

Oldham

Local

Plan

Oldham's Monitoring Report April 2019 to March 2020

March 2021



Oldham
Council

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Abbreviations

The following is a list of abbreviations used in this report:

AGMA - Association of Greater Manchester Authorities

AMR – Authorities Monitoring Report

BME – Black and Minority Ethnic

CIL - Community Infrastructure Levy

DEFRA - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

DPD – Development Plan Document

FRA - Flood Risk Assessment

GMCA - Greater Manchester Combined Authority

GMMWPU - Greater Manchester Minerals and Waste Planning Unit

GMSF - Greater Manchester's Plan for Homes, Jobs and the Environment

Ha - Hectares

HMR - Housing Market Renewal

JMDPD – Joint Minerals Development Plan Document for Greater Manchester

JNCC - Joint Nature Conservation Committee

JWDPD – Joint Waste Development Plan Document for Greater Manchester

LDD – Local Development Document

LDS – Local Development Scheme

LLFA - Lead Local Flood Authority

LPA - Local Planning Authority

MHCLG –Ministry for Homes, Communities and Local Government

NDO - Neighbourhood Development Order

NDP - Neighbourhood Development Plan

NPPF - National Planning Policy Framework

OPOL - Other Protected Open Land

PDL - Previously Developed Land

PPS – Planning Policy Statement

RAWP – Regional Aggregate Working Party

SAC - Special Area of Conservation

SCI – Statement of Community Involvement

SBI – Sites of Biological Importance

SPA - Special Protection Area

SPD – Supplementary Planning Document

SSSI - Sites of Special Scientific Interest

SUDS - Sustainable Urban Drainage System

Sqm - Square metres

UDP – Unitary Development Plan

I

Availability of Document

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Executive Summary

Local Development Scheme Progress

The Local Development Scheme (LDS) in place at the start of the monitoring period was "Issue 9" (approved in July 2016) and can be viewed on the council's website (https://www.oldham.gov.uk/info/200709/documents_in_the_local_plan/230/local_development_scheme). An updated LDS was approved in January 2020 (Issue 10), which covered the period from 28th January 2020, through to 31st March 2020 and can be viewed on the council's website.

i) Performance on the LDS milestones between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020 were as follows:

- Greater Manchester's Plan for Homes Jobs and the Environment (GMSF): During the monitoring report preparation of the GMSF was on target against the LDS (Issue 10), with consultation on the publication plan planned for late 2020 / early 2021. GMSF 2020 Publication Plan Draft for Approval was published October 2020 by the Associated of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) and recommended for approval by the ten districts across Greater Manchester before commencing consultation. At this stage Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council chose to withdraw from the GMSF. The Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) and the remaining nine districts are now considering options for preparing a joint plan of the nine districts.

Key Indicator Results

ii) Employment

- Employment – 11,233 sqm of industrial and commercial floorspace was completed, all of which was on previously developed land.
- 5.08 ha of land was developed for business and industrial uses in 2019/20 (gross).
- The total amount of employment land available for industrial and commercial use (Use Classes Order B1, B2 and B8) as at 31 March 2020 was 60.43ha. The total consists of 38.5 ha of saved UDP allocations Business and Industry and Mixed Use and 21.93 ha of sites that are not allocations but have planning permission for employment uses and are either unimplemented or under construction.

iii) Housing

- As of 1 April 2020, the borough's five-year housing land supply contains sufficient land to accommodate 2,266 dwellings. This equates to a 3 year supply of deliverable housing land against the borough's local housing need of 692 dwellings per annum. Note that MHCLG published the revised local housing need methodology December 2020 which increased Oldham's local housing need slightly to 693 dwellings per annum.
- An update of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) demonstrates that there is a housing land supply of 11,263 dwellings over the remaining plan period.

- In 2019/20 there were 728 net completions.
- 66% of completions during 2019/20 took place on previously developed land. A further 152 dwellings or 21% of all dwellings completed in 2019/20 were on mixed sites which contain both PDL and greenfield land.

iv) **Transport** - Ten travel plans have been secured as a condition of planning permission.

vi) **Heritage** - There was one application for the demolition of the link bridge connected to the listed office building at Dobcross Works. The application sought to remove the bridge in order to separate the listed building from the non-listed building, this will help to secure the future of the listed building and allow clearance of the wider site for potential future development (application was linked to new Secondary School).

vii) **Biodiversity** – In 2020 the council reported on Sites of Biological Importance (SBI) update reports from Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU). These resulted in boundary changes / technical mapping changes at Dick Clough (Grade B); Castleshaw Pastures (Grade B); Huddersfield Narrow Canal (Grade B) and South Pennine Moors (Grade A) equating to an additional 2.6 ha of land designation as SBI.

viii) **Renewable Energy** – In 2019/20, 6 out of 24 relevant major applications were granted permission with a condition attached or details included within the application requiring applicants to meet Policy 18. This represents 25% of relevant major applications.

Key Actions

xi) **Collection** - The Monitoring Report identifies a number of key actions designed to improve data collection and the ability of the council to monitor progress against indicators. These actions include working with the council's Development Management section to continue to develop ICT-based monitoring systems.

xii) **Timetables** - The LDS in place at the start of the monitoring period was "Issue 9" (approved in July 2016) and can be viewed on the council's website . A revised LDS (Issue 10) was published in January 2020 and this can also be found on the council's website.

1 Introduction and Context

Oldham's Monitoring Report

- 1.1** Oldham's Monitoring Report (AMR) covers the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 and sets out the five-year housing land position as at 1 April 2020. This year the council is also including an Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) as required under revised regulations.
- 1.2** Local Planning Authorities are now required to produce an infrastructure funding statement on an annual basis, as a result of recent changes to government legislation. This represents the borough's first infrastructure funding statement.
- 1.3** The Monitoring Report is the main mechanism for assessing the Local Plan's performance and effects.
- 1.4** The requirement to produce monitoring reports is contained within Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by para 113 of the Localism Act 2011). The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 - Part 8 Regulation 34 also outlines what should be included within a Monitoring Report. In summary these are as follows:
 - Review actual progress against the Local Development Scheme (LDS) timetable.
 - List any adopted or approved Local Plan or Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) that were listed in the LDS;
 - Where policies are not being implemented, explain why and set out the steps (if any) to be taken to implement the policy;
 - Specify the number of net additional dwellings (including affordable dwellings) delivered during the report period and since the policy began in any part of the area as relevant;
 - Detail any Neighbourhood Development Orders (NDO) or Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDP) made;
 - Report on financial information relating to Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) receipts as required under Reg 62(4) CIL Regulations 2012; and
 - Detail action taken under Duty to Co-operate requirements during the report period.

Context

- 1.5** Oldham is situated in the north east of the Greater Manchester conurbation, four miles from Manchester City Centre and covers an area of 55 square miles. Oldham has a mix of high-density urban areas, suburbs, semi-rural locations and is in a pivotal position between the cities of Manchester and Leeds. It is made up of the districts of Shaw, Royton, Lees, Failsworth, Saddleworth, Chadderton and the town of Oldham itself. It contains a residential population of approximately 235,623 and 96,132 households⁽¹⁾. Around half the borough is open countryside and the south east corner of the borough falls within the Peak District National Park, providing a unique and high quality rural / semi-rural aspect to the borough.
- 1.6** The borough is one of contrasts, with significant levels of deprivation but also areas of prosperity. Oldham is home to an increasing, young population with a continuing upward trend in educational attainment. It also has a rich and diverse community with 22.5%⁽²⁾ of the population being from black and minority ethnic (BME) groups, mainly of Pakistani and Bangladeshi heritage.

1 2019 Mid-year Estimates, ONS

2 Census 2011

Map showing the borough in its sub-regional setting



- 1.7 Regeneration, in all its forms - physical, social and economic - plays a huge part in the recent history and future development of the borough. There are still significant challenges that the borough faces on a range of issues including: housing conditions; health; educational attainment; strengthening the economy; raising incomes and tackling pockets of high unemployment.
- 1.8 Oldham is home to a number of high quality higher and further educational facilities including University Campus Oldham, Oldham College, Oldham 6th Form College and the Regional Science Centre Oldham.
- 1.9 There are over 7,295⁽³⁾ businesses in Oldham, spanning key sectors including advanced manufacturing, health, construction, digital and creative and financial and professional services. Manufacturing remains an important element of the local economy, including high-technology sectors such as electronic, electrical and instrument engineering. The borough is home to a number of well known and high profile businesses including Trinity Mirror Group, Diodes Incorporated, Ferranti Technologies, Park Cake Bakeries, Innovative Technologies, Ambassador Textiles, and Nov Mono Pumps.
- 1.10 Oldham Town Centre lies at the heart of the borough and is the focus for commercial, retail and education activity, whilst the borough's other centres also contribute to the economic, social and environmental fabric of the borough. The council's ambitions for Oldham Town Centre aim to create a more vibrant, revitalised centre that plays a greater role in Greater Manchester.

