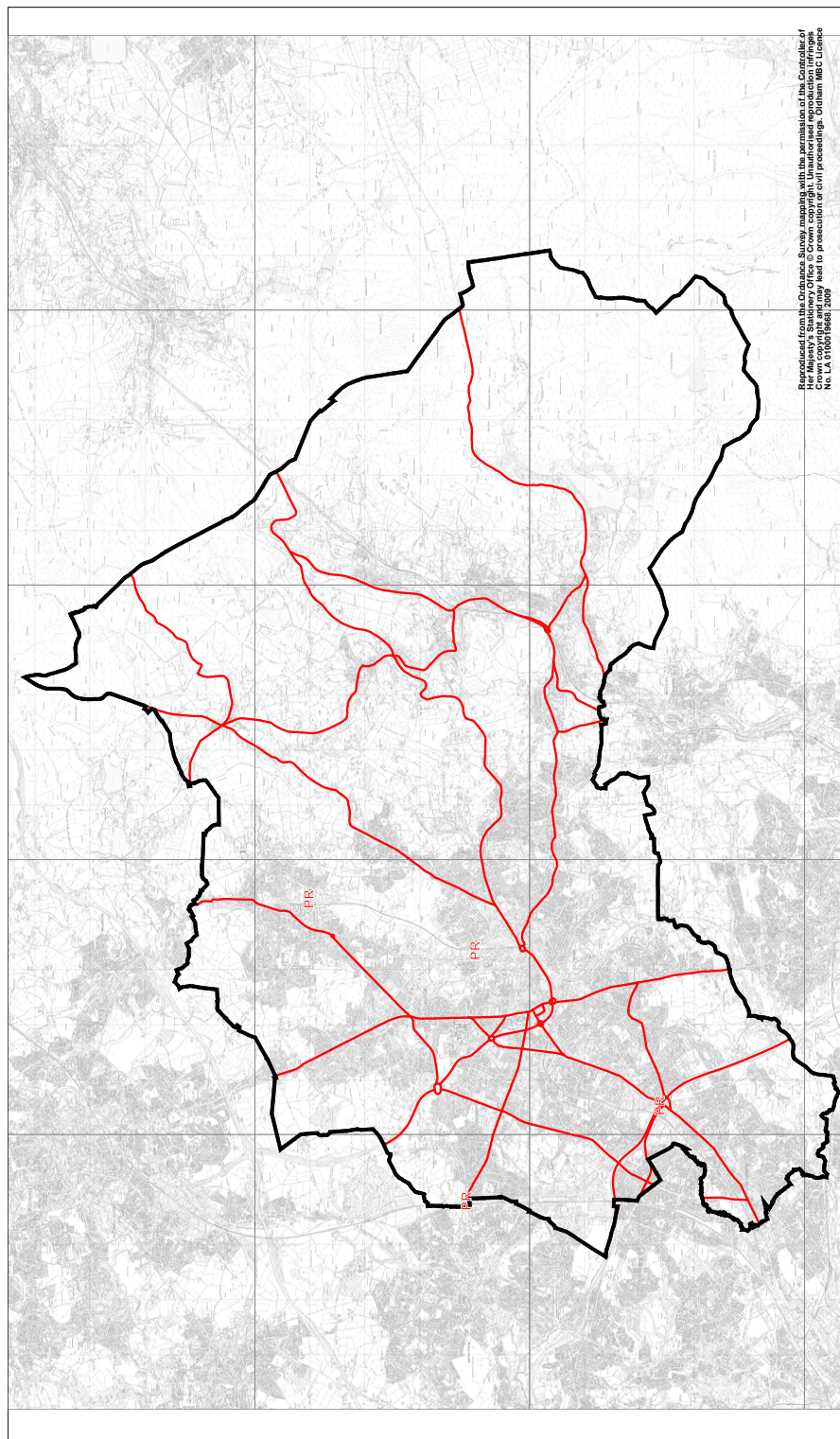
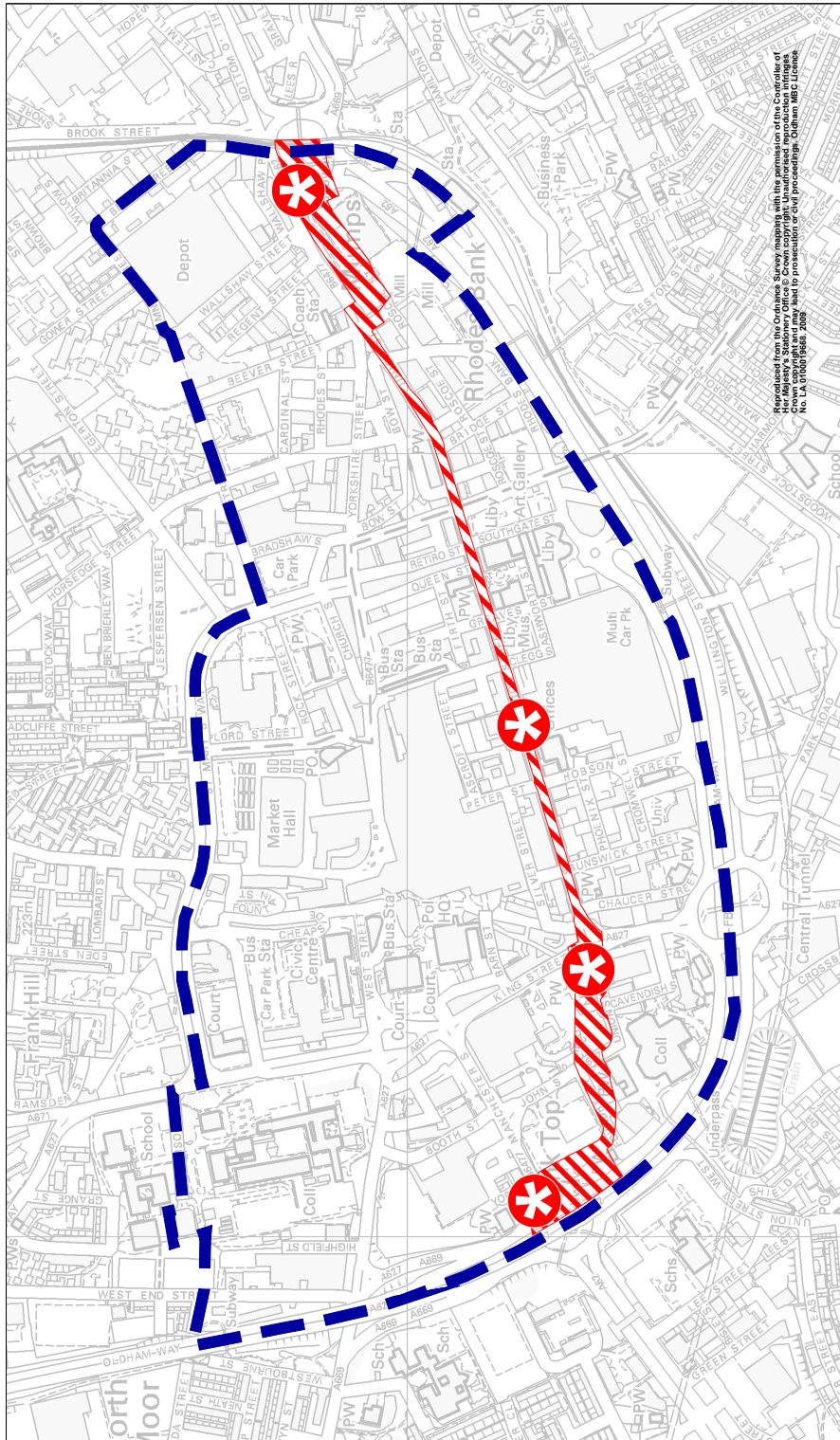


