

Oldham

Local

Development

Framework

**'Refining Options'
Scoping Report
Update III**

Joint Core Strategy and Development Management Policies
Development Plan Document

April 2010



Oldham
Council

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Availability of Document

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 Consultation was carried out on the draft version of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Local Development Framework in spring of 2007. Since then two updates of the scoping report called, 'Core Strategy Scoping Report Update 1' (September 2007) and 'Core Strategy Scoping Report Update II' (March 2009) have been produced and consulted on. The updates provided a summary of changes made to the Scoping Report resulting from the consultation. They also included amendments to ensure that the most up to date information was included, and editorial changes to ensure consistency.
- 1.2 This Scoping Report Update III document provides a further update. It should, therefore, be read in conjunction with the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report April 2007, Core Strategy Scoping Report Update 1 (September 2007) and Update II (March 2009) and the joint Core Strategy and Development Management Development Plan Document: Refining Options.
- 1.3 The structure of the document is as follows:
- 1.4 Section 1 - Amendments and additions to the Plans, Policies and Programmes Review.
- 1.5 Section 2 – Amendments to indicators.

2 Section 1 - Additions to Plans, Policies and Programmes Review

2.1 The following table contains additional plans, policies and programmes reviewed since the last update document in March 2009:

International

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>EU Renewable Energy Directive (European Parliament, 2009) http://www.energy.eu/directives/pro-re.pdf</p> <p>The new Directive, which became law on 5 June 2009, requires 20 per cent of energy to come from renewable sources by 2020, and sets a specific target for each European country.</p> <p>The Directive also sets specific targets for transport energy.</p> <p>Other measures include a directive strengthening the EU Emissions Trading Scheme, a directive on carbon capture and storage and a regulation on vehicle emissions.</p>	<p>Increase UK energy from renewable sources from 1.5 per cent to 15% by 2020</p> <p>The Directive sets specific targets for transport energy, requiring 10 per cent renewable fuels or renewable electricity power by 2020</p>	<p>Core Strategy will seek to contribute towards energy targets</p>	<p>SA framework includes objective to minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and to encourage the use of energy from renewable resources.</p>

National

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
Planning Act 2008			
Climate Change Act (OPSI, 2008) http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080027_en_1			
The Climate Change Act received Royal Assent in November 2008. The Act sets out legally binding targets for the UK to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.	Reduce carbon emissions by at least 80 per cent by 2050, and 26% by 2020.	Core Strategy will seek to contribute towards reducing carbon emissions.	SA framework includes objective to minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and to encourage the use of energy from renewable resources.
Energy Act November (OPSI, 2008) http://www.england-legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/pdf/ukpga_20080032_en.pdf			
The Energy Act received Royal Assent in November 2008. The Act works towards a number of policy objectives: carbon emissions reduction, security of supply, and competitive energy markets. Its main legislative areas include: offshore gas infrastructure, carbon dioxide storage, Renewables Obligation, decommissioning of energy installations (nuclear, offshore renewables, and offshore oil & gas) and offshore transmission as well as several other areas.	No targets/indicators	Core Strategy will seek to reduce carbon emissions.	SA framework includes objective to minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and to encourage the use of energy from renewable resources.

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Planning Act 2008			
Planning and Energy Act November (OPSI, 2008) http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080021_en_1#1g1			
<p>The Act enables local planning authorities to set requirements for energy use and energy efficiency in local plans, including:</p> <p>(a) a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources in the locality of the development;</p> <p>(b) a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development;</p> <p>(c) development in their area to comply with energy efficiency standards that exceed the energy requirements of building regulations.</p>	No targets/ indicators	Core Strategy will seek to increase energy from renewable sources and low carbon energy.	SA framework includes objective to minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and encourage the use of energy from renewable resources.
Draft Heating and Energy Saving Strategy (DCLG, 2009) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/heatenergysavingstrategy			

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Planning Act 2008			
<p>Objectives include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce carbon emissions and increase use of renewable energy 2. Help maintain secure, diverse energy supplies. 3. Take advantage of a shift towards a low carbon economy. 	<p>Main milestone:</p> <p>By 2050 emissions from buildings should be as close to zero carbon as possible.</p>	<p>Core Strategy will seek to increase energy from renewable sources and low carbon energy and reduce carbon emissions.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objective to minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and encourage the use of energy from renewable resources.</p>
Draft UK Renewable Energy Strategy (BERR, 2008) http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file46799.pdf			
<p>The strategy sets out proposed additional measures that the UK could employ to increase renewable energy generated. These include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. extending the level of the Renewables Obligation to encourage up to 30-35% of our electricity to come from renewable sources by 2020; 2. introducing a new financial incentive mechanism to encourage a very large increase in renewable heat; 	<p>The strategy sets out that 15% of all the UK's energy (heat, transport and electricity) should come from renewable sources by 2020 to contribute towards the European Commission target.</p>	<p>Core Strategy will seek to increase energy from renewable sources.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objective to minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and encourage the use of energy from renewable resources.</p>

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Planning Act 2008			
<p>3. delivering more effective financial support for small-scale heat and electricity technologies in homes and buildings;</p> <p>4. helping the planning system to deliver, by agreeing a clear deployment strategy at regional level similar to the approach established for housing;</p> <p>5. ensuring appropriate incentives for new electricity grid infrastructure and removing grid access as a barrier to renewable deployment;</p> <p>6. exploiting the full potential of energy from waste, by discouraging the landfilling of biomass as far as is practical;</p> <p>7. promoting the development of new renewable technologies.</p>			
<p>Definition of Zero Carbon Homes and Non-Domestic Buildings: Consultation (DCLG, 2008) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/zerocarbondefinition</p>			

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
Planning Act 2008			
This consultation proposes a definition of zero carbon new homes, based on high energy efficiency, on- or near-site carbon reduction, and allowable solutions for dealing with the remaining emissions.	All new homes to be zero carbon by 2016 and new non-domestic buildings should be zero carbon from 2019 (with earlier targets for schools and other public buildings).	Core Strategy will seek to increase energy from renewable sources and reduce carbon emissions contributing towards zero carbon targets.	SA framework includes objective to minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and to encourage the use of energy from renewable resources.
Adapting to Climate Change: UK Climate Change Projections (Defra, 2009) http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climate/documents/uk-climate-projections.pdf			
The UK Climate Projections 2009 (UKCP09) provide an improved understanding of our complex climate. The documents sets out projections and impacts and adaptation.	Refers to Climate Change Act targets to reduce emissions by a third by 2020 and by at least 80% by 2050.	Core Strategy will seek to increase energy from renewable sources and reduce carbon emissions contributing towards zero carbon targets. It should also promote sustainable design and construction, sustainable transport, protect our natural environment and direct development away from areas of flood risk.	SA framework includes objective to minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and to encourage the use of energy from renewable resources.