- 1.11** By 2035, Greater Manchester aims to be one of the world's leading sub-regions, driving sustainable growth across a thriving north of England. We want to ensure the sustainability of our town centre as a place to work, visit and enjoy: in addition, to be a place where our people can live are able to take maximum advantage of the services, shops, skills and training they need to enjoy an excellent quality of life.
- 1.12** A new vision for Oldham Town Centre has been developed: a vision that is aligned with national, regional and local strategic priorities and has a clear rationale, narrative and focus for everyone to embrace and own. The vision can be defined as 'Our Town Centre: a place that thrives' by:
- building quality homes;
 - providing opportunities to learn, develop new skills and gain employment;
 - having a diverse culture, leisure and night time economy;
 - attracting, retaining and growing businesses;
 - ensuring a safer, healthier, and friendly environment; and
 - ensuring it is green, clean and sustainable.
- 1.13** These are all geared towards a host of objectives, including increasing footfall, giving a wider choice of residential options, improving access to work experience and jobs, ensuring a town centre that is easy to navigate and building on our culture and heritage.
- 1.14** A refreshed masterplan setting out different development areas is also now being drawn up. This will feature a mix of residential, education, offices, retail, and green space, as well as an area dedicated to boosting the town centre's night-time economy.
- 1.15** There are three corporate objectives that underpin the delivery of the ambition:
- An inclusive economy where people and enterprise thrive;
 - Thriving communities where everyone is empowered to do their bit; and
 - Co-operative services with people and social value at their heart.
- 1.16** These are very ambitious plans that can transform the quality of life enjoyed by those who live, work and visit the borough. The Local Plan is fundamental in the development and delivery of these plans.

2 Implementation of the Local Development Scheme

- 2.1** The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 ("the Act") requires LPA's to prepare and publish a Local Development Scheme (LDS), which is a project plan listing all the planning documents that the council proposes to prepare and details their content and timescale for production.
- 2.2** This section of the Monitoring Report therefore examines the progress that the council has made in preparing the Local Plan documents as set out in the LDS project plan covering the monitoring period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 inclusive. It addresses the questions:
- Have the timetables and milestones for Local Development Document preparation set out in the LDS been met?
 - Is progress being made towards them?
 - If not, what are the reasons and what action is being taken to address them?
- 2.3** The assessment of timetables and milestones is undertaken against the LDS that was in force at the start of this monitoring period, which was "Issue 9". A revised LDS was published and took effect on the 28th January 2020 (Issue 10).

Performance in Preparing Local Development Documents, 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.

Local Development Scheme

- 2.4** The LDS in place at the start of the monitoring period was "Issue 9" (approved in July 2016) and can be viewed on the council's website . A revised LDS was published, to reflect the latest GMSF and revised Local Plan timetables, and took effect on the 28th January 2020 (Issue 10), this can be viewed on the council's website.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs)

Local Plan Review / Site Allocations DPD

- 2.5** Regulation 18 Notification consultation was carried out between 10 July to 21 August 2017. However, preparation of the Local Plan review has been delayed due to the progress of the GMSF.

Other Local Plan Documents

Neighbourhood Plan

- 2.6** Following an application for the designation of the Saddleworth Parish Council boundary as a neighbourhood planning area the Saddleworth Neighbourhood Area was designated in November 2016. Since then, and including within the monitoring period, focus has been on the preparation of the neighbourhood plan and informal consultation.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 2.7** Further work on CIL has been put on hold.

3 The effects of the Local Plan

3.1 This section of the Monitoring Report examines the effects that Oldham's planning policies are having by measuring a series of indicators. It covers the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. The indicators relate to The Joint Core Strategy and Development Management Development Plan Document (the Joint DPD), adopted November 2011.

3.2 Key questions to address in this section are:

1. What impact are the policies having on national targets and any other targets identified in LDD's?
2. What significant effects are implementing the policies having on the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainability is defined and are these effects as intended?

IMPACTS ON TARGETS AND OBJECTIVES

BUSINESS, INDUSTRY AND THE LOCAL ECONOMY

Indicators

Business, Industry and the Local Economy
Total amount of additional floorspace by type (Joint DPD Indicator 3)
Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by providing employment land which is fit for the 21st century for existing and new businesses (SO3b).
Target: N/A.
Oldham Position: The total floorspace completed during 2019/20 for industrial and commercial uses (use classes B1, B2 and B8) was 11,223 sqm (gross). Of this: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 80 sqm was developed for B1 uses;• 1,830 sqm was developed for B2 uses;• 360 sqm was developed for B8 uses; and• 8,693 sqm was developed for a mix of B1, B2 and B8 uses.
The total floorspace completed in previous years was as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2018/19: 10,734 sqm• 2017/18: 13,416 sqm• 2016/17: 3,565.5 sqm

Business, Industry and the Local Economy

Total amount of additional floorspace by type (Joint DPD Indicator 3)

- 2015/16: 2,676 sqm
- 2014/15: 8,976 sqm
- 2013/14: 1,643 sqm

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy

Total Amount of employment floorspace (gross) on previously developed land by type (Joint DPD Indicator 4).

Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by ensuring the effective and efficient use of land and buildings (SO1c).

Target: N/A.

Oldham Position: The floorspace developed for employment on previously developed land in 2019/20 was 11,223 sqm (gross), representing 100% of the total developed floorspace.

The total floorspace developed for employment on previously developed land has been 100% for the past five years.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy

Employment land available by type (Joint DPD Indicator 5).

Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by providing employment land which is fit for the 21st century for existing and new businesses (SO3b).

Target: N/A.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy

Employment land available by type (Joint DPD Indicator 5).

Oldham Position: The total amount of employment land available for industrial and commercial use (Use Classes Order B1, B2 and B8) as at 31 March 2020 was 60.43ha. The total consists of 38.5 ha of saved UDP allocations Business and Industry and Mixed Use and 21.93 ha of sites that are not allocations but have planning permission for employment uses and are either unimplemented or under construction.

We have changed the way we measure this indicator so it is inline with figures provided to Greater Manchester Combined Authority so it is not comparable to some previous years.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy

Employment land lost to other uses (Joint DPD Indicator 6)

Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by providing employment land which is fit for the 21st century for existing and new businesses (SO3b).

Target: N/A.

Oldham Position: There were no known losses of large employment sites in 2019/20.

Action needed: The Strategic Planning and Information section will continue to work with Development Management to improve the monitoring of this indicator, resources permitting.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy

Land developed for business and industry (Joint DPD Indicator 7)

Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by providing employment land which is fit for the 21st century for existing and new businesses (SO3b).

Target: N/A.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy

Land developed for business and industry (Joint DPD Indicator 7)

Oldham Position: 5.08 ha of land was developed for business and industrial uses in 2019/20. Of this:

- 0.01 ha was developed for B1 uses;
- 0.67 ha was developed for B2 uses;
- 0.45 ha was developed for B8 uses; and
- 2.95 ha was developed for a mix of B1, B2 and B8 uses.

The total land completed in previous years was as follows:

- 2018/19: 2.97 ha
- 2017/18: 5.26 ha
- 2016/17: 1.73 ha
- 2015/16: 0.74 ha
- 2014/15: 2.15 ha
- 2013/14: 0.46 ha
- 2012/13: 4.31 ha

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy

New business registration rate (Joint DPD Indicator 8)

Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by addressing the worklessness agenda, tackling deprivation and creating skilled and accessible jobs for local residents (SO3a).

Target: N/A.

Oldham Position: In 2019, 1,270 new businesses were formed in Oldham. This is the latest information available.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy

New business registration rate (Joint DPD Indicator 8)

In previous years business formation was:

- 2017: 1,060
- 2016: 1,500
- 2015: 940
- 2014: 865
- 2013: 965
- 2012: 695

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.

Source: Oldham Council and Inter Departmental Business Register

Business, Industry and the Local Economy

Overall employment rate (Joint DPD Indicator 9)

Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by addressing the worklessness agenda, tackling deprivation and creating skilled and accessible jobs for local residents (SO3a).

Target: N/A.

Oldham Position: Oldham's employment rate for ages 16 - 64 was 71.1% as at March 2020.

In previous years the rate was:

- 2019: 68.1%
- 2018: 68.1%
- 2017: 67.5%
- 2016: 68.6%
- 2015: 63.3%

Business, Industry and the Local Economy
Overall employment rate (Joint DPD Indicator 9)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2014: 63.6% 2013: 64.7%
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.
Source: Oldham Council.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy
Foxdenton developed as a premium employment site (Joint DPD Indicator 46)
<p>Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by encouraging and facilitating the development of new and emerging industries (such as high technology, knowledge based, innovative, environmental technologies and creative industries) in appropriate locations (such as Foxdenton, Hollinwood Business District and Chadderton Technology Park) (SO3d).</p>
Target: N/A.
<p>Oldham Position: Development at Foxdenton (now known as Broadway Green) is coming forward in phases and is progressing well. The infrastructure works, including the new link road and the new junction onto the A663 Broadway, has all been physically completed and the new road will be opened to traffic very shortly.. Most of the first residential phase is now occupied and the marketing suite has been removed from site. The second residential phase of 137 homes are either under construction or sold/occupied. The third residential phase is under contract and a reserved matters planning application has been submitted - work is expected to start on site in early 2021.</p>
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.
Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key issues

- 3.3** There has been an increase in employment land developed this year. The systems in place for monitoring employment land losses need to be developed, and this should be resolved with an updated development management IT system. This is important to provide sufficient evidence for the council to take development management decisions 'in the round' where it is proposed to release employment land for other uses, typically housing.

Future Actions

- 3.4** Further develop monitoring systems particularly for loss of employment land, to ensure that the policies within the Joint DPD actively promote and enhance the needs of the local economy.

Housing

- 3.5** Some of the indicators and text in this section relate to the five-year housing land supply. The five-year housing land supply is forward looking and covers the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2025. In previous years the five-year housing land supply position was rolled forward by 12 months. However, in order to align monitoring processes with the work being carried out on the GM-wide housing land supply, since 2015/16 the supply figure has not been rolled forward. The five-year housing land supply presented in this Monitoring Report is therefore the position as at 1 April 2020.