(36) Transport Infrastructure as shown on 2006 UDP Proposals Map





(38) Oldham Town Centre as shown on 2006 UDP Proposals Map



(39) Oldham Town Centre to be shown on the LDF Proposals Map

Appendix 5 Flood Risk Maps

- A5.1** As a result of completing the Strategic Floodrisk Assessment, the council now has updated information about areas at risk of flooding. Details can be viewed on the council's website by following the LDF pages.

Appendix 6 Primary Shopping Frontages

1) Oldham Town Centre Primary Shopping Frontages

- i. the lower mall of the Spindles from the rotunda to the Peter Street escalators;
- ii. the upper mall of the Spindles from the rotunda to the Peter Street escalators;
- iii. the interior units of the Town Square Shopping Centre;
- iv. the external units of the Spindles to the north and east of the rotunda facing Market Place, together with No.1 Town Square, 21-41 Market Place and 2-6 Henshaw Street inclusive; and
- v. the south side of High Street, numbers 6-24, and the north side of High Street, numbers 1-23 inclusive.

2) Chadderton Primary Shopping Frontages

- i. all shop units within the shopping precinct between Middleton Road and the Asda store to the north.

3) Hill Stores Primary Shopping Frontages

- i. 100-106b Huddersfield Road;
- ii. the seven units on the ground floor only of the Tesco store along Huddersfield Road.

4) Lees Primary Shopping Frontages

- i. 52 - 108 High Street and 1-9 St Thomas Parade, Thomas Street inclusive.

5) Royton Primary Shopping Frontages

- i. 2-44 Market Square and 45/47 Rochdale Road inclusive;
- ii. all shop units in the shopping precinct block that faces north and east, fronting Market Square and Rochdale Road.

6) Shaw Primary Shopping Frontages

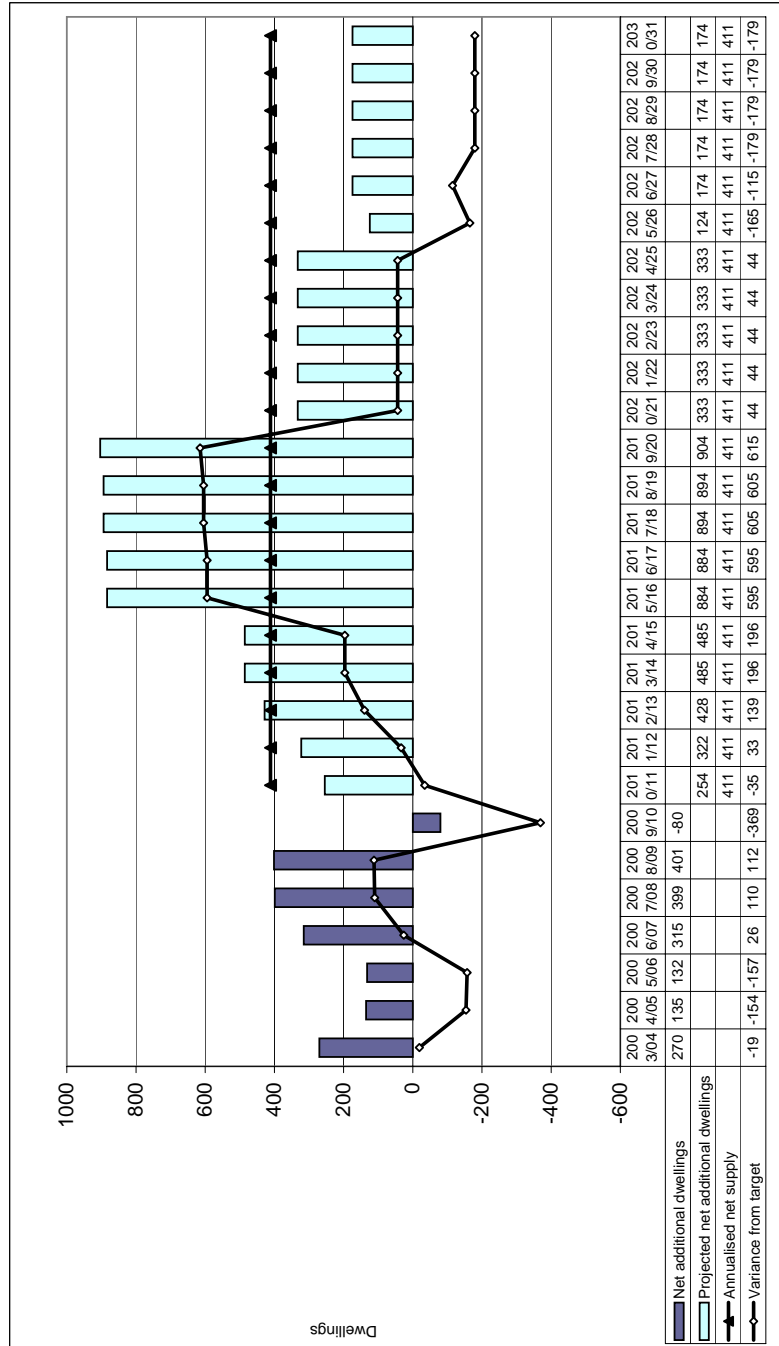
- i. 64 - 88 Market Street and 2-6 High Street inclusive;
- ii. 2-62 Market Street inclusive;
- iii. 3-71 Market Street inclusive; and
- iv. 2-18 Milnrow Road inclusive