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<p>Planning Act 2008</p>			
<p>Draft Planning Policy Statement: Planning for a Low Carbon Future in a Changing Climate (March 2010) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppscclimateconsultation</p>			
<p>The draft PPS states that planning should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shape places so as to help secure radical cuts in greenhouse gas emissions. This requires the location and layout of new development to be planned to deliver the highest viable energy efficiency, including through the use of decentralised energy, reducing the need to travel, and the fullest possible use of sustainable transport. • Actively support and help drive the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy. • Shape places and secure new development so as to minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to impacts arising from climate change, and do so in ways consistent with cutting greenhouse gas emissions. • Ensure local communities are given real opportunities to take positive action on climate change; in particular by encouraging community-led initiatives to reduce energy 	<p>PPS refers to UK and regional targets.</p>	<p>Core Strategy will seek to promote a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and encourage the use of decentralised, low carbon and renewable energy. It should also ensure developments are located in accessible locations, promoting the use of public transport, walking and cycling and away from areas of flood risk.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objective to minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and to encourage the use of energy from renewable resources; to reduce the need to travel and to promote sustainable transport choices; and to minimise the impact of, and mitigate against flooding.</p>

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Planning Act 2008			
use and secure more renewable and low carbon energy.			
Low Emissions Strategies using the transport system to reduce transport emissions. Good Practice Guidance (Defra, January 2010) http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/airquality/local/guidance/documents/low-emissions-strategies-2010.pdf			
This guidance on low emission strategies explains that: The main benefit is to reduce transport emissions by accelerating the uptake of low emission fuels and technologies in and around new development, and to promote a modal shift away from car travel. Low emission measures include on-site car parking (e.g. for car clubs), low emission infrastructure and contributions to local plans/projects.	Acknowledges that low emission strategies may also contribute towards local authority performance indicators and targets for climate change mitigation and air quality (i.e. NI 185, 186 and 194).	The Core Strategy will seek to have regard to council plans regarding low emission measures and should require Transport Assessments and Travel Plans where appropriate.	SA framework includes objectives to reduce the need to travel and to promote sustainable transport choices.
Consultation on proposed amendments to Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (DCLG, 2009) http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/consultationfloodrisk.pdf			

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Planning Act 2008			
<p>The consultation relates to how the 'functional' floodplain should be</p> <p>Identified and the Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification table involving essential (critical) infrastructure, including water treatment and sewage treatment works; base facilities for the emergency services; certain facilities requiring hazardous substances consent; and wind turbines.</p>	No targets/ indicators	The Core Strategy will seek to direct development away from flood risk areas.	SA framework includes objective to minimise the impact of, and mitigate against flooding.
Draft Floods and Water Management Bill (Defra, 2009) http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/flooding/policy/fwmb/index.htm			
<p>One of the objectives of the draft Bill is to provide clarity about who is responsible for what. Local authority roles include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setting Local Strategy for local flood risk management. • Leadership and accountability for ensuring effective management of local flood risk from ordinary watercourses, surface run-off and groundwater. 	No targets/ indicators	Core Strategy will seek to direct development away from flood risk areas.	SA framework includes objective to minimise the impact of, and mitigate against flooding.

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Planning Act 2008			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of local flood risk assessments, maps and plans including an asset register. • Improved drainage and flood risk management expertise. • Co-ordinate Surface Water Management Plan production • Promoting partnerships with local planning authorities to produce Strategic Flood Risk Assessments. 			
The Pitt Review: Lessons learned from the 2007 floods (Cabinet Office, 2008) http://archive.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/pittreview/thepittreview/final_report.html			
<p>Recommendations include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There should be a presumption against building in high flood risk areas, in accordance with PPS25, including giving consideration to all sources of flood risk, and ensuring that developers make a full contribution to the costs both of building and maintaining any necessary defences. 	No targets/ indicators	Core Strategy will seek to direct development away from flood risk areas and will be informed by a strategic flood risk assessment, covering all sources of flooding.	SA framework includes objective to minimise the impact of, and mitigate against flooding.

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Planning Act 2008			
<p>3. The operation and effectiveness of PPS25 and the Environment Agency's powers to challenge development should be kept under review and strengthened if and when necessary.</p> <p>4. Householders should no longer be able to lay impermeable surfaces as a right on front gardens and the Government should consult on extending this to back gardens and business premises</p> <p>5. The automatic right to connect surface water drainage of new developments to the sewerage system should be removed.</p>			
<p>6. Local authorities should lead on the management of local flood risk.</p>			
<p>7. Local Surface Water Management Plans should provide the basis for managing all local flood risk</p> <p>8. The forthcoming flooding legislation should be a single unifying Act that addresses all sources of flooding, clarifies responsibilities and facilitates flood risk management.</p>			

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<p>Planning Act 2008</p>			
<p>Future Water The Government's water strategy for England (Defra, February 2008) http://www.defra.gov.uk/Environment/quality/water/strategy/pdf/future-water.pdf</p>			
<p>Future Water sets out a vision where we have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality from our taps; sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges; cut greenhouse gas emissions; and embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users. 	<p>Vision to be achieved by 2030. Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced per capita consumption of water through cost effective measures, to an average of 130 litres per person per day by 2030, or possibly even 120 litres per person per day depending on new technological developments and innovation Government consulting on how to give Surface Water Management Plans a stronger role in 	<p>Core Strategy will seek to improve water quality, manage flood risk, ensure sustainable use of water resources, cut greenhouse gases and adapt to climate change.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objectives to promote high quality design and sustainable construction; to contribute to reducing the effects of climate change; to minimise energy use; promote energy efficiency and encourage the use for energy from renewable resources; to protect and improve ground and surface water resources; and to minimise the impact of, and mitigate against flooding.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
Planning Act 2008			
	coordinating development and investment planning		
Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk Practice Guide (DCLG, December 2009)			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps25guideupdate			
<p>This document updates the PPS25 practice guide. The guide includes an update on the assessment of flood risk, the Sequential and Exception Tests, managing surface water, risk management by design and residual risk.</p> <p>The key objective is to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas using the assess-avoid- substitute- control-mitigate approach.</p>	No targets/ indicators	Core Strategy will seek to avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas.	SA framework includes objective to minimise the impact of, and mitigate against flooding.
Upper Mersey Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, December 2009)			
http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GENW0309BBPTS-E-E.pdf			

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Planning Act 2008			
<p>The Upper Mersey CFMP has been divided into six sub-areas. The sub-areas relevant to Oldham are:</p> <p>Sub-area 1 - Peak District</p> <p>The sub-area is identified as being policy option 6 meaning areas of low to moderate flood risk. Proposed actions to implement this policy option are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● explore means of achieving land management change to reduce run-off from the upper catchment, especially through blocking of moorland grips ● assess further the potential for making further flood storage or expanding existing flood storage to reduce flood risk downstream and increase biodiversity and water sports recreation. <p>Sub-area 3 - Tame</p>	<p>No targets/ indicators</p>	<p>Core Strategy will seek to remove critical infrastructure from flood zones 3 and 2 over time. It will also ensure that development does not result in unacceptable flood risk or drainage problems by directing developments away from areas of flooding, and protecting and improving existing flood defences, water resources and quality.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objectives to protect and improve ground and surface water resources and to minimise the impact of, and mitigate against flooding.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>Planning Act 2008</p>			
<p>The sub-area is identified as being policy option 5 meaning areas of moderate to high flood risk. Proposed actions to implement this policy option are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the maintenance/capital works associated with flood risk management assets that will be required over the future 100 year horizon. • implement planned new Flood Warning Areas including in Uppermill. • Undertake a feasibility study to consider the justification and appropriate management measures for reducing flood risk in Uppermill and Diggle. • Put in place policies within the Local Development Framework which seek to remove critical infrastructure from Flood Zones 3 (1% event) and 2 (0.1% event) over time. A policy which seeks to relocate this infrastructure at the end of its operational life would improve the area's ability to respond to and deal with flood incidents in the future. 			