Housing
Plan period and housing targets; Net additional dwellings – in previous years; Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year; Net additional dwellings – in future years; and Managed delivery target (Joint DPD Indicator 11)
Joint DPD Objective: To provide sufficient housing to meet the needs and demands of the borough's urban and rural communities, including affordable, low cost and high value market housing (SO2 (b)).
Target: Annual average of 289 net additional dwellings (UDP) / At least 289 dwellings per year, net of clearance, on average over the Local Plan period up to 2026 (Joint DPD).
Oldham Position: The Joint DPD set out a housing requirement of 289 dwellings to be delivered per year net of clearance. For 2018/19 the housing requirement was superseded by the standard methodology as introduced by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (MHCLG) for calculating local housing need. In December 2020, MHCLG introduced a new methodology for calculating local housing need ⁽⁴⁾ . Oldham's current local housing need based on the updated methodology is now 693 new homes per year. As this housing requirement was introduced after the monitoring period, it will apply from December 2020 onwards, including when considering the projected 5-year housing land supply.
The table below shows the number of net completions since the adoption of the Core Strategy and Joint DPD in 2011, compared to the relevant housing requirement. From 2011/12 to 2018/19 the housing requirement was an annual average of at least 289 dwellings. For 2018/19 and 2019/20

4 <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/changes-to-the-current-planning-system-to-meet-governments-response-to-the-local-housing-need-proposals-and-changes-to-the-current-planning-system>

Housing

Plan period and housing targets; Net additional dwellings – in previous years; Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year; Net additional dwellings – in future years; and Managed delivery target (Joint DPD Indicator 11)

the net completions for these years is compared to the housing requirement of 692 homes per year, based on MHCLGs former standard methodology. This has increased to 693 based on the revised methodology published by MHCLG December 2020.

Year	Completed (Net)	Variance (against housing requirement)
2011/12	11	-278
2012/13	257	-32
2013/14	363	74
2014/15	594	305
2015/16	296	7
2016/17	374	85
2017/18	345	56
2018/19	410*	-282
2019/20	728	36
Total	3,378	-29

*This is the actual completions figure for 2018/19. Official MHCLG housing returns show a higher figure of 502 for 2018/19. Previous revisions are explained within the 2018/19 monitoring report.

The number of net completions has fluctuated over the last nine years. During 2019/20 728 dwellings were completed. After falling in 2015/16, completions increased again from 2016/17 as a number of larger sites began construction. There have also been high levels of clearance that took place as a result of regeneration activity during 2003/04 to 2012/13, along with the changing economic conditions witnessed since 2008/09 that may have had an effect. However, over the last eight years, completions have improved, with an average of 421 dwellings being completed annually.

The number of completions, net of clearance, for 2019/20 was 728. This brings the total number of completions for 2011/12 to 2019/20 to 3,378 dwellings. Based on MHCLGs standard methodology for calculating local housing need, residual (i.e. past housing under-delivery) is already taken into account within the calculation of the housing need figure. As such, to determine the amount of housing to be delivered over the remaining plan period, housing need is multiplied by the amount of years remaining, and minus the completions 2019/20 which the housing need applies to. Therefore, 4,116 dwellings need to be delivered over the remaining plan period ($692 \times 7 = 4,844$ minus 728).

Housing

Plan period and housing targets; Net additional dwellings – in previous years; Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year; Net additional dwellings – in future years; and Managed delivery target (Joint DPD Indicator 11)

The housing trajectory shows the position regarding the borough's potential housing land supply and is made up of four elements:

1. Completions that have taken place during 2011/12 to 2019/20;
2. The five-year deliverable housing land supply from 2020/21 to 2024/2025. This is shown as net additional dwellings over the period and has taken into account projected clearance over the period, of 163 dwellings in 2020/21 to 2024/25 (due to large scale clearance) and 5 dwellings per annum thereafter (see SHLAA as at 1 April 2020 for further details);
3. For the period beyond 2024/25, projected dwellings are based on the post five year supply contained within the borough's potential housing land supply. An update of the post five-year supply has been carried out to inform this through a full review of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and this will inform future housing land supply figures. The net additional dwellings have taken into account projected clearance over the period; and
4. The annualised net supply which shows that current housing land supply spread out evenly across the period.

The housing trajectory shows that there is potential housing land supply identified to deliver 11,263 dwellings (taking into account a small sites allowance, minus projected clearances - see SHLAA for details) over the remainder of the plan period. This is based on the borough's five-year housing land supply and the update of the SHLAA. The SHLAA can be viewed on the Council's website⁽⁵⁾.

5 [Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment](#)

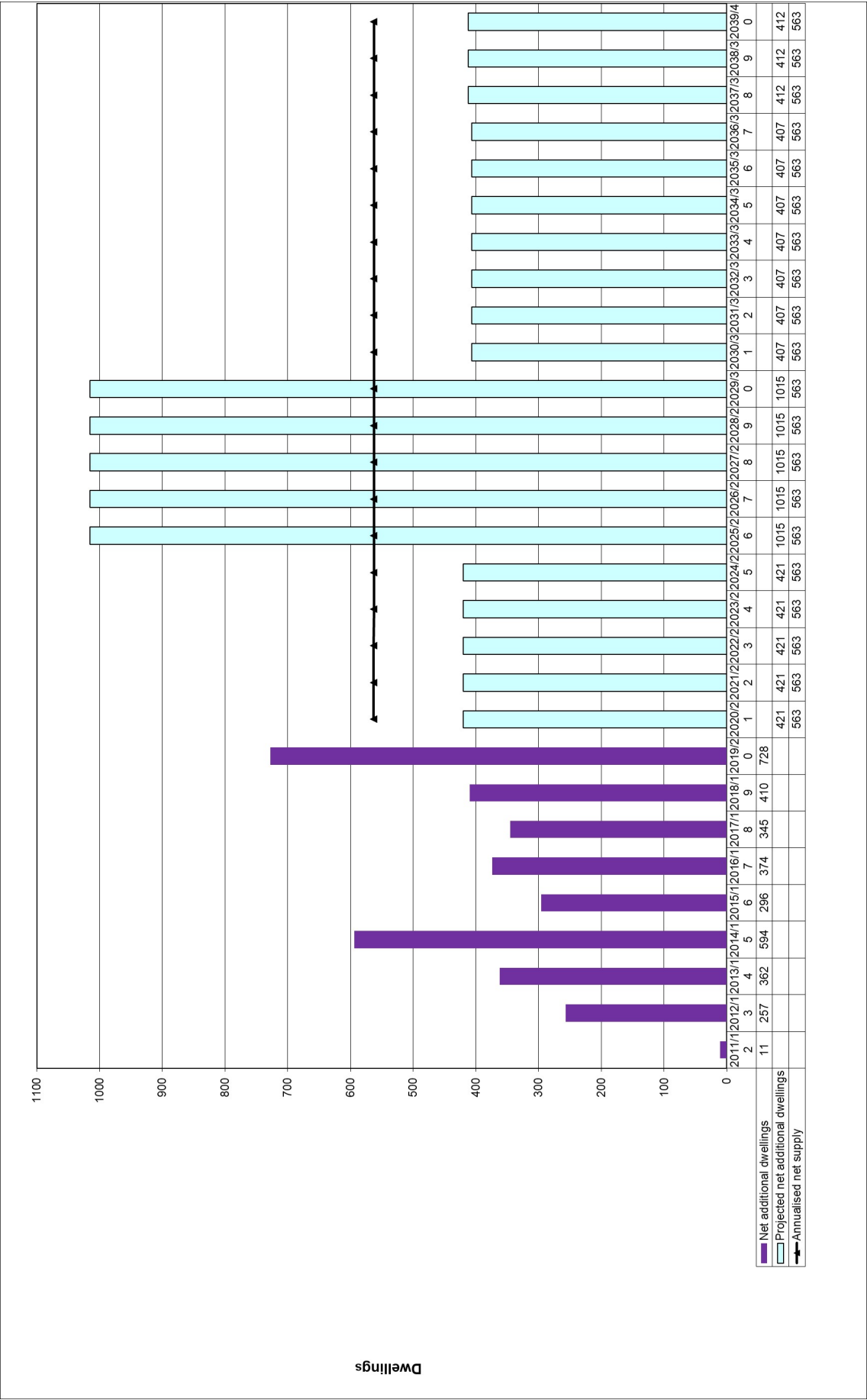
Housing

Plan period and housing targets; Net additional dwellings – in previous years; Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year; Net additional dwellings – in future years; and Managed delivery target (Joint DPD Indicator 11)

Action needed: Continue to update the borough's five year housing land supply annually and update the Council's SHLAA. The Council has also published a Housing Delivery Test Action Plan in order to try and improve the delivery rate of housing in the borough.

Aside from an annual small sites allowance, the council does not set out a specific windfall allowance in the Joint DPD. Consideration will be given to the need to make an allowance for larger windfall sites as part of future reviews of the Council's SHLAA and five-year housing land supply in line with national planning guidance.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3, 11.



Housing

New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land (Joint DPD Indicator 13)

Joint DPD Objective: Ensure over the lifetime of the Local Plan up to 2026 that at least 80% of new homes are built on previously developed land across the borough as a whole (SO2(g)).

Target: The Joint DPD sets out a requirement for at least 80% of new dwellings in the borough to be built on previously developed land.

Oldham Position:

In 2019/20, 66% of new and converted dwellings were completed on previously developed land (PDL) in Oldham. This is higher than 2018/19, yet still lower than the target, however it should be noted that there were another 152 dwellings completed in 2019/20 on mixed sites which contain both PDL and greenfield land. These are not included within the PDL figure. If it were assumed that 50% of these mixed sites were comprised of PDL, then there would have been 77% of new dwellings completed on PDL in 2019/20.

