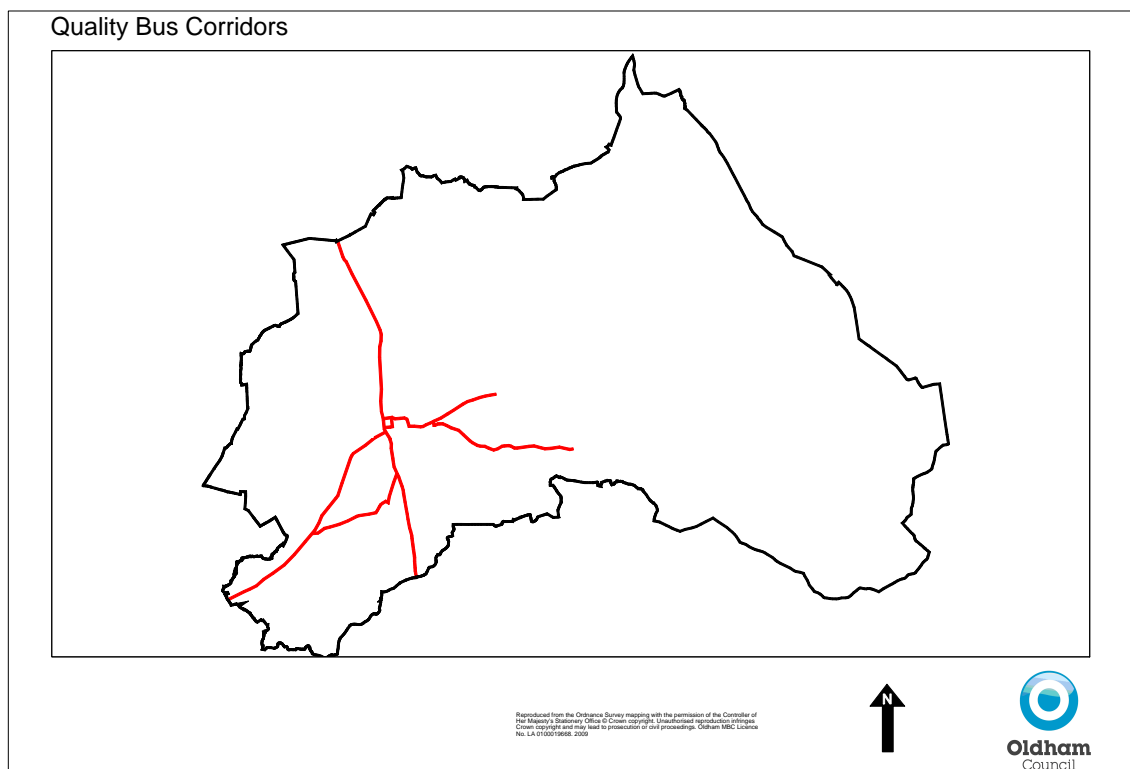
4.29 Local Link is a service which allows any passengers living in the areas where the service has been introduced to ring and book a journey, door to door, within the local area.

Quality Bus Corridors

4.30 The borough has two Quality Bus Corridors which link Oldham with Manchester, Ashton under Lyne and Rochdale:

- Manchester-Oldham-Saddleworth (A62/A669); and
- Rochdale-Oldham-Ashton (A671/A627).

Map 3



Bus Station

4.31 Oldham Town Centre bus interchange consists of the following two bus stations:

- i. Cheapside bus station (opened January 2001); and
- ii. West Street bus station (opened September 2006).

Travel Routes: What we may need and what we expect in the future

4.32 Car ownership in the borough is lower than that of the UK. Public transport therefore plays a vital role in accessibility in the borough. Transport accessibility should be a key consideration of new residential development proposed across the borough. The LDF aims to improve accessibility through key schemes such as Metrolink making it easier for people to get jobs here in the borough or in Manchester City Centre or our neighbouring districts' key sites, such as Kingsway (Rochdale) and Central Park (Manchester). Transport accessibility should also be a key consideration of business and industry allocations proposed through the LDF. In particular, sustainable transport

options would need to be considered for large business and employment sites proposed at Foxdenton. Oldham Town Centre should be served by sustainable transport networks as should the other centres across the borough.

- 4.33** The following proposed transport schemes will help to support the development of the LDF:

Local Transport Capital Settlement

- 4.34** Transport infrastructure should be maintained and managed. This will be done within the framework of Oldham's Transport Asset Management Plan (TAMP) adopted in June 2008, with the Local Transport Plan being a primary source of funding.

Background

- 4.35** Local authorities receive mainstream capital funding to invest in the transport network through the Local Transport Capital Settlement. This money is used to fund capital schemes under £5 million each. It is currently allocated through the Local Transport Plan (LTP), but from 2011/12 it will be allocated through the Regional Funding Allocation (RFA) process. Major schemes costing over £5 million each, for example the Greater Manchester Retaining Wall scheme, are already funded through the Regional Funding Allocation (RFA) process.

- 4.36** The most recent Local Transport Capital Settlement was announced by Government in November 2007 and delivered funding for the 3 years 2008/09 to 2010/11. The settlement covers two main blocks of schemes: Integrated Transport Block allocations and highways capital maintenance (plus a smaller road safety grant element). Integrated transport improvements include projects such as:

- i. bus stations;
- ii. bus lanes;
- iii. cycle routes;
- iv. pedestrianisation;
- v. road junction improvements;
- vi. traffic calming; and
- vii. local safety schemes.

- 4.37** Highways capital maintenance includes funding for:

- i. Repairs to roads;
- ii. Bridges; and
- iii. Street lighting.

- 4.38** There is a single allocation to Greater Manchester for the Integrated Transport Block, which is divided between the 10 GM local authorities and GMPTE. The capital maintenance allocation is made at district level.

LTP2 allocations 2008/09 - 2010/11

4.39 Oldham's share of the Greater Manchester LTP2 2008/09 to 2010/11 is set out in Table 4. Although the highways maintenance and Integrated Transport Blocks are shown separately, funding allocations are redistributed between the two blocks within Oldham.

Table 4 LTP 2 Allocation

Oldham's share of Greater Manchester block LTP2 allocation	2008/09 £m	2009/10 £m	2010/11 £m
Integrated Transport	1.925	1.634	0.663
Highways Capital Maintenance	2.231	2.399	2.597
Total	4.156	4.033	3.26

Regional Funding Allocation 2011/12 - 2018/19

4.40 Greater Manchester and Oldham have been notified of their indicative allocations through the Regional Funding Allocation (RFA) process for the period 2011/12 - 2018/19. These are not the actual amounts of funding that the authorities will receive but are illustrative figures indicating what they might have expected to receive for highways maintenance and Integrated Transport using the current formulae and based on the data currently used, for the year 2011/12. Table 5 shows Oldham's indicative allocation for highways maintenance and Greater Manchester's indicative Integrated Transport Block allocation. It is anticipated that Oldham will receive a share of the Greater Manchester Integrated Transport Block, the exact amount of which will be determined by AGMA.

Table 5 Regional Funding Allocation

Regional Funding Allocation ⁽¹⁾ (£m)							
2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Oldham's Highways Maintenance Assumptions 2011/12 - 2018/19							
2.399	2.447	2.496	2.546	2.597	2.649	2.702	2.756
Greater Manchester's Integrated Transport Block Allocation Assumptions 2011/12 - 2018/19							
45.170	46.074	46.995	47.953	48.894	49.872	50.869	51.886

1 Funding is dependent on the outcome of the comprehensive spending review which will be announced in Autumn 2010. Indications are the allocations are expected to fall.

Greater Manchester Transport Fund

- 4.41** A new Greater Manchester Transport Fund has been created for a prioritised list of major schemes. This has involved a 40% topslice of the Greater Manchester Integrated Transport Block allocation from 2010/11-2018/19, which will lead to a reduction in the funding available for Oldham's transport capital programme, the impact of which is not yet known.
- 4.42** The prioritised list of major schemes the Fund will deliver includes the Oldham Town Centre Metrolink line (Phase 3b).
- 4.43** A two-phase Greater Manchester Finance Review will determine the exact amount Oldham will receive: the first phase will determine the actual allocation for 2010/11, while phase two will determine allocations for the LTP3 period commencing 2011/12.

Congestion Target Performance Funding

- 4.44** Greater Manchester receives payments from DfT's Congestion Performance Fund, designed to reward authorities for outperforming their LTP congestion targets. Oldham receives a share of this funding as set out in Table 6.

Table 6 Congestion Target Performance Funding

Year	2007/08 (£)	2008/09 (£)	2009/10 (£)	2010/11
Revenue	14,250	12,460	10,000	4,000
Capital	14,250	21,880	-	94,600
Total	28,500	34,340	10,000	98,600

- 4.45** Oldham will deliver the following schemes using its share of the Greater Manchester Congestion Target Performance Fund with the aim of reducing congestion on the A62 Manchester Road, which is monitored for congestion target purposes:
- Better enforcement of the Traffic Regulation Orders on the A62;
 - Improvements to the Rochdale Canal towpath and Moston Brook corridor;
 - Oldham Town Centre Sustainable Transport Study.

Cycle Routes

- 4.46** The council is seeking to enhance on-road routes and expand the off-road network to meet the needs of all cyclists through the following three initiatives:
- Oldham Cycle Network
 - On-road measures for cyclists
 - Mountain biking

Oldham Cycle Network

- 4.47** The council is embarking on a project to create a cycle network across the borough. The network avoids the use of main roads and seeks to provide safer alternatives by connecting sections of traffic free routes, quiet/traffic calmed streets and road crossings on main roads. £30m is required for the first phase of the network, with additional

funding required to expand the network as cycling levels increase. There is no single source for this funding therefore to help maximise the amount of funding that can be targeted at building cycle routes, the council has set out a master plan for the Oldham Cycle Network. This will help to incorporate cycle routes in the various projects and initiatives currently being delivered across the borough and help with funding bids for cycle routes. Current and potential funding sources include:

- i. The planning process. In addition to incorporating and creating new cycle routes, the planning process also provides the opportunity to secure funding for cycle facilities.
- ii. The Local Transport Plan (LTP). Oldham allocates funding each year from its LTP allocation for cycle provision. £75,000 was allocated to cycling from the LTP allocation in 2010/11. Other transport schemes funded through the LTP are able to incorporate elements of the Oldham Cycle Network such as new road crossings or traffic calming.
- iii. Numerous projects to enhance the highway and the urban and rural landscape that provide opportunities to incorporate sections of the Oldham Cycle Network or improve cycling conditions. Examples include canal towpath improvements, park enhancements and town centre improvements.
- iv. Sustrans have been able to access National Lottery and Department for Transport funding to help build sections of the National Cycle Network. Oldham is actively involved in the Connect2 project.

On-road measures for cyclists

- 4.48** The council and the Unity Partnership will review the main road network and any schemes proposed along it to identify where localised improvements for cyclists can be made.

Mountain biking

- 4.49** Oldham, being situated on the west side of the Pennines, offers an excellent opportunity to develop attractive facilities for mountain biking. The council will be bringing forward proposals to establish itself as a mountain biking hub for the north west, in partnership with neighbouring authorities. A consultation map has been prepared in 2010 and local mountain bike projects are being taken forward by the Oldham Countryside Service and the council's Street Scene and Public Realm Section.

Retaining Walls Project

- 4.50** A comprehensive retaining wall inspection programme in the late 1990's showed that 21km of the 61km of highway retaining walls in the borough were classified as 'failed' or 'failing'. To address the poor condition of walls in the borough, the council, with Government assistance, commenced the first phase of a comprehensive retaining wall reconstruction programme in 2002. This initial programme was substantially complete in 2006 with over 6km of the walls in the worst condition being reconstructed.
- 4.51** There remain substantial lengths of wall still in very poor condition which aim to be tackled through a further retaining walls programme. In collaboration with Rochdale, Stockport and Tameside Councils, a joint Greater Manchester Authorities bid for £45m to repair/reconstruct retaining walls was submitted to the DfT. The bid was approved by the DfT in August 2009 under the requirement that the complete programme is implemented over a period of three years, with 2009/10 being the first year of the

programme. Oldham's share of the bid is £22.2 million, ten percent of which comprises of Oldham Council funding. Funding received at this stage complements the £17.5 million of Government funding already invested in the borough's retaining walls since 2002.

Standedge Tunnel and Diggle Station

- 4.52** Land will be safeguarded for the reopening of the Standedge Tunnel to enhance rail speed and capacity on the Trans Pennine route. Land is also safeguarded for a railway station at Diggle, however the completion of this relies on the restoration of the four tracks through the Standedge Tunnel.
- 4.53** The re-opening of the remaining Standedge Tunnels and development of track between Diggle and Marsden have been identified by Network Rail in the Manchester Hub Rail Study report (February 2010) as part of the preferred solution for resolving the Manchester Hub rail problem. The Manchester Hub problem, is identified in the study as the 'most significant rail bottleneck in the North and so the most significant rail impediment to maximising economic growth. Network Rail has named the solution for the Manchester Hub problem as "the Northern Hub". The study identifies two strategic options for addressing the challenges of the Northern Hub, both of which include the re-opening of the remaining Standedge Tunnels and development of track between Diggle and Marsden. The study also identifies a number of what Network Rail considers to be 'opportunities for service improvements' that would arise from adopting its preferred option 'Option 2'. These include the potential for a new station and turnback facility at Diggle, which would facilitate additional services.

Lees New Road Extension

- 4.54** The Lees New Road extension is necessary to unlock an area of developable land at Knowles Lane. The provision of the highway link would be part of the development costs and would not bear upon public finances.

Shaw and Crompton Park and Ride

- 4.55** The Shaw and Crompton Park and Ride site is proposed as a scheme under the Greater Manchester Transport Fund and has been approved by the Greater Manchester Integrated Transport Authority and the Association of Greater Manchester Authorities. It is expected to add to the patronage of the Manchester – Oldham – Rochdale Metrolink line, which will open in the Spring of 2012. The proposed Park and Ride site is located south of Beal Lane in Shaw.
- 4.56** The council's Updated Capital Programme highlights that funding will be provided for the following capital projects:
- i. Highways Investments - A major investment programme, totalling £10m over four years, in the Highway infrastructure to stop the decline in the condition of the network and bring it up to the average condition currently within AGMA. The work will include a mixture of resurfacing/reconstruction of carriageways and footways.
 - ii. Metrolink - An investment of £5m is planned to enhance the highway and public realm infrastructure whilst the new tram line for Metrolink 3B is being constructed.
 - iii. Gateways and Corridors - There is currently a rolling programme of works that was initiated in the 2009/10 budget allocation, which has £334K to be spent

in this financial year. It is proposed to combine this programme with an additional £350K to be used to deliver a number of schemes under an 'umbrella' Gateways and Corridors programme. These schemes address one or more of the following five themes: tackling blighted buildings and structures; making the most of landmark buildings and structures; cleaning and greening corridors; managing derelict/development sites and improving entrance points and destinations.

- iv. Target Hardening and Alley-gating - £250K of investment is required over a two year period to assist in meeting targets to reduce crime and disorder, and to improve security for residents. This funding would enable 30 more alley-gating schemes to be carried out and 1,700 homes to benefit from target hardening initiatives.

Street Lighting

Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Street Lighting Programme

4.57 The council is currently working in collaboration with Rochdale Council in the procurement of a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) for a street lighting service. The two councils are currently establishing a preferred bidder for the project. The project will be for a period of 25 years where the successful bidder will maintain the street lighting infrastructure for both Authorities for the full term of the contract. Within the first five years of the contract approximately 80% of the street lighting equipment in Oldham will be replaced including:

- i. 20,500 street lights
- ii. 350 subway lights
- iii. 800 illuminated bollards
- iv. 2000 illuminated signs

4.58 The investment in the street lighting infrastructure will have a noticeable impact in assisting the council and its partners in meeting community and corporate objectives to:

- i. Enable the council to achieve its corporate aims
- ii. Reduce the risk to the council and the communities it serves
- iii. Enable the council to meet its operational service objectives
- iv. Prevent further deterioration in the levels of service provided
- v. Stop the escalation of service and maintenance costs
- vi. Provide modern service standards of public lighting
- vii. Enable opportunities to improve service efficiency
- viii. Help to reduce crime and the fear of crime and reduce traffic accidents during the hours of darkness
- ix. Provide more energy efficient lighting

Utilities

4.59 The section looks at the following types of utility provision: electricity network; gas transmission and distribution; energy and water provision. For each utility type the section identifies

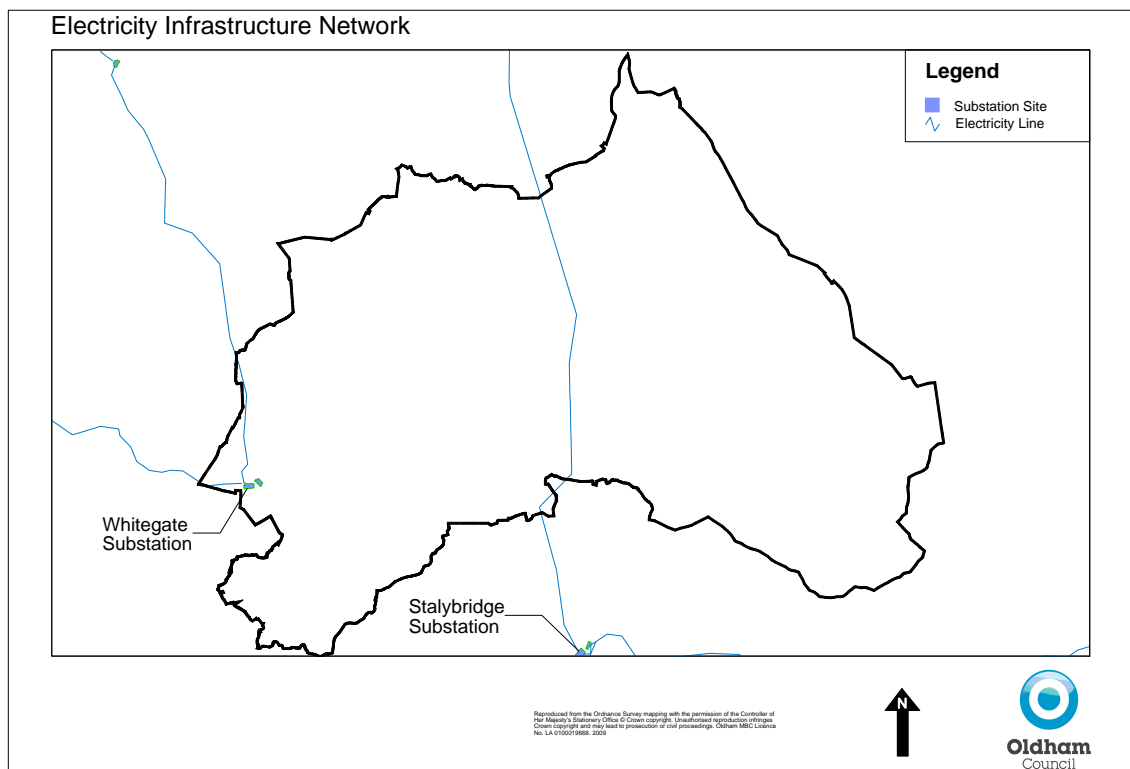
- i. The provision we currently have in the borough

-
- ii. The provision we may need to support the growth proposed through the LDF
 - iii. Details of any future utility programmes that are expected in the borough

Electricity Network: What we currently have

- 4.60** National Grid owns and maintains the electricity distribution network in England and Wales, providing electricity supplies from generating stations to local distribution companies.
- 4.61** Information obtained from the National Grid shows that in Oldham the following overhead transmission lines / underground cables which form part of the electricity network includes:
- 275,000-volt route from Stalybridge substation in Tameside to Littleborough
 - 275,000-volt route from Whitegate substation in Oldham to Rochdale substation
 - 275,000 volt route from Whitegate substation to Kearsley substation
- 4.62** The Whitegate Substation (275kV) is located within Oldham. The Stalybridge Substation also serves Oldham.

Map 4



- 4.63** Electricity North West Limited (ENW) owns the electricity distribution network in North West England, distributing electricity on behalf of the electricity supply companies. The network in Greater Manchester runs through the 132kv supply and is transformed down to 33kv at bulk supply points. It is served from primary sub-stations reducing the voltage to 11 and 6.6kv and then smaller sub-stations reducing the voltage further to be used by customers.

4.64 The connection of new demand to the network needs to be managed sensitively, particularly with large loads, in terms of available capacity at the sub-station to which the new load is being connected to. There are some areas where the utilisation of each primary substation is higher across Greater Manchester. However loads can be switched from one sub-station to another to maintain supply at periods of high load and therefore the overall system reliability is maintained.

Electricity Network: What we may need and what we expect in the future

4.65 National Grid has a statutory duty to develop and maintain an efficient, coordinated and economical transmission system of electricity and to facilitate competition in the supply and generation of electricity. National Grid must offer a connection to any proposed generator, major industry or distribution network operator who wishes to generate electricity or requires a high voltage electricity supply. Often proposals for new electricity projects involve transmission reinforcements remote from the generating site, such as overhead lines or new development at substations. If there are significant demand increases across a local distribution electricity network area then the local network distribution operator may seek reinforcements at an existing substation or a new grid supply point.