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<p>Planning Act 2008</p>			
<p>Irwell Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency, December 2009) http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/33602.aspx</p>			
<p>The Irwell catchment has been divided into ten sub-areas. The sub-areas relevant to Oldham are:</p> <p>Sub-area 4 - Middleton, Radcliffe and Milnrow</p> <p>The sub-area is identified as being policy option 5 meaning areas of moderate to high flood risk.</p> <p>Proposed actions to implement this policy option are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop a Flood Risk Management Strategy for the River Beal to assess viable flood risk reduction options. continue inspecting the condition of existing defences. identify and monitor culvert condition and undertake a risk-based assessment where the condition and hydraulic capacity is 	<p>No targets/ indicators</p>	<p>Core Strategy will seek to ensure that development does not result in unacceptable flood risk or drainage problems by directing developments away from areas of flooding, and protecting and improving existing flood defences, water resources and quality. It will also seek to rehabilitate and enhance watercourse corridors where possible.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objectives to protect and improve ground and surface water resources and to minimise the impact of, and mitigate against flooding.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Planning Act 2008	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unknown; undertake remedial works where appropriate. continue to provide advice on development issues so as not to increase direct flood risk and/or surface run-off. 	<p>Sub area 9 - Heywood, Whitefield and South Oldham</p> <p>The sub-area is identified as being policy option 3 meaning areas of low to moderate flood risk. Proposed actions to implement this policy option are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop hydraulic models for the Medlock to increase understanding and extent of flood risk. carry out a study of flood risk on the River Roch to better understand the risk now and in the future. develop a Flood Risk Management Strategy for the Medlock, as part of a wider Central Manchester Strategy. 			

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
Planning Act 2008			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> continue to provide advice on development issues so as not to increase direct flood risk and/or surface run-off. identify and monitor culvert condition and undertake a risk-based assessment where the condition and hydraulic capacity is unknown; undertake remedial works where appropriate. <p>Sub-area 10 - North Oldham, Rochdale, Whitworth and Littleborough</p> <p>The sub-area is identified as being policy option 4 meaning areas of low, moderate or high flood risk. Proposed actions to implement this policy option are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> continue to provide advice on development issues so as not to increase direct flood risk and/or surface runoff. continue to investigate causes of sewer flooding look at culvert condition and undertake an assessment of risk where the condition and 			

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
Planning Act 2008			
<p>hydraulic capacity is unknown and carry out remedial works such as redesign or removal, where possible, for flood risk and environmental gain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> carry out a study of flood risk on the River Roch to better understand the future flood risk, and identify possible management options. This may investigate a range of issues relating to recent flooding including reassessing standards of protection, gravel management and the potential for storage basins and local defences. 			
Draft Planning Policy Statement: Planning for a Natural and Healthy Environment (DCLG, March 2010)			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/naturalenvironmentconsultation			
<p>The objectives are to:</p> <p>Conserve and enhance the natural environment, including the quality, character and value of the landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and soil within rural and urban areas by ensuring that: the</p>	No targets/ indicators	Core Strategy will seek to conserve and enhance the natural environment, minimise vulnerability of places, people and wildlife by maintaining, creating and	SA framework includes objective to conserve and enhance the borough's historical, archaeological and cultural heritage and its settings, and its landscape

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>Planning Act 2008</p> <p>natural environment is integrated into the strategic vision of communities; policies and decisions are based on and understanding of the nature, extent and value of the natural environment and recognise its importance; and construction, development and regeneration has minimal impacts on biodiversity and should enhance it wherever possible to contribute to the overall aim of no net loss to biodiversity.</p> <p>Minimise vulnerability of places, people and wildlife to the impacts of climate change and contribute to effective climate change adaptation measures by maintaining, creating and improving networks of green infrastructure within both urban and rural areas.</p> <p>Deliver safe and attractive places to live, which respect the character of the area, promote health and wellbeing, and reduce social inequalities by ensuring that people have access to high quality open spaces, green infrastructure and sports,</p>		<p>improving green infrastructure networks; and deliver safe and attractive places to live by improving access to high quality green infrastructure, including open space.</p>	<p>and townscape character; to protect and improve the borough's green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity; and to contribute towards reducing the effects of climate change.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
Planning Act 2008			
<p>recreational and play spaces and facilities which are safely and easily accessible by walking, cycling or public transport;</p> <p>Provide access and appropriate recreational opportunities in rural and coastal areas to enable urban and rural dwellers to enjoy the wider countryside.</p>			
Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (DCLG, December 2009) http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/planningpolicystatement4.Pdf			
<p>The Government's overarching objective is sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>To help achieve sustainable economic growth, the Government's objectives for planning are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, towns, regions, sub-regions and local areas, both urban and rural 	<p>No targets/ indicators</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will seek to achieve sustainable economic development.</p>	<p>SA framework should consider objectives which seek to improve the borough's economic performance.</p>

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Planning Act 2008			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation • deliver more sustainable patterns of development, reduce the need to travel, especially by car and respond to climate change • promote the vitality and viability of town and other centres as important places for communities. To do this, the Government wants: • new economic growth and development of main town centre uses to be focused in existing centres, with the aim of offering a wide range of services to communities in an attractive and safe environment and remedying deficiencies in provision in areas with poor access to facilities • competition between retailers and enhanced consumer choice through the provision of innovative and efficient shopping, leisure, tourism and local services in town centres, which allow genuine choice to meet the 			

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Planning Act 2008			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> needs of the entire community (particularly socially excluded groups) the historic, archaeological and architectural heritage of centres to be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced to provide a sense of place and a focus for the community and for civic activity raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas by promoting thriving, inclusive and locally distinctive rural communities whilst continuing to protect the open countryside for the benefit of all 			
Draft Planning Policy Statement 15: Planning for the Historic Environment (DCLG, 2009)			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/consultation/historicpps			
The Government's objectives for the historic environment are to:	No targets/ indicators	Core Strategy will seek to consider the need to protect, conserve and enhance	SA Framework includes objectives to conserve and enhance the borough's

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Planning Act 2008			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define the historic environment in terms of heritage assets to be conserved and where appropriate enhance heritage assets • establish the significance of each asset and which aspects of an asset it is most important to conserve • ensure that adequate information and evidence bases are available • encourage the development, enhancement and use of historic environmental records • highlight the importance of integrating conservation of heritage assets into the wider planning context • make clear how the historic environment is to be viewed in the context of today's major challenges 	Oldham's historic environment.	historical, archaeological and cultural heritage and its settings, and its landscape and townscape character.	
Building for Life, Delivering great places to live: 20 questions you need to answer (CABE of behalf of Building for Life Partnership, 2008) http://www.buildingforlife.org/files/publications/bfl-criteria-guide.pdf?attachment0=Download			