The previously developed land trajectory shows:

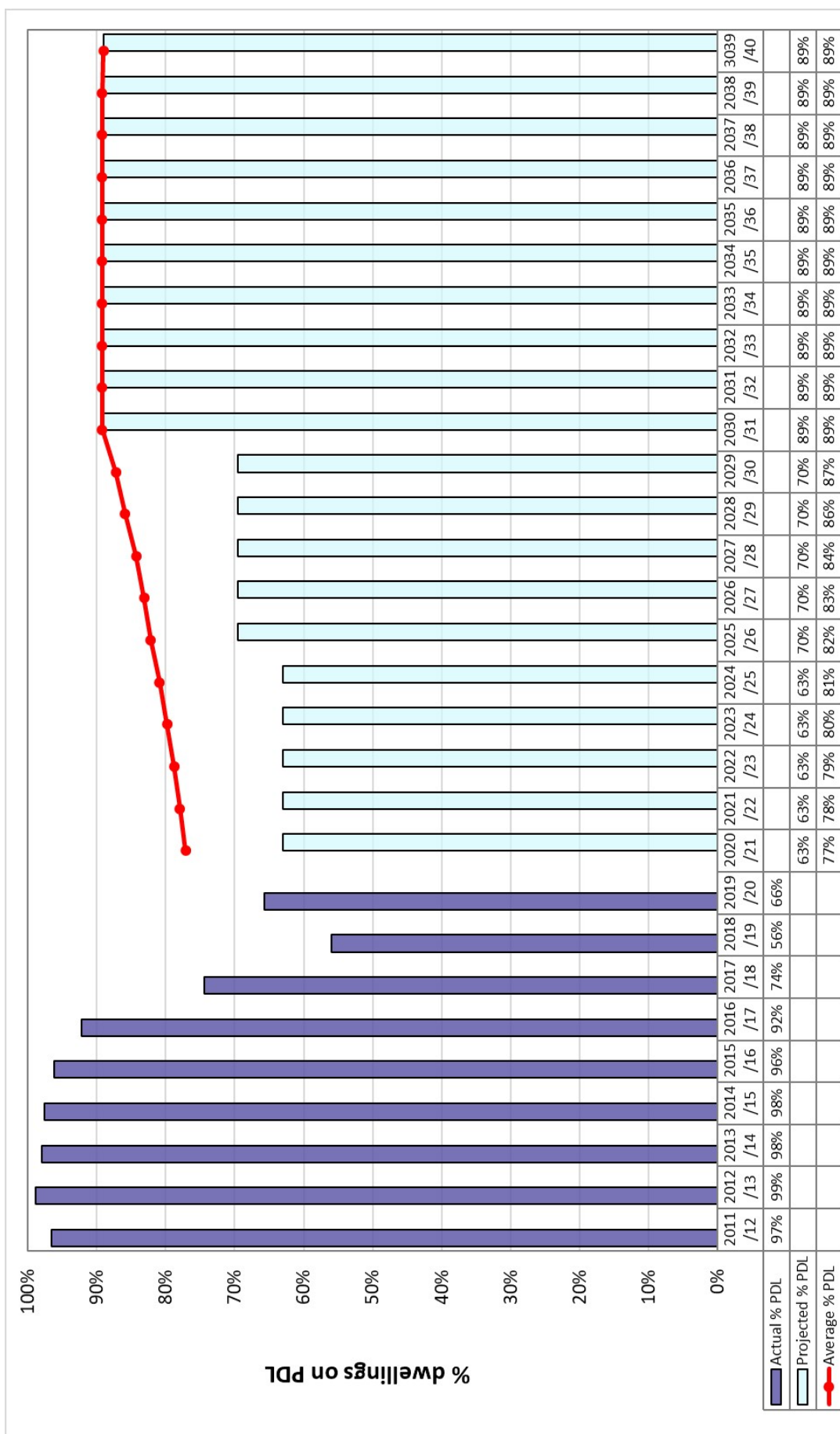
1. 86% of all completions during 2011/12 to 2019/20 were on PDL;
2. Projections for the next five years (2020/21 to 2024/25) are based upon sites within the five-year housing land supply. The trajectory shows that 63% of the five-year supply is on PDL; and
3. Overall an average of 74% of all dwellings identified as part of the borough's potential housing land supply (i.e. post five-year supply) are on PDL.

The projections relating to the five-year housing land supply and post five-year supply do not include dwellings to be delivered on sites where there is a mix of greenfield and previously developed land. In terms of the five-year supply there are 367 dwellings on mixed sites (16% of the five-year supply) and 1,043 dwellings on mixed sites in the post five-year supply (12% of the post five-year supply).

Action needed: Continue to encourage new residential development on previously developed land in line with the Joint DPD and specifically consider actions to increase delivery of housing on PDL (through the Housing Delivery Action Plan).

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3, 11.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.



Housing

Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) (Joint DPD Indicator 16)

Joint DPD Objective: To provide sufficient housing to meet the needs and demands of the borough's urban and rural communities, including affordable, low cost and high value market housing (SO2 (b)).

Target: N/A

Oldham Position: The number of net additional pitches for 2019/20 is zero, as no pitches were constructed or lost.

Action needed: The Local Plan review will identify a pitch requirement and sites for gypsy and traveller provision as appropriate if there is a clear and demonstrable need based on up to date evidence. In the meantime, relevant development proposals will continue to be considered in line with the Joint DPD Policy 12.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3, 12.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Housing

Gross Affordable housing completions (Joint DPD Indicator 15.i)

Joint DPD Objective: Provide sufficient housing to meet the needs and demands of the borough's urban and rural communities, including affordable, low cost and high value market housing (SO2(b)); and

Achieve the right quantity of affordable housing to meet local needs and demands (SO2(c)).

Target: 7.5% of the total development sales value to go towards the delivery of affordable housing where viable in line with Policy 10 of the Joint DPD.

Oldham Position: This indicator continues the approach adopted in the 2011 Monitoring Report and presents information on the gross affordable units completed. Figures quoted below are therefore not comparable with those quoted in previous Monitoring Reports up to 2010.

In 2019/20, 176 new affordable homes were completed. There have been 1,180 affordable homes delivered since 2011/12 - the table below shows the trends:

Year	No. of affordable homes delivered
2011/12	112
2012/13	198

Housing

Gross Affordable housing completions (Joint DPD Indicator 15.i)

Year	No. of affordable homes delivered
2013/14	202
2014/15	280
2015/16	20
2016/17	60
2017/18	42
2018/19	90
2019/20	176

Affordable housing delivery was much higher during the years when there was significant activity in the Housing Renewal Areas but, as these sites have been completed, the numbers of new affordable homes being built has reduced.

Action: To support delivery of the Council's Housing Strategy, supporting action plan and the affordable homes delivery programme.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3, 10.

Source: Oldham Council Housing Strategy Delivery Team

Housing

Development density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more (Joint DPD Indicator 14)

Joint DPD Objective: Provide sufficient housing to meet the needs and demands of the borough's urban and rural communities, including affordable, low cost and high value market housing (SO2(b)); and

Make the best use of, and continuing to raise the quality of, our new and existing housing stock (SO2(d)).

Target: N/A

Oldham Position:

Out of 728 dwellings completed, there were 671 dwellings on sites with a capacity of 5 dwellings or more, representing 92% of the total completions.

Housing

Development density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more (Joint DPD Indicator 14)

Densities achieved on these sites were as follows:

- Less than 30 dwellings per hectare = 23.5% (158 dwellings out of 671)
- 30 to 50 dwellings per hectare = 46.6% (313 dwellings out of 671)
- Over 50 dwellings per hectare = 29.8% (200 dwellings out of 671)

Previous year's position:

In 2018/19, out of 410 dwellings completed, there were 334 dwellings on sites with a capacity of 5 dwellings or more, representing 81% of the total completions.

These figures show that land is continuing to be being used efficiently in Oldham.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1,3, 11.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Housing

Housing completions by size and type (Local Indicator)

Joint DPD Objective: Provide sufficient housing to meet the needs and demands of the borough's urban and rural communities, including affordable, low cost and high value market housing (SO2(b)).

Target: N/A.

Oldham Position: The breakdown of dwellings completed in 2019/20 by house type is shown below:

Detached - 159 (22%)
Semi-detached - 193 (27%)
Terraced - 178 (24%)
Flats - 198 (27%)

The breakdown of dwellings completed in 2019/20 by size is shown below:

1 bedroom - 176 (24%)
2 bedrooms - 117 (16%)
3 bedrooms - 304 (42%)
4 or more bedrooms - 131 (18%)

Housing

Housing completions by size and type (Local Indicator)

This shows that 49% of dwellings completed are detached or semi-detached and 60% have 3 or more bedrooms.

Action needed: Continue to encourage the provision of larger family (three/four plus bed) accommodation as part of the mix of new residential developments. Utilise local evidence, including the Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessments, Oldham's Local Housing Needs Assessment and Oldham's Housing Strategy, to ensure that housing delivered meets the needs of the local community.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3, 11.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Housing

Supply of ready to develop housing sites - (Joint DPD Indicator 12)

Joint DPD Objective: Provide sufficient housing to meet the needs and demands of the borough's urban and rural communities, including affordable, low cost and high value market housing (SO2(b)); and

Focus new homes on regeneration areas (including Oldham Town Centre and the former HMR area), also areas within and accessible to the borough's other centres (of Chadderton, Failsworth, Hill Stores, Lees, Royton, Shaw and Uppermill), and rural settlements (such as the Saddleworth villages (SO2(e)); and

Ensure over the lifetime of the Local Plan up to 2026 that approximately 60% of new homes are built in East and West Oldham, with approximately 10% of new homes built in Chadderton, and in Failsworth and Hollinwood, and in Royton, Shaw and Crompton, and in Saddleworth and Lees (SO2(f)).

Target: Five year supply can accommodate borough's housing requirement (to accommodate at least 693 dwellings per year, net of clearance, on average over the Local Plan period up to 2026).