Appendix 7 Bulky Goods Schedule

- 1 Electrical goods and appliances, wiring and lighting fittings, gas appliances, photographic equipment.
- 2 Bathroom suites, furniture and accessories; kitchen units, furniture and accessories; floor and wall tiles.
- 3 D.I.Y. products, materials, tools and machinery for repair, maintenance and improvement of the home, the garden and of motor vehicles.
- 4 Hardware including ironmongery.
- 5 Furniture, bedding, floor coverings, soft furnishings, household textiles.
- 6 Camping, caravanning and boating equipment.
- 7 Nurseries and garden centres.
- 8 Pets and related accessories.
- 9 Ancillary sales to customers of the retail park of hot and cold food, confectionery and drinks for consumption on the site.

Appendix 8 Trajectories

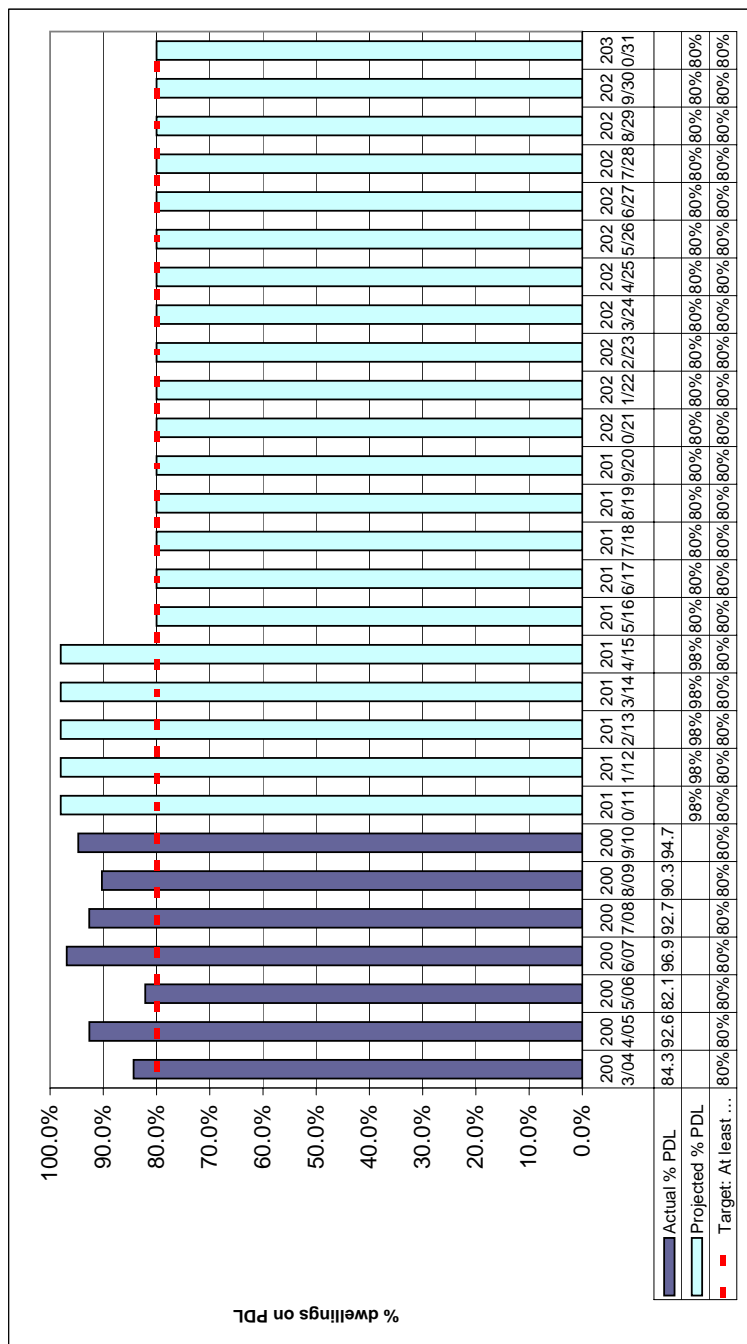
Housing Trajectory



Notes:

- 1) Figures for 2003/04 to 2009/10 are the actual returns for these years.
- 2) Figures for 2010/11 to 2030/31 are taken from the SHLAA (position as at 1 April 2010) published as Appendix 10, Annual Monitoring Report, Oldham Council.