4.66 Reinforcement to the electricity network is sometimes required due to a new or a general increase in demand of the electricity network. ENW has identified areas within Greater Manchester where investment is planned to improve the network to accommodate load growth. In Oldham this includes the Whitegate Substation (Chadderton) which is due to be replaced by November 2010.

Gas transmission and distribution: What we currently have

4.67 National Grid owns and operates the high pressure gas transmission system in England and has a responsibility to develop and maintain the transmission system. New gas transmission infrastructure developments and reinforcements are periodically required to meet increases in overall demand.

4.68 There are no gas transmission assets located within the administrative area of Oldham.

Gas transmission and distribution: What we expect and what we may need in the future

4.69 National Grid has a duty to develop and maintain an efficient coordinated and economical transmission system for the conveyance of gas and respond to requests for new gas suppliers in certain circumstances.

Energy: What we currently have, what we may need and what we expect in the future

Decentralised, renewable and low carbon energy

4.70 There are two accredited energy schemes in Oldham:

- i. Highmoor Landfill station at Scouthead, with a capacity of 4.2 megawatts; and
- ii. Oldham Combined Heat and Power systems (sewerage gas - methane) at Foxdenton Lane, Chadderton with a capacity of 0.63 megawatts.

(Source: Ofgem, August 2009).

4.71 Under Oldham's current land use plan (Unitary Development Plan (2006)) Policy NR3.3 requires that all major new developments, including residential developments comprising 10 or more units, and non residential developments exceeding 1000sqm gross floorspace, provide 10% of total predicted energy requirements from on site renewable energy sources. Since this policy was introduced there have been 119 major developments which had to meet this condition.

4.72 The Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) have published an energy study in 2010 entitled the Decentralised and Zero Carbon Energy Planning Study. This was prepared by consultants Urbed, AECOM and Quantum Strategy and Technology. Planning Policy Statement 1 Supplement (Planning and Climate Change) provides the context for the study. The study provides an evidence-based understanding of the local feasibility and potential for renewable and low-carbon technologies to supply new development. The identification of potential energy resources does not imply that the council will necessarily grant planning permission for such energy proposals. The study identifies that further work across Greater Manchester is required. This includes the refinement and the application of constraints and the need for further studies.

4.73 The study contributes towards the LDF evidence base, which includes a wide range of documents. However the study is not planning policy itself. It feeds into the LDF, alongside other evidence base documents and has helped to inform the joint DPD. The joint DPD aims to facilitate a zero/low carbon energy infrastructure through requiring developments, where possible, to connect to or make contributions to existing or future decentralised heat or power schemes. The role that public buildings can play, acting as 'anchor loads', is also considered.

4.74 The Energy Study is available to download on the AGMA website:

http://www.agma.gov.uk/planning_housing_commission/index.html

4.75 The council's Updated Capital Programme highlights that funding will be provided for the following capital projects:

- i. Biomass Supply Chain - The council produces an estimated 600 tonnes of woodchip per annum. Currently this woodchip is chipped back into woodlands or spread on shrub beds where possible. However recent research suggests that this produces large quantities of methane. Burning the woodchip would be carbon neutral and could offer the potential to install biomass boilers within the borough, providing an opportunity to reduce the borough's carbon footprint and generate income. This project will require £120K of investment to provide a storage facility to store woodchip fuel produced.
- ii. Corporate Carbon Reduction Measures - This project would provide funding of £558K of which £280K could be found from external sources for the development of a programme of work aimed at implementing energy efficiency measures across the council.

Water provision: What we currently have

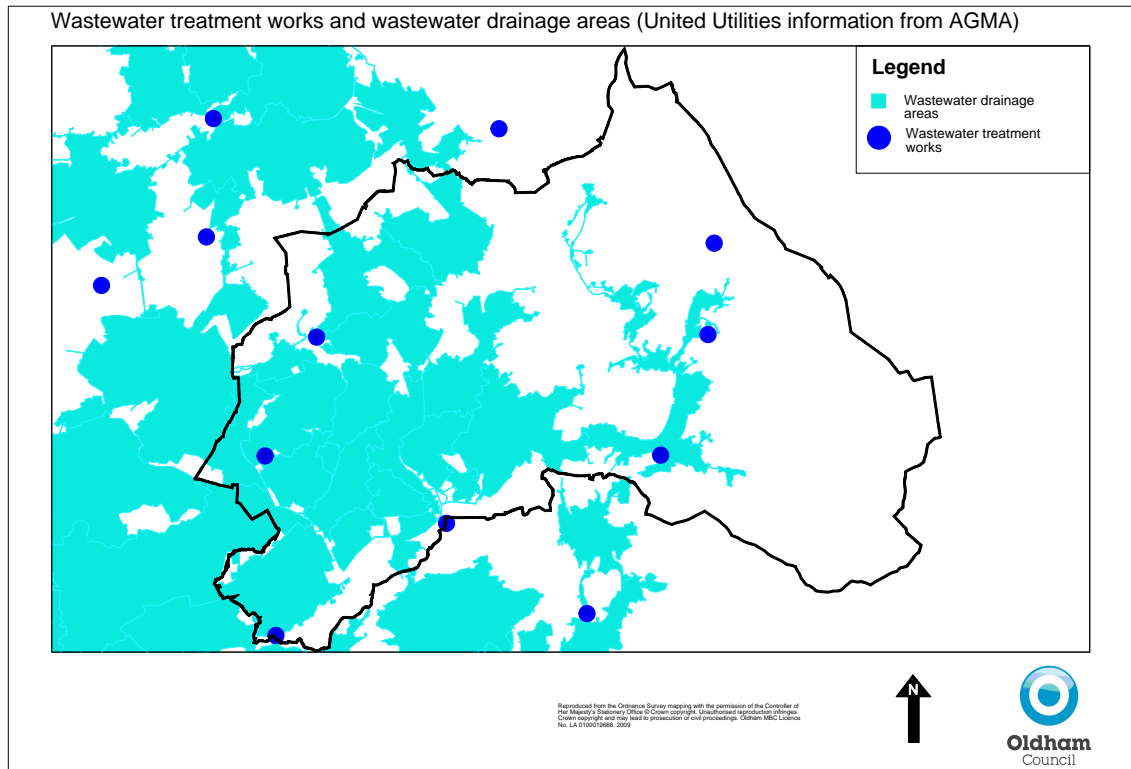
Water Supply

- 4.76** Water Cycle Studies (WCS) are an all encompassing study of the capacity in water supply, waste water infrastructure and water in the environment, aimed at those regions that are expecting growth. Its main aim is to ensure that new development can be supplied with the required water services it needs in a sustainable way.
- 4.77** To ensure that proposed growth can be supplied with sufficient water supply and wastewater treatment facilities, without detrimentally affecting the natural water cycle, it is essential to consider the water infrastructure needs as early in the planning process as possible. A WCS will provide Oldham Council and development organisations with the necessary planning tool for this purpose and the planning base to support their LDF.
- 4.78** A North West Water Cycle Scoping Study is currently underway to inform and facilitate the undertaking of outline water cycle studies. The report recommends that a Water Cycle Study is undertaken for the River Mersey, which will include local authorities from AGMA, Mid Mersey, Mersey Heartlands and West Cheshire. Until the River Mersey WCS is prepared, developers should consult with United Utilities about potential capacity issues in the water supply and sewage treatment networks.
- 4.79** The following statements outline details of water provision in the borough:
- i. United Utilities provides the drinking water for Oldham and the North West.
 - ii. There are 1046km of water mains across the borough.
 - iii. There is a water treatment works in Waterhead. Oldham is also supplied by water treatment works in Milnrow.
 - iv. Between 2005 and 2010 United Utilities are investing £35 million to improve services in the borough.
 - v. This includes £25 million to improve water treatment works in Oldham and £5 million on maintaining water supply networks.

Sewerage and Drainage

- 4.80** There are 918km of public sewers in Oldham. The borough is served by waste water treatment works at: Castleshaw; Failsworth; Holy Grove, Dobcross; Oldham; Royton; Saddleworth; Rochdale and Davyhulme.

Map 5



Water provision: What we may need and what we expect in the future

- 4.81** United Utilities are of the opinion that the borough is well placed for water supply and there are no supply or demand issues for water. In addition, the council is aware from local information that there may be localised sewerage capacity issues in the borough, for instance in Saddleworth.
- 4.82** The joint DPD requires development proposals to reduce the consumption of water and have high standards of water efficiency in new development or incorporate water efficient technologies in existing buildings. It states that development must conserve water resources and not adversely affect water quality or quantity and associated biodiversity.
- 4.83** The Environment Agency have produced 'Greater Manchester's Environmental Needs: A Strategic Study' (2010) which identifies additional investment in water resources, water quality and sewage treatment infrastructure necessary to support forecast housing growth.

Flood Prevention

- 4.84** The borough is located in the upper catchments of the Rivers Beal, Medlock, Tame and Irk and sits at the top of the watershed. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) carried out at Greater Manchester level, and published in August 2008, indicated that although the main flood risk within the borough is flooding from rivers, the scale of risk is smaller than other councils in the Greater Manchester area. The Greater Manchester SFRA recommended that district level SFRAs should be undertaken. The Greater Manchester SFRA can be viewed via the following weblink:

<http://www.agma.gov.uk/ccm/agma/ResandInt/SFRA.en>

- 4.85** JBA Consulting was commissioned in July 2009 by Oldham Council to undertake a Level 1 and Level 2 SFRA. The Level 1 assessment builds on the Greater Manchester SFRA and provides the detail in order to apply the sequential test. The Level 2 SFRA provides a detailed understanding of flood risk across the borough from all sources to help support the application of the Sequential Test and provide an assessment of the likelihood of a site passing the Exception Test.
- 4.86** The Oldham SFRA has confirmed that flooding is not a significant issue in the borough although there are hotspots where frequent localised flooding occurs. The SFRA confirms that sites assessed under the LDF are acceptable with some detailed consideration of flood risk issues.
- 4.87** Key points from the Oldham SFRA were:
- i. Flood risk in the borough arises from many potential sources. The main issues in the borough appear to be from surface water, followed by canals. Fluvial flooding is less of a problem in the borough due to the steep nature of the river valleys and limited floodplain in the upper reaches of the Rivers Beal, Irk, Medlock and Tame.
 - ii. As the borough lies at the top of the catchment, surface water tends to flow quite quickly into the river system. The SFRA explained that surface water flooding in Oldham tends to be highly localised and relatively frequent following intense rainfall. In terms of flooding from sewers Oldham is one of the local authorities

with the least number of recorded flood incidents and there are relatively few reported incidents of groundwater flooding in the borough.

- iii. The canals do not generally pose a direct flood risk as they are a regulated water body. The residual risk is associated with the lower probability events such as overtopping and / or the breaching of embankments.
- iv. Oldham is heavily urbanised in places and many watercourses have been culverted or diverted to make space for urban growth. The borough has 11,702 kilometers of culverted watercourses. Some watercourses were in-filled or disconnected as the need for water supply to mills or other industries ceased. The condition or standard of culverted or hidden watercourses are often unknown but they can become blocked with debris and cause localised flooding following heavy rainfall and needs to be carefully managed.

4.88 The results of the Oldham SFRA have helped inform the joint DPD, including the water and flooding policy which has incorporated the recommended allowable discharge rates and encourages the use of Sustainable Drainable Systems (SUDs).

4.89 The Oldham SFRA can be viewed on the council's website.

4.90 The Environment Agency have produced the River Basin Management Plan North West River Basin District (December 2009) which examines the pressures facing the water environment and the actions that will address them. The Environment Agency have also produced 'Greater Manchester's Environmental Needs: A Strategic Study' (2010) which identifies additional investment in flood-risk management necessary to support forecast housing growth. AGMA are looking to commission a Surface Water Management Plan.

Waste

4.91 This section identifies:

- i. The provision we currently have for municipal and commercial and industrial waste in the borough
- ii. The provision we may need to support the proposed growth of the LDF
- iii. Details of any programmes we expect to take place in the future

Waste: What we currently have

4.92 Oldham Council provides a full Waste Collection Service to all households in Oldham. These services are undertaken directly by the council using internal staff and vehicles. The following services are provided:

- i. Weekly or fortnightly Residual Waste Collection
- ii. Weekly Collection of Food Waste
- iii. Fortnightly Dry Recycling
- iv. Weekly Garden Waste Collection
- v. Bulky Household Waste Collection on request

4.93 There are two household waste and recycling centres in Oldham. These are:

- i. Arkwright Street Household Waste and Recycling Centre, Oldham (map from GMWDA, 2010); and

Map 6 Arkwright Street Household Waste and Recycling Centre



- ii. Beal Hey Civic Household Waste and Recycling Centre, Chandos Street, Shaw (map from GMWDA, 2010)

Map 7 Beal Hey Civic Household Waste and Recycling Centre



4.94 Oldham is also served by the North Manchester Household Waste and Recycling Centre in Newton Heath, Manchester. There are also other smaller recycling sites across Oldham, which are listed on the councils website.

(Source: <http://www.oldham.gov.uk/living/rubbish-recycling/recycling/recycling-sites.htm>)

Waste: What we may need and what we expect in the future

Greater Manchester Waste Management Strategy Review 2006/07 (Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority, April 2007)

4.95 The key aims of the strategy are to:

- i. Arrest increases in municipal solid waste (MSW) arisings to no more than 2% per annum by 2010 and zero by 2020.
- ii. Reduce household waste by 50% in proportion to current MSW arisings, which will reduce total tonnage by 10%.
- iii. Targets and recycling and composting 50% of household waste for 2020.

4.96 Waste growth projections at 2% increase until 2009/10 and zero by 2020 are set out in Table 7:

Table 7 Waste growth projections

Waste arisings - tonnes	2010	2013	2020
Collected household waste	994,000	1,046,000	1,091,000
Civic Amenity Waste	374,000	402,000	420,000
Non Household Waste including commercial waste	154,000	163,000	168,000
Total MSW arisings	1,535,000	1,610,000	1,679,000

4.97 The indicative costs for achieving the above targets are set out in Table 8:

Table 8 Indicative waste costs

Annual Cost £m				
Targets		2009/10	2012/13	2019/20
Strategy targets 50% reduction in non household waste	Waste Collection Authority	£60	£63	£65
Early introduction of residual waste treatment and MRF recyclable sorting	Waste Disposal Authority	£99	£101	£107
	Integrated costs	£147	£162	£171

4.98 The council's Municipal Waste Management Plan 2006/07 to 2010/11 sets out the approach that Oldham Council is recommended to take in order to deliver recycling targets at a European and national level.

4.99 The council's Annual Monitoring Report 2008/2009 (December, 2009) shows that significant progress has been made in the recycling of household waste, with recycling rates in 2008/09 at 27.74%. This was above the year's target of 25%.

Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Document

4.100 A Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Document (JWDPD) is being prepared. It is estimated that the DPD will be published in November 2010 and adopted in January 2012. The DPD highlights that as a result of European legislation and Government targets a range of new waste management facilities are required for recycling, composting, treatment and recovery. Sufficient landfill capacity is also required for final residues following treatment and recovery. The document identifies:

- How we are planning for waste in Greater Manchester;
- Where new waste management facilities could be placed across Greater Manchester; and
- The types of waste facilities that are likely to be required.

(Source: GMGU <http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk/>)

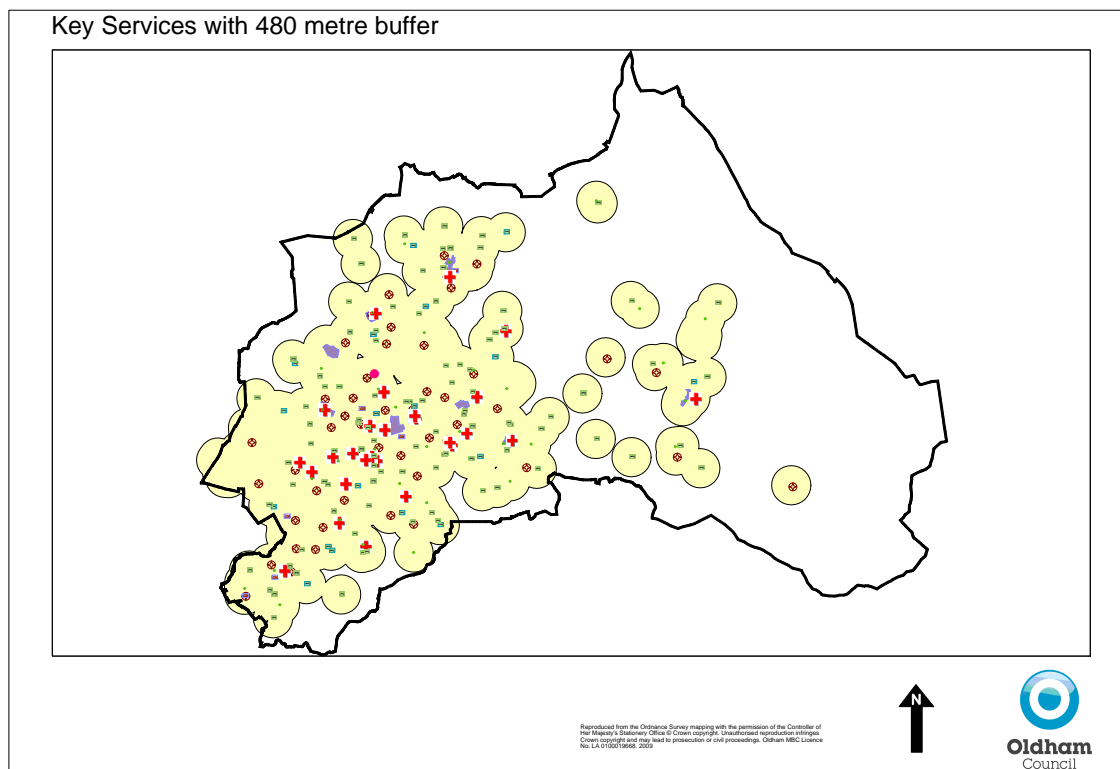
4.101 The Environment Agency have produced 'Greater Manchester's Environmental Needs: A Strategic Study' (2010) which identifies additional investment in household waste necessary to support forecast housing growth.

5 Social Infrastructure

Access to Services

- 5.1** The joint DPD identifies the need for major residential development to have access to at least three key services and for minor development to have access to at least two key services. Major residential development is defined as 10 or more dwellings or a site of 0.4 hectares and above, and minor development is defined as that which falls below these thresholds. As a guide, 'access' is currently defined as being within approximately 480 metres or approximately 10 minutes walk time of a key service. Key services currently include areas of employment, major retail centres (such as Oldham Town Centre, the borough's other centres and large-scale foodstores), local shopping parades, health-related facilities and services (such as doctors surgeries and hospitals), secondary schools, primary schools, post offices and community uses (such as libraries and theatres).

Map 8



Education

- 5.2** This section identifies:
- The education provision we currently have in the borough.
 - The provision we may need to support the growth proposed through the LDF.
 - Details of any future programmes to enhance education provision in the borough

- 5.3** The Regional Science Centre is discussed up front before the main education section. The council's corporate plan identifies the need to promote Oldham as a university town "with good education, learning and training to improve the skills and choices of our citizens".⁽¹⁾ The LDF aims to build upon Oldham's status as a university town to improve education and skills.

Regional Science Centre

- 5.4** A Regional Science Centre (the Centre) is planned to be located at the recently developed Kings Point building in Oldham Town Centre. The Centre will comprise science laboratories, exhibition areas and lecture theatres. It would expect to take up to 1,600 visitors from schools a year, plus delivering to around 1,000 Further Education students and providing several hundred Higher Education proposed places. The Centre will host science enrichment activities for primary and secondary school students and also lectures from key scientists for students and businesses alike. Part of the centre may be used by the University of Huddersfield as part of the University Campus Oldham. However a large part of the Centre will be for the use of the Oldham Sixth Form College. The Sixth Form College aim to increase their student numbers from 2,300 to 2,500 by 2011, predominately through the expansion of their science department. Oldham Council will utilise prudential borrowing facilities for the purchase of the Kings Point building, with payments to be supported by Oldham Partnership's use of Area Based Grant, and, with the Oldham Sixth Form College then providing funding to fit the building out. All funding will be spent by March 2011 with the building opening in 2011. The purchase of the building and the development of the Centre will cost approximately £9.2m.

Education: What we currently have

Further and Higher Education

- 5.5** Oldham has the following further and higher education facilities:
- i. The Oldham College - provides vocational and academic qualifications
 - ii. Oldham Sixth Form College - provides academic qualifications with the majority of the students taking A-Level courses
 - iii. The University Campus Oldham - part of the University of Huddersfield. Full and part-time courses leading to qualifications at degree, diploma, foundation degree and postgraduate level

Secondary and Primary schools

- 5.6** There are 115 schools in Oldham (primary, secondary, independent and special schools). This includes 90 primary phase schools and 15 secondary phase schools (four of which have sixth forms).