Oldham Position: NPPF requires local planning authorities to demonstrate that they have a five-year supply of deliverable housing land. In Oldham, it also requires an additional buffer of 20% based upon housing delivery, to ensure choice and competition in the market for land.

As of 1 April 2020 the five-year supply contains sufficient land to accommodate 2,266 dwellings (before projected clearance).

In order to determine if this five-year supply of land for housing is adequate, it needs to be compared to the level of housing provision required. This is broken down as follows:

Housing

Supply of ready to develop housing sites - (Joint DPD Indicator 12)

Level of housing provision over plan period (based on Joint DPD)

Housing requirement for the period 2003/04 to 2019/20 ($289 \times 15 + 692 \times 2$)	5,719
Net completions for the period 2003/04 to 2019/20	5,017
Performance against housing requirement up to 2019/20	-702
Housing requirement for remainder of plan period 2020/21 to 2025/26 (693×6) (a 6 year supply has been identified to include the 20% buffer).	4,158
Residual to be delivered over remainder of plan period	N/a**
Estimated clearance up to 2025/26	168
Total housing required for the remainder of plan period ($4,158 + 168$)	4,326
Annual housing requirement up to 2025/26	693**

**MHCLGs methodology for calculating local housing need, as amended December 2020, takes account of past under-delivery of housing. As such, there is no need to include the residual from previous years when calculating the future local housing need.. As such, the residual from previous years is already considered in the calculation of the 693 homes per year local housing need for Oldham going forward. Therefore the housing requirement for the remainder of the plan period is calculated using the current housing need total for the next 6 years (2020/21 to 2025/26). Projected clearance will be taken out of the supply - explained in the following section.

Level of housing provision over five years

Housing requirement for the period 2020/21 to 2024/25 (693×5)	3,465
Estimated clearance up to 2024/25	163
Total housing requirement for period 2020/2021 to 2024/25	3,628

Based on the housing requirement for Oldham, calculated using the standard methodology and taking into account projected clearance, the five-year supply as at 1 April 2020 contains 1,362 fewer dwellings than the level of housing provision required across the period (3,628).

This can be expressed in a number of ways:

As of 1st April 2020, the five-year supply represented 62% of the dwellings required ($2,266 / 3,628 \times 100$)

As of 1 April 2020, there is a 3 year supply of deliverable housing land in the borough ($2,266 - 163 / 693$).

Housing

Supply of ready to develop housing sites - (Joint DPD Indicator 12)

Based on the five-year housing land supply outlined above, it is not possible to provide a buffer of the additional 20% housing requirement set out in NPPF and required through the most recent HDT measurement, to account for under-delivery (moved forward from years 6-10). An additional 20% buffer would produce an annual housing requirement of 832 new homes per year.

The above commentary compares the housing land supply against the housing requirement produced using the Government's recently updated Standard Methodology for Calculating Local Housing Need. It is acknowledged that the current five-year housing land supply would not meet the local housing requirements, based on this methodology.

Finally, NPPF requires the Monitoring Reports to show how many sites have been delivered from the five-year supply. This can only be demonstrated retrospectively.

The five-year supply published in 2018/19 Monitoring Report contained 2,381 dwellings. During 2019/20, 572 of these dwellings were completed.

Action needed: Implement the actions within the Housing Delivery Action Plan to increase the supply of deliverable five-year housing land supply, to be able to identify a supply which is able to meet the new housing requirement (693 dwellings per year) and the relevant buffer in line with the NPPF.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Housing

Dwellings cleared (Joint DPD Indicator 17)

Joint DPD Objective: Integrate the Oldham Rochdale Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder's and the council's housing objectives, policies, programmes, masterplans and initiatives (SO2(a)).

Target: N/A

Oldham Position: During 2019/20 four dwellings were lost. Two dwellings were lost through residential conversion and two were lost through change of use from residential to another use.

Since 2006/07 there have been 1,508 dwellings demolished/ lost. This is an average of around 108 dwellings per annum.

Clearance levels have been high in previous years, reaching their highest in 2010/11 due to the regeneration activity that has taken place within the borough.

Exceptional clearance of 163 dwellings is projected to take place in the borough during 2020/21. This relates to a single site (SHLAA site reference SHA2130), which is being redeveloped for lower density housing and as such a net loss of dwellings is due to occur. This has been added to the clearance allowance for 2020/21 to 2024/25. The clearance allowance is set out within the SHLAA as at 1 April 2020.

Housing

Dwellings cleared (Joint DPD Indicator 17)

In general, levels of clearance will be kept under review although it is expected that these will continue at a marginal rate over the remaining plan period.

Action needed: Continue to review the five-year supply to ensure there is adequate supply to accommodate the exceptional clearance for 2020/21 to 2024/25.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3, 11.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Housing

Reduction in the vacancy rate (Joint DPD Indicator 18)

Joint DPD Objective: Make the best use of, and continuing to raise the quality of, our new and existing housing stock (SO2(d)).

Target: 3% vacancy rate.

Oldham Position: This indicator is now being monitored annually from 1st October to 30th September, to align vacancy rate monitoring with other departments in the council. The figures for October 2011 onwards are therefore not comparable with those quoted in previous Monitoring Reports. The latest figures are:

- Total stock as at 1 October 2020 = 97,079
- Total vacant as at 1st October 2020 = 1,919
- % Vacant as at 1 October 2020 = 1.97%
- Total stock as at 1 October 2019 = 96,958
- Total vacant as at 1st October 2019 = 2,117
- % Vacant as at 1st October 2019 = 2.18%

There has been a small decrease in the percentage of long term vacancies from 2019 to 2020.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3.

Source: Oldham Council Housing Strategy Team.

Housing

Number of properties added to stock which have 3+bedrooms in HMR area (Joint DPD Indicator 19)

Joint DPD Objective: Integrate the Oldham Rochdale Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder's and the council's housing objectives, policies, programmes, masterplans and initiatives (SO2(a)); and

Focus new homes on regeneration areas (including Oldham Town Centre and the former HMR area), also areas within and accessible to the borough's other centres (of Chadderton, Failsworth, Hill Stores, Lees, Royton, Shaw and Uppermill), and rural settlements (such as the Saddleworth villages (SO2(e))

Target: at least 70% of properties completed to have 3+ bedrooms to be in a HMR area

Oldham Position: Whilst HMR no longer exists it is still considered important to monitor the number of 3+ bedrooms coming forward, particularly in terms of illustrating how we are delivering a mix of housing.

Within the former HMR areas, there were 295 dwellings completed in 2019/20 with 3+ bedrooms (65% of a total of 454 dwellings completed in these areas), representing 41% of all completions.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3 and 11

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

- 3.6** A total of 728 dwellings (net) were completed over the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. During 2019/20 four dwellings were lost. Two of these were lost through residential conversion and two were lost through change of use from residential to another use.
- 3.7** MHCLGs methodology for calculating local housing need includes an allowance for past under-delivery of housing. As such, the residual from previous years is already considered in the calculation of the 692 homes per year local housing need for Oldham (which applies to 2019/20). Based on the updated local housing need published in December 2020 of 693 homes a year and taking into account projected clearance, the five-year supply as at 1 April 2020 contains 1,362 fewer dwellings than the level of housing provision required across the period (3,628).
- 3.8** As of 1 April 2020, the borough's five-year supply contains sufficient land to accommodate 2,266 dwellings. This represents a 3 year supply of deliverable housing against the current housing requirement and accounting for clearance. Based on this supply it is not possible or practicable to provide a 20% buffer to account for under-delivery and ensure market flexibility (as set out in NPPF and required by the most recent HDT measurement) within this 5-year period. If a buffer were to be applied, Oldham's Housing Need would be 832 new homes per year.

- 3.9** The significant step change in the annual housing requirement, from 289 to 693 (and previously 692) new homes per year, means that there has been under delivery of housing when the annual completions are compared to the housing requirement in 2018/19. In 2019/20 the number of housing completions has exceeded the housing requirement (692 homes) by 36 dwellings (728 new homes completed in 2019/20). However, average housing completions over the past five years (431 homes) still show that meeting the housing requirement going forward is going to require a significant increase in the number of housing completions. A Housing Delivery Action Plan has been prepared to drive and deliver a growth in housing delivery, ensuring the right homes are delivered in the right places to meet local housing needs. This is available to view at: [Oldham Housing Delivery Action Plan](#).
- 3.10** The Housing Delivery Action Plan has been prepared to increase the delivery of housing across the borough, this includes measures such as:
- Improving capacity and processes;
 - Increasing the delivery of sites within our housing land supply, in particular on previously developed land (brownfield); and
 - Delivery of the Council's ambitions to improve and increase the housing offer within Oldham.
- 3.11** The Action Plan will be reviewed regularly and updated annually to ensure actions are delivered as appropriate. It was not possible to produce an updated Housing Delivery Action Plan for 2020, however an updated plan will be published for 2021.
- 3.12** 66% of all completions during 2019/20 for new residential development were on previously developed land. This is higher than the previous year, however a significant amount of completions were also delivered on mixed sites (containing both brownfield and greenfield land). The focus for new residential development will remain on previously developed land in line with the requirement set out in the Joint DPD and the Council will ensure that actions to increase the delivery of housing on previously developed land are implemented, in line with the Housing Delivery Action Plan.
- 3.13** The proportion of detached and semi-detached properties being built is lower than previous years (49% of all completions were detached or semi-detached in 2019/20, compared to 59% in 2018/19 and 2017/18). The proportion of terraced properties has increased from last year (24% of all completions were terraced properties in 2019/20, compared to 19% in 2018/19). The proportion of three and four bedroomed plus properties has decreased to 60% of all completions in 2019/20 (from 64% in 2018/19 and 75% in 2017/18). The need for larger family accommodation continues, along with the need to encourage development of higher value aspirational housing that will provide opportunities for existing residents and attract new residents to the borough. The supply and delivery of new houses and apartments in the borough will continue to be monitored.