Previously Developed Land Trajectory



Notes:

- 1) Figures for 2003/04 to 2009/10 are the actual returns for these years.
- 2) Figures for 2010/11 to 2030/31 are taken from the SHLAA (position as at 1 April 2010) published as Appendix 10, Annual Monitoring Report, Oldham Council.

Appendix 9 Employment Land Take Up

Table 24 Employment Land Take Up, Oldham, 1984 - 2009

Year	Completed Gross Employment Land Take Up (Hectares)	Year	Completed Gross Employment Land Take Up (Hectares)
1984	5.1	1995	5.5
1985	3.1	1996	5.3
1986	3.7	1997	16.9
1987	11.0	1998	8.0
1988	7.5	1999-2002	28.2
1989	26.0	2003-2004	8.0
1990	20.0	2004-2005	12.3
1991	4.9	2005-2006	7.1
1992	7.1	2006-2007	7.9
1993	1.3	2007-2008	8.2
1994	8.8	2008-2009	12.6
		2009-2010	2.15

A9.1 Data has been collated at different times of the year throughout the 25 years period. From 1984 to 1998 the data was collated as per calendar year. From 1999-2002 there was one data collection for the whole four calendar years. For 2003-2004 there was a collection period of 15 months from January 2003 to March 2004 in order to bring the data collection in line with the financial year. From 2004 onwards the data has been collected in financial years.

Appendix 10 Status of UDP Policies

A10.1 The UDP was adopted in July 2006. The policies were further ‘saved’ by the Secretary of State in May 2009 (for an unspecified period of time) until replaced by the relevant part of the LDF. Once this joint DPD is adopted a number of the 2006 UDP policies will be superseded. These are detailed in Table 25.

Table 25 UDP superseded policies

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	LDF Policy No.	LDF Policy Name
B1.4	Business, Office and Industrial Development on Unallocated Land	5 9	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Local Environment
B1.5	Working from Home	9	Local Environment
B1.6	Freight Generating Developments	9 17 25	Local Environment Gateways and Corridors Developer Contributions
B2	EXISTING BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS	13 14	Employment Areas Supporting Oldham’s Economy
B2.1	Primary Employment Zones	13 14 25	Employment Areas Supporting Oldham’s Economy
B2.2	Protection of Existing Employment Sites outside PEZs	14 25	Supporting Oldham’s Economy
C1	CONSERVATION OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	24	Historic Environment
C1.1	Development Within or Affecting the Setting of Conservation Areas	24	Historic Environment

C1.2	Demolition of Buildings in Conservation Areas	24	Historic Environment
C1.3	Retention of Distinctive Local Features or Structures in Conservation Areas	24	Historic Environment
C1.4	Alterations and Extensions to Buildings in Conservation Areas	24	Historic Environment
C1.5	The Preservation of Historic Shop Fronts	24	Historic Environment
C1.6	Advertisements in Conservation Areas and on Listed Buildings	24	Historic Environment
C1.7	The Re-Use of Historic Buildings	24	Historic Environment
C1.8	Alterations, Extensions and Additions to Listed Buildings	24	Historic Environment
C1.9	Development Affecting the Setting of a Listed Building	24	Historic Environment
C1.10	Demolition of a Listed Building or Structure	24	Historic Environment
C1.11	The Preservation of the Sites of Important Archaeological Remains and their Settings	24	Historic Environment
C1.12	Preservation or Recording of Archaeological Remains	24	Historic Environment
C1.13	The Protection of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest	24	Historic Environment
CF1	NEW AND IMPROVED EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES	2 25	Communities Developer Contributions
CF1.1	Education Facilities	2 25	Communities Developer Contributions

CF1.2	New and Improved Community and Education Facilities	2 25	Communities Developer Contributions
CF1.3	Change of Use from Education and/or Community Facility	2	Communities
CF1.4	Dual Use	2	Communities
CF1.5	Developer Contributions to New Teaching Facilities	2 25	Communities Developer Contributions
D1	DESIGN OF NEW DEVELOPMENT	20	Design
D1.1	General Design Criteria	20	Design
D1.2	Designing for Energy Efficiency	18	Energy
D1.3	Inclusive Access	9	Local Environment
D1.4	Habitat and Wildlife on Development Sites	20 21	Design Protecting Natural Environmental Assets
D1.6	Landscape Design and Tree Planting	20	Design
D1.7	Designing for Safety and Security	20 9	Design Local Environment
D1.8	Shop Front Design	20	Design
D1.9	Advertisements on Business Premises	20	Design
D1.10	Freestanding Signs and Advertisements	20	Design
D1.11	House Extensions	20 9	Design Local Environment

D1.13	Design of Development Adjoining Main Transport Corridors and at Gateway Locations in Town and District Centres	20	Design
H1	HOUSING LAND REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY	3	An Address of Choice
H1.3	Assessing Non-Allocated Sites and the Renewal of Planning Permissions	3 11	An Address of Choice Housing Density and Mix
H1.4	Housing Density	11	Housing Density and Mix
H1.5	Housing Choice and Diversity	11	Housing Density and Mix
H2	MEETING THE NEED FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING	10	Affordable Housing
H2.1	Providing Affordable Housing	10	Affordable Housing
H2.2	Caravan Sites for Gypsies Or Travelling Showpeople	12	Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
NR1	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	9	Local Environment
NR1.1	Protection of Amenity	9	Local Environment
NR1.2	Air Quality	9	Local Environment
NR1.3	Odour	9	Local Environment
NR1.4	Noise and Vibration	9	Local Environment
NR1.5	Light Pollution	9	Local Environment
NR1.6	Contaminated Land	9	Local Environment
NR1.7	Hazardous Installations	9	Local Environment
NR2	WATER RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE	19	Water and Flooding
NR2.1	Water Infrastructure	19	Water and Flooding
NR2.2	Flooding & Flood Protection	19	Water and Flooding