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Planning Act 2008			
<p>The 20 Building for Life criteria were established to ensure that new housing met the requirements of PPS3. The criteria aims to promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● neighbourhoods and individual dwellings that are of high quality design, attractive, functional and sustainable ● schemes that reduce environmental impact ● good public spaces and streetscape that are safe and pedestrian friendly ● successful places with character, variety and identity ● accessibility to appropriate community facilities that help meet the needs of the area ● architectural quality ● schemes that make use of advances in construction or technology 	<p>The number of total new build dwellings (on housing sites of at least 10 new dwellings that have been completed) reaching very good, good, average and poor ratings against the Building for Life criteria.</p>	<p>Core Strategy will seek to promote high quality design and sustainable construction and should reflect the character and local distinctiveness of local communities.</p>	<p>SA Framework includes objectives to promote high quality design and sustainable construction, to reduce the need to travel, to promote community cohesion in the borough, to promote accessibility to key services, to protect improve local environmental quality and to reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime.</p>
Delivering Quality Places, Urban Design Compendium 2 (English Partnerships and The Housing Corporation, 2009)			
http://www.urbandesigncompendium.co.uk/page.aspx?pointerid=323c7606503e49dd91d6a7defecbd95e			

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
Planning Act 2008			
<p>Ensure good quality urban design that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivers places which are sustainable on all counts • Delivers places that create social, environmental value • Makes people feel safe and secure • Creates places that are easy to walk around • Have easy access to shops, community facilities and have schools nearby • Provide children with safe places to play • Have good access to public transport • Provide a good choice of homes to live in 	No targets/ indicators	Core Strategy will seek to support high quality design that promotes: local character; safety and inclusion; diversity; ease of movement; legibility; adaptability; sustainability; good streets and spaces; and well designed buildings and will ensure good accessibility to key services and public transport.	SA Framework includes objectives to promote the sustainable regeneration of the borough, to promote the borough's image, to promote high quality design and sustainable construction, to reduce the need to travel, to promote sustainable transport choices, to promote accessibility to key services, to protect and improve local environmental quality, to promote quality and accessible open space, sport and recreational facilities and to reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime.
<p>Circular 01/06 (ODPM): Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites</p> <p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/circulargypsytraveller</p>			

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
Planning Act 2008			
This circular provides updated guidance on the planning aspects of finding sites for gypsies and travellers and how local authorities and gypsies and travellers can work together to achieve that aim. This replaces <i>Circular 01/94: Gypsy Sites and Planning</i> .	No targets/indicators.	The Core Strategy will seek to consider the need for fair, realistic and inclusive policies and should identify resultant land and accommodation requirements.	SA framework should meet the housing needs of the gypsy and travellers community to promote a mixed and balanced sustainable community.
Circular 04/2007 (ODPM): Planning for Travelling Showpeople			
http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/circulartravellingshow			
This circular should be seen in the context of the Government's key objective for planning for housing – to ensure that everybody has the opportunity of living in a decent home. This circular provides updated guidance on planning aspects for travelling showpeople and how local authorities and travelling showpeople can work together to achieve that aim. It replaces <i>Circular 22/91: Planning for Travelling Showpeople</i> .	No targets/indicators.	The Core Strategy will seek to consider the need for fair, realistic and inclusive policies and should identify resultant land and accommodation requirements.	SA framework should meet the housing needs of the travelling showpeople community to promote a mixed and balanced sustainable community.

Regional

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>Submitted Draft North West Plan Partial Review July 2009</p> <p>http://www.northwestplanpartialreview.org.uk/</p>			
<p>The draft North West Plan Partial Review (NWPPR) is a partial revision of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the North West. This draft submission document contains two draft policies (L6 and L7) that deal with the accommodation needs for Gypsy & Traveller, and Travelling Showpeople communities, and a revision to an existing RSS policy (Policy RT2) covering specific matters on Regional Car Parking Standards.</p> <p>Policy LR6 - A key Government objective is providing decent homes for all. For Gypsies & Travellers this means ensuring that sufficient, suitable pitch provision is made throughout the region to meet the needs of these communities.</p> <p>Policy LR7 - A key Government objective is providing decent homes for all. For Travelling Showpeople this means ensuring that sufficient, suitable provision is made throughout the region to meet the needs of the community.</p>	<p>No targets/indicators.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will seek to be in general conformity with the reviewed policies when adopted.</p>	<p>SA framework should take on board objectives of the review RSS when adopted.</p>

<p>Policy RT2 - It is proposed that the wording of the final bullet point in the current policy in RSS (as set out above) should be changed.</p>			
<p>River Basin Management Plan North West River Basin District 2009 - 2015 (Environment Agency, 2009) http://wfdconsultation.environment-agency.gov.uk/wfdcms/en/northwest/Intro.aspx</p>		<p>Core strategy will seek to protect and improve the water environment.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objective to protect and improve ground and surface water resources.</p>
<p>This plan identifies the pressures facing the water environment in the North West river basin district, and the actions that will address them</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By 2015, 21% of surface waters (rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters) are going to improve for at least one biological, chemical or physical element 2. 34% of surface waters will be at good ecological status and 28% of groundwater bodies will be at good status by 2015 3. At least 59% of assessed waters will be at good or better biological status by 2015. 		
<p>North West Landscape Character Assessment (Natural England, 2009) http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/regions/north_west/ourwork/landscapecharacterframework.aspx</p>			
<p>To help implement and promote the principals of the European Landscape Convention in the North West Region To deliver a Regional Landscape Framework which:</p>	<p>No targets / indicators</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will seek to ensure that developments have regard to landscape character</p>	<p>SA framework includes objective to conserve and enhance the borough's landscape character.</p>

<p>- provides a consistent, geographical and environmental framework for the existing LCA resource</p> <p>-encompasses existing, recognisable landscape frameworks such as National Character Areas as well as more local-level landscape character information</p> <p>- allows existing landscape information to be better used and developed for spatial planning</p>			
<p>Heritage Counts North West (English Heritage, 2009) http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/server/show/nav.10739</p>			
<p>Heritage Counts is the 8th annual survey of England's historic environment. Heritage Counts North West identifies world heritage sites, scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and garden and conservation areas and highlights the condition of the features and landscapes. Heritage Counts North West measures participation in the historic environment and studies its economic impact on the region. Some figures are broken down to a borough level for Oldham.</p>	<p>Indicators include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of scheduled monuments in Oldham: 3 2. Number of listed buildings in Oldham: 532 3. Number of registered parks and gardens in Oldham: 3 5. Number of conservation areas with an appraisal in the past 5 years in Oldham: 0 6. Number of conservation areas which have a management plan in Oldham: 0 	<p>Core Strategy will seek to consider the need to protect, conserve and enhance Oldham's historic environment.</p>	<p>SA Framework includes objectives to conserve and enhance the borough's historical, archaeological and cultural heritage and its settings, and its landscape and townscape character.</p>

	<p>7. Area covered by historic landscape character work in Greater Manchester 40% (0% in 2002)</p> <p>8. Number of Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings at risk in North West 198 (15%)</p> <p>9. Number of registered parks and gardens at risk in North West 5 (4%)</p> <p>10. Listed building alteration planning decisions in Oldham: 28</p> <p>11. Listed building demolition decision in Oldham: 0</p> <p>12. Listed building demolition decisions in Oldham: 6</p>		
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Sub Regional