Future Action

- Continue to update the council's five-year deliverable housing land supply annually in line with NPPF and regularly update the council's SHLAA to inform the housing land supply position and the Local Plan review.
- Whilst each application will be treated on its planning merits, proposals for residential development on greenfield sites will (whether new proposals or where the renewal of planning permission is sought) continue to be resisted unless there are other relevant material considerations.

- The focus for new residential development will remain on previously developed land and the council will ensure that actions to increase the delivery of housing on previously developed land are implemented (as set out in the Housing Delivery Action Plan).
- Planning applications for the conversion and change of use of agricultural buildings to residential use and which are technically classified as greenfield developments (because agricultural buildings are not regarded as “previously developed land”) continue to be treated on their planning merits.
- The Local Plan review will identify a pitch requirement and sites for gypsy and traveller provision as appropriate if there is a clear and demonstrable need based on up to date evidence. In the meantime, relevant development proposals will continue to be considered in line with the Joint DPD Policy 12.
- Encourage the provision of larger family (three/four plus bed) accommodation and higher value, aspirational, housing as part of the mix of new residential developments.
- Utilise local evidence, including the Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Oldham's Local Housing Needs Assessment and the Housing Strategy, to ensure that housing delivered meets the needs of the local community.

3.14 In past years key actions have been that 'Saved' UDP Phase 2 Housing Allocations are not brought forward and released for development and that preparation of the SPD on the “Release of UDP Phase 2 Housing Allocations” will be rolled forward twelve months (with its preparation subject to the conclusions of the next Monitoring Report). These actions have, however, been superseded now that work is progressing on the emerging Local Plan review and the current housing land supply position. The phasing arrangements set out in the UDP no longer apply and the site allocations will be reviewed as part of the emerging Local Plan.

Transport

Indicators

Transport
Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission (Joint DPD Indicator 26).
Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by reducing the need to travel and encouraging walking, cycling and the use of public transport (SO1e).
Target: N/A.
Oldham Position: 10 travel plans were secured as a condition of planning permissions in 2019/20.
The number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permissions in previous years were:
2018/19: 9
2017/18: 8

Transport
Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission (Joint DPD Indicator 26).
2016/17: 7
2015/16: 8
2014/15: 8
2013/14: 11
2012/13: 6
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 5, 17.
Sources: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

3.15 There are currently no issues linked with this indicator. There was only one less travel plan requested compared to last year.

Access to services
i) Number of minor⁽⁶⁾ residential developments with access to at least 2 key services (Joint DPD Indicator 23i)
ii) Number of major⁽⁷⁾ residential developments with access to at least 3 key services (Joint DPD Indicator 23ii).
Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by guiding development to the most accessible and sustainable locations (SO1d).
Target: N/A.
Oldham Position:
65% of minor residential developments in 2019/20 had access to at least two key services.
52% of major residential developments in 2019/20 had access to at least three key services.

⁶ The definition of minor development can be found in Policy 5 of the Joint DPD

⁷ The definition of major development can be found in Policy 5 of the Joint DPD

Access to services

i) Number of minor⁽⁶⁾ residential developments with access to at least 2 key services (Joint DPD Indicator 23i)

ii) Number of major⁽⁷⁾ residential developments with access to at least 3 key services (Joint DPD Indicator 23ii).

Previous years:

2018/19 68% minor and 71% major

2016/17: 66% minor and 80% major

2015/16: 72% minor and 95% major

2014/15: 66% minor and 98% major

2013/14: 69% minor and 78% major

2012/13: 90% minor and 91% major

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 5, 16, 17.

Sources: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

3.16 The percentage of major residential developments with access to three or more key services has varied since 2012/13. There is a need to continue to ensure that new residential developments have access to key services.

Future Action

3.17 The council will continue to raise awareness of the importance of accessibility to key services for new residential developments.

3.18 The policies within the Joint DPD aim to ensure that new developments are in the most accessible locations with good transport links and make use of travel plans in major new developments.

⁶ The definition of minor development can be found in Policy 5 of the Joint DPD

⁷ The definition of major development can be found in Policy 5 of the Joint DPD

LOCAL SERVICES

Town Centre Uses

Indicators

Local Services – Town Centre Uses
Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses' (Joint DPD Indicator 10)
Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by facilitating appropriate developments in Oldham Town Centre, the centres of Chadderton, Failsworth, Hill Stores, Lees, Royton, Shaw and Uppermill, and along transport corridors (SO3e).
Target: N/A.
Oldham Position: In 2018/19 a new system was implemented to monitor the 'town centre' uses. A database has been compiled of approved 'town centre use' applications since 2018/19 of over 500sqm. In 2019/20 there were no completions from the database, however as the database grows and the developments start, this is expected to change in future years.
Action needed: Processes to be put in place to ensure future monitoring of indicator.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 15.
Sources: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

3.19 There is a continued need to locate 'town centre uses' in or near to centres.

Future Action

3.20 Processes are to be put in place to ensure future monitoring of the indicator improves as appropriate.

MINERALS

Indicators

Minerals – Primary Land Won Aggregates

Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority (Joint DPD Indicator 32 and Joint Minerals DPD Indicator M1).

Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting the sustainable management of minerals through the prudent use, recycling, conservation and safeguarding of mineral resources. Developments will have regard to the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals DPD (SO1j).

Target: N/A

Oldham Position: The Greater Manchester Minerals and Waste Planning Unit (GMMWPU) has provided an aggregated figure for Greater Manchester, Halton, Warrington and Merseyside for 2018.

Aggregate crushed rock landbank as at 31 December 2018:

- Permitted reserves: 17.5 million tonnes
- Annual apportionment requirement 2005-2020: 0.85 million tonnes
- Landbank: 29.2 years

Aggregate land-won sand and gravel landbank as at 31 December 2018:

- Permitted reserves: 1.2mt
- Annual apportionment requirement 2005-2020: 0.3 million tonnes
- Landbank: 4 years.

The GMMWPU has provided further information, including trends, on this indicator. Please see Section 6 'Greater Manchester Development Plan Documents'.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 8.

Source: Greater Manchester Mineral and Waste Planning Unit.

Minerals – Secondary/Recycled Aggregates

Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority (Joint DPD Indicator 33 and Joint Minerals DPD Indicator M2).

Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting the sustainable management of minerals through the prudent use, recycling, conservation and safeguarding of mineral resources. Developments will have regard to the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals DPD (SO1j).

Target: N/A.

Minerals – Secondary/Recycled Aggregates

Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority (Joint DPD Indicator 33 and Joint Minerals DPD Indicator M2).

Oldham Position:

2018 (million tonnes):

- Crushed rock sales: 0.65
- Crushed rock reserves: 17.5
- Sand and gravel sales: 0.26.
- Sand and gravel reserves: 4.0.

The GMMWPU has provided further information, including trends, on this indicator. Please see Section 6 'Greater Manchester Development Plan Documents'.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 8.

Source: Greater Manchester Minerals and Waste Planning Unit.

Key Issues

- 3.21** Oldham is dependent on the GMMWPU and the Regional Aggregate Working Party's (RAWP) annual monitoring and MHCLG for aggregate figures. These figures provide an aggregated figure for Greater Manchester, Halton, Warrington and Merseyside. They cannot be assigned to individual boroughs for confidentiality reasons.
- 3.22** The land won aggregate figures remain the same as in the previous iteration of the Minerals monitoring will be updated as soon as they are updated in future AMRs. It is hoped that a revised survey, currently being carried out will report back updated figures next year.

WASTE

Indicators

Waste

Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority (Joint DPD Indicator 35).

Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting sustainable waste management through the waste hierarchy. Developments will have regard to the Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD (SO1k).

Target: N/A

Waste

Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority (Joint DPD Indicator 35).

Oldham Position: During 2019/20 there were no planning permissions granted for new waste management facilities.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 7.

Sources: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Waste

Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority (Joint DPD Indicator 34).

Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting sustainable waste management through the waste hierarchy. Developments will have regard to the Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD (SO1k).

Target: 33% of household waste managed by recycling and composting.

Oldham Position: All figures reported are for Household Waste only. All figures come from Waste Data Flow which is verified by the Environment Agency and DEFRA.

Total Amount of Household Waste Arisings 2019/20: 67,915 tonnes.

Of the total household waste 29,883 tonnes was managed by recycling and composting.

Total amount of household waste managed by landfill: 0 tonnes. 38,032 tonnes now incinerated.

The overall recycling rate in Oldham for 2019/20 was 44%.

In previous years the recycling rate was:

2018/19: 44.65%

2017/18: 44.69%

2016/17: 42.53%

2015/16: 39%

2014/15: 38%

2013/14: 37%

2012/13: 36.76%

Waste

Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority (Joint DPD Indicator 34).

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 7.

Sources: Oldham Council.

Key Issues

3.23 There are currently no issues linked with this indicator. The Joint Waste DPD was adopted on 1 April 2012. The Joint Waste DPD contained a number of additional indicators to monitor the effectiveness of the plan policies.

Future Action

3.24 The policies within the Joint DPD and the Joint Waste DPD continue to recognise the importance of sustainable waste management.

FLOOD PROTECTION AND WATER QUALITY

Indicators

Flood Protection and Water Quality

Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds (Joint DPD Indicator 28i).

Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by avoiding development within areas of flood risk and where necessary controlling and mitigating the impact and residual risks. Developments will have regard to the findings of the Oldham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SO1h).

Target: None

Oldham Position 2019/20: There were no Environment Agency objections on the basis of water quality.

Since 2012/13 (the full monitoring year following adoption of the Joint DPD) there have been no objections on water quality grounds from the Environment Agency (EA).