NR2.3	Protection of Open Watercourses	19	Water and Flooding
NR2.4	Surface Water Run-off and Sustainability	19	Water and Flooding
NR3	RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS	18	Energy
NR3.1	Renewable Energy Developments	18	Energy
NR3.2	Wind Developments		Energy
NR3.3	Renewable Energy in Major New Developments	18	Energy
OE1	PROTECTING OPEN LAND	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.1	Criteria for Development in the Greenbelt	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.2	New Building in Green Belt	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.3	Domestic Extensions in the Green Belt	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.4	Sub-division of Existing Dwellings in the Green Belt	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.5	Garden Extensions in the Green Belt	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.6	Replacement Dwellings in the Green Belt	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.7	Re-use of Existing Buildings in the Green Belt	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.9	Land Reserved for Future Development	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.10	Other Protected Open Land	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.12	New Agricultural or Forestry Buildings	22	Protecting Open Land

OE2	NATURE AND LANDSCAPE	6 21	Green Infrastructure Protecting Natural Environmental Assets
OE2.1	Landscape	6 21	Green Infrastructure Protecting Natural Environmental Assets
OE2.2	Green Corridors and Links	6 21	Green Infrastructure Protecting Natural Environmental Assets
OE2.3	Habitat Protection	6 21	Green Infrastructure Protecting Natural Environmental Assets
OE2.4	Species Protection	6 21	Green Infrastructure Protecting Natural Environmental Assets
R1	MAINTAINING SUPPLY THROUGH THE PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING OPEN SPACE, SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES	2 23 6	Communities Open Spaces and Sports Green Infrastructure
R1.1	Maintaining Supply through the Protection and Improvement of Existing Open Space, and Outdoor Sport or Recreation Facilities	23	Open Spaces and Sports
R1.2	Protection of Indoor Sport and Recreation Facilities	2	Communities
R1.3	The Protection of Playing Fields	23	Open Spaces and Sports

R2	THE PROVISION AND IMPROVEMENT OF OPEN SPACES, SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES	20 23	Design Open Spaces and Sports
R2.1	Requirement for New and Improved Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities and Residential Developments	23	Open Spaces and Sports
R2.2	General Criteria Relating to New, or Improved Open Space, Outdoor and Indoor Sport and Recreation Facilities	20	Design
S1	TOWN AND DISTRICT CENTRE SHOPPING AND LEISURE FACILITIES	15	Centres
S1.1	Development Within The Central Shopping Core	15	Centres
S1.2	Development Beyond The Central Shopping Core	15	Centres
S1.3	Primary Shopping Frontages	15	Centres
S1.4	Food and Drink Premises	15	Centres
S1.5	Taxi and Vehicle Hire	9	Local Environment
S1.6	Development Within District Centres	15	Centres
S1.7	Developments Outside the Town Centre and at the Edge of or Outside the District Centres	15	Centres
S1.8	Customer Facilities	15	Centres
S2	LOCAL SHOPPING AND LEISURE FACILITIES	16	Local Services and Facilities
S2.1	Local Shops	16	Local Services and Facilities
S2.2	Protection of Local Shop Premises	16	Local Services and Facilities

S2.3	Small Shops Outside the Town and District Centres	16	Local Services and Facilities
S2.4	Local Leisure Facilities	16	Local Services and Facilities
T1	THE TRANSPORT NETWORK	5 17	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Gateways and Corridors
T1.1	Transport Infrastructure	17	Gateways and Corridors
T1.2	The Road Network	17	Gateways and Corridors
T1.3	The Network of Routes for Non-Motorised Travel	17	Gateways and Corridors
T1.4	Canal Corridors	21	Protecting Natural Environmental Assets
T1.5	Disused Rail Infrastructure	17 25	Gateways and Corridors Developer Contributions
T2	THE ACCESSIBILITY OF NEW DEVELOPMENT	5 17	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Gateways and Corridors
T2.1	Public Transport Accessibility	5	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices
T3	Public Transport Accessibility	5 17	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Gateways and Corridors
T3.1	Access to Development	5 25	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Developer Contributions

T3.2	Developments with Significant Transport Implications	5 25	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Developer Contributions
T3.3	Parking	5 25	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Developer Contributions
TC1	THE ROLE OF THE TOWN CENTRE	15	Centres
TC1.3	Town Centre Parking	5 15	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Centres
TC1.4	Town Centre Parking	5	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices
TC1.5	Pedestrian Permeability and the Public Realm	20	Design
TC1.6	Diversity and Vitality	15	Centres
TC1.7	Residential Development Within the Town Centre	15 3	Centres An Address of Choice

A10.2 In order to assist people with understanding the status of the UDP policies, we have listed in Table 26 those UDP policies which will remain unaffected by the adoption of this joint DPD. They will continue to be 'saved' until replaced by the relevant part of the LDF, which may be the Site Allocations DPD, or the Greater Manchester joint waste and minerals plans, or another LDF document, as appropriate.