1 Corporate plan 2009 - 2013, page 6, November, 2009

Table 9 Primary Schools

East Oldham		
Beever Primary School	Clarksfield Primary School	Glodwick Infant and Nursery School
Greenacres Junior Infant and Nursery School	Greenhill Primary School	Hodge Clough Infant and Nursery School
Hodge Clough Junior School	Holy Cross CofE Primary School	Horton Mill Community Primary School
Littlemoor Primary School	Mayfield Primary School	Our Lady's RC Primary School
Roundthorn Community Primary School	Sacred Heart RC Junior Infant and Nursery School	St Thomas Moorside CofE (VA) Primary School
Stoneleigh Primary School	St. Anne's RC Primary School	St. Stephen's and All Martyrs CofE Primary School
Watersheddings Primary School		
West Oldham		
Alexandra Park Junior School	Alt Primary School	Broadfield Primary School
Coppice C.P. School	Freehold Community Junior Infant and Nursery School	Holy Rosary RC Junior Infant and Nursery School
Medlock Valley Community School	Richmond Primary School	St Hilda's CofE Primary School
St. Hughes CofE Primary School	St Martin's CofE Junior Infant and Nursery School	Werneth C.P. School
St Patrick's RC Primary and Nursery School	St Thomas CofE Primary School	Westwood Primary School
Royton, Shaw and Crompton		
Crompton Primary School	East Crompton St George's CofE School	East Crompton St James CofE Primary School
Fir Bank Primary School	Royton Hall C.P.	Rushcroft Primary School
St Aidan and St Oswald's RC School	St Anne's CofE Primary and Nursery School	St. Joseph's RC Junior Infant and Nursery School
Thornham St James CofE Primary School	Thorp Primary School	Beal Vale Primary School

St Mary's CofE Primary School High Crompton	St Paul's CofE Primary School	Blackshaw Lane Junior and Infant School
Buckstones Junior and Infant School		
Failsworth and Hollinwood		
Propps Hall Junior Infant and Nursery School	Limehurst Junior Infant and Nursery School	Limeside Primary School
Holy Family RC Primary School	St John's CofE Infant and Nursery School	St. John's CofE Junior School
Lyndhurst Primary and Nursery School	Mather Street Primary School	South Failsworth Community Primary School
St Margaret's CofE Junior Infant and Nursery School	St Mary's RC Primary School	Woodhouses Voluntary Primary School
Higher Failsworth Primary School		
Chadderton		
Bare Trees C.P. School	Yew Tree Community School	St. Matthew's CofE Primary School
Whitegate End Primary and Nursery School	Stanley Road Primary School	Corpus Christi RC Primary School
St Luke's CofE Primary School	St. Herbert's RC School	Mills Hill Primary School
Burnley Brow Community School	Chadderton Hall Junior School	Christ Church CofE Primary School
Saddleworth and Lees		
Diggle School	Friezland Primary School	Greenfield Primary School
Greenfield St Mary's CofE School	St Thomas' Leesfield CofE Primary School	Hey-with-Zion Primary School
Holy Trinity CofE Dobcross Primary School	St. Chad's CofE Primary School	Knowsley Junior School
St Edward's RC School	Springhead Infant and Nursery School	St. Agnes CofE Primary School
Christ Church CofE Primary School	Delph Primary School	St Anne's CofE Lydgate Primary School

Table 10 Secondary Schools

East Oldham	
Counthill Secondary School	Breeze Hill Secondary School
Blue Coat C.E. Secondary School	
West Oldham	
St. Augustine Of Canterbury R.C. Secondary School	Grange Secondary School
Chadderton	
The Radclyffe Secondary School	South Chadderton Secondary School
North Chadderton School	
Failsworth and Hollinwood	
Kaskenmoor Secondary School	The Hathershaw College of Technology and Sport (part of school also in West Oldham)
Failsworth Specialist Sports College	
Royton, Shaw and Crompton	
Crompton House C.E.	Our Lady's R.C. Secondary School
Royton & Crompton Secondary School	
Saddleworth and Lees	
Saddleworth Secondary School	

5.7 There are seven facilities offering Post 16 education provision in Oldham. This includes four secondary schools with sixth forms and post 16 education facilities.

Table 11 Post 16 Education Provision

Blue Coat CE School Sixth Form, East Oldham	Oldham Sixth Form College, West Oldham
The Oldham College, West Oldham	University Centre Oldham, West Oldham
North Chadderton School Sixth Form, Chadderton	Our Lady's RC High School Sixth Form, Royton, Shaw and Crompton
Crompton House CE School Sixth Form, Royton, Shaw and Crompton	

5.8 There are six independent schools in Oldham.

Table 12 Independent schools

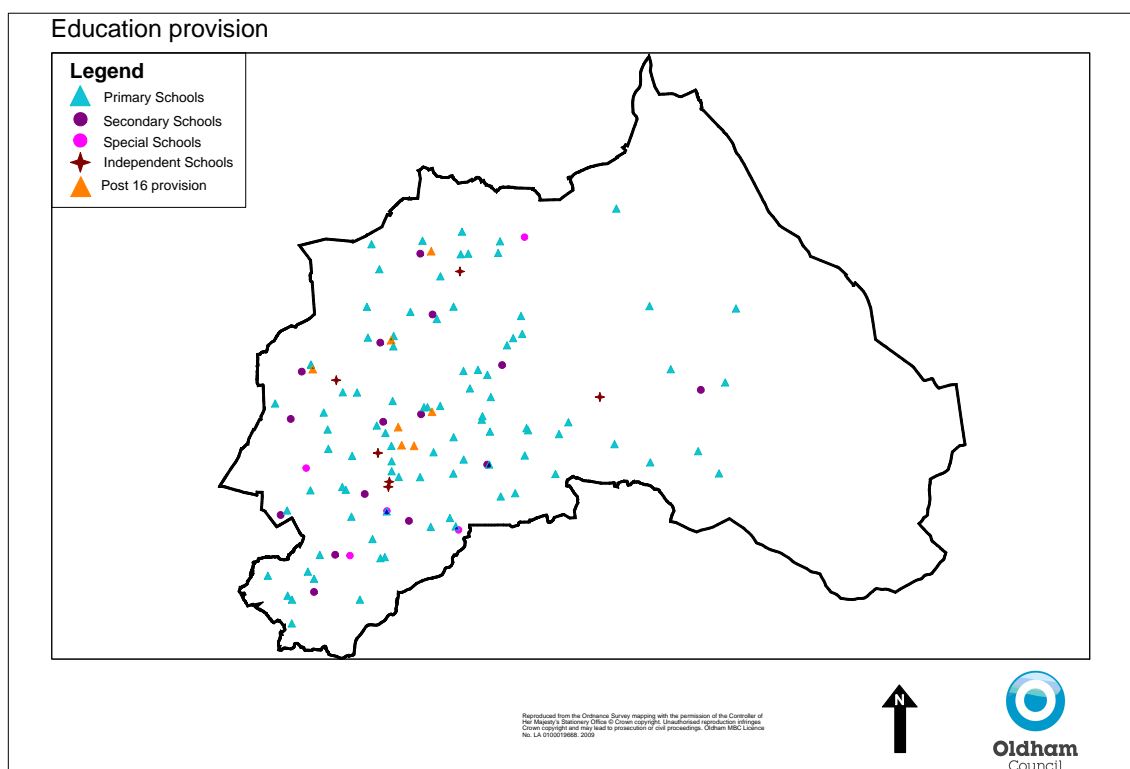
Hulme Grammar School for Girls	Oldham Hulme Kindergarten
Hulme Grammar School for Boys	Firwood Manor Preparatory School
Farrowdale House School	Saddleworth Preparatory School, Saddleworth and Lees

5.9 There are four special schools including:

- i. New Bridge Special School (Learning Centre). New Bridge School is split onto two different sites one in Failsworth and Hollinwood and the other in West Oldham.
- ii. Spring Brook School, Failsworth and Hollinwood.
- iii. Kingfisher Community Special School, Chadderton.
- iv. The Croft (secondary special school), Royton, Shaw and Crompton.

5.10 There is also a pupil referral unit located on Dean Street in Failsworth and Hollinwood.

Map 9



Number of pupils

5.11 There are a total number 40,104 pupils in the borough. The pupil numbers are shown in Table 13.

Table 13 Pupil numbers

Phase of Education	Number of Pupils
Primary	23,506
Secondary	16,044 (including 1005 pupils in post-16 education)
Special	421 (including 116 pupils in post-16 education)
Pupil Support Centre	133

(Source: January 2010 Census return)

5.12 There are also 2,295 children registered at local authority maintained nursery schools.

Outdoor and Environmental Education

5.13 Oldham Council's Outdoor and Environmental Education Service is based at the Castleshaw Centre near Delph. The Centre provides courses on a residential, day or peripatetic basis.

5.14 The Brownhill Countryside Centre (Saddleworth and Lees), situated between Dobcross and Uppermill offers a picnic area and nature garden, exhibitions and live exhibits. Daisy Nook Country Park (Failsworth and Hollinwood) and Tandle Hill Countryside Centre (Royton, Shaw and Crompton) offer countryside and natural environments for educational use.

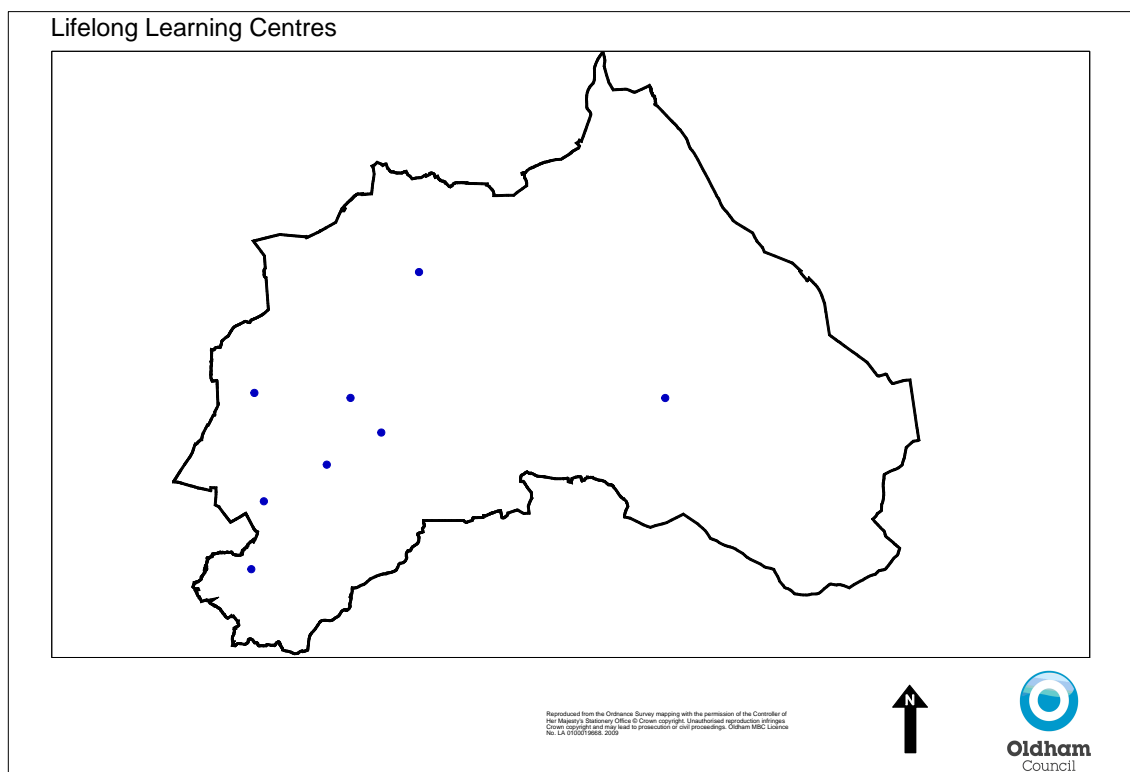
Lifelong Learning

5.15 The borough has the following lifelong learning centres:

- i. Coldhurst
- ii. Failsworth
- iii. Oakbank
- iv. Oldham
- v. Saddleworth
- vi. Shaw
- vii. Turf Lane
- viii. Werneth Park

(Source: http://www.oldham.gov.uk/learning/lifelong/learning_centres.htm)

Map 10



Children's Centres

5.16 Sure Start Children's Centres are service hubs where children under five years and their families can receive integrated children's services and information. Table 14 identifies Children's Centres in the borough.

Table 14 Children's Centres

Children's Centre	Reach Area
Beever Children's Centre (East Oldham)	St. Mary's
Spring Meadows Children's Centre (East Oldham)	Waterhead
Stanley Road Community Primary School 'A Children's Centre' (Chadderton)	Chadderton South
Failsworth Children's Centre (Failsworth and Hollinwood)	Failsworth East and West
Hollinwood Children's Centre (Failsworth and Hollinwood)	Hollinwood
Coldhurst Children's Centre (West Oldham)	Coldhurst
St. James' Children's Centre (East Oldham)	St. James'
Stockbrook Children's Centre (Chadderton)	Chadderton Central
Holly Grove Children's Centre (Chadderton)	Chadderton North
Royton Children's Centre (Royton, Shaw and Crompton)	Royton North and South
Werneth Children's Centre (West Oldham)	Werneth
Medlock Vale Children's Centre (West Oldham)	Medlock Vale
Alexandra Children's Centre (West Oldham)	Alexandra
Shaw and Crompton Children's Centre (Royton, Shaw and Crompton)	Shaw and Crompton
Saddleworth West and Lees Children's Centre (Saddleworth and Lees)	Saddleworth West and Lees
Saddleworth North and South Children's Centre (Saddleworth and Lees)	Saddleworth North and South

Education: What we may need and what we expect in the future

5.17 The projected population growth during the LDF period may result in an increase in the number of children of school age. The ability to support growth will be aided by the Primary Capital Programme. Consultation with relevant council departments will be had on all proposals to ensure that school capacity is considered.

Secondary Education

5.18 Building Schools for the Future (BSF) is a new approach to capital investment in school buildings and facilities. Proposals involve secondary schools being replaced, rebuilt or renovated. A review of the BSF programme by the Government, announced 6th July 2010, resulted in changes to some of the borough's planned school development. Seven schools will be replaced by three new academies and a new Roman Catholic School. North Chadderton School and Sixth Form will be remodelled on the same site.

5.19 The proposed secondary schools are:

Table 15 Proposed BSF secondary schools

Existing School	Change as result of BSF	Details
Breeze Hill (East Oldham)	Close, replace with Waterhead Academy on site of former Orb Mill, Waterhead (East Oldham)	Current Capacity: 900 and 1,320 New Capacity: 1,500
Counthill (East Oldham)		
Grange (West Oldham)	Close, replace with Oldham Academy North located on Our Lady's RC School site (Royton, Shaw and Crompton).	Current capacity: 870 New capacity: 1,200
Kaskenmoor (Failsworth and Hollinwood)	Close, replace with Oasis Academy Oldham on Brook Mill, Hollinwood (Failsworth and Hollinwood)	Current capacity: 900 and 850 New capacity: 1,200
South Chadderton (Chadderton)		
North Chadderton School and Sixth Form (Chadderton)	Remodelled on same site	Current capacity: 1,350 New capacity: 1,200
Our Lady's RC High (Royton, Shaw and Crompton)	Close (merge), replace with new Roman Catholic School on former Radclyffe school site (Chadderton)	Current capacity: 900 (each) New capacity: 1,500
St. Augustine of Canterbury RC (West Oldham)		

5.20 Projections show that secondary pupil numbers are projected to fall gradually from current numbers until 2014, when they start to rise slightly. The ten year projections indicate 15,137 pupils by 2017. This is a reduction of approximately 580 pupils from numbers recorded in January 2007.

Primary Capital Programme

5.21 The Primary Capital programme aims to work towards closing the gap between education attainment levels across the borough and aligning the supply of school places with demand. The Primary Strategy for Change proposals for initial investment priorities were accepted by the Department for Children, Schools and Families (now Department for Education). Royton Hall Primary School phase one development (a

new school) was completed under the programme in September 2009 and phase two (external works) was completed in April 2010. Further proposals are detailed in Table 16:

5.22 Table 16 Primary Capital Programme clusters/schemes

Cluster/ Scheme	Description	Start date	Anticipated completion date	Funding Source	Cost (£)
Christ Church Chadderton Cluster - Freehold Primary School	Extension to the existing school. This will increase accommodation by 30 places per year (210 places in total) in order to meet demand.	August 2009	September 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Capital New Deal for Schools (NDS) Basic Need School Access Initiative Devolved Formula Capital Targeted Capital Fund Grant 	2,743,241
Christ Church Chadderton Cluster - Stanley Road Primary School	Extension to the existing school. This will increase accommodation by 20 places per year (140 places in total) in order to meet demand.	October 2009	July 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Capital New Deal for Schools Basic Need School Access Initiative Devolved Formula Capital Small amount of school balances Targeted Capital Fund Grant 	1,828,610
Alexandra Park Cluster - Greenhill School	Extension to the existing school. This will increase accommodation by 15 places per year 105 places in total) in order to meet demand.	Enabling work - July 2010 Main Contract - October 2010	September 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Capital New Deal for Schools Basic Need Devolved Formula Capital 	1,327,599
Beever Cluster - Amalgamation (School to be called Holy Cross Primary)	Amalgamation of St Stephen's Infant and Parish Church Junior Schools to create a	Starts imminently	August 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary Capital CE Diocese via Locally Coordinated Voluntary Aided Programme 	750,000

Cluster/ Scheme	Description	Start date	Anticipated completion date	Funding Source	Cost (£)
	through primary school. Church Diocese project with other funds.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devolved Formula Capital • Governors • Targeted Capital Fund 	
Blackshaw Lane Cluster - Royton Hall Primary	Development of new school to replace former Highbarn Junior and Byron Street Infant Schools.	June 2008	New build complete September 2009 Full project complete April 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Deal for Schools • School Access Initiative • Targeted Capital Fund • Devolved Formula Capital 	4,800,000
St Thomas' Werneth				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Deal for Schools • Primary Capital Programme 	678,000
Sacred Heart / Our Lady's				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Capital Programme • Plus other funding yet to be decided by Diocese 	600,000
Kingfisher Special School	Proposed extensions, remodelling and refurbishment	Approximately Summer 2010	Approximately August 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Capital Programme • New Deal for Schools 	2,500,000 (plus re-wire)

5.23 Table 17 shows the details of Primary Capital funding.

Table 17 Primary Capital Programme funding

Primary Capital Cluster/Scheme	Primary Capital Allocation £
Freehold	2,226,492
Greenhill	1,248,360
Stanley Road	883,864
Holy Cross	300,000
St. Thomas' Werneth	613,000
Sacred Heart/Our Lady's	600,000
Kingfisher Special School	2,500,000
Total PCP allocation to date	7,831,716
Total PCP budget	10,769,730

Housing

5.24 This section identifies:

- The housing tenure and stock (including housing provision for older people) we currently have in the borough.
- The housing provision we may need to support the growth proposed through the LDF.
- Details of relevant housing programmes such as Housing Market Renewal.

Housing Tenure/Stock: What we currently have

5.25 Housing tenure/stock in Oldham has the following mix:

Table 18 Housing Provision in Oldham by provider 2005-8

Tenure	Stock 2006/07 (%)	Stock 2007/08 (%)	Stock 2008/09 (%)
Private Stock	71,773 (77)	73,721 (79)	74,252 (78)
Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord Stock	6,434 (7)	5,762 (6)	6,795 (7)
Local Authority Stock	14,504 (16)	14,231 (15)	13,869 (15)
Total	92,711	93,714	94,916

(Source: Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix)

- i. Most of Oldham Council's stock is managed by First Choice Homes Oldham (FCHO - an Arm's Length Management Organisation), with around 1,500 homes managed by Housing 21 under a PFI contract
- ii. In spring 2010, council tenants voted for FCHO to become a Registered Social Landlord (RSL)
- iii. This is likely to take place in spring 2011. The council stock will then transfer to the new RSL

5.26 The borough currently has the following RSLs:

- i. AKSA
- ii. Anchor
- iii. Hanover
- iv. English Churches
- v. Contour
- vi. Housing 21
- vii. Guinness Northern Counties
- viii. Great Places
- ix. Places for People
- x. Regenda
- xi. Villages
- xii. Yorkshire Metropolitan.

5.27 Demand is high for council and RSL homes. However, availability of many kinds of properties (especially family houses) is limited due to low turnover rates, previous stock losses through the Right to Buy scheme and limited development of new social housing. In March 2010, there were approximately 6,400 people on the council waiting list.

Residential Care for Older People

5.28 There are currently a total of 1,717 residential care bed spaces across the borough. These comprise:

- i. 710 Residential and Nursing beds
- ii. 861 Residential beds; and
- iii. 146 Nursing beds

5.29 There are a total of 160 bed vacancies in the borough and 745 residents are funded by the council (April 2010).

What we may need and what we expect in the future

5.30 Housing challenges faced by Oldham, now and across the lifetime of the LDF, include:

- i. Bringing empty homes back into use
- ii. Physical condition of many homes, particularly older private sector housing
- iii. A lack of affordability, despite the economic downturn, which has led to a reduction in houses prices
- iv. Demographic changes, in particular a rapidly growing BME population

- v. Overcrowding
- vi. Future increase in the number of older people

Private Finance Initiative 2 (PFI2)

5.31 Oldham Council is working with Housing 21 to provide high quality housing, care and support for older people. The project covers the refurbishment/construction of 1,458 sheltered and extra care properties across Oldham. These are all for rent.