In 2019/20 there were four planning applications which received EA objections on the basis of flood risk. One had not yet been decided, two were granted following a satisfactory Flood Risk Assessment. However one application for one dwelling was granted. The officer felt that as the previous permission had commenced the applicant had a strong fall back position should the application be refused.

Flood Protection and Water Quality

Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds (Joint DPD Indicator 28i).

Since 2012/13 there have been EA objections on flood risk grounds each year. During 2017/18 and 2018/19 there has been one application each year granted contrary to the advice of the EA ((same application referred to above, which was again approved in 19/20). In 2017/18 this was for an allotment including a shed which fell outside of Flood Zone 2 and in 2018/19 the application was for one dwelling (same application reported by EA as in 2019/20).

Action needed: Continue to ensure that Environment Agency and the Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA) advice is addressed and national planning guidance is followed.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 19.

Source: Environment Agency and Oldham Council Planning.

Key Issues

- 3.25** This year monitoring has raised the issue that officers need to be clear when a Flood Risk Assessment is required and ensure that this is received before the application is validated.

Flood Protection and Water Quality

Number of new developments where agreed with the council incorporated Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) (Joint DPD Indicator 28ii).

Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by avoiding development within areas of flood risk and where necessary controlling and mitigating the impact and residual risks. Developments will have regard to the findings of the Oldham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SO1h).

Target: 100% of developments (where agreed with the council)

Oldham Position 2019/20:

- 85 applications checked for inclusion of SUDS. 21 of these applications used SUDS in their development.

SUDs consents approved in previous years:

- 2018/19: four schemes used SUDS.
- 2017/18: 41 applications checked for SUDS. Fifteen of these used SUDS in their development scheme.

Flood Protection and Water Quality

Number of new developments where agreed with the council incorporated Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) (Joint DPD Indicator 28ii).

- 2016/17: 33 applications checked for SUDS. Five of these used SUDS in their development scheme.
- 2015/16: 31 applications checked for SUDS. Six of these used SUDS in their development schemes.
- 2014/15: 32 applications checked for SUDS. Six of these used SUDS in their development schemes.
- 2013/14: 33 applications checked for SUDS. Sixteen of these used SUDS in their development schemes.
- 2012/13: Three developments used SUDS in their schemes.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 19.

Source: Oldham Council, Highway Assets and Network

Key Issues

3.26 The key issue this year is to ensure that the Lead Local Flooding Authority (LLFA) and the council have systems and processes in place to monitor SUDS consistently in the future. There is a need to encourage more SUDS to address surface water flood risk, particularly as part of Green Infrastructure and the promotion of its multi-functional benefits.

Future Action

3.27 The LLFA is now a statutory consultee on major planning applications and will address surface water flood risk and SUDS.

BIODIVERSITY

Indicators

Biodiversity
i) Change in areas of biodiversity importance (Joint DPD Indicator 38i); and
ii) Improved local biodiversity (Joint DPD Indicator 38ii).
Joint DPD Objective: To improve and value the borough's environment by protecting, conserving and enhancing the character and quality of the borough's landscapes and townscapes, its natural assets and heritage, green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity, and its built heritage and historic environment, including their wider settings (SO4b).
Target: N/A
<p>Oldham Position: In 2020 the council reported on Sites of Biological Importance (SBI) update reports from Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU). These resulted in boundary changes / technical mapping changes at Dick Clough (Grade B); Castleshaw Pastures (Grade B); Huddersfield Narrow Canal (Grade B) and South Pennine Moors (Grade A) equating to an increase of 2.6 hectares.</p> <p>Previous years:</p> <p>2018/19: extent of SBI's increased by 2.4 hectares.</p> <p>2017/18: one SBI deleted at Royton Moss resulting in 2.3 hectares loss. Plus designation of a Regionally Important Geodiversity Site (RIGS) at Glodwick Brickpit.</p> <p>2016/17: no changes reported.</p> <p>2015/16: extent of SBI's increased by 2.3 hectares.</p> <p>2014/15: extent of SBI's increased by 3.6 hectares.</p> <p>2013/14: extent of SBI's decreased by 0.1 hectares.</p> <p>2012/13: extent of SBI's increased by 43.2 hectares.</p> <p>Defra publishes data on the 'Single data list 160-00 Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented'. The latest figures were supplied to Defra in 2019 by Oldham Council and show that in Oldham, 100% of local sites (41) are under positive conservation management.</p> <p>Previous years:</p> <p>2017/18: 100% of local sites (41) are under positive conservation management.</p> <p>2016/17: 100% of sites (41) under positive conservation management.</p> <p>2015/16: 100% of sites (41) under positive conservation management.</p> <p>2014/15: 100% of SBIs under positive conservation management.</p>

Biodiversity

i) Change in areas of biodiversity importance (Joint DPD Indicator 38i); and

ii) Improved local biodiversity (Joint DPD Indicator 38ii).

2013/14: no data.

2012/13: 100% of sites (9 SBIs) under positive conservation management.

The Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) UK reports changes to Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA). In 2019/20 there were no changes reported to SACs/SPA.

There have been no changes to SSSIs in the monitoring year.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 6, 21.

Source: Defra, Natural England and Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Key Issues

3.28 Biodiversity and habitat management runs through everything we do across our countryside estate, and so from none / limited intervention to major schemes and projects all sites are positively managed in relation to conservation and biodiversity.

3.29 Since 2012/13 there has been a significant increase in the extent of Sites of Biological Importance and the borough has gained a Regionally Important Geodiversity Site.

Future Action

3.30 Ensure that biodiversity is enhanced through biodiversity net gain proposals emerging from central government and Greater Manchester guidance.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Renewable Energy

Renewable energy generation installed (Joint DPD Indicator 31)

Local Indicator: Percentage of large developments incorporating low carbon generation.

Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by supporting carbon neutral developments by following the principles of the zero carbon hierarchy (SO1a).

Target: N/A.

Renewable Energy

Renewable energy generation installed (Joint DPD Indicator 31)

Oldham position: Joint DPD Policy 18 requires major developments to meet energy targets over and above Part L Building Regulations. In 2019/20, 6 out of 24 relevant major applications were granted permission with a condition attached or details included within the application requiring applicants to meet Policy 18. This represents 25% of applications.

Previous years:

2018/19: 29%

2017/18: 27%

2016/17: 65%

2015/16: 60%

2014/15: 81%

2013/14: 86%

2012/13: 71%

Over the past year there have been 11 major developments completed or partially completed (housing schemes) which were required to meet energy reduction targets (one was implemented under UDP Policy NR3.3 requiring 10% of energy from renewable sources and ten were developed under Joint DPD Policy 18).

For the schemes where information is available, the following technologies were stated to be installed:

- Marian Walker House, Frederick Street - 3 completed- log burning stoves in each dwelling to provide secondary heat to each dwelling. Micro combined heat and power units also used.
- Former Failsworth Mill: 3 houses completed - over 15% reduction to be achieved through fabric first approach and solar PV panels.
- Lancaster Club - 48 houses completed - fabric first approach.
- Land at Ward Lane: 9 houses completed - target to be met through a fabric first approach and PV panels.
- Former St. Augustine of Canterbury Royal Catholic High School, Grange Avenue: 3 houses completed - target to be achieved through fabric improvements.
- Land off Wellington Road - 9 houses completed - fabric first approach.
- Land at Cardinal Street - 142 completions - Fabric first approach and heat pump technology to common areas.
- The Brookdale Public House, Coronation Road - fabric first / energy efficiency measures.

Renewable Energy

Renewable energy generation installed (Joint DPD Indicator 31)

- The Avenue, 46 Greaves Avenue - 6 units completed - original report stated fabric first and solar panels.
- Lion Mill - High energy efficiency measures and if building regularly occupied PV or solar thermal panels.
- Foxdenton Strategic Site - demand-reduction measures, energy-efficiency and low-carbon measures on Land off Foxdenton Lane.

In addition the following low carbon scheme was approved:

- Installation of Combined Heat and Power unit at the Royal Oldham Hospital.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 18.

Source: Oldham Council, Strategic Planning. Ofgem.

Key Issues

- 3.31** The percentage of applications with a condition attached requiring development to meet Policy 18 is 25%. This is significantly lower than previous years. There has been confusion around whether the policy had been superseded at a national level due to the Government's previous intention to introduce zero carbon homes. Strategic Planning is working with Development Management to clarify the policy position and ensure consistent application of Policy 18.

Future Action

- 3.32** Ensure the policy is applied until superseded.

GREEN BELT AND OPEN LAND

Green Belt

Number and type of developments in the Green Belt (Joint DPD Indicator 36)

Joint DPD Objectives: To improve and value the borough's environment by ensuring appropriate land management in the open countryside and Green Belt that has regard to the needs of the rural economy (SO4d); and

To improve and value the borough's environment by maintaining Green Belt boundaries, and permitting only appropriate developments (SO4e).

Target: N/A.

Green Belt

Number and type of developments in the Green Belt (Joint DPD Indicator 36)

Oldham Position: There were 96 applications approved in the Green Belt during 2019/20. These included:

- Householder developments: 33
- Minor other: 29
- Minor dwellings: 11
- Change of use: 7
- Certificate of Lawfulness: 2
- Listed building consent: 10
- Major dwellings: 2
- Prior approval agriculture to dwelling: 1
- minor - heavy industry / storage / warehousing: 1

Previous years (number of applications approved in the Green Belt):

2018/19: 100

2017/18: 84

2016/17: 79, including one major residential application.

2015/16: 97

2014/15: 105, including one major residential application.

2013/14: 84, including one major retail, distribution and servicing application.

2012/13: 105.