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>AGMA Decentralised and Zero Carbon Energy Planning Study (URBED, AECOM and Quantum Strategy & Technology, 2010) http://www.agma.gov.uk/planning_housing_commission/index.html</p>			
<p>The energy study sets out the evidence base for renewable and low carbon technologies. It identifies the most appropriate technology mixes through looking at a number of character area case studies and the mechanisms that would be needed to support the energy infrastructure in a city region basis.</p>	<p>Targets are set for the following target areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network expansion area • Electricity intense area • Micro generation area 	<p>Core Strategy will seek to set carbon dioxide reduction targets.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objective to minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and to encourage the use of energy from renewable resources.</p>
<p>Greater Manchester Ecological Framework (GMEU, 2008)</p>			
<p>The main aim is to conserve and enhance biological diversity in Greater Manchester by repairing, creating and connecting habitats.</p>	<p>No targets/ indicators</p>	<p>Core Strategy will seek to conserve and enhance biological diversity.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objective to protect, conserve and enhance the borough's biodiversity.</p>
<p>Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan Consultation (GMEU, 2009) http://www.gmbp.org.uk/site/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=26&Itemid=45</p>			
<p>The Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plans have been revised. There are five habitat action plans and seven species action plans. These set out factors affecting the species/ habitat, current actions, objectives and targets.</p>	<p>Contains many specific targets, for example Grassland targets include - by 2015: Species rich neutral grassland:</p>	<p>Core Strategy will seek to protect and increase the species and habitats in the Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objective to protect, conserve and enhance the borough's biodiversity.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>1. Maintain current extent of priority habitat: - 250 ha</p> <p>2. Create new species-rich grassland - 10 ha</p> <p>Black redstart:</p> <p>3. Create a minimum of 50 green roofs/green walls across the GM conurbation over the next five years, particularly in areas where Black Redstarts are known to breed.</p> <p>Twite - by 2013:</p> <p>Ensure the population is 200% of the 2008 baseline</p> <p>Water Vole - by 2015</p> <p>Identify 15 sites for habitat creation</p>		
<p>Draft Peak District Recreation Strategy (Peak District National Park Authority, 2009) http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/index/looking-after/consultations/recreation.htm</p>			

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>Aims include to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote more environmentally sustainable choices for recreation in response to climate change and other environmental challenges Work with partners to manage, enhance and develop a range of recreation opportunities appropriate to the special qualities of the National Park 	<p>Indicators include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number or length of new routes developed Investment in Infrastructure (tourist facilities and services) at gateway sites e.g. Dovestones Number of people using public transport Improved understanding of the impacts of recreation 	<p>Core Strategy will seek to ensure that it has regard to the Peak District National Park and encourage recreation opportunities whilst protecting the special qualities of the borough and Peak Park.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objective to promote sustainable tourism development.</p>
<p>Manchester Independent Economic Review (MIER, 2009) http://www.manchester-review.org.uk/</p>			
<p>Seven reports have been completed as part of the MIER:</p>	<p>No targets/ indicators</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will seek to achieve a prosperous economy.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objectives which seek to improve the borough's economic performance.</p>
<p>1) The Review (April 2009) developed 10 policy recommendations, in summary these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a sustained effort to improve the very early years of all young people in the MCR; a review of housing strategy; a review of transport planning; 			

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● that planning policy should be reviewed to acknowledge the reality of economic demand and permit more expansion of suitable business premises in those parts of the city region where demand is strongest; ● that Manchester moves as quickly as possible to a unified regime for planning, regeneration and neighbourhood renewal, ● that Manchester, regional and national government partners undertake further detailed studies to identify whether there are potential government investments in science and elsewhere in the non-traded sector; ● that the city region looks again at how it makes major decisions; ● the development of a more effective system of programme and project evaluation is needed; ● that Manchester and central Government explore fully the evidence about the costs and benefits of, and the potential for delegation and devolution of some decision-making powers, including funding; and ● in respect of trading links and skills that the response to MIER review should be led by the private sector. <p>2) The Case for Agglomeration Economies (April 2009) - Headline findings from the report are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● London and the South East are dominant, but for the long-term benefit of the UK economy, evidence 			

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>suggests growth in the MCR and other northern city regions would be good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MCR is less productive than it should be due to skills, housing, planning and transport infrastructure. • There is no evidence that clustering of specific industries improves productivity. <p>3) Innovation, Trade and Connectivity (April 2009) - Headline findings from the report are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large number of firms within the city regions have no trading contacts within the city region but have strong connections to firms outside of the region. • The greatest capacity to spread innovations within MCR is found in the Financial and Professional Services sector, followed by Creative/Digital/New Media and ICT; there is the lowest capacity in Life Sciences. • In conclusion the capacity of the whole regional economy to innovate depends on links between firms within MCR. <p>4) Inward and Indigenous Investment (February 2009) - Headline findings from the report are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment by foreign firms in Manchester, in contrast to other parts of the UK, does not displace jobs and investment by domestic firms. 			

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manchester is one of the best placed cities in the UK to match the economic strength of London and the Southeast. Large businesses within the region are Manchester's main source of investment and productivity. <p>5) Labour Markets, Skills and Talent (March 2009) - Headline findings from the report are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The city-region regularly out-performs its competitor cities with regards to offering high-skilled jobs and retaining and providing the talent required to fill those jobs. More of MCR's population are employed in the knowledge based industries of financial and business services, such as legal services, than ever before. The transformation of the city-region's economy has wide-ranging implications for policy makers if Manchester is to continue to remain the dominant economic force outside of London and the South East. <p>6) Sustainable Communities (March 2009) - Headline findings from the report are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Levels of deprivation have fallen in all neighbourhoods across the city region. However some neighbourhoods have seen living standards improve at a faster rate than others. 			