Table 19 PFI2 Financial Information

PFI2 Financial Information	
Capital Costs	£107 million
Annual value of contract	£12 million
Value of contract over 30 year concession period	£430 million

Private Finance Initiative Round 4 (PFI4)

5.32 Oldham Council is working with Great Places to refurbish and build new homes at Primrose Bank, Fitton Hill and Westwood. Contracts are expected to be signed in summer 2010. The project involves the demolition of 330 properties, the refurbishment of 316 homes and the construction of 330 homes for affordable rent and 101 new homes for sale.

St. Mary's

5.33 Contour has secured Homes and Community Agency funding to develop 93 houses on this prominent site on the edge of the town centre. 59 homes will be for affordable rent, with the remainder for affordable sale.

Housing Market Renewal

5.34 The Oldham Rochdale Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder business plan summary (2008 - 2011) identifies that between the years 2008 - 2011 more than 1,650 new homes will be built in the pathfinder area and as a direct result of HMR over £550 million of private investment is expected over the next 15 years.

5.35 In Werneth and in Derker there are planned developments of new homes, facelifting of existing homes and environmental schemes. To date, there are a predicted 229 new homes to be built in North Werneth, 224 in South Werneth and 357 in Derker. In other parts of the HMR area there are an expected 469 new homes to be built.

5.36 In Alt and Sholver 60 new homes have been completed and a partnership has been set up to oversee further activity, including environmental improvements. In Hathershaw the Borough Mill triangle development is planned to be delivered creating 184 new homes. New development, targeted refurbishment and environmental work is also planned for the heart of Hathershaw and Fitton Hill. In Primrose Bank the HMR programme is planned to support the development of 192 new homes as part of the PFI investment.

Health

5.37 This section identifies:

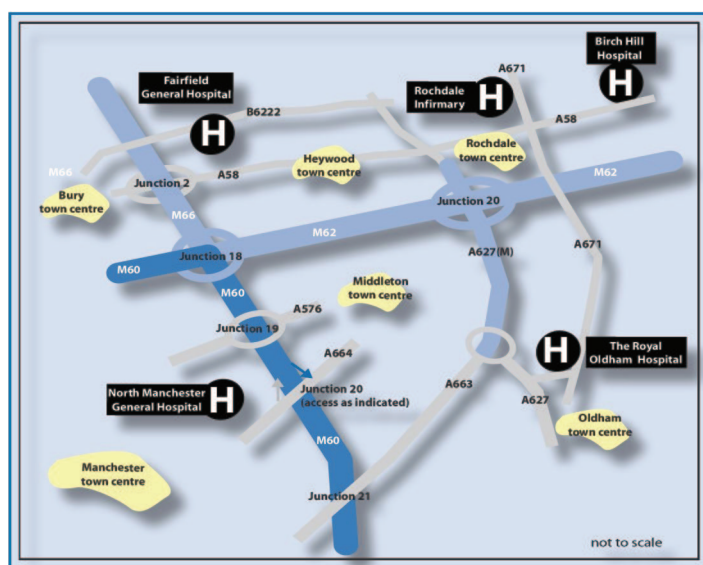
- i. The health provision we currently have in the borough.
- ii. The health provision we may need to support the growth proposed through the LDF
- iii. Details of any programmes that we expect in the future.

Health: What we currently have

Hospital

- i. The borough has one hospital called the 'Royal Oldham Hospital' located in Rochdale Road, Oldham.
- ii. This is managed by the Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust. The Trust provide treatment to 800,000 residents living in Bury, Oldham, Rochdale, North Manchester and Tameside through hospitals shown on Map 11.
- iii. The Christie at Oldham radiotherapy centre opened in March 2010. The new £17 million centre is based at the Royal Oldham Hospital and will provide treatment to local patients from Oldham, Rochdale, Middleton, North Manchester, Bury and parts of Tameside.

Map 11 Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust - facilities serving Oldham



(Source: Pennine Acute Hospitals)

Primary Care Trust

5.38 Oldham Primary Care Trust (PCT) serves the borough's population and is responsible for providing community based health services. This includes:

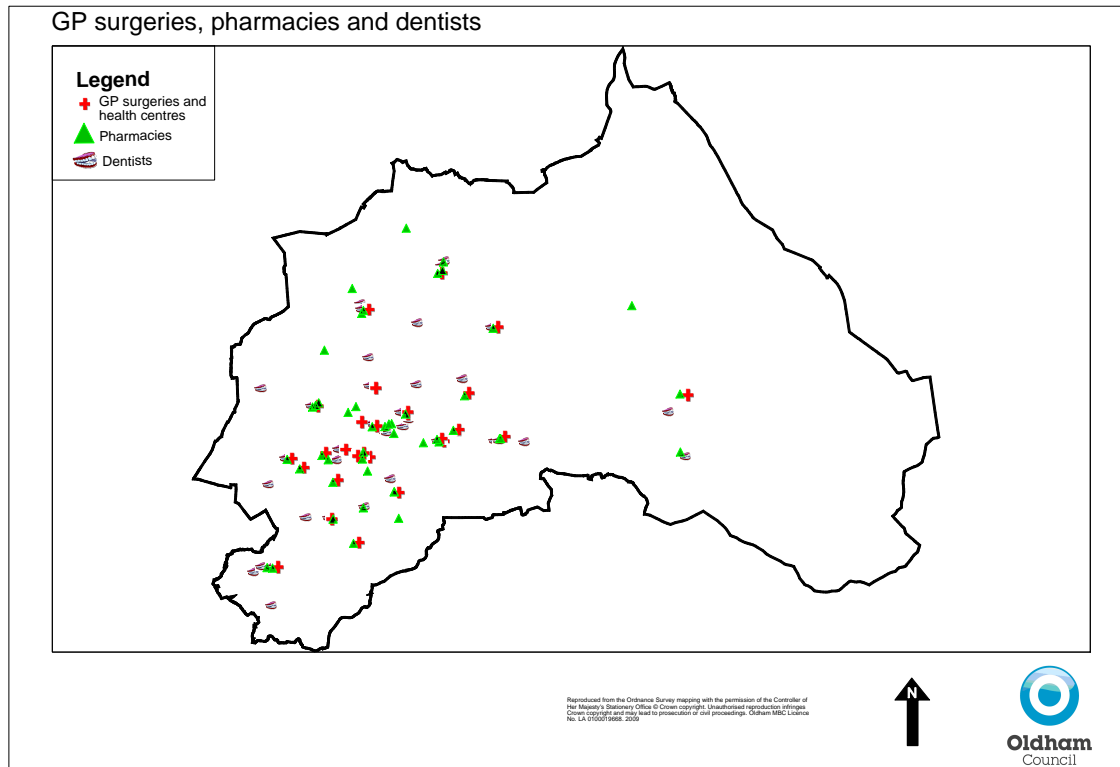
- i. doctors;
- ii. dentists;
- iii. pharmacists;
- iv. opticians;
- v. district nurses;
- vi. health visitors;
- vii. school nurses;
- viii. podiatrists;
- ix. speech and language therapists;
- x. audiologists; and
- xi. occupational therapists;
- xii. physiotherapists;
- xiii. community midwives;
- xiv. learning disabilities;
- xv. mental health services;
- xvi. dermatology;
- xvii. specialist nurses;
- xviii. children and adolescent mental health (CAMH's); and
- xix. children's Allied Health

GP Practices, pharmacies and dentists

5.39 Map 12 shows the distribution of GP surgeries and health centres, pharmacies and dentists in the borough. There are:

- i. 48 GP surgeries and PCT health centres (note: more than one surgery can share a facility).
- ii. 236,049 patients registered in GP practices in Oldham (data from September 2009).
- iii. 126 whole time equivalent (WTE) GPs.
- iv. On average 1,873 patients per WTE GP.
- v. 49 pharmacies located across the borough.
- vi. 39 dental surgeries (both public and private).

Map 12



Health: What we may need and what we expect in the future

- 5.40** A growing population and in particular an ageing population may place increased pressure on health facilities. This pressure may be heightened by the current life expectancy in the borough for both men and women being below the average in England. Health facilities should therefore be a key infrastructure consideration through the development of the LDF. Work to improve health facilities in the borough is currently being undertaken through the Oldham Local Improvement Finance Trust programme.
- 5.41** Proposals for modest housing increase (for example ten new houses) would be absorbed by current provision. However more significant housing increase (for example an extra 500 houses with a net inflow of circa 1,250 new residents) to a given locality would have a more far reaching impact on the demand for primary health care (including GP's, dentists and community health staff). The development of 500 houses in one location would start to equate to the list size of one GP. NHS Oldham should be consulted on all appropriate proposals.

Oldham Local Improvement Finance Trust (LIFT)

- 5.42** The Strategic Services Development Plan⁽²⁾ sets out the future plans for health and social care under the LIFT programme. The aims of the LIFT vision include:
- Integrate health and social care

2 Strategic Services Development Plan, 2007-2012, Oldham Council, Oldham PCT, Community 1st Oldham Ltd, North West Ambulance Service NHS Trust

- ii. Realign service delivery to better meet the needs of patients
- iii. Develop premises for community use
- iv. Develop facilities and services that promote positive health and well being through increased exercise, improved diet etc
- v. Develop and expand primary care premises so they are fit for the future

5.43 Alongside Primary Care Centres and Medical Centres the programme also includes the need to develop Integrated Care Centres (ICC).

5.44 Community 1st Oldham Ltd (C1OL) is the company delivering the LIFT programme in Oldham with the local health and social care community to deliver the health and community facilities. Under C1OL/ LIFT the following schemes have already been completed:

- i. Moorside Medical Centre
- ii. Glodwick Primary Care Centre
- iii. Town Centre Integrated Care Centre
- iv. Chadderton Health and Wellbeing Centre

5.45 The Oldham Integrated Care Centre (located in Oldham Town Centre) was opened in November 2009 bringing together services currently provided at two existing sites in Oldham. The two existing sites, the Marjorie Lees Health Centre and Cannon Street Health Centre, will close as part of the integration of services. The Integrated Care Centre is located to serve the whole borough and will integrate the following services:

- i. GP services
- ii. Outpatient services including diagnosis
- iii. Minor surgery
- iv. Audiology and orthoptics
- v. Therapy services
- vi. Children and Older People's services
- vii. Health promotion
- viii. Urgent Care Centre (includes Walk in Centre)
- ix. Dental services
- x. Podiatry
- xi. Speech and language therapy

5.46 Chadderton Health and Wellbeing Centre brings together key services including the police and council services under one roof. The following facilities and services are included within the well being centre:

- i. Leisure pool
- ii. Fitness suite and dance studios
- iii. Community meeting rooms
- iv. Library
- v. Police accommodation (yet to be occupied)
- vi. Café

5.47 The following LIFT projects are also planned:

Table 20 Proposed LIFT projects

Project	Description	Timetable / Phasing
Werneth Primary Care Centre (West Oldham)	A campus style facility providing a six GP unit with associated health and social care facilities, library service and a health café. This is proposed to be located on Featherstall Road South.	Operational in Spring 2011
Royton Health and Wellbeing Centre (Royton, Shaw and Crompton)	<p>The long term vision for this centre is to integrate health and leisure services over two phases. Phase one is the development of the Primary Care Centre replacing the existing health centre. Phase two would replace Royton leisure centre with a new leisure scheme, which would integrate with the new health centre.</p> <p>Development has commenced on the health centre, which will serve 20,000 patients. The centre will have two GP practices, a pharmacy, community nursing teams, two dental surgeries and more specialist services such as orthoptics, podiatry, audiology and minor surgery.</p>	<p>The health centre is due to open summer 2010.</p> <p>The leisure centre will follow at a later stage.</p>
Shaw/Crompton Primary Care Centre (Royton, Shaw and Crompton)	This will replace the existing health centre. Services may include GP, pharmacy and dental services as well as some diagnostics services. The site is within Shaw town centre adjacent to the Lifelong Learning Centre and Crompton pool.	Operational Spring 2011
Fitton Hill Neighbourhood Centre (West Oldham)	Proposed redevelopment of the site at Deanshut Road to create a neighbourhood campus. A range of facilities would be provided including a health centre, library, youth club, housing office and local shops.	To be determined
Chadderton Town Integrated Care Centre (Chadderton)	The current facility will be replaced by a new facility around Chadderton town centre.	To be determined
Chadderton South Integrated Care Centre (Chadderton)	This centre will directly serve the local area offering GP practices and other health related services.	To be determined

Community

5.48 This section identifies:

- i. The community facilities and provision we currently have in the borough.
- ii. The provision we may need to support the growth proposed through the LDF.
- iii. Details of any programmes that we expect in the future.

Community: What we currently have

Community Centres

5.49 Table 21 identifies community centres located across the borough. Some community centres also provide youth facilities.

Table 21 Community Centres

Community Centre	District Partnership
Pakistani Community Centre	East Oldham
Fatima Women's Association	East Oldham
Greenacres Community Centre	East Oldham
Greenhill Community Centre	East Oldham
Werneth and Freehold Community Centre	West Oldham
The ARA Community Centre	West Oldham
Coppice Community Centre	West Oldham
Honeywell Community Centre	West Oldham
Indian Association Oldham	West Oldham
OBA Millennium Centre	West Oldham

Youth Centres

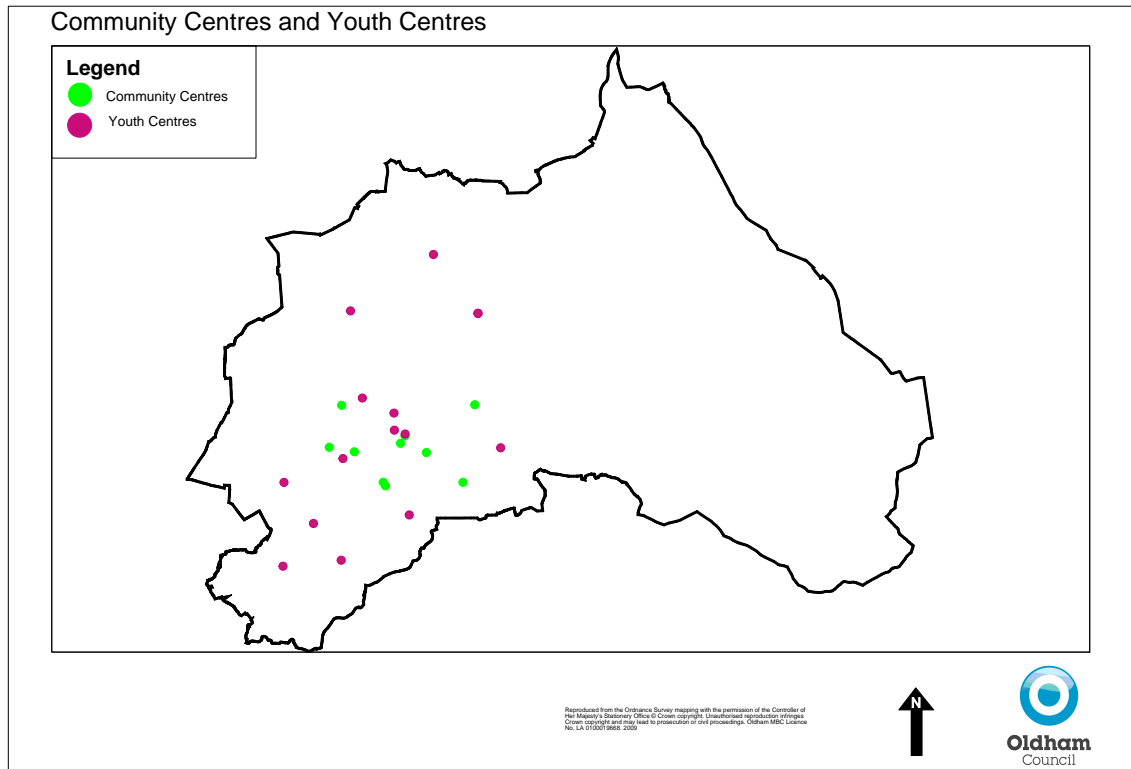
5.50 Table 22 identifies youth centres, youth teams, mobile centres and help lines in the borough.

Table 22 Youth Centres, teams, mobile centres and help lines

Youth Centre	District Partnership
Sholver Youth Centre	East Oldham
Glodwick Youth Team	West Oldham
146 Youth Centre	West Oldham
Robin Hill Youth Centre	West Oldham
Limehurst Youth Centre	West Oldham
Fitton Hill Youth Centre	West Oldham

Youth Centre	District Partnership
Duke of Edinburgh Scheme	West Oldham
Empowerment and Participation Team	West Oldham
Alexandra Children's Centre (includes youth facility)	West Oldham
Chadderton Youth Centre	Chadderton
Hollinwood Youth Centre	Failsworth and Hollinwood
Failsworth Q Youth Centre	Failsworth and Hollinwood
Royton Youth Centre	Royton, Shaw and Crompton
Shaw Youth Centre	Royton, Crompton and Shaw
Satellite Youth Centre	Saddleworth and Lees
Out in Oldham	Helpline
The Buzz	Mobile Unit
The Chill Inn	Mobile Unit
The X-press	Mobile Unit

Map 13



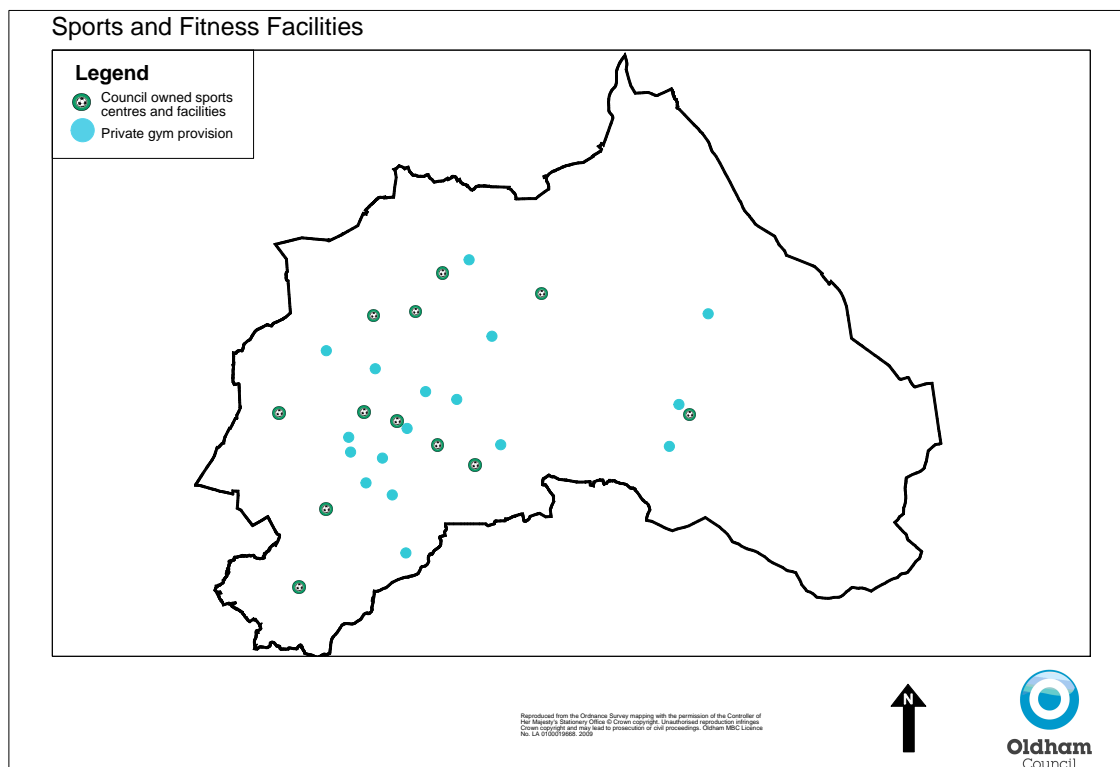
Sport and fitness facilities

5.51 There are 12 sports facilities and a Pitch and Putt (council owned) operating across the borough:

- i. Crompton Pool and Fitness Suite (Royton, Shaw and Crompton)
- ii. Oldham Sports Centre (East Oldham)
- iii. Failsworth Sports Centre (Failsworth and Hollinwood)
- iv. Royton Sports Centre (Royton, Shaw and Crompton)
- v. Saddleworth Sports Centre (Saddleworth and Lees)
- vi. Glodwick Pool (East Oldham)
- vii. Radclyffe Athletics Centre (Chadderton)
- viii. Breezehill Synthetic Pitch (Roxbury Pitch) (East Oldham)
- ix. Chapel Road Synthetic Pitch (Failsworth and Hollinwood)
- x. Royton and Crompton Synthetic Pitch (Royton, Shaw and Crompton)
- xi. Grange Synthetic Pitch (West Oldham)
- xii. Chadderton Wellbeing Centre (Chadderton)
- xiii. Bishops Park Pitch & Putt (East Oldham)

5.52 There are also a number of private gyms located across the borough plus numerous grass playing pitches and sports clubs.