Table 26 UDP 'saved' policies

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	LDF document which may review the UDP policy
B1	BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL LAND ALLOCATIONS	Site Allocations DPD and/or JWDPD and/or JMDPD

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	LDF document which may review the UDP policy
B1.1	Business and Industrial Allocations	Site Allocations DPD and/or JWDPD and/or JMDPD
B1.2	Business and Office Allocations	Site Allocations DPD and/or JWDPD and/or JMDPD
B1.3	Mixed Use Allocations	Site Allocations DPD and/or JWDPD and/or JMDPD
D1.5	Protection of Trees on Development Sites	Site Allocations DPD
D1.12	Telecommunications	To be determined
H1.1	Housing Land Release – Phase 1	Site Allocations DPD
H1.2	Housing Land Release – Phase 2	Site Allocations DPD
NR4	THE NEED FOR MINERALS	JMDPD
NR4.1	Prevention of Mineral Sterilisation	JMDPD
NR4.2	Primary, Secondary and Recycled Aggregates	JMDPD
NR4.3	Criteria for Assessing Proposals for Mineral Working and Processing	JMDPD
OE1.8	Major Developed Site in the Green Belt	Site Allocations DPD
OE1.11	Farm Diversification	To be determined
TC1.1	Allocated Site	Site Allocations DPD
TC1.2	Allocated Site	Site Allocations DPD
W1	WASTE	JWDPD
W1.1	Waste Management Options	JWDPD
W1.2	Provision of Sites for Waste Management Facilities	JWDPD
W1.3	Criteria for Assessing Proposals for Waste Management, Treatment and Disposal Facilities	JWDPD
W1.4	Provision of Civic Amenity and other 'Bring' Recycling Sites	JWDPD

Appendix 11 Parking Standards

A11.1 As set out in Policy 5 (Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices), the council will apply parking standards to developments as a means to manage demand and encourage greater use of public transport, walking and cycling. In line with Planning Policy Statement 'Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth' (PPS4), the council will apply the maximum car parking standards set out in Annex D of Planning Policy Guidance Note 13 'Transport' (PPG 13) until locally-specific standards can be prepared after the joint DPD has been adopted. Where an application is for a land use not covered in the national guidance, the council will determine the level of parking provision on an individual basis taking account of local circumstances. The council will have regard to, amongst other things, the nature and scale of the development, the character and setting of its location, the current and future levels of public transport accessibility and opportunities for walking and cycling in the area, the safety of road users and pedestrians, the need to reduce congestion and carbon emissions, and improve air quality. Table 26 sets out the current national standards.

Use	National Maximum Parking Standards 1 space per square metre of gross floorspace unless otherwise stated	Threshold from and above which standard applies (gross floorspace)
Food retail	1 space per 14 square metres	1,000 square metres
Non-food retail	1space per 20 square metres	1,000 square metres
Cinemas and conference facilities	1 space per 5 seats	1,000 square metres
D2 (other then cinemas and conference facilities)	1 space per 22 square metres	1,000 square metres
B1 including offices	1 space per 30 square metres	2,500 square metres
Higher and further education	1 space per 2 staff + 1 space per 15 students (see note 1)	2,500 square metres
Stadia	1 space per 15 seats (see note 2)	1,500 seats

Notes:

1. The standard for students relates to the total number of students attending an educational establishment rather than a full-time equivalent figures.
2. For stadia, sufficient coach parking should be provided to the satisfaction of the local authority and treated separately from car parking. Coach parking should be designed and managed so that it will not be used for car parking.

-
3. Parking for disable people should be additional to the maximum parking standards. Development proposals should provide adequate parking for disabled motorists, in terms of numbers and design.
 4. For mixed use development, the gross floorspace given over to each use should be used to calculate the overall total maximum parking figure.

Appendix 12 Glossary

Accessible, Accessibility – The terms 'accessible' and 'accessibility', as used in this document in relation to transport and other services, refer to the proximity of services and to the ability of all sectors of the community to use that services.

Affordable Rented Housing - Rented housing let by registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing. Affordable Rent is not subject to the national rent regime but is subject to other rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80 per cent of the local market rent. (From Planning Policy Statement 3 'Housing')

Air Quality Management Area – An area where air pollution is likely to exceed National Air Quality Objectives under the Environment Act 1995, particularly due to road traffic.

Amenity - desirable features of a place that ought to be protected in the public interest.

Appropriate Assessment - In response to the EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, the purpose of an Appropriate Assessment is to ensure that the protection of the integrity of European sites is a part of the planning process at a local level. The assessment should be confined to the effects on the internationally important habitats and species for which the site is classified.

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.

Climate Change - A change of climate, which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.

Comparison Retailing - The provision of items not purchased on a frequent basis, such as clothing, footwear and household goods.

Conservation Areas - Areas designated by the local planning authority which are considered of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Contaminated Land - Defined in The Environment Protection Act Part IIA, Section 78A(2) as 'any land which appears to the local authority in whose area it is situated to be in such a condition, by reason of substances in, on or under the land, that:

- significant harm is being caused or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused, or;
- pollution of controlled waters is being, or is likely to be, caused.'

Convenience Retailing - The provision of everyday essential items, such as food, drinks and newspapers.

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.

Derelict Land - Land damaged by industrial or other development that cannot be put to beneficial use without prior treatment.

Development Management Policies – These are criteria based policies that are required to ensure that all development taking place within the borough meets the spatial vision and objectives set out in the core strategy.

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.

Employment Land - Land allocated in Development Plans for business, industrial and storage/distribution uses (B1, B2 and B8 uses).

Farm Diversification - The development of a variety of economic activities linked to working farms, designed to support farm income and use surplus land, e.g. forestry, leisure, tourism.

Flood Risk Assessment - An assessment of the likelihood of flooding in a particular area so that development needs and mitigation measures can be carefully considered.

Geodiversity - the natural range of geological features (rocks, minerals, fossils, structures), geomorphological features (landforms and processes) and soil features that make up the landscape.

Green Belt - Areas of land where development is particularly tightly controlled. The purposes of Green Belt are to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; to prevent neighbouring towns from merging; to safeguard the countryside from encroachment; to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and to aid urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

Greenfield Land - Land which has not been previously developed. It can include land which used to have built development on it but where little development remains; land where the development on it is limited by a planning condition which requires the land to be restored to its original pre-development condition when its useful life ends (i.e. a quarry); and land where development has been used for forestry or agriculture and that development is no longer needed for that purpose.

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.

Gross Development Value (GDV) - Total revenue generated from the sale of properties (also referred to as total development sales value).

Historic Environment - All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible or buried, and deliberately planted or managed flora.