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy development needs to take account of neighbourhoods, rather than focusing on borough or city-wide initiatives. The report establishes a new typology for categorising deprived neighbourhoods. These four categories (Isolate, Gentrifier, Escalator and Transit) each demonstrate different attributes which will shape the level and need for policy intervention. <p>7) Daresbury Campus Review (March 2009) - This report looks specifically at the future of Daresbury and its potential as a centre for science.</p>			
Greater Manchester Employment Land Position Statement (Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners and AGMA, August 2009)			
<p>The Position Statement seeks to draw together the emerging conclusions to provide a reasoned response to the RSS sub-regional employment land figures for Greater Manchester as outlined in Policy W3.</p> <p>It aims to provide a detailed breakdown across the ten GM districts. NLP looked at a variety of data sources including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengths/ weaknesses, aims and aspirations of each district; 	<p>The conclusions for Oldham were that due to limited land supply and GMFM forecasting 3,700 net job losses, it is inappropriate to plan for excessive need based on past take up rates. Due to this a range of demand projections were suggested between 69 hectares and 133 hectares.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will seek to achieve a prosperous economy and identify how much employment land will be allocated in the LDF.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objectives which seek to improve the borough's economic performance.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conclusions of ELR's (Oldham's was in draft form at the time); Discussions with officers and stakeholders; Analysis of the latest Greater Manchester Forecasting Model forecasts; Consideration of any specific transport implications; Analysing recent job growth trends of key sectors; Assessing the prospect of potential growth sectors against locational factors; Likely implications of building up/building out for each district; and Considering factors that could lead to a step change in the sub-regional economy <p>The report also provided further guidance on how to produce employment land reviews.</p>	<p>This range is based on potential supply of land and the lower end of the draft ELR demand projections. The position statement says that the findings, particularly the indicative estimates of how RSS Policy W3 should be interpreted, should be regarded as a starting point for further analysis and consideration.</p>		
<p>Prosperity for all: The Greater Manchester Strategy (August 2009) http://www.agma.gov.uk/cms_media/files/final_gms_august_2009.pdf</p>			
<p>The Vision</p> <p>By 2020, the Manchester city region will have pioneered a new model for sustainable economic growth based around a more connected, talented and greener city region where the prosperity secured is enjoyed by the many and not the few.</p>	<p>No targets/ indicators</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will seek to achieve a prosperous and sustainable economy.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objectives which seek to improve the borough's economic performance.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>Our principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will secure our place as one of Europe's premier city regions, synonymous with creativity, culture, sport and the commercial exploitation of a world class knowledge base. We will compete on the international stage for talent, investment, trade and ideas. We will be seen and experienced as a city region where all people are valued and have the opportunity to contribute and succeed in life. We will be known for our good quality of life, our low carbon economy and our commitment to sustainable development. We will create a city region where every neighbourhood and every borough can contribute to our shared sustainable future. We will continue to grow into a fairer healthier, safer and more inclusive place to live, known for excellent, efficient, value for money services and transport choices. We will deliver focused and collegiate leadership based around collaboration, partnerships and a true understanding that together, we are strong. 			
Greater Manchester Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation and Needs Assessment (AGMA, 2008)			

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>This research has been commissioned by AGMA to inform the development of a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Strategy at district level. It will inform Local Housing and Homelessness Strategies, Supporting People Strategies, and Local Development Frameworks across Greater Manchester.</p>	<p>The research identifies a target to supply 26 additional pitches for gypsies and traveller provision across the borough by 2015.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will seek to support the delivery of pitch requirements by making provision of land.</p>	<p>SA framework should meet the housing needs of the gypsy and travellers community to promote a mixed and balanced sustainable community.</p>
<p>Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment (AGMA, 2008) http://www.agma.gov.uk/planning_housing_commission/index.html</p>			
<p>This research explores the issues affecting housing markets in Greater Manchester and identifies future housing requirements, placing AGMA in an informed position to develop a strategic framework that will direct growth, investment and intervention to ensure delivery of the required housing offer. This research complements and adds to the work conducted at individual Authority-level as well as the regional assessment recently completed for the North West Regional Assembly and 4NW.</p>	<p>The SHMA identifies four challenges. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting the need for additional housing; • Housing and regeneration; • Meeting the long-term needs of specific groups; and <p>Bridging the affordability gap.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will seek to demonstrate how the council will meet the borough's housing need.</p>	<p>SA Framework should consider the challenges identified in the Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment in order to promote a healthy and balanced housing market for the borough.</p>

Local

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>Bury, Rochdale and Oldham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Bury Council, Rochdale Council and Oldham Council, 2009) http://www.oldham.gov.uk/living/planbuildmatters/planning-lds.htm/evidence-base/oldham-hybrid-strategic-flood-risk-assessment.htm</p> <p>The SFRA provides the evidence to allow local authorities and developers to carry out the sequential and exception tests. The aim is to avoid, substitute, control and mitigate.</p> <p>The findings from this SFRA have been incorporated into the Oldham SFRA.</p>	<p>Recommends producing appropriate flood risk indicators in the Sustainability Appraisal.</p>	<p>Core Strategy will seek to avoid developing in areas of flood risk.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objectives to minimise the impact of, and mitigate against flooding and to protect and improve ground and surface water resources.</p>
<p>Oldham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Oldham Council, 2010) http://www.oldham.gov.uk/living/planbuildmatters/planning-lds.htm/evidence-base/oldham-hybrid-strategic-flood-risk-assessment.htm</p> <p>The SFRA provides the evidence to allow local authorities and developers to carry out the sequential and exception tests. The aim is to avoid, substitute, control and mitigate.</p>	<p>Local authorities are required to produce appropriate flood risk indicators in the Sustainability Appraisal.</p>	<p>Core Strategy will seek to avoid developing in areas of flood risk.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objectives to minimise the impact of, and mitigate against flooding and to protect and improve ground and surface water resources.</p>
<p>Final Landscape Character Assessment (Oldham Council, 2009) http://www.oldham.gov.uk/living/planbuildmatters/planning-lds.htm/evidence-base/landscape-character-assessment.htm</p>			

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>The Landscape Character Assessment describes the evolution of the borough's rural landscape and assess its special character, distinctiveness and qualities.</p>	<p>No targets/ indicators</p>	<p>Core Strategy will seek to conserve and enhance the local landscape character, have regard to the landscape objective for each character area and type identified in the Oldham Landscape Character Assessment.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objective to conserve and enhance the borough's historical, archaeological and cultural heritage and its settings, and its landscape and townscape character.</p>
<p>Draft Oldham Historic Landscape Characterisation Project (GMGU, February 2010)</p>			
<p>The Study aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyse and identify landscape character types and historic character areas; • assess the relationship between present and character and that of the past; and • advise on how the findings of the study can be used in planning and regeneration proposals. 	<p>No targets/ indicators</p>	<p>Core Strategy will ensure developments have regard to the architectural features, structures, settings and historic character of the borough's heritage assets and designations.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objective on conserving and enhancing the borough's historical, archaeological and cultural heritage and its settings, and its landscape and townscape character.</p>
<p>Saddleworth Parish Plan (Saddleworth Parish Council, 2009)</p> <p>Not available via website. Address of Saddleworth Parish Council: Civic Hall, Lee Street, Uppermill, OL3 6AE</p>			

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>This local plan sets out actions for the following priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment • Housing, Planning and Development • Employment • Tourism • Leisure Activities • Youth Facilities • Health Services • Traffic and Transport • Law and Order 	<p>No targets/ indicators</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will ensure development has regard to the Parish Plan.</p>	<p>SA framework includes a number of economic, environmental and social objectives covering these priority areas, including to promote sustainable rural communities.</p>
<p>Oldham and Rochdale Economic and Skills Alliance Prospectus (ORESAs, June 2009) http://www.oresa.org.uk/homepageDocs/Prospectus_final.pdf</p>			
<p>The prospectus is the foundation of a single conversation with the Homes and Communities Agency and North West Development Agency and sets out the two boroughs' opportunities, achievements and challenges at the current time.</p> <p>The vision of the prospectus is:</p>	<p>No targets/ indicators</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will seek to achieve a prosperous economy.</p> <p>The Core Strategy will seek to promote sustainable development and inclusive communities.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objectives relating to sustainable economic development.</p> <p>SA framework includes objectives relating to promoting high quality design and a healthy and balanced housing market.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>“By 2020 Oldham and Rochdale will be thriving, playing a new and dynamic role in the world-class Manchester City region.</p> <p>Renewed economic prosperity will be supported by our transformed housing markets, which will assist in creating sustainable, cohesive communities.</p> <p>The boroughs will be great places to live for existing and new residents. Residents will enjoy higher income levels, quality local facilities and an excellent quality of life within our urban and rural areas.”</p> <p>The aim of the strategy is to diversify and grow both the employment and the housing base so that a strengthened Oldham and Rochdale will improve the overall performance of the City Region. It states that together the boroughs will play a supporting and complementary role as part of the multi-centred Manchester region.</p>			