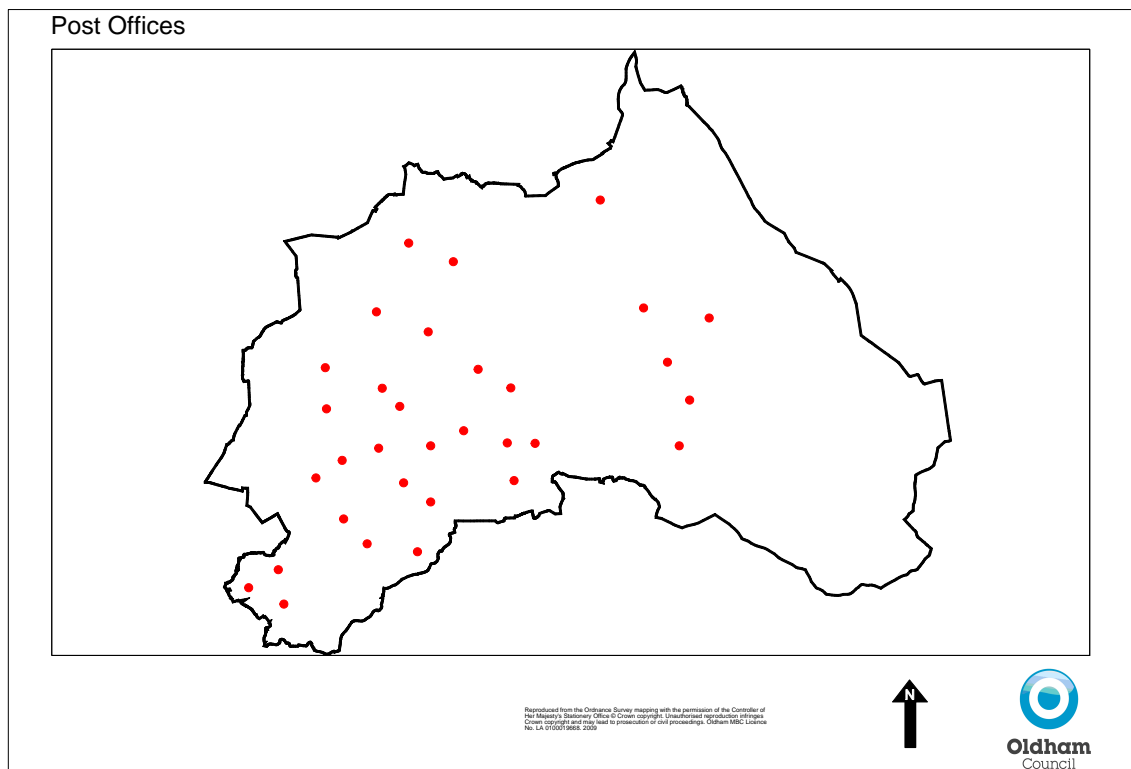
Map 14



Post Offices

5.53 There are 32 post offices in the borough as shown in Map 15. There is also a Royal Mail delivery office.

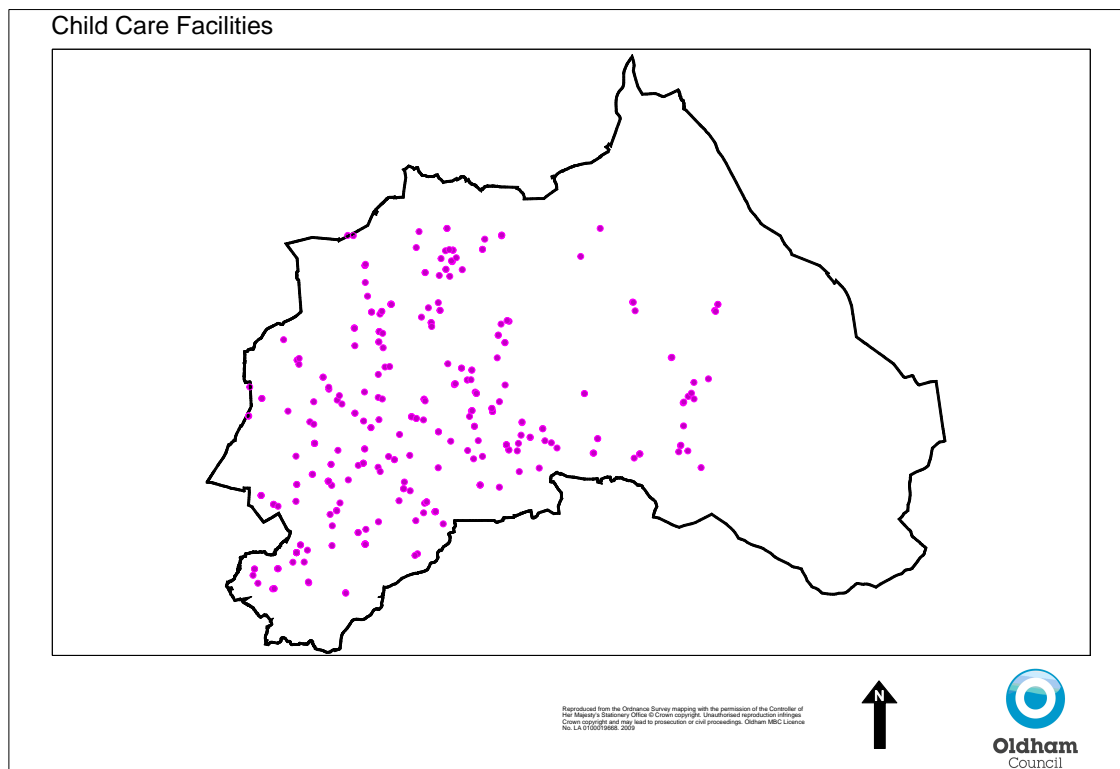
Map 15



Child Care Facilities

5.54 There are 310 child care facilities in total. This includes out of school clubs, creches, playgroups, toddler groups and day nurseries.

Map 16



(Source: Oldham Info)

Communities:What we may need and what we expect in the future

5.55 Sixty percent of the potential housing land supply identified in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) is located in the East and West Oldham areas. There may be increased pressure on existing infrastructure provision in these areas. Community facilities should be an infrastructure consideration in these areas across the lifetime of the LDF. With 10% of potential housing land supply identified for each of the remaining district partnerships, community provision will be a key infrastructure consideration on a borough-wide level. There is currently a shift towards the co-location of community facilities which is resulting in the provision of enhanced facilities across the borough.

Oldham Local Improvement Finance Trust (LIFT) and Well Being Centres

5.56 As highlighted in paragraphs 5.42 - 5.46 of the Study, the LIFT programme aims to develop the co-location of health and social care services, including community facilities. As part of the LIFT initiative Well Being centres are being developed in the borough. Well Being Centres include co-located facilities such as community centres, fitness suites, sports facilities, GP surgeries, pharmacies and police stations.

5.57 The council is seeking to appoint a strategic partner with a view to developing a town centre family leisure facility in Oldham Town Centre and reviewing leisure activities and the leisure estate, including the grass and synthetic playing pitches.

5.58 Table 23 identifies proposed leisure estate developments.

Table 23 Other Leisure Estate developments

Facility	Aspiration	Status and Timescale
Proposed town centre youth facility (MAHDLO) (East Oldham)	Build in Oldham Town Centre on Marjory Lees site	Opening September 2011
Fitton Hill District Centre (West Oldham)	New district centre co-location of facilities including a library, health centre and youth club. Part of the LIFT programme.	To be determined

Emergency Facilities

5.59 This section identifies:

- The emergency services that serve the borough.
- The provision we may need to support the growth proposed through the LDF.

Emergency Services: What we currently have

Police Service

5.60 Oldham division is divided into the seven areas of:

- Chadderton;
- Failsworth;
- Oldham East;
- Oldham Town Centre;
- Oldham West;
- Royton and Shaw; and
- Saddleworth and Lees.

5.61 Each area has a team of police officers and staff working in the local community. There are 436 police officers and 161 police staff, including 56 police community support officers and 25 special constables working across the borough.

5.62 There are four police stations open to the public across the borough, located in:

- Failsworth (Failsworth and Hollinwood)
- Oldham West (West Oldham)
- Royton (Royton, Shaw and Crompton)
- Uppermill (Saddleworth and Lees)

5.63 There is police accommodation of the Chadderton Wellbeing Centre which is yet to be occupied.

Fire Service

5.64 There are three fire stations in the borough:

- i. Oldham fire station (East Oldham);
- ii. Hollins fire station (Failsworth and Hollinwood); and
- iii. Chadderton fire station (Chadderton).

5.65 The three fire stations had a total of 4,508 calls/emergencies in 2007. They dealt with a total of 2,195 fires in 2007. The number of fires has decreased from 2,356 in 2005.

5.66 Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service have identified the following fire risks in Oldham:

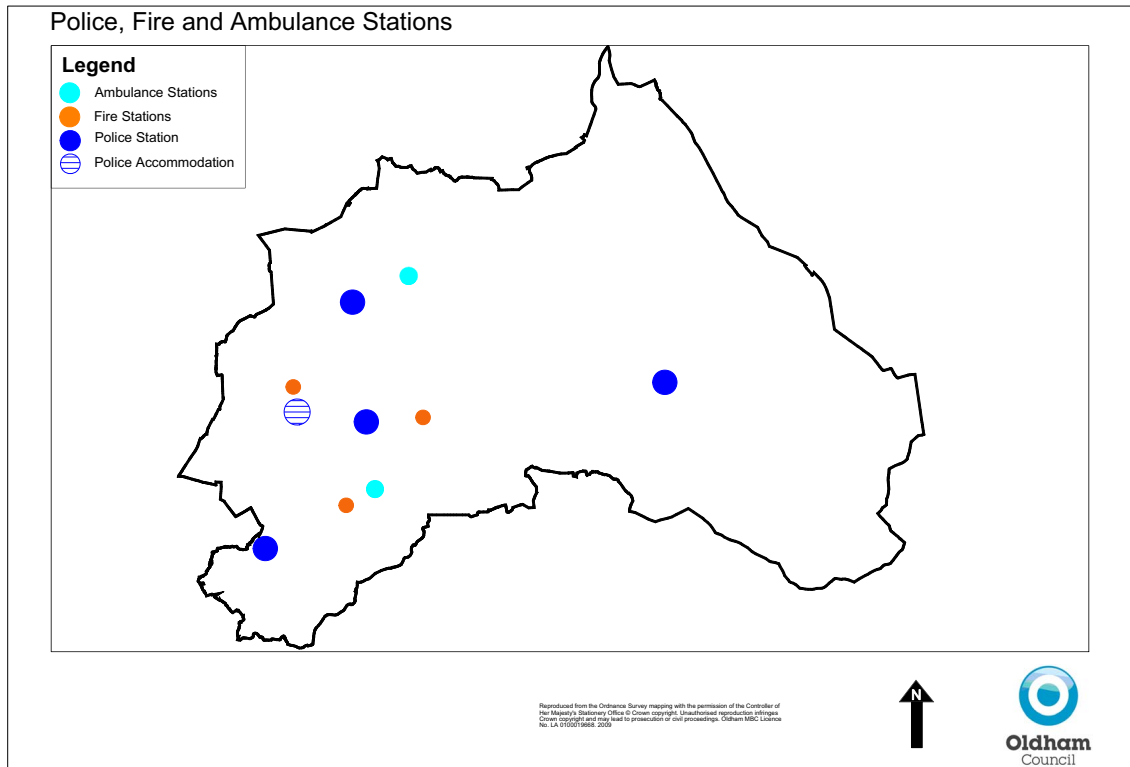
- i. There are 6,982 non-domestic rateable properties and 161 schools in Oldham;
- ii. Main industries include chemicals, engineering, silicon chip manufacture and the aerospace industry; and
- iii. There is a large number of light manufacturing and food processing premises together with modern retail distribution sites containing high bay warehouses.

Ambulance Service

5.67 There are two ambulance stations in the borough:

- i. Oldham station (West Oldham)
- ii. Crompton station (Royton, Shaw and Crompton)

Map 17



Emergency Services: What we may need?

- 5.68** New housing, built to modern standards, does not generate a great deal of additional fire related workload. However, the Fire Service should be consulted on major housing development proposals to allow them to assess how any additional housing plans would affect the road network and travel times within areas in Oldham. If any of the housing proposed is specifically for vulnerable members of the community, again the Fire Service should be notified so that fire safety advice can be given at the planning stage.
- 5.69** The LDF is not anticipated to place undue pressure upon the Ambulance and Police Services. The Services are consulted through out the LDF process.

Religious Facilities

Religious facilities: What we currently have

5.70 Map 18 shows religious facilities across the borough. Data currently available for this includes:

- i. Churches
- ii. Hindu Temples
- iii. Mosques

5.71 There are 112 church buildings in the borough. This covers Anglican (including Baptist, Methodist, Church of England) and Roman Catholic Church buildings. Some church buildings listed in Table 24 may not currently be used for religious purposes.

5.72 There are two Hindu temples in the borough.

5.73 The borough has a total of 36 Mosques some occupying former dwellings.

Map 18

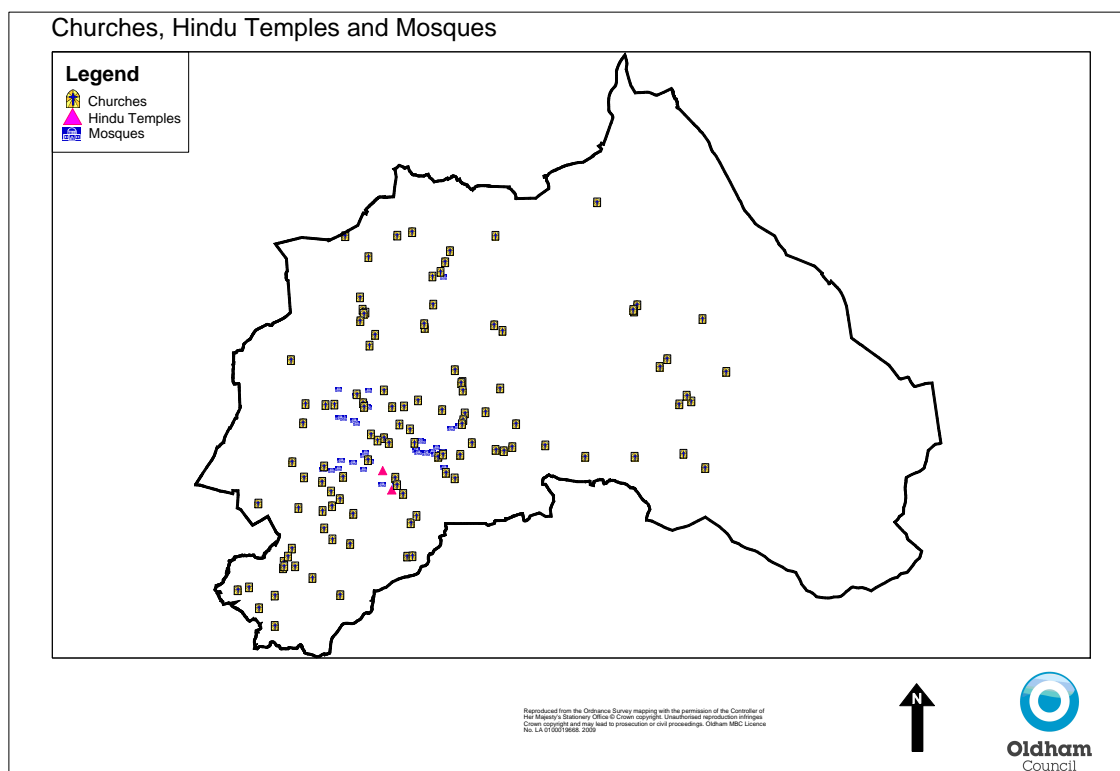


Table 24 Churches, Hindu Temples and Mosques

Churches, Hindu Temples and Mosques in Oldham	
Churches	
East Oldham	

Churches, Hindu Temples and Mosques in Oldham		
Churches		
The Rectory	Holy Trinity Church	Salem Moravian Church
Sacred Heart RC Church	East Oldham Methodist Church	St Mary's RC Church
Our Lady's RC Church	Assembly of God Church	Bethel Church
Elim Foursquare Church	Church Lord Street. TA	Oldham Parish Church
Moorside St Thomas'	St Ambrose	St Annes RC Church
Church of St Stephen and All Martyrs	Greenacres Congregational Church	Glodwick Baptist Church, Medina Building
St Mark with Christ Church	St Barnabas C of E Church	St James' Church
St Matthews and St Aidans Church-Salvation Army		
West Oldham		
All Saints Church	Christ Church C of E Church	Bardsley Methodist Church
Holy Trinity Church Bardsley	Ashton Road Congregational Church	Dovetales Christian Centre
Holy Rosary Church	Church of the Nazarene	Holy Trinity Church
Honeywell Lane Methodist Church	Northmoor Methodist Church,	Oldham Baptist Church
St Patrick's Presbytery	St Cuthbert's Church	Werneth St Thomas
St Michael's	St Paul's C of E Church	Convent of Mercy
Unitarian Chapel	Hope Congregational Church	
Chadderton		
St Saviour's Church	Hollinwood Bible Mission	South Chadderton Methodist Church
Chadderton Congregational Church	Corpus Christi	St George
Emmanuel Church with St Georges	St Herbert's Presbytery	St Luke's

Churches, Hindu Temples and Mosques in Oldham		
Churches		
St Mark's	St Matthew's C of E Church	
Failsworth and Hollinwood		
Beulah Baptist and United Reformed Church	St Margaret's	Roman Road Independent Methodist Church
Woodhouses Church	Holy Family Parish RC Church	Gospel Mission
The Church of the Holy Family	St James' Church	Failsworth Salvation Army
Hollins Methodist Church	Holy Trinity Church	Hope Methodist Church
St Mary's Presbytery	Macedonia United Reform Church	Limeside Methodist Church
New Life Church	St John's Church	The Pais Mission centre Faithworks Christian Cultural Centre
Zion Baptist Church	PBF Oldham Parish	
Royton, Shaw and Crompton		
St Andrew's Methodist Church	Westwood Moravian Church	St Mary's High Crompton
The Salvation Army Citadel	Bethesda Baptist Church	Gravel Hole Methodist Church
St Annes C of E Church	Heyside Congregational Church	Trinity Methodists Church
St James C of E Church	St Aiden and St Oswald Presbytery	St Paul's Methodist Church
St Paul's Church	Fir Lane Methodist Church	Holy Trinity Church
Shore Edge Methodist Church	St. Jospeh's RC Church	St. Mark's Church
The Salvation Army		
Saddleworth and Lees		
Springhead Congregational Church	Christ Church	Uppermill Methodist Church

Churches, Hindu Temples and Mosques in Oldham		
Churches		
Delph Methodist Church	St Thomas Church	Sacred Heart and St William
Holy Trinity C of E Church	St John The Baptist C of E Church	St Thomas' Church
Wrigley Mill Methodist Church	St Anne's Church Lydgate	St Edward's Presbytery
Greenfield Methodist Church	Christ Church Friezland	Delph Lane Church
St Mary's	Sandy Lane Community Church	St. Chad's Church, Saddleworth Vicarage
Zion Methodist Church	St Chad's Church	
Hindu Temples		
West Oldham		
Radha Krishna Temple	Ram Swami Temple	
Mosques		
East Oldham		
Madrassa Ishrad-UI-Islam	Madrassa Daarul-Uloom Mohammadia	U.K.I.M Madrassa-Qurtaba Masjid
Jalalabad Mosque	Nusrat-ul-Islam Mosque	U.K.I.M Azamat-E-Islam Masjid
Hussaina Islamic Mission	Bilal Mosque	Khadija Education Centre
Dar-ul-uloom Mosque and Community Centre	AL-Madina Mosque	
West Oldham		
Jamia Shamsia Qamar-UI-Uloom	Masjid-Al-Aqsaa	Madrassa Taleem-ul-Islam
Werneth Jamia Mosque	U.K.I.M Mosque	Coldhurst Islamic Centre
Shah Jalal Mosque	Chadderton Central Mosque and Islamic Centre	Oldham Muslim Centre
Masjid-E-Khizra	Madina Jamia Mosque and Islamic Centre	Latifiya Academy
Jalalia Jamiah Madrassa	Ghosia Academy	Jamia Ghousia

Churches, Hindu Temples and Mosques in Oldham		
Churches		
Nagina Mosque	Minhaaj-ul-Quran Mosque	Jamia Qazimia Zahidia Islamic Centre
Jamia Masjid Ahl-e-Hadeeth	Neville Street Madrassa	Oldham Madani Academy
Oldham Mosque and Islamic Centre		
Royton, Shaw and Crompton		
Mohammadi Maktab		

Cultural Facilities

5.74 This section identifies:

- The cultural facilities we currently have in the borough.
- The provision we may need to support the growth proposed through the LDF
- Details of any programmes and provision that we expect in the future.

Cultural facilities: What we currently have

Libraries

5.75 Oldham Library Service manages eleven libraries. These are:

- Chadderton - new library recently constructed as part of the Chadderton Wellbeing Centre (Chadderton)
- Crompton (Royton, Shaw and Crompton)
- Failsworth (Failsworth and Hollinwood)
- Fitton Hill (West Oldham)
- Greenfield (Saddleworth and Lees)
- Lees - new library recently constructed. Now includes customer access point, home work facilities and community hub (Saddleworth and Lees)
- Limehurst (Failsworth and Hollinwood)
- Northmoor (West Oldham)
- Oldham (West Oldham)
- Royton (Royton, Shaw and Crompton)
- Uppermill (Saddleworth and Lees)

5.76 In addition to the above libraries, there is a lending service in Delph (Saddleworth and Lees) which is run by volunteers and a community self-service book exchange at Turf Lane Lifelong Learning Centre (Chadderton).