Housing Market Renewal Pathfinders - Projects to tackle low demand and abandonment, administered by local authorities working in partnership and in receipt of funding from the Housing Market Renewal Fund.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) - A ward-level index made up from six indicators (income; employment; health deprivation and disability; education; skills and training; housing; and geographical access to services). IMD can help to identify areas for regeneration.

Infrastructure - Services necessary to serve development, such as roads and footpaths, electricity, water, sewerage.

Intermediate Affordable Housing – *"Housing at prices and rents above those of social rent, but below market price or rents.....These can include shared equity products (eg Homebuy), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent"*. (From Planning Policy Statement 3 `Housing`.)

Landfill - The permanent disposal of waste into the ground, by the filling of man-made voids or similar features, or the construction of landforms above ground level (land-raising).

Landscape Character Assessments - A tool to identify and understand the factors that give character to the landscape and to help inform policy and decisions about how the landscape may change in the future.

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.

Local Nature Reserves - Sites designated under terms of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and owned, leased or managed under agreement by local authorities.

Multi Area Agreement (MAA) – The Local Government White Paper 2006 introduced the concept of Multi Area Agreements that cross existing administrative boundaries.

Nature Conservation - The protection, management and promotion of wildlife habitat for the benefit of wild species, as well as the communities that use and enjoy them.

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.

Out-of-centre - A location that is clearly separate from a town centre but not necessarily outside the urban area.

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.

Planning Obligation – An agreement made between the council and another party that concerns a particular aspect of, or is associated with, a development. It is usually made in connection with the granting of planning permission through Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Previously-developed land (often referred to as brownfield land) - "Previously-developed land is that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. The definition includes defence buildings, but excludes:

- Land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings.
- Land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures.
- Land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments, which, although it may feature paths, pavilions and other buildings, has not been previously developed.
- Land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time (to the extent that it can reasonably be considered as part of the natural surroundings).

There is no presumption that land that is previously-developed is necessarily suitable for housing development nor that the whole of the curtilage should be developed." (From Planning Policy Statement 3 'Housing'.)

Primary Route Network (PRN) - The PRN was first established in the mid 1960s, and in conjunction with motorways, provides a national network for long distance traffic movements throughout Great Britain. It consists of all-purpose trunk roads together with the more important principal ('A' Class) roads for which local highway authorities are responsible. Although not a road classification as such, Primary Routes are designated by the Secretary of State and are required to be open to all classes of traffic without restriction. The PRN is identifiable by green background direction signs.

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

Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) - Non-statutory sites recognised by Natural England and local authorities as of regional importance.

Renewable Energy definitions

The following are a list of the most commonly used renewable energy terms:

<p>Biomass (Heat) - Biomass is a term used to define all plant and animal material and has been used as an energy source for centuries. Biomass is often called 'bioenergy' or 'biofuels'. These biofuels are produced from organic materials, either directly from plants or indirectly from industrial, commercial, domestic or agricultural products. There are two main ways of using biomass to heat a property: (i) Stand-alone stoves and (ii) Boilers. (Source: Renewable Energy SPD)</p>
<p>Biomass Combined Heat and Power (Biomass CHP) - Biomass CHP systems generate heat and as a by-product electricity at a local level which can be used in the development and excesses exported to the local grid. (Source: Renewable Energy SPD)</p>
<p>Combined Heat and Power/Combined Cooling Heat and Power (CHP/ CCHP) - The simultaneous generation of usable heat and power (usually electricity) in a single process, thereby reducing wasted heat and putting to use heat that would normally be wasted to the atmosphere, rivers or seas. CHP is an efficient form of decentralised energy supply providing heating and electricity at the same time. CHP's overall fuel efficiency can be around 70-90% of the input fuel, depending on heat load; much better than most power stations which are only up to around 40-50% efficient. (Source: PPS1 Supplement)</p>
<p>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)</p>
<p>Decentralised and renewable or low-carbon energy - Decentralised renewable energy or decentralised low-carbon energy or a combination of decentralised renewable energy and decentralised low-carbon energy. (Source: PPS1 Supplement)</p>
<p>Geothermal - Specific areas that have the potential to abstract geothermally heated water from shallow and deep geothermal aquifers. (Source: AGMA Energy Study)</p>
<p>Heat Pumps - Heat pump extracts heat from the ground, air or water and transfers it to a heating distribution system e.g. under floor heating. (Source: Renewable Energy SPD)</p>
<p>Hydroelectric power - Electricity can be generated from hydro resources where there is sufficient head of water to create the force needed to drive an alternator. (Source: AGMA Energy Study)</p>
<p>Micro-generation technologies - including solar thermal, solar photovoltaics, bio fuelled boilers and heat pumps to supply individual buildings. (Source: AGMA Energy Study)</p>
<p>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; CHP/CCHP (and micro-CHP); waste heat that would otherwise be generated</p>

directly or indirectly from fossil fuel; energy-from-waste; ground source heating and cooling; hydro; solar thermal and photovoltaic generation; wind generation. (Source: PPS1 Supplement)

Solar Photovoltaic systems - Solar photovoltaic (PV) panels use energy from the sun to create electricity to run appliances and lighting. PV requires only daylight - not direct sunlight - to generate electricity. Any surplus electricity generated by the panels can be exported to the local grid at an agreed price if the system is grid connected. (Source: Renewable Energy SPD)

Solar Thermal Installations - Solar panels or collectors, which are generally fitted to the roof, collect heat from the sun's radiation. The heat transfer system uses the collected heat to heat water. A hot water cylinder stores the hot water that is heated during the day and supplies it for use later. (Source: Renewable Energy SPD)

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.

Social Rented Housing – *“Rented housing owned and managed by local authorities and registered social landlords [Registered Provider], for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime”*. (From Planning Policy Statement 3 `Housing`.)