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>The prospectus goes on to say they will invest in jobs, homes and communities, encouraging economic sustainability and increased incomes, developing more and higher quality homes and tackling deprivation.</p>			
<p>Final Employment Land Review - (Oldham Council, 2010) http://www.oldham.gov.uk/living/planbuildmatters/planning-lds.htm/evidence-base/employment-land-review.htm</p>			
<p>As part of the preparation of the LDF, Oldham Council has undertaken an Employment Land Review (ELR) to help create robust and informed employment land policies. The council is required to review the existing employment land allocations, forecast the need for new employment land over the plan period, and consider whether new employment allocations should be made and/or any existing sites de-allocated or carried forward.</p> <p>In January 2007 Donaldsons were commissioned by the council to look at the 'fitness for purpose' of the current portfolio of available</p>	<p>The conclusions from the employment land projection section of the report are that Oldham, from 2008 to 2026, needs to provide 81.8 hectares of employment land. Oldham has 42.44 hectares of existing allocations to be assessed through the Site Allocations DPD. Therefore Oldham has a potential shortfall of up to 39.36 hectares of additional employment land to be identified in the LDF for the plan period.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will seek to achieve a prosperous economy and identify how much employment land will be allocated in the LDF.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objectives which seek to improve the borough's economic performance.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>employment sites within the borough that are allocated in the Unitary Development Plan (UDP). 42.49 hectares of the 84.93 allocated land was found to be developed or under construction or unavailable for development leaving 42.44 hectares to be assessed as part of the Site Allocations DPD.</p> <p>The next stage was to forecast the amount of employment land Oldham would require up to 2026. Four employment land projection and forecasting methods were used to ensure that a broad analysis of the potential employment land requirements within the borough has been explored. The four methods used were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative analysis of the econometric projections (AGMA's Greater Manchester Forecasting Model) • Commercial and Industrial Floorspace and Rateable Value Statistics; 	<p>It is recommended that the sites totalling 46.51 hectares are carried forward to be assessed at the through the Site Allocations DPD to try and address the potential shortfall in employment land up to 2026.</p>		

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic take up rates for employment land in the borough • Labour Supply <p>The final element of the report aims to address any shortfall of employment land identified for the plan period. For the identification of new sites in an attempt to address the potential shortfall a number of sources were used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Reserved for Future Development (LRFD) • Major Developed Site in the Green Belt • Available sites within Masterplan areas <p>Six new sites totalling 46.51 hectares were identified from looking into these sources.</p>			

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
Retail and Leisure Study (Oldham Council, 2009) http://www.oldham.gov.uk/living/planbuildmatters/planning-lds.htm/evidence-base/retail_and_leisure_study.htm			

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>WYG consultants prepared the Oldham Retail and Leisure Study 2009 in accordance with national planning guidance and regional spatial strategy. The study includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of the existing retail offer in the borough. • A retail capacity assessment. • 'Health checks' which assess the vitality and viability of Oldham Town Centre and the borough's seven local town centres. <p>The headline messages to come from the study were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitments will meet all the need for additional convenience goods floorspace until after 2018. • Commitments will meet all the need for additional comparison goods floorspace until after 2013. • LDF should identify areas where retail & leisure development could be accommodated. • Oldham Town Centre should be the main focus for major retail and leisure development. Oldham Town Centre should at least maintain, and if possible, improve 	<p>Local authorities are required to monitor the performance of their town centres and undertake regular 'health checks'.</p>	<p>Core Strategy will seek to promote and enhance the vitality and viability of the borough's centres.</p>	<p>SA framework includes the objective to protect and enhance the vitality and viability of Oldham Town Centre and the borough's local town centres.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>its existing role by improving the quality as well as the quantity of its retail offer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate need to improve the commercial leisure offer of the town centre. • The council should resist further out-of-centre retail comparison floorspace in the borough. 			
<p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2008/09 (Oldham Council, 2009) http://www.oldham.gov.uk/living/plan/build/matters/planning-lds.htm/ldf-annual-monitoring-report.htm</p>			
<p>Oldham Council's produced it's fifth Annual Monitoring Report in December 2009 as required by Section 35 of the Act and Regulation 48 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 and the Amendment Regulations 2008 ("the Regulations").</p> <p>The reasons for monitoring are to find out whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies are achieving their objectives and delivering sustainable development; 	<p>Key indicators from 2008/09 AMR are:</p> <p>Employment - 29,957sqm of industrial and commercial floorspace completed. All of this development was on previously developed land.</p> <p>Housing - As of 1 April 2010 the borough's five-year housing land supply contains sufficient land to accommodate 3,212 dwellings, equating to a 5.9 year supply of deliverable housing land. There is sufficient land</p>	<p>Core Strategy policies should achieve their objectives and deliver sustainable development.</p>	<p>SA framework includes objectives that will ensure policies should deliver sustainable development.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Policies have unintended consequences; ● The assumptions and objectives behind policies are still relevant; and ● The targets are being achieved. 	<p>within the five year housing supply to meet the current housing requirements, with 98% being on previously developed land.</p> <p>Transport - All housing developments of 10 dwellings and over that were completed during 2008/09 were within 30 minutes public transport time of a range of jobs, services and amenities except hospitals.</p> <p>Open Space - There are seven Green Flag open spaces in Oldham.</p> <p>Heritage - There were no permissions granted for the demolition of listed buildings. There were five applications approved for the demolition of buildings in conservation areas. However these were all for outbuildings.</p>		

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	<p>Biodiversity– There was a net gain of 1.2 hectares of land recorded as Sites of Biological Importance.</p> <p>Renewable Energy – Twenty-five schemes granted permission required 10% of energy requirements to be from on-site from renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Retail – 1,585sqm of retail floorspace was completed during 2008/09.</p>		
<p>Building Schools for the Future – Strategy for Change Part two, Version 7.6, (Oldham Council, 2008) http://www.oldham.gov.uk/learning/bsf/key_documents.htm</p> <p>The council is committed to using its BSF programme to deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● raised achievement and attainment across the borough ● provision for the most vulnerable students 	No targets/ indicators	Core Strategy will seek to support the transformation of education and skills and encourage the development of flexible school premises. The Core Strategy should seek to promote community cohesion and inclusive communities.	SA Framework includes objectives to promote community cohesion in the borough, promote quality and accessible open space, sport and recreational facilities and improve education and skills

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> involve schools in tackling segregation and community cohesion create schools that are fit for purpose <p>Provide flexible facilities that adapt to future needs and allow for dual use of facilities.</p>			levels of the borough's population.
<p>Primary Capital Programme Strategy for Change, A programme of transformational change across the primary sector (Oldham Council, 2008)</p> <p>http://www.oldham.gov.uk/primary_capital_programme_strategy_for_change_2008.pdf</p>			
<p>The Primary Capital Programme aims to achieve the following objectives in Oldham:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure Primary Schools are central to the delivery of integrated and joined up services and wider community use improve educational outcomes support inclusion and further enhance provision for pupils with special educational needs 	No targets/ indicators	Core Strategy will seek to support the transformation of education and skills and encourage the development of flexible school premises. The Core Strategy should seek to promote community cohesion and inclusive communities.	SA Framework includes objectives to promote community cohesion in the borough, promote quality and accessible open space, sport and recreational facilities, improve the health of the borough's population and improve education and skills levels of the borough's population.