Arts

5.77 Oldham has a lively arts calendar. Oldham's "Cultural Quarter" has the following facilities, used for the arts:

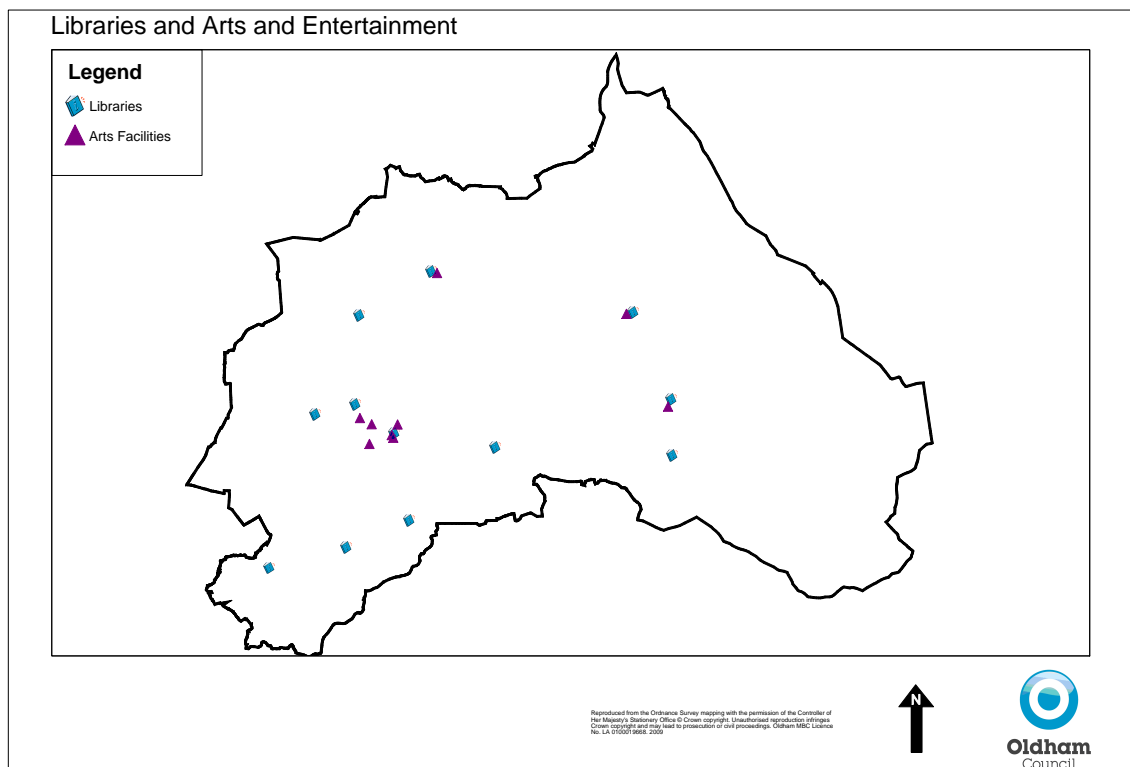
- i. Gallery Oldham
- ii. Oldham Library and Lifelong Learning Centre, including the Oldham Tourist Information Centre
- iii. Oldham Theatre Workshop
- iv. Oldham Coliseum

5.78 In addition there are the following facilities:

- i. Saddleworth Museum (including Tourist Information Centre)
- ii. Grange Arts Centre
- iii. Sixth Form College Theatre
- iv. Playhouse 2 Theatre, Shaw
- v. Queen Elizabeth Hall

5.79 There are two Tourist Information Centres in the borough: one located at the Saddleworth Museum in Uppermill and one at the Oldham Library.

Map 19



Cultural Facilities: What we may need and what we expect in the future

- 5.80** Growth proposed through the LDF may result in an increase in the population of the borough and the development of Oldham. This could lead to increased demand for library and arts facilities.
- 5.81** The overall aspiration for libraries provision across the borough is being determined through a library review.
- 5.82** The council's Updated Capital Programme identifies the Oldham Coliseum as a capital project. A 'Condition Survey' of Oldham Coliseum, conducted in August 2009, found there to be £1.45m of necessary work required to stabilise the building. Investment made in the building now to repair the heating system and remove asbestos, would enable the timing of the work to be controlled in order to minimise disruption to the theatre's programme of events. Discussions have taken place with representatives of the Coliseum and the North West Arts Council, to ensure that any investment from the council is complemented with support from other funding bodies.

6 Green Infrastructure

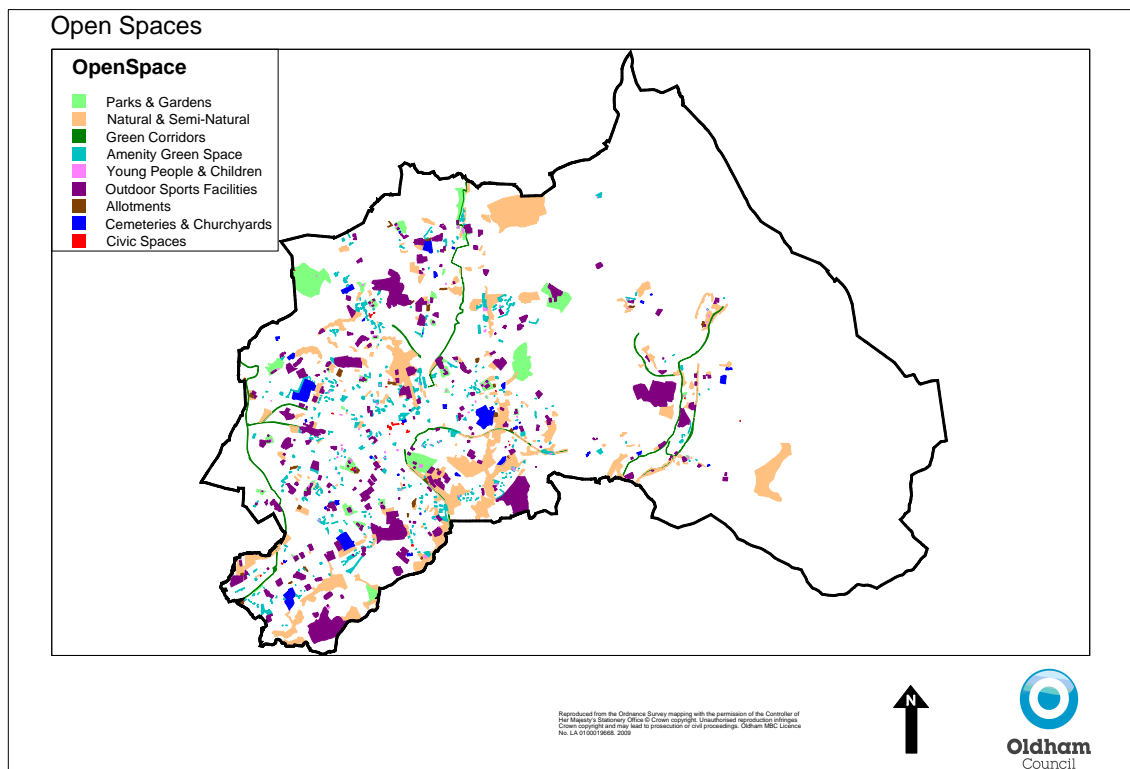
Open Spaces

6.1 This section identifies:

- i. The open space provision we currently have in the borough.
- ii. The open space provision we may need to support the growth proposed through the LDF.
- iii. Details of any future programmes that we expect in the borough.

Open Spaces: What we currently have

Map 20



Parks and Gardens

6.2 As highlighted in Table 25, there are 37 parks and gardens in the borough covering a total of approximately 200 hectares.

Table 25 Parks in the borough

Parks and Gardens in the borough		
East Oldham		
Ash Square	Afghan Street open space	Stoneleigh Park

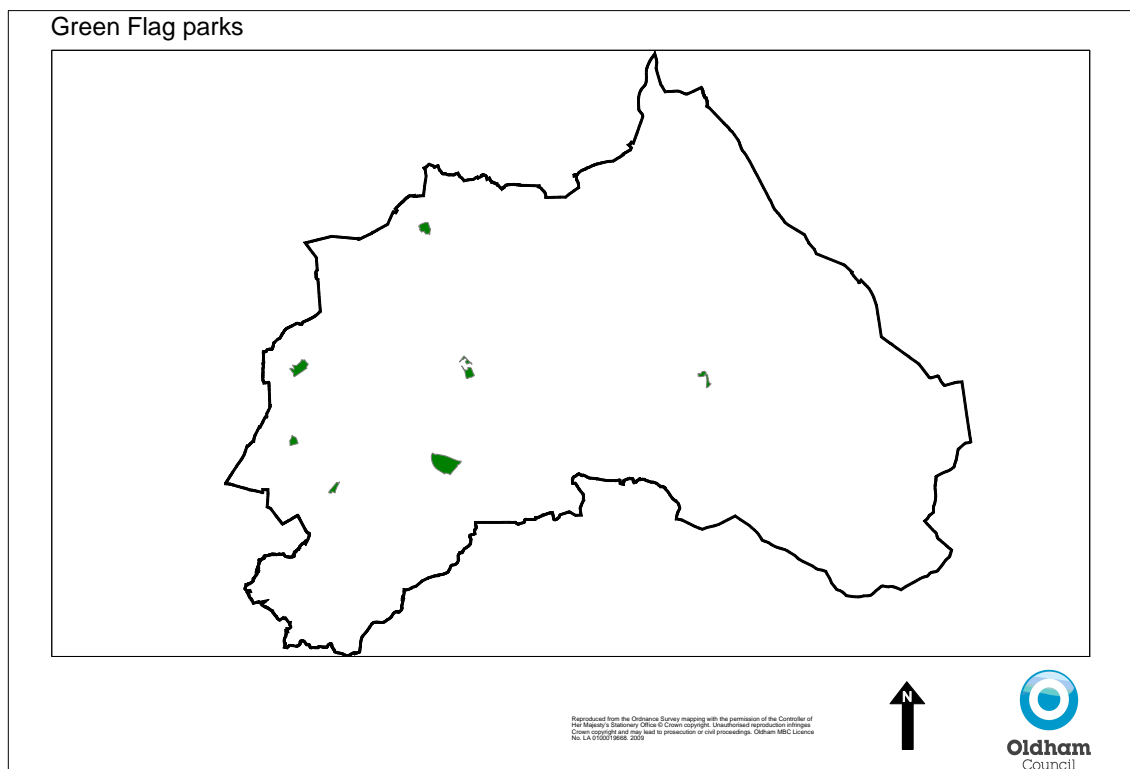
Parks and Gardens in the borough		
Bishops Park	Sholver Millennium Green	Waterhead Park
West Oldham		
Copster Hill Park	Werneth Park	Ambridge Street open space
Alexandra Park	Westwood Park	Mars Street open space
Chadderton		
Princess Park	Foxdenton Park	Chadderton Hall Park
Fitton Park	Coalshaw Green Park	
Failsworth and Hollinwood		
Limeside Recreation Ground	Higher Memorial Park	Daisy Nook Country Park
Lower Memorial Park	Land off Marlborough Drive	
Royton, Shaw and Crompton		
George Street Playing Fields	High Crompton Park	Shawside Park
Wendlebury Green play area	Dogford Park	Tandle Hill Park
Broadway Park/Shaw Road End	Bullcote Park	Royton Park
Shaw Memorial Garden	Dunwood Park	
Saddleworth and Lees		
Lees Park	Strinesdale Country Park	St. Chad's
Ladhill Lane Road Park		

Green Flag Parks

6.3 Seven parks in the borough have been awarded Green Flag status (June 2009). These are:

- i. Alexandra Park (West Oldham);
- ii. Brownhill Werneth Gardens Visitor Centre/Nature Garden (Saddleworth and Lees);
- iii. Chadderton Hall Park (Chadderton);
- iv. Coalshaw Green Park (Chadderton);
- v. Foxdenton Park (Chadderton);
- vi. High Crompton Park (Royton, Shaw and Crompton); and
- vii. Stoneleigh Park (East Oldham).

Map 21



Amenity Green Space

- 6.4** There are approximately 100 hectares of amenity green space located across the borough. Amenity green space includes open space within housing developments, the borough's centres or employment areas, which enhance the public realm and provide informal recreational opportunities in highly accessible locations.

Children and Young People

- 6.5** There are 61 equipped play areas located in the borough. Provision for young people in the borough include facilities such as Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs), hard surfaced games courts, skate parks and teen shelters. There are currently 27 outdoor facilities for young people across the borough. Of the facilities, 22 are Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs).

Table 26 Multi Use Games Areas in the borough

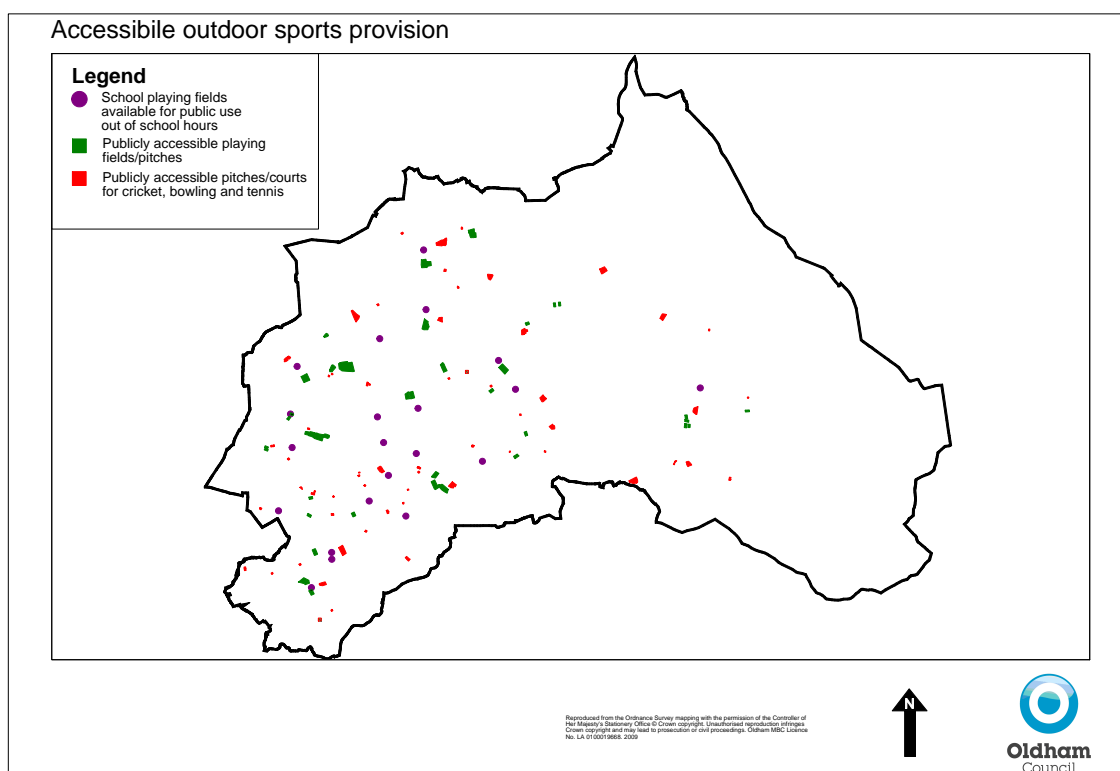
Multi Use Games Areas in the borough	
Name	District Partnership
Afghan Street MUGA	East Oldham
Stoneleigh Park MUGA	East Oldham
Whitehall Lane Playing Fields MUGA	East Oldham
Bolton Street MUGA	East Oldham
Ash Square MUGA	East Oldham
Beresford Street MUGA	East Oldham
Waterhead Park MUGA	East Oldham
Wildmoor Avenue MUGA	West Oldham
Crompton Street MUGA	West Oldham
Newbury Walk MUGA	West Oldham
Westwood Park MUGA	West Oldham
Milne Street MUGA	West Oldham
Monmouth Street MUGA	West Oldham
Princess Park MUGA	Chadderton
Stamford Drive MUGA	Failsworth and Hollinwood
Oak Pit Colliery MUGA	Failsworth and Hollinwood
High Crompton MUGA	Royton, Shaw and Crompton
Westminster Avenue MUGA	Royton, Shaw and Crompton

Multi Use Games Areas in the borough	
Name	District Partnership
Irk Valley MUGA	Royton, Shaw and Crompton
Broadway/Shaw Road MUGA	Royton, Shaw and Crompton
George Street Playing Fields MUGA	Royton, Shaw and Crompton
Ladhill Lane Road Park MUGA	Saddleworth and Lees

Publicly Accessible and Non-accessible Outdoor Sports Facilities

- 6.6** There are a total of 235 outdoor sports facilities, covering an area of approximately 470 hectares, in the borough. This includes publicly accessible and non-accessible playing fields and pitches, courts for tennis and basket ball, synthetic pitches and bowling greens.
- 6.7** There are 26 publicly accessible playing fields and pitches in the borough, covering an area of approximately 60 hectares. There are also 21 school pitches that are accessible to the public out of school hours and 58 publicly accessible pitches/courts for cricket, bowling and tennis.

Map 22



Allotments

- 6.8** There are 29 allotment sites across the borough, 18 of which are council owned and managed containing a total of 431 plots. Each of the council allotments has a varying number of plots with a range of facilities such as communal buildings, sheds and glasshouses. Table 27 shows the waiting lists for the council owned allotments as of July 2009. A review of all public and private allotments is currently taking place.

Table 27 Allotments in the borough

Site	District Partnership	Number of plots	Number of vacancies	Number on waiting list
South Chadderton	Chadderton	24	0	20
Oakbank, Chadderton	Chadderton	33	0	8
Fenhurst, Chadderton	Chadderton	58	0	10
Werneth	Chadderton	39	0	12
Heyside, Royton	Royton, Shaw and Crompton	23	0	31
Hope Street, Shaw	Royton, Shaw and Crompton	6	0	7
Rushcroft, Shaw	Royton, Shaw and Crompton	10	0	8
Broadway, Failsworth	Failsworth and Hollinwood	15	0	14
School Road, Failsworth	Failsworth and Hollinwood	10	0	3
Stotts Lane, Failsworth	Failsworth and Hollinwood	49	0	8
Snipe Clough, Oldham	Oldham West	11	0	3
Fitton Hill	Oldham West	19	0	7
Bardsley, Oldham	Oldham West	8	0	1
Constantine Street, Greenacres	Oldham East	26	0	13
Waterhead	Oldham East	13	0	10
Diggle, Saddleworth	Saddleworth and Lees	51	0	26

Site	District Partnership	Number of plots	Number of vacancies	Number on waiting list
Phillimore, Lees	Saddleworth and Lees	16	0	17
Medlock Way, Lees	Saddleworth West and Lees	20	0	7
Total		431	0	205

Cemeteries

6.9 Table 28 identifies the capacity of cemeteries in the borough.

Table 28 Cemeteries in the borough

Cemetery	Remaining acres	New graves per year	Estimated number of graves left	Estimated number of years remaining ⁽¹⁾
Greenacres (East Oldham)	0.75	95	750	7.8
Chadderton (Chadderton)	1.0	20	1000	50
Failsworth (Failsworth and Hollinwood)	Approximately 30 graves	7	30	4.2
Lees (Saddleworth and Lees)	0.25	12	250	20.8
Crompton (Royton, Shaw and Crompton)	3.0	22	3000	136.3
Royton (Royton, Shaw and Crompton)	0.25	6	250	41.6
Hollinwood (Failsworth and Hollinwood)	2.0	31	2000	64.5
Total	7.25 acres (plus 30 graves)	193	7280	37.7

6.10 There are also possible extensions planned for:

- i. Chadderton cemetery: three acres (3,000 graves).
- ii. Failsworth cemetery: six acres (6,000 graves).

1 Figure takes account number of new graves per year

- 6.11** Across the borough this would result in additional 68.8 years capacity. Therefore there is sufficient capacity for cemeteries throughout the LDF plan period.
- 6.12** Oldham Crematorium, located at Hollinwood Cemetery, is the crematorium facility for the borough.

Open Spaces: What we may need and what we expect in the future

- 6.13** An increasing population may increase the need for open spaces across the borough. The provision of quality, accessible open spaces links closely to health and wellbeing, providing opportunities for increased physical exercise and improving mental health. Such opportunities to increase physical exercise should be taken to help tackle high obesity levels in the borough.

Open Space Study

- 6.14** The Open Space Study (2006-2010)⁽²⁾ identifies open space standards for quality, quantity and accessibility of open spaces and assesses them against current open space provision in the borough. The Study shows that accessibility to the majority of open space types (with the exception of provision for children and young people) generally meets the required standard across the borough. However, whilst there may be accessibility to open spaces, the Study shows that there are some open spaces that may not meet the required quality standard and some areas that may be deficient in quantity of certain open space types. The Study provides greater detail on the provision of open spaces in the borough.
- 6.15** Funding provided through developer contributions would help to meet open space quality, quantity and accessibility standards.