Special Area of Conservation (SAC) - Designated by the UK Government under the European Community Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora. SACs are designated to protect internationally important natural habitats and species listed in Annex 1 and 2 of the Directive. All SACs are SSSIs and, in combination with special protection areas (SPA), these sites contribute to the Natura 2000 network.

Special Protection Area (SPA) - Areas designated by the UK Government under the European Community Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds to safeguard the habitats of birds, particularly migrating species. All SPAs are also SSSIs. In combination with special areas of conservation (SAC), these sites contribute to the Natura 2000 network.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) – This sets out the standards that the council will achieve in terms of engaging communities in the preparation of the Local Development Framework and development control decisions.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) - Assessments carried out by local authorities which support the delivery of sufficient land for housing to meet the community's need for more homes. These assessments are required by national planning policy, set out in Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3).

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) - Assessments of housing need and demand carried out by local authorities and regional bodies which inform the housing mix and requirement policies of local development documents and regional strategies, as set out in Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3).

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*”.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) - A range of techniques used to control surface water run-off as close as possible to its origin before it enters a watercourse. They are designed to improve the rate and manner of absorption by water of hard and soft surfaces, in order to reduce the total amount, flow and rate of surface water that runs directly to rivers through stormwater systems.

Travel Plan - Help people to assess and simplify their travel patterns and behaviours and then provide a package.

Unitary Development Plan (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.

Vitality and Viability – This expression is used in relation to the ability of Oldham Town Centre and the borough’s centres to retain and develop a wide range of attractions and amenities including shops, offer an attractive environment, provide good accessibility to and within the centre, and attract continuing investment in the development of new, or refurbishment of existing, buildings.

Water Framework Directive - Legislation which requires all inland coastal water to reach ‘good status’ by 2015. It establishes a river basin district structure within which demanding environmental objectives will be set, including ecological targets for surface waters.

Appendix 13 Abbreviations

A13.1 This is a list of the most commonly used abbreviations in this report.

AA	Appropriate Assessment
AGMA	Association of Greater Manchester Authorities
BEA	Business and Employment Area
BSF	Building Schools for the Future
DaSTS	‘Delivering a Sustainable Transport System’
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DfT	Department for Transport
DPD	Development Plan Document
GDV	Gross Development Value
GMFM	Greater Manchester Forecasting Model
HMR	Housing Market Renewal
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LIFT	Local Improvement Finance Trust
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LRFD	Land Reserved for Future Development
LTP	Local Transport Plan
MPS	Minerals Policy Statement
MWMS	Municipal Waste Management Strategy
NDC	New Deal for Communities
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (superseded in 2005 by DCLG)
OEF	Oxford Economic Forecasting
OPOL	Other Protected Open Land

PEZ	Primary Employment Zone
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance note
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SBI	Site of Biological Importance
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SEA	Saddleworth Employment Area
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
UDP	Unitary Development Plan

Appendix 14 Recreational Routes, Green Links and Corridors, and Other Protected Open Land sites

Table 27 Recreational Routes

Name of Recreational Route	Reference
Huddersfield Narrow Canal	RR1
Rochdale Canal	RR2
Oldham Way	RR3
Pennine Bridleway	RR4
Pennine Way	RR5
Hunt Lane Recreational Route (excluding Foxdenton)	RR6
Oldham – Lees Recreational Route	RR7
Greenfield – Uppermill Recreational Route	RR8
Royton Junction Recreational Route	RR9
Oldham Bardsley Recreational Route	RR10
Delph Donkey Recreational Route	RR11
Crompton Circuit	RR12
Beal Valley Way	RR13

Table 28 Green Corridors and Links

Name of Green Corridor and Links	Reference
Wrigley Head	GC1
Stock Lane	GC2
Railway - Morton Street / Hardman Lane	GC3
Somerset Road	GC4
Cemetery by Hibbert Crescent	GC5
Cemetery / Cricket Ground by Duchess Street	GC6
High Crompton Park	GC7

Name of Green Corridor and Links	Reference
North Downs Road / Rochdale Road	GC8
Mill Lane / Thorp Road	GC9
Long Clough	GC10
Cotswold Drive	GC11
Egerton Street to Shaw Road	GC12
Clayton Playing Fields	GC13
Broadbent Road / Whetstone Hill Lane	GC14
Alexandra Park	GC15
Ashton Road / Simkin Way	GC16
Sholver Lane	GC17
Stonebreaks Road / Cooper Street	GC18
Chew Valley Road to Halls Way	GC19
Manchester Road to Ryefields Drive	GC20
River Tame from Delph New Road to Mow Halls Lane	GC21
Hill End Road to Gatehead Croft	GC22
Spurn Lane	GC23
Wall Hill Road	GC24
Wall Hill Road / Husteads Lane	GC25
Lydgate Tunnel / Oaklands Park	GC26
Oaklands Road	GC27
Brookside Business Park	GC28
Chadderton Cemetery	GC29
Foxdenton Hall Park	GC30
Lees New Road to Greenacres Road	GC31

Table 29 Other Protected Open Land

Name of Other Protected Open Land	Reference
Royley Clough	OPOL1
Ferney Field Road	OPOL2
Foxdenton Hall Park	OPOL4
Cowhill	OPOL5
Moston Brook and Hole Bottom Clough	OPOL6
Simkin Way	OPOL7
Oldham Edge	OPOL8
Bullcote Lane	OPOL9
Shawside	OPOL10
Land at Greenacres	OPOL11
Thornley Brook East	OPOL12
Stonebreaks	OPOL13
Dacres	OPOL14
Wall Hill	OPOL15
Ryefields Drive	OPOL16
Stoneswood	OPOL17
Rumbles Lane	OPOL18
Ainley Wood	OPOL19
Land South of Oaklands Road	OPOL20
Land at Summershades Lane	OPOL21
Cowlshaw	OPOL22
Costwold Drive	OPOL23