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support schools to achieve healthy school status and encourage initiatives which enable all communities to have access to indoor and outdoor facilities for play, sport and leisure increase participation in sports and physical exercise promote community cohesion 			
<p>Oldham's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (Oldham Council, 2009) http://www.oldham.gov.uk/living/planbuildmatters/planning-lds.htm/evidence-base/shla2.htm</p>			
<p>The SHLAA forms a key component of the evidence base to support preparation of the council's Core Strategy in order to ensure the delivery of sufficient housing to meet the requirements set out in the RSS.</p>	<p>The potential housing land supply identified through the draft SHLAA has the capacity to deliver 457 dwellings per annum (net) during the period 2009/10 to 2030/31.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will be required to demonstrate how the council will meet the borough's housing needs and set out policies that will manage the release of housing land in line with the borough's spatial strategy.</p>	<p>SA Framework should consider the targets identified in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment in order to promote a healthy and balanced housing market for the borough.</p>
<p>Oldham's Housing Needs and Demands Study (Oldham Council, 2008) http://www.oldham.gov.uk/oldham_housing_needs___demand_study_oct08.pdf</p>			
<p>The study is an analysis of the current and future need for social housing in Oldham and was prepared to feed into</p>	<p>No targets/indicators</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will be required to demonstrate how the council will meet the boroughs housing needs and set out</p>	<p>SA Framework should consider objectives that seek to promote a healthy and balanced housing market for the borough.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>the Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment. The study will provide important information for Oldham Council and Oldham Housing Partnership to develop more effective strategies to improve housing in Oldham.</p>		<p>policies that will manage the housing stock and the provision of affordable housing for the borough.</p>	
<p>Oldham Housing Strategy 2009-12 (Oldham Council, 2009) http://www.oldham.gov.uk/housing_strategy_2009-_2012.pdf</p>			
<p>The Strategy focuses on the key challenges facing Oldham and also highlights broad housing issues.</p>	<p>Key outputs for 2009/2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of empty homes by at least 150 per year. • Produce a clear strategy establishing how we will use council assets to deliver developable sites. • Achieve reduction in number of severely overcrowded households in the social rented sector. • Produce Overcrowding Strategy and action plan. • Complete the building of 112 new affordable homes in 2009/10. 	<p>The Core Strategy should consider the priorities set out in the Housing Strategy and facilitate their delivery where appropriate</p>	<p>SA Framework objectives should consider the priorities identified within the Housing Strategy to ensure that a healthy and balanced housing market is provided for the Borough that promotes mixed, balanced and inclusive sustainable communities.</p>
<p>It reflects the themes addressed in the Regional Housing Strategy of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving the right quantity of housing. • Continuing to raise the quality of the existing housing stock. • Connecting people to an improved housing offer. 			

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the building of a further 157 new affordable homes by March 2011. • New Affordable Warmth Strategy in place by April 2010. • New allocations policy approved by March 2010. • Revised Homelessness Strategy in place by April 2010. • Pitches identified which meets the needs and demands of the Gypsy and Travellers community. • Action plan agreed to identify and meet the housing needs for people with disabilities 		
<p>The strategy contains the council's key priorities and actions for the next three years. It is based on robust evidence and demonstrates how the council will improve the affordable housing offer</p>	<p>To increase the number of affordable homes within the borough, both through new build and by making best use of existing stock.</p>	<p>Core Strategy will seek to promote the provision of affordable housing to meet the needs and demands of the community.</p>	<p>SA Framework should consider objectives that seek to promote the provision of affordable housing.</p>

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key targets and indicators relevant to Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Implications for Core Strategy	Implications for Sustainability Appraisal
<p>for Oldham’s residents. The strategy reflects the themes of Oldham’s overarching Housing Strategy 2009-12 of quantity, quality and people. The main focus of activity in this strategy is around increasing the quantity of affordable homes.</p>			

3 Section 2 - Amendments to Indicators

3.1 Relevant indicators were identified through the Scoping Report. These have been refined over time to reflect changes to national indicators made by Government and to reflect indicators emerging from the LAA process. Links between policy directions and monitoring indicators are set out in the joint DPD Refining Options report. The following table lists the proposed indicators:

Indicator

1. Number of people who are engaged in the LDF consultation process
2. Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years
3. Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type
4. Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type
5. Employment land available by type
6. Employment land lost to other uses
7. Land developed for business and industry
8. New business registration rate
9. Overall employment rate
10. Total amount of floorspace for ‘town centre uses’
11. Housing trajectory: i) Plan period and housing targets. ii) Net additional dwellings in previous years; iii) Net additional dwellings for the reporting year; iv) Net additional dwellings in future years; and v) Managed delivery target
12. Supply of ready to develop housing sites
13. New and converted dwellings on previously developed land
14. Development density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more
15. i) Number of affordable homes delivered (gross) ii) Gross affordable housing completions
16. Net additional Pitches (Gypsies and Travellers)
17. Dwellings cleared
18. Reduction in vacancy rate.
19. Number of properties added to stock which have 3+ bedrooms in HMR area
20. Housing Quality: Building for Life Assessments

21. Major planning applications refused on poor design grounds
22. i) Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register'; ii) and number/extent of Conservation Areas and iii) number of listed buildings and buildings in Conservation Areas lost through new development proposals
23. Access to services: i) Number of minor residential developments with access to at least 2 key services ii) Number of major residential developments with access to at least 3 key services
24. Extension of Greater Manchester's light rail network, 'Metrolink', to the borough
25. Amount of completed large scale non-residential development within Use Classes A, B and D complying with car parking standards set out in the LDF
26. Number and percentage of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission for major planning applications
27. Number of planning applications refused on landscape character grounds
28. i) Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds ii) and number of new developments, where agreed with the council, incorporating SUDs
29. i) Number of sites remediated as a result of planning applications. Source: Environmental Protection, Environmental Services
30. Number of days of air pollution
31. Renewable Energy Generation installed (megawatts).
32. Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority
33. Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority
34. Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority
35. Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority
36. Number and type of developments in the Green Belt
37. Open Space: i) extent of protected; and ii) percentage of quality and accessible open spaces meeting local standards
38. i) Change in areas of biodiversity importance; ii) Improved Local Biodiversity
39. Number and type of developments in i) Other Protected Open Land; and ii) Land Reserved for Future Development

40. Number of health and well being centres started and/or completed
41. i) Adult participation in sport and ii) Children and young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport
42. Healthy Life expectancy at 65
43. Number of education related developments started and/or completed
44. Per capita carbon dioxide emissions in the local authority area
45. Improved street and environmental cleanliness: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• litter• detritus• graffiti• fly posting
46. Foxdenton developed as a premium employment site