Open space aspirations

- 6.16** During 2007, the Oldham Cultural Strategy Review Board identified outcomes expected from cultural/sports services. It developed the council's sports facilities strategy. The future aspirations of the council, the Oldham Sport and Physical Activity Alliance (SPAA) Delivery Plan and the Local Area Plan for Football were identified and are shown in Table 28.
- 6.17** The SPAA includes Oldham Council, Oldham Community Leisure Ltd, the Primary Care Trust, the voluntary sports sector and Greater Manchester Sports Partnership and works to unlock funding from Sport England for the borough. The Local Area Plan for Football is part of a pilot project, running in six boroughs, established by the Football Association to support the Football Association's (FA) national strategy. The overall aims of both the SPAA and the FA Local Area Plan are to increase participation by building capacity among voluntary sports clubs and improving facilities.

2 Open Space Study, PMP consultants and Oldham Council, 2006-2010

Table 29 Open Space Aspirations

Facility	Aspiration	Status/Timescale
Clayton Playing Fields (Royton, Shaw and Crompton)	Range from replacement of changing rooms through to building of sports village	Options appraisal on hold
Churchill Playing Fields (Saddleworth and Lees)	Improve drainage and possible build sports village	Project group established
Crossley Playing Field (Chadderton)	Provide 3G pitch, improved drainage and improved changing facilities	Project group established
Granby Street Playing Fields (Chadderton)	Provide changing facility	-
Heyside Playing Fields (Royton, Shaw and Crompton)	Replace closed changing facility.	-
Mabel Road Playing Field (Failsworth and Hollinwood)	Replace changing facility	-
Coalshaw Green Playing Fields (Chadderton)	Replace changing facility	-
George Street Playing Fields (Royton, Shaw and Crompton)	Improve drainage	-
New Barn Playing Fields (Royton, Shaw and Crompton)	Replace changing facility	-

6.18 Oldham has the opportunity to address barriers to play identified by the Oldham Play and Free-time Strategy (2007-2012). The Oldham Play Partnership aims to provide high quality play provision for children and young people through the delivery of accessible and innovative play facilities. Oldham Council has been awarded £649,909 grant from the Big Lottery Fund 'Adventures in Play' programme. The programme will deliver new play facilities in the Leesbrook, Medlock Valley, Crompton Moor, Tadle Hills and Daisy Nook country parks.

6.19 Government investment in Playbuilder and Play Pathfinders across the country has given Oldham the opportunity to provide 11 high quality, innovative play areas in the year 2009/10.

Natural Environment

6.20 This section identifies:

- The natural environment that we currently have in the borough.
- Enhancements to the natural environment that we may need to support the growth proposed through the LDF.
- Details of any programmes that we expect in the future.

Natural Environment: What we currently have

Sites of Biological Importance (SBI)

6.21 Table 30 gives a summary of the 36 Sites of Biological Importance (SBI) in the borough. In addition to this there is the Dark Peak Moors SBI which falls within the administrative boundary of Oldham council but is under the responsibility of the Peak District National Park.

6.22 The Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU) periodically surveys the sites as part of a continuous process, and notifies the council when there are changes, such as boundaries or gradings being changed, or where new sites are identified or sites are deleted.

Table 30 Sites of Biological Importance

SBI name (grade) ⁽³⁾	District Partnership	Area (Ha)
Armit Road Lodge (C)	Saddleworth and Lees	1.1
Alphin Pike & Buckton Moor (North) (A)	Saddleworth and Lees	76.0
Bankfield Clough (B)	West Oldham	13.5
Brookdale Golf Course (C)	Failsworth and Hollinwood	6.2
Bardsley House Meadow (C)	West Oldham	1.6
Brookdale Clough (East) (C)	Failsworth and Hollinwood	0.9
Crime Lake and Fairbottom Branch Canal (B)	Failsworth and Hollinwood	5.6
Crompton Moor South (A)	Royton, Shaw and Crompton	111.2
Crompton Fold Wood (C)	Royton, Shaw and Crompton	1.0
Dacres (A)	Saddleworth and Lees	1.7
Daisy Nook (West) (B)	Failsworth and Hollinwood and West Oldham	7.6
Dick Clough (B)	Saddleworth and Lees	6.9
Fennifield Lily Pond & Meadow (C)	West Oldham	0.5
Field by White Brook (C)	Saddleworth and Lees	1.8
Huddersfield Narrow Canal (A)	Saddleworth and Lees	8.7
Hunt Lane (C)	Chadderton	0.7

3 Grade A - of regional importance, Grade B - of district importance, Grade C - of importance within the identified geographical locality.

SBI name (grade) ⁽³⁾	District Partnership	Area (Ha)
Hull Brook (A)	Saddleworth and Lees	7.2
Jericho Clough (C)	Failsworth and Hollinwood	7.0
Lord's Brook Flushes (C)	Failsworth and Hollinwood	0.7
Meadow North of Moss Gate (B)	Royton, Shaw and Crompton	1.9
Medlock Vale and Lumb Clough North (C)	Failsworth and Hollinwood	7.4
Moorgate Quarry (B)	Saddleworth and Lees	7.7
Oozewood Flushes (A)	Royton, Shaw and Crompton	0.4
Ponds at Cowlshaw Farm (B)	Royton, Shaw and Crompton	1.4
River Irk Marsh (B)	Chadderton	4.3
Rochdale Canal (A)	Failsworth and Hollinwood and Chadderton	13.4
Rocher Vale (C)	West Oldham	4.1
Rowton Clough (B)	West Oldham and Saddleworth and Lees	10.5
Royal George (B)	Saddleworth and Lees	3.8
Royton Moss (B)	Royton, Shaw and Crompton	2.3
Shaw Side (C)	Royton, Shaw and Crompton	2.8
Slackcote Valley (A)	Saddleworth and Lees	34.0
South Pennine Moors (A)	Saddleworth and Lees	649.5
Sudden Brook (East) (B)	Royton, Shaw and Crompton	1.0
Tame Water Woodland (C)	Saddleworth and Lees	4.1
Tandle Hill Country Park (B)	Royton, Shaw and Crompton	17.3
	Total	1025.8

3 Grade A - of regional importance, Grade B - of district importance, Grade C - of importance within the identified geographical locality.

Sites of Special Scientific Importance (SSSI)

6.23 Sites of Special Scientific Importance (SSIs) are national designations and developments that may affect them would need to be consulted with Natural England. There are five SSSIs in the borough:

- i. Lowside Birckworks (AREA);
- ii. Standedge Road Cutting;
- iii. Landcastle and Den Quarries;
- iv. Rochdale Canal; and
- v. part of the South Pennine Moors.

South Pennine Moors Special Protection Area (SPA), South Pennine Moors Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Rochdale Canal Special Area Conservation (SAC)

6.24 The South Pennine Moors SPA/SAC and Rochdale Canal SAC are sites of international importance for birds and habitats respectively. Proposals affecting these areas are subject to strict scrutiny, including consultation with Natural England.

Local Nature Reserve

6.25 There is one local nature reserve, Glodwick Lowes (East Oldham), in the borough. The site is important for the study of flora, fauna or other features of scientific interest.

Recreational Routes

6.26 There are 11 recreational routes across the borough:

- i. The Oldham Way (boroughwide);
- ii. Pennine Bridleway (Saddleworth and Lees);
- iii. Pennine Way (Saddleworth and Lees);
- iv. Greenfield and Uppermill (Saddleworth and Lees);
- v. Delph Donkey (Saddleworth and Lees);
- vi. Hunt Lane - excluding Foxdenton (Chadderton);
- vii. Oldham - Lees (East Oldham and Saddleworth and Lees);
- viii. Royton Junction (Royton, Shaw and Crompton);
- ix. Oldham Bardsley (West Oldham);
- x. Crompton Circuit (East Oldham and Royton, Shaw and Crompton); and
- xi. Beal Valley Way (East Oldham and Royton, Shaw and Crompton).

Green Corridors and Links

6.27 Green corridors and links in the borough are identified in Table 31.

Table 31 Green Corridors and Links

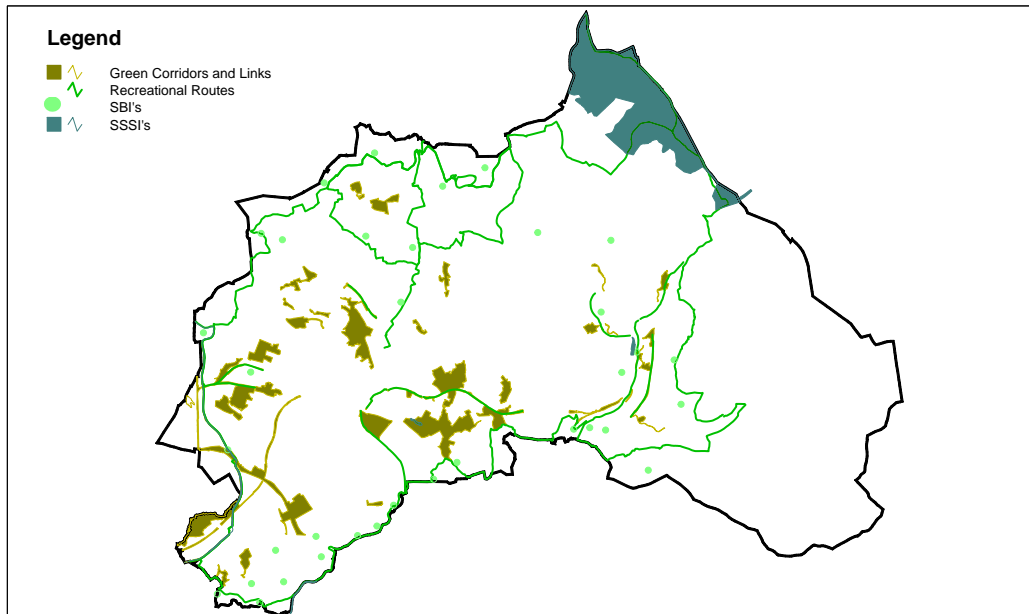
East Oldham				
Broadbent Road/Whetstone Hill Lane	Sholver Lane			
West Oldham				
Alexandra Park	Ashton Road/Simkin Way			
Failsworth and Hollinwood				
Wrigley Head	Stock Lane	Railway-Morton Street/Hardman Lane	Somerset Road	Cemetery by Hibbert Crescent
Chadderton				
Brookdale Business Park	Chadderton Cemetery	Foxdenton		
Royton, Shaw and Crompton				
Cemetery/cricket ground by Duchess Street	High Crompton Park	Northdowns/Rochdale Road	Mill Lane/Thorp Road	Long Clough
Saddleworth and Lees				
Chew Valley Road to Halls Way	Manchester Road to Ryefields Drive	River Tame from Delph New Road to Mow Halls Lane	Hill End Road to Gatehead Croft	Spurn Lane
Wall Hill Road/Hudsteads Lane	Lydgate Tunnel/Oakbanks Park	Oakland Road	Stonebreaks Road/Cooper Street	
Boroughwide				
Egerton Street to Shaw Road and Clayton Playing Fields, East Oldham, West Oldham and	Lees New Road to Greenacres, East and West Oldham and Saddleworth and Lees			

East Oldham

Royton, Shaw
and Crompton

Map 23

Natural Environment



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Canal and River Corridors

- 6.28** Canal corridors in the borough include the Rochdale Canal (Chadderton and Failsworth and Hollinwood) and the Huddersfield Narrow Canal (Saddleworth and Lees).
- 6.29** The main river corridors across the borough include the Beal (East Oldham, West Oldham and Royton, Shaw and Crompton), Irk (Chadderton and Royton, Shaw and Crompton), Medlock (Failsworth and Hollinwood, East Oldham and West Oldham) and Tame (Saddleworth and Lees).

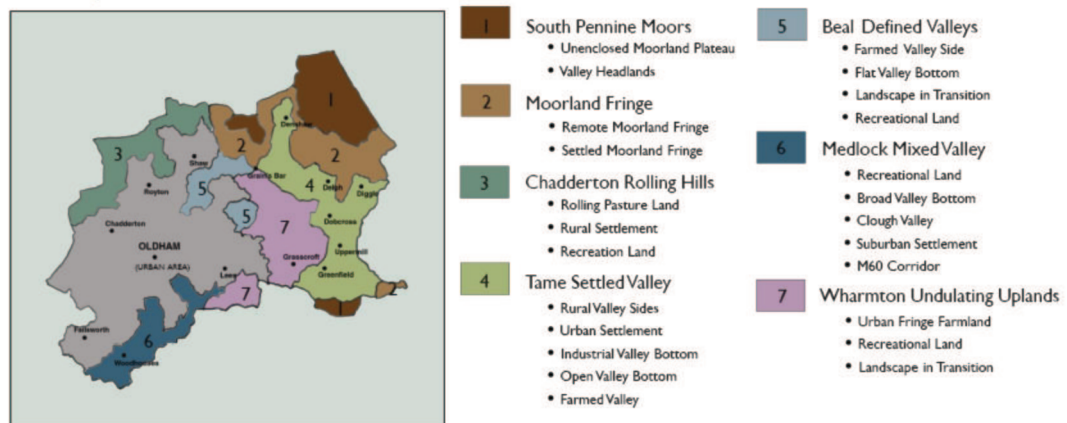
Landscape Character Areas

- 6.30** The council has prepared a Landscape Character Assessment (August 2009) covering local rural areas across the borough. The Assessment identified the following landscape character areas:

- i. South Pennine Moors
- ii. Moorland Fringe
- iii. Chadderton Rolling Hills
- iv. Tame Settled Valley
- v. Beal Defined Valleys
- vi. Medlock Mixed Valley
- vii. Wharmton Undulating Uplands

Map 24

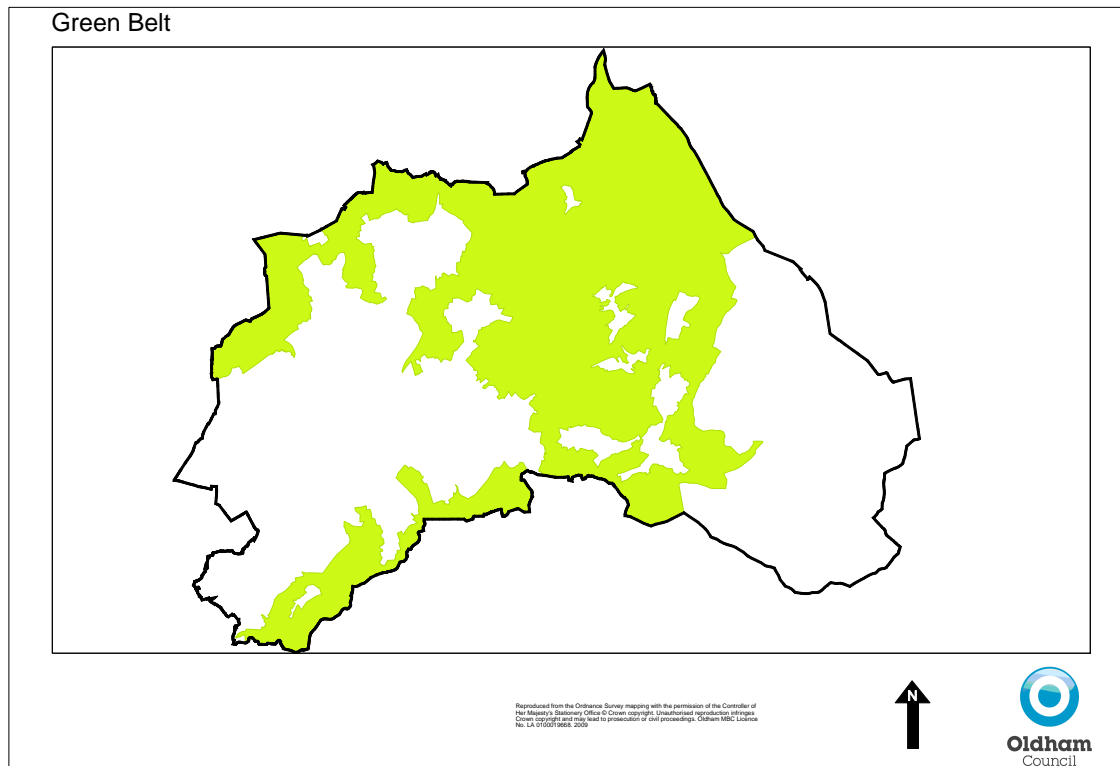
Landscape Character Areas



Green Belt

6.31 The natural environment in Oldham is supported by over 6,000 hectares of Green Belt.

Map 25



Natural Environment: What we may need and what we expect in the future

Green Infrastructure Framework

6.32 The Greater Manchester Green Infrastructure Framework, 'Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester' (AGMA, 2008), sets out how Green Infrastructure can be enhanced across Greater Manchester. It identifies priority areas for the conservation, enhancement and creation of green infrastructure. Priority areas include: investment in town centres and along major transport networks such as the Oldham Metrolink (Manchester Victoria to Hollinwood) to raise the quality of the public realm; regeneration schemes such as Housing Market Renewal areas and the borough's centres; areas with below average health; and areas that should be conserved, managed or restored to address climate change. Work is continuing across AGMA on the delivery of Green Infrastructure in Greater Manchester.

6.33 The Environment Agency have produced 'Greater Manchester's Environmental Needs: A Strategic Study' (2010) which identifies additional investment in green infrastructure necessary to support forecast housing growth.

Pennine Edge Forest

- 6.34** The borough is a partner in a community forest programme - the Pennine Edge Forest, shared with the borough's of Rochdale, Tameside and Stockport. Through the Pennine Edge Forest programme a wide range of environmental projects, including the renovation of Leesbrook Park, are being undertaken.

Moston Brook

- 6.35** Moston Brook Green Corridor stretches from the Rochdale Canal at Failsworth to Dean Lane Train Station, Manchester, covering approximately 70 hectares. Moston Brook is split between Oldham Council and Manchester City Council and is part of the wider Irk Valley - a key element of the wider greenspace network for Greater Manchester. The area experiences problems such as flytipping and off-road bike nuisance and the two councils (Manchester and Oldham) are working together, with key partners and local residents, to improve and enhance the green corridor.
- 6.36** The council is working to ensure the delivery of the Moston Brook improvements in line with the Moston Brook Aspirational Plan. The Plan was prepared with local residents and partners to indicate needed/desired improvements such as new planting, environmental improvements, new footpaths/cycleways, allotments, play equipment and pitches. There are many projects and sources of funding contributing to the improvement of the brook including
- i. **Newlands 2 funding - 'Moston Brook and Tips'**. Following a March 2010 announcement, regeneration funding could be made available from the North West Regional Development Agency (NWDA) as part of the Newlands 2 programme. Newlands 2 (New Economic Environments through Woodlands) is the second round of a programme of funding from the NWDA, managed by the Forestry Commission. The programme aims to transform derelict land into thriving, durable community woodlands. Working together with Manchester City Council and the Forestry Commission funding has already been secured from Newlands in 2009 for development and site investigation work at Moston Brook.
 - ii. **Suflamet 4EU (Sustainable Use of Former and Abandoned Landfills Network)**. The council was successful in a bid with other partners including GMWDA, for European funding to focus on the reuse of Moston Brook from its former use as landfill to the green recreational and wildlife corridor that the Moston Brook Partnership is developing. The funding allocated for the Oldham element of this European project is £193,000.

Waterways

- 6.37** This section identifies:
- i. Waterways that we currently have in the borough.
 - ii. Details of expected future waterway enhancement programmes that may help to support growth proposed through the LDF.

Waterways: What we currently have

Canals

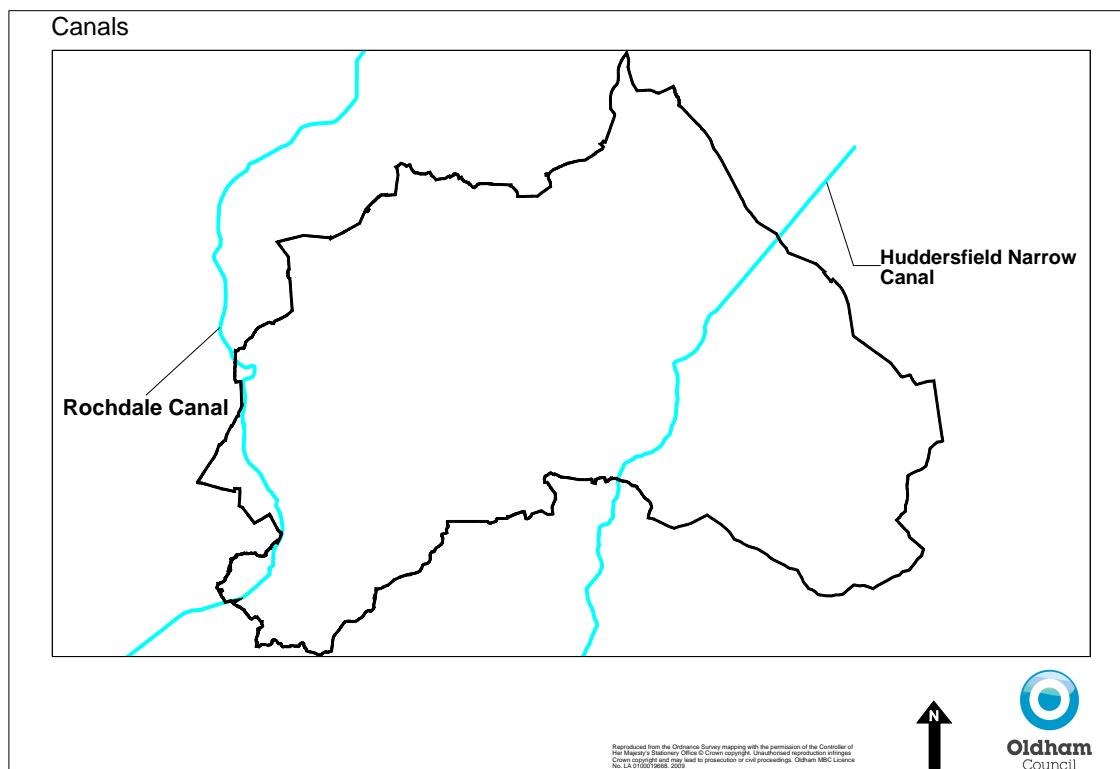
Huddersfield Narrow Canal

6.38 The canal was fully restored in 2001 and stretches 20 miles (and 74 locks) from Portland Basin in Ashton-under-Lyne, passing through the Saddleworth villages of Greenfield, Uppermill and Diggle, through the Pennines into Huddersfield, West Yorkshire. The restoration included the Standedge Tunnel, which, at over three miles long and over 645ft above sea level, is the deepest, longest and highest in Britain.

Rochdale Canal

6.39 The Rochdale Canal, re-opened in 2002, stretches 32 miles (and 91 locks) from the centre of Manchester, through Oldham and Rochdale, and into West Yorkshire where it joins the Calder and Hebble Canal at Sowerby Bridge. There are many green spaces with rich biodiversity along the canal and the towpath providing opportunities for walking and cycling.

Map 26



Waterways: What we expect in the future

Huddersfield Narrow Canal

- 6.40** In total £71,000 has been secured through the Local Transport Plan (LTP) Minor Works Programme in 2009/10 and 2010/11 to enhance approximately 2.2 km of the canal towpath to a multiuser standard, along with the associated access points, between Chew Valley Road, Greenfield and Wool Road, Dobcross. The project will be delivered in partnership with the council and British Waterways. The first phase of work will take place between Moorgate Street and Wool Road and the second phase between Moorgate Street and Frenches Wharf Marina. Further LTP funding (£48,000) has been secured between 2010/11 and 2012/13 to audit and improve the current access points and signage along the canal corridor.
- 6.41** Cycling along the Huddersfield Narrow Canal towpath is currently prohibited. However British Waterways are keen to encourage cycling along canal towpaths. British Waterways are therefore seeking to make physical improvements to the towpath and will be granting permission for cyclists to use it in the future.

Rochdale Canal

- 6.42** In total £60,000 has been secured through the LTP Minor Works Programme and the Congestion Performance Fund 2009/10 and 2010/11, plus a further contribution from the Environment Agency. This will be used to make physical improvements along the Rochdale Canal towpath from Hollinwood Avenue to Failsworth Centre. The scheme aims to enhance towpaths for pedestrian and cycle usage thus improving the connectivity between the canal corridors and the centre and reducing traffic congestion on the A62. The scheme will be delivered in partnership between the council and British Waterways. Further LTP funding (£48,000) has been secured between 2010/11 and 2012/13 to audit and improve the current access points and signage along the canal corridor.
- 6.43** In the future the council will be looking to implement a scheme using developer contributions for work adjacent to the towpath between Marlborough Drive and Poplar Street, Failsworth, as well as seeking further contributions from developments subject to the appropriate planning tests.
- 6.44** £98,600 has been secured from the Congestion Performance Fund 2010/11 for improvements to a stretch of the Rochdale Canal towpath in Failsworth, close to the border with Manchester. The majority of the funding will go towards the physical improvement of the towpath itself creating a high quality, multi-user pedestrian/cycle route onto and along the canal towpath. It is hoped that this will encourage more people to walk or cycle to and from the centre rather than travelling by car along the A62.
- 6.45** Physical works will include approximately 1.2km of surface improvements to the canal towpath, from the canal bridge to the south of Failsworth Centre to the Manchester border as well as new signage and key access points. A small amount of the funding will go towards publicity and promotion of walking and cycling events, to encourage local people to use the canal for both healthy, outdoor recreation and as an alternative green route. Once towpath improvements are complete the canal is proposed to become part of the National Cycle Network. The route will be known as National Cycle Network Route 66.

-
- 6.46** Manchester City Council will be looking to continue to access improvements along the Rochdale Canal across the border from Oldham using Congestion Performance Funding.

7 Infrastructure planning delivery

7.1 Table 32 highlights details of programmes identified throughout the Study. Details shown include the costs, phasing and funding sources of each programme. The Table will assist the reviewing of infrastructure delivery in the borough.

7.2 Abbreviations used in Table 32:

BW: Boroughwide

CG: Central Government

DfE: Department for Education

DfT: Department for Transport

EA: Environment Agency

FC: Forestry Commission

GM: Greater Manchester

GMWDA: Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority

HMR: Housing Market Renewal

LIFT: Local Improvement Finance Trust

LTP: Local Transport Plan

MCC: Manchester City Council

OC: Oldham Council

PCT: Primary Care Trust

PFI: Private Finance Initiative

RFA: Regional Funding Allocation

UP: Unity Partnership

Table 32 Infrastructure Planning Delivery

Service Area			Project title	Location	Description	Status	Drivers / Delivery agency	Capital costs by year				Total capital costs	Funding sources
								2008-2014	2015-2020	2021-2026			
Travel Routes													
	LTP		BW	Mainstream capital funding to invest in transport network through Local Transport Capital Settlement. From 11/12 -allocated through RFA.		OC/OC	08/09: £4.156m 09/10: £4.033m 10/11: £3.953m				£12.142m	DfT	
	RFA		BW	LTP funding will be allocated through the RFA from 2011/12		OC/OC	11/12: £2.399m 12/13: £2.447m 13/14: £2.496m 14/15: £2.546m	15/16: £2.597m 16/17: £2.649m 17/18: £2.702m 18/19: £2.756m	tbc		£20.592m	DfT	

Service Area	Project title	Location	Description	Status	Drivers / Delivery agency	Capital costs by year			Total capital costs	Funding sources
	Congestion Target Performance Funding	BW	Payments from DfT's Congestion Performance Fund to reward local authorities for outperforming LTP congestion targets. Spent on congestion reduction.		OC/ OC	07/08: £28.5k 08/09: £34.34k 09/10: £10k 10/11: £98.6k	-	-	£171.44k	DfT
	Metrolink	BW	Development of tram network from Manchester to Rochdale through Oldham	Stage 3a - service expected to run to Oldham by autumn 2011 and to Rochdale by 2012. Stage 3b - estimated opening date spring 2014.	GMITA, GMPTE (Primary driver), OC / GMPTE	-	-	-	£600m - four new Metrolink lines. £84m - AGMA for OTC extension	Phase 3a Central Government (DfT) plus local transport funding. Phase 3b GM Transport Fund.

Service Area	Project title	Location	Description	Status	Drivers / Delivery agency	Capital costs by year				Total capital costs	Funding sources
	Oldham Cycle Network	BW	Cycle Network sets out masterplan to create safe, accessible cycle routes	Masterplan determined and approved in principle 2003. Individual sections of route will go through consultation processes as incorporated within network.	UP, OC/ UP, OC	£2m mini-mum	£2m mini-mum	£2m mini-mum	£2m mini-mum	£30m for 1st phases of network. Additional funding required as cycle use increases	Part of new development proposals. S106 contributions. LTP.
	Retaining Walls Project	BW	Programme to reconstruct walls in poor condition.	First phase of works already completed. Further work to be completed by 2012/13	UP, OC/ UP, OC	£47.22m	-	-	-	£47.22m	£45m DfT £2.22m OC
	Highways Investments	BW	Investment in Highway infrastructure to stop decline in condition of the network.	-	OC	£10m	-	-	-	£10m	OC

Service Area	Project title	Location	Description	Status	Drivers / Delivery agency	Capital costs by year			Total capital costs	Funding sources
	Metrolink - highway and public realm	BW	Investment to enhance the highway and public realm infrastructure whilst new tram lines for Metrolink 3B is being constructed.	-	OC	£5m	-	-	£5m	OC
	Gateways and Corridors	BW	Tackling blighted buildings and structures; enhance landmark buildings and structures; cleaning and greening corridors; managing derelict/development sites and improving entrance points and destinations.	-	OC	£350k	-	-	£350k	OC
	Target Hardening and Alley-gating	BW	30 more alley-gating schemes to be carried out and 1,700 homes to benefit from target hardening initiatives	-	OC	£250k	-	-	£250k	OC
Lighting										
	PFI Street Lighting Project	BW	25 year joint programme with Rochdale Council.	77% of works to be completed	OC/	-	-	-	£133.45m	OC £33.45m

Service Area	Project title	Location	Description	Status	Drivers / Delivery agency	Capital costs by year			Total capital costs	Funding sources
			Replacement of 77% of street lighting within first 5 years. Replacement of columns in second phase.	between 2009 and 2014. Replace columns between years 10 - 18.	Community Lighting Partnership (Trillium Pell Frichmann and E.ON UK)					Rochdale Council £33m PFI funding £67m
Utilities										
	Biomass Supply Chain	-	Investment to provide a storage facility to store woodchip fuel produced.	-	OC	£120k	-	-	£120k	OC
	Corporate Carbon Reduction Measures	Council assets	Development of a programme of work aimed at implementing energy efficiency measures across the council.	-	OC	£558k	-	-	£558k	OC
Education										
	Building Schools for the Future	BW	Capital investment programme in secondary school buildings and facilities	-	OC/ OC	-	-	-	-	-

Service Area	Project title	Location	Description	Status	Drivers / Delivery agency	Capital costs by year			Total capital costs	Funding sources
	Primary Capital Programme	BW	Capital investment programme in primary school buildings and facilities.	All complete by September 2010	OC/ OC	£10.77m	NA	NA	£10.77m	Primary Capital New Deal for Schools Basic Need Schools Access Initiative Devolved Formula Capital
	Regional Science Centre	OTC	Regional Science Centre at Kings Point, Oldham Town Centre	Open 2011	OC/ OC, Oldham 6th Form College	-	-	-	£9.2m	OC Oldham Sixth Form College
	Childrens Centres	BW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing										
	PFI2	BW	Refurbishment/ building of 1,458 sheltered and extra	Work began February 2007.	Housing 21, OC /	-	-	-	£549m	PFI funding

Service Area	Project title	Location	Description	Status	Drivers / Delivery agency	Capital costs by year			Total capital costs	Funding sources
			care supported properties and a 30 year housing management service.	Expected completion Summer 2011.	Housing 21					
	PF14	Primrose Bank, Fitton Hill and West-wood	OC working with Great Places to refurbish and build new homes. Involves demolition, refurbishment and construction of new homes.	-	OC/ Great Places	-	-	-	-	PFI funding
	HMR	HMR areas	Large scale refurbishment of existing and construction of new homes and environmental work.	-	HMR / HMR	-	-	-	-	HMR fund
Community										
	Leisure Estate aspirations									
Health										
	Oldham LIFT	BW	Integrate health, social care and community provision through co-location	Four facilities already opened.	Oldham PCT, OC/	-	-	-	-	-

Service Area	Project title	Location	Description	Status	Drivers / Delivery agency	Capital costs by year			Total capital costs	Funding sources
			of facilities creating improved facilities that better meet needs of patients and community. Facilities aimed to meet future needs.	Majority of other facilities expected to be open by 2011.	Community 1st Oldham					
Cultural Facilities										
	Cultural facility aspirations and library review	BW								
	Oldham Coliseum	OTC	Determine as part of OTC Plan		OC					
	Oldham Coliseum	OTC	Investment in the building now to repair the heating system and remove asbestos.	-	OC	£1.45m	-	-	£1.45m	OC
Open spaces										
	Playbuilder	BW	11 New and improved play facilities	Work completed on some sites.	OC	-	-	-	-	DFE

Service Area	Project title	Location	Description	Status	Drivers / Delivery agency	Capital costs by year			Total capital costs	Funding sources
	Adventures in Play	BW	New and improved play facilities	-	OC	-	-	-	£648,909	Big Lottery Fund
Natural Environment										
	Moston Brook	Fails-worth and Hollin-wood	MCC and OC working together, with key partners and local residents, to improve and enhance green corridor.	-	MCC, OC, FC, Suflanet 4EU, GMWDA/ OC	-	-	-	£193k - Suflanet 4EU on top of other regeneration funding	Newlands2 programme (NWDA), Newlands (NWDA),
Waterways										
	Huddersfield Narrow Canal	Green-field to Dobcross	Enhancement of canal towpath and associated access points between Greenfield and Dobcross. Signage and access project across both canal corridors	LTP funding to be spent by year end it is allocated	OC/ OC and Britist Waterways partnership	£71k £48k	-	-	£119k	LTP Minor Works Programme

Service Area	Project title	Location	Description	Status	Drivers / Delivery agency	Capital costs by year			Total capital costs	Funding sources
	Rochdale Canal	Hollin-wood Avenue to Oldham/ Newton Heath border	Physical improvements along towpath from Wrigley Head to Failsworth Centre. Signage and access project across both canal corridors	LTP funding to be spent by year end it is allocated	OC/ Delivered in partnership with OC and British Waterways.	£80k	-	-	£128k	LTP Minor Works Programme, EA, Congestion Performance Fund
	Rochdale Canal	Fails-worth to Oldham/ Newton Heath border	Physical towpath improvements and improved signage		OC/ OC and British Water-ways	£98k	-	-	£98k	Congestion Performance Fund
Other										
	Future Direction of Markets: Phase One	OTC, Shaw, Royton	Investment to enable completion proposed markets development. Series of physical changes including the provision of improved car parking.	-	OC	£363k	-	-	£363k	OC

8 Glossary of Terms

Biodiversity – The variability among living organisms from all sources including, among other things, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species and ecosystems.

Connect2 - Sustrans' Connect2 is a UK-wide project to transform sustainable local travel. Connect2 is revitalising walking and cycling routes in 79 communities across the UK.

Core Strategy - A Development Plan Document that sets out a long-term spatial vision and strategic objectives for the borough. It also contains a development and planning strategy, core policies and a monitoring and implementation framework.

Decentralised energy supply - Energy supply from local renewable and local low-carbon sources (i.e. on-site and near-site, but not remote off-site) usually on a relatively small scale. Decentralised energy is a broad term used to denote a diverse range of technologies, including micro-renewables, which can locally serve an individual building, development or wider community and includes heating and cooling energy. (Source: PPS1 Supplement)

Development Plan – The Development Plan for the borough consists of the saved policies in the Oldham Unitary Development Plan, and/or Development Plan Documents that replace the saved policies.

Development Plan Document (DPD) - A planning document that is subject to Independent Examination and forms part of the Development Plan. They can include Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations of Land and Area Action Plans.

Green Infrastructure – The physical environment within and between our cities, towns and villages. It is a network of open spaces, waterways, gardens, woodlands, green corridors, street trees and open countryside that brings many social, economic and environmental benefits to local people and communities.

Local Area Agreement (LAA) – A Local Area Agreement is a three year agreement that sets out the priorities for a local area agreed between central government, represented by the Government Office, and a local area, represented by the local authority and Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) and other key partners at a local level.

Local Development Document (LDD) – The generic term given to all constituent documents of the Local Development Framework.

Local Development Framework (LDF) – A folder of Local Development Documents, some of which form part of the Development Plan for the borough.

Open Space – Comprises predominantly urban green space that is normally vegetated, and civic (or public) space that is predominantly hard-surfaced, which may be publicly accessible or private spaces.

Peak District National Park – As a designation was founded in 1951. The Peak District National Park Authority oversees the planning function of the Park. The statutory purposes of the Authority (as defined by the Environment Act 1995) are: to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park; to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the Park by the public. The

National Park also has valued characteristics which include quiet enjoyment; wilderness and remoteness; landscape, wildlife and plants; clean earth, air and water; it's cultural heritage or history, archaeology, customs and literary associations; other features which make up its special quality.

Proposals Map – A map with an Ordnance Survey base that illustrates the policies and proposals of a Development Plan Document.

Renewable and low-carbon energy - Includes energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also from biomass. Low-carbon technologies are those that can help reduce carbon emissions. Renewable and/or low-carbon energy supplies include, but not exclusively, those from biomass and energy crops.

Sites of Biological Importance (SBI's) – areas recognised by the council as being of particular interest by reason of any flora, fauna, geological or landscape features which require protection and preservation.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) – areas recognised by Natural England as being of special interest by reason of their flora, fauna, geological or landscape features and which have statutory protection to preserve these features.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) – A Supplementary Planning Document provides additional information in respect of policies contained in the Development Plan Documents. It is not subject to independent examination and does not form part of the Development Plan, although it can be a material consideration when determining planning applications.

Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) – This sets out a vision, strategic objectives and targets for the long-term future of the borough.

Sustainable communities - Places where people want to live and work, now and in the future (source Planning Portal)

Sustainable development – Defined by the Bruntland Commission (1987) as “Development which meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to achieve their own needs and aspirations

UDP - The UDP is part of the borough's land use plan. In Oldham the UDP was adopted in 2006. The Local Development Framework will replace it.

9 Appendix 1: Infrastructure planning updates

Updated Capital Programme 2010-11 to 2013-14 including Investment Fund, Oldham Council, 21 July 2010

- 9.1** On the 21 July 2010 the council approved a major capital investment programme for the borough worth more than £32 million over the next four years. The approved plans identify the borough's priority investments needs.
- 9.2** The council's budget reports approved at council on the 24 February 2010 set out a number of proposals including investment in roads and footpaths, Gateways and Corridors, the local environment, new ways of working, asset management and technology. Investments proposed through the Updated Capital Programme have been drawn from these areas.
- 9.3** There is currently an unallocated capital resource available of £1.03m that can be used for new starts. Further to this there is an additional £31.5m of resource through Prudential Borrowing is proposed, phased over four years. Through these available resources a number of capital projects are proposed including the following infrastructure and green energy improvement projects:
- i. Highways Investments- A major investment programme, totalling £10m over four years, in the Highway infrastructure to stop the decline in the condition of the network and bring it up to the average condition currently within AGMA. The work will include a mixture of resurfacing/reconstruction of carriageways and footways.
 - ii. Metrolink - An investment of £5m is planned to enhance the highway and public realm infrastructure whilst the new tram line for Metrolink 3B is being constructed.
 - iii. Coliseum - A 'Condition Survey' of Oldham Coliseum, conducted in August 2009, found there to be £1.45m of necessary work required to stabilise the building. Investment in the building now to repair the heating system and remove asbestos, would enable the timing of the work to be controlled in order to minimise disruption to the theatre's programme of events. Discussions have taken place with representatives of the Coliseum and the North West Arts Council, to ensure that any investment from the council is complemented with support from other funding bodies.
 - iv. Gateways and Corridors - There is currently a rolling programme of works that was initiated in the 2009/10 budget allocation, which has £334K to be spent in this financial year. It is proposed to combine this programme with an additional £350K to be used to deliver a number of schemes under an 'umbrella' Gateways and Corridors programme. These schemes address one or more of the following five themes: tackling blighted buildings and structures; making the most of landmark buildings and structures; cleaning and greening corridors; managing derelict/development sites and improving entrance points and destinations.
 - v. Target Hardening and Alley-gating - £250K of investment is required over a two year period to assist in meeting targets to reduce crime and disorder, and to improve security for residents. This funding would enable 30 more alley-gating schemes to be carried out and 1,700 homes to benefit from target hardening initiatives.
 - vi. Biomass Supply Chain - The council produces an estimated 600 tonnes of woodchip per annum. Currently this woodchip is chipped back into woodlands

or spread on shrub beds where possible. However recent research suggests that this produces large quantities of methane. Burning the woodchip would be carbon neutral and could offer the potential to install biomass boilers within the borough, providing an opportunity to reduce the borough's carbon footprint and generate income. This project will require £120K of investment to provide a storage facility to store woodchip fuel produced.

- vii. Corporate Carbon Reduction Measures - This project would provide funding of £558K of which £280K could be found from external sources for the development of a programme of work aimed at implementing energy efficiency measures across the council.
- viii. Future Direction of Markets: Phase One Tommyfield - There is an existing programme of improvements for Tommyfield Market and Shaw and Royton Markets. This project would require £363k of investment to enable completion of the proposed markets development, with the aim of reinvigorating markets by a series of physical changes including the provision of improved car parking.

9.4 Table 33 identifies the funding allocations for a number of projects by financial year:

Table 33 Updated Capital Programme Projects

Project	2010/11 £	2011/12 £	2012/13 £	2013/14 £	Total £
Highways Investment	1.5m	3m	3m	2.5m	10m
Metrolink	3m	1.75m	250k		5m
Coliseum	1.45m				1.45m
Gateways and Corridors		350k			350k
Target Hardening and Alley-gating	125k	125k			250k
Biomass Supply Chain	65k	55k			120k
Corporate Carbon Reduction Measures	215k	343k			558k
Future Direction of Markets - Phase One	363k				363k
Total	6.718m	5.623m	3.25m	2.5m	18.091m