Action needed: None

Relevant Joint DPD Policy: 1, 22.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

3.33 The number of applications granted is slightly lower than last year. There were two major developments in the Green Belt permitted last year. One was a reserved matters application however and one application was for demolition of a mill and replacement with new properties.

3.34 Generally applications approved in the Green Belt are minor in nature.

Future Action

3.35 The council should continue to protect Green Belt in line with policies of the NPPF and the Local Plan.

Other Protected Open Land
Number and type of developments in Other Protected Open Land (Joint DPD Indicator 39i)
Joint DPD Objective: To improve and value the borough's environment by identifying 'Other Protected Open Land' and 'Land Reserved for Future Development' (SO4f).
Target: N/A.
Oldham Position: A search for applications within Other Protected Open Land (OPOL) in 2019/20 highlighted that there were two applications granted on sites including OPOL. These applications included: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Erection of a car park, landscaping and fencing; and• Full Planning Application for the development of a new link road between Knowls Lane and Ashbrook Road and associated works, and Part B - Outline Planning Application for the development of up to 265 dwellings, open space and landscaping.
Number of planning applications granted on OPOL in previous years: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2018/19: 5• 2017/18: 3• 2016/17: 3• 2015/16: 5• 2014/13: 8• 2013/14: 6• 2012/13: 3
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policy: 1, 22.

Other Protected Open Land

Number and type of developments in Other Protected Open Land (Joint DPD Indicator 39i)

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

- 3.36** Over the years the number of planning applications has fluctuated but has been fewer than ten each year. One of the above applications (Full Planning Application for the development of a new link road between Knowls Lane and Ashbrook Road and associated works, and Part B - Outline Planning Application for the development of up to 265 dwellings, open space and landscaping) was large scale and was approved taking into account the benefits of the scheme.

Future Action

- 3.37** The council should protect designated OPOL from development unless the proposed development is appropriate, small scale or ancillary development close to existing buildings within the OPOL, which does not affect openness, local distinctiveness or visual amenity in line with the Local Plan policy.
- 3.38** There is a need to ensure that OPOL is protected through an up to date assessment against NPPF.

Land Reserved for Future Development

Number and type of developments in Land Reserved for Future Development (Joint DPD Indicator 39ii)

Joint DPD Objective: To improve and value the borough's environment by identifying 'Other Protected Open Land' and 'Land Reserved for Future Development' (SO4f).

Target: N/A.

Oldham Position: There was one application granted within Land Reserved for Future Development (LRFD) in 2019/20. This was for a car park, landscaping and fencing (same application as reported in OPOL indicator).

Previously there have been no applications granted within LRFD since 2012/13.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 22.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

3.39 There are no issues linked with this indicator. There is one LRFD site at Bullcote Lane, Shaw allocated within the Joint DPD, which the above application related to.

Future Action

3.40 The council should ensure that any development on remaining LRFD is only granted where it would be acceptable in the Green Belt and not prejudice the later development of LRFD beyond the life of the Joint DPD, whilst still designated as LRFD.

Landscape Character

Number of planning applications refused on landscape character grounds (Joint DPD Indicator 27)

Joint DPD Objective: To improve and value the borough's environment by protecting, conserving and enhancing the character and quality of the borough's landscapes and townscapes, its natural assets and heritage, green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity, and its built heritage and historic environment, including their wider settings (SO4b).

Target: 100% of planning applications that do not protect and / or enhance landscape character, where appropriate, should be refused.

Oldham Position:

During 2019/20 there were no applications refused on landscape grounds.

Previous years:

2018/19: 1

2017/18: 0

2016/17: 4

2015/16: 6

2014/15: 4

2013/14: 5

2012/13: 2

2011/12: 2

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policy: 21

Landscape Character

Number of planning applications refused on landscape character grounds (Joint DPD Indicator 27)

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

3.41 Monitoring shows that proposals are being refused on matters relating to landscape character in the past.

Future Action

3.42 The Joint DPD aims to ensure that the borough's landscape is conserved and enhanced when assessing planning applications.

CONSERVATION

Conservation

i) Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register' (Joint DPD 22i)

ii) Number/extent of Conservation Areas (Joint DPD 22ii)

iii) Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals (Joint DPD Indicator 22iii).

Joint DPD Objective: To improve and value the borough's environment by protecting, conserving and enhancing the character and quality of the borough's landscapes and townscapes, its natural assets and heritage, green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity, and its built heritage and historic environment, including their wider settings (SO4b).

Target: No loss

Oldham Position in 2019/20:

i) There are ten entries in the borough on the Historic England at Risk Register. These are:

1. Church of St. Mark with Christchurch, Glodwick Road, Glodwick. The church is generally in very bad condition with the roof and high level stonework of particular concern;
2. Union Street United Reformed and Methodist Church, Union Street (Grade II). A first phase of work has been undertaken with the support of the Heritage Lottery Fund's Grants for Places of Worship scheme. Its condition is poor and falls within priority category 'C'. A second phase should complete a comprehensive repair programme.

Conservation

i) Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register' (Joint DPD 22i)

ii) Number/extent of Conservation Areas (Joint DPD 22ii)

iii) Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals (Joint DPD Indicator 22iii).

3. Church of St Stephen and All Martyrs, St Stephen's Street, Oldham - Three phases of work have been completed; 2006 to the roofs; 2013 to the clerestory wall; and 2014 to the tower. The latest phase of masonry and making good the interior completed in October 2018. A Minor Repair Grant from the Taylor Review Pilot was received in 2019 to help with roof maintenance. Further wall stabilisation is required. The building is in a poor condition and falls within priority category 'C' due to slow decay.
4. Church of St John, Oldham Road, Failsworth - Slate roofs to the nave and aisles remain in a vulnerable condition. Repair phases to the eastern roofs and the tower and spire now completed, but slate roofs to the nave and aisles remain in a vulnerable condition. A Minor Repair Grant from the Taylor Review Pilot was received in 2019 to help with gutter maintenance. The condition is poor and it falls within priority category 'C' due to slow decay.
5. Church of St Chad, Church Lane, Saddleworth - There is a significant fault with the east window, where the tracery has bowed due to presence of rusting iron dowels within the joint positions;
6. St Paul's Methodist Church, Rochdale Road, Shaw and Crompton - Vacant church in declining condition. Its condition is very bad and it falls within priority category 'A' due to immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric.
7. Church of St Mark with Christchurch, Glodwick Road, Glodwick (Grade II). The building is generally in very bad condition with the roof and high level stonework of particular concern. The building falls within priority A as it is at immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric.
8. Foxdenton Hall, Foxdenton Lane, Chadderton - Discussions are ongoing with Oldham Council regarding the schedule of repair works and finding a long-term use for the building;
9. 1-5 Hollins Road, Oldham - One of very few pre-industrial revolution buildings in Oldham, believed to date from the C16, possibly incorporating parts of an earlier C15 manor house on the site. The building is now at risk because of the poor condition of the roof, which is allowing considerable water ingress. It is an occupied building in poor condition and falls within priority category 'C' due to slow decay.
10. Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area is on the heritage at risk register, principally owing to the number of existing vacant and deteriorating heritage assets. An updated conservation and management plan Supplementary Planning Document (adopted August 2019) has been adopted to address the issues and threats to the conservation area.

In previous years the number of listed buildings on the heritage at risk register has been:

Conservation

i) Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register' (Joint DPD 22i)

ii) Number/extent of Conservation Areas (Joint DPD 22ii)

iii) Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals (Joint DPD Indicator 22iii).

2018/19: 10 buildings

2017/18: 10 buildings

2016/17: 9 buildings

2015/16: 10 buildings

2014/15: 7 buildings

2013/14: 6 buildings

2012/13: 6 buildings

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the borough on the Historic England at Risk Register. This has remained the same since the Joint DPD was adopted.

ii) There are 36 conservation areas covering 250.79 ha. This has remained the same since the Joint DPD was adopted. However, 'Oldham Town Centre' conservation area is on the 'Heritage at Risk' list.

An updated Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan for Oldham Town Centre has been carried out and adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document in August 2019. This has included four extensions to the conservation area totalling 4.04 hectares. This variation has been designated under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. However, until the reviewed Local Plan is adopted these extensions cannot be shown on the Local Plan Proposals Map and will be treated as a material planning consideration. It is hoped that the Management Plan will help to remove Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area from the 'Heritage at Risk' register.

iii) An assessment of the planning applications approved for 2019/20 shows:

Loss of listed buildings:

There were no applications granted for the loss of whole listed buildings.

The following application related to Listed Building alterations that included removal of part of the listed buildings or buildings / structures within their setting:

- Dobcross Works - Demolition of the link bridge connected to the listed office building. The application sought to remove the bridge in order to separate the listed building from the non-listed building, to help secure the future of the listed building and allow clearance of the wider site for potential future development (application was linked to new Secondary School).

Conservation

i) Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register' (Joint DPD 22i)

ii) Number/extent of Conservation Areas (Joint DPD 22ii)

iii) Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals (Joint DPD Indicator 22iii).

There was one application for demolition of buildings in a conservation area. This was for the removal of a single storey addition as part of an application for the conversion of a building. It was considered that this would improve the building's appearance and allow a better contribution to the character of Lees Conservation Area.

Previous years (for both part demolitions of listed buildings and/or their settings and demolition in conservation areas):

- 2018/19: Listed Building - one application for the whole of a listed building and six relating to alterations to listed buildings.
- 2017/18: Listed buildings - three applications; conservation areas - zero applications.
- 2016/17: Listed buildings- four applications; conservation areas - two applications;
- 2015/16: Listed buildings - two applications; conservation areas - one application;
- 2014/15: Listed buildings - six applications; conservation areas - three applications; and
- 2013/14: Listed buildings - two applications; conservation areas - eight applications.

Action needed: None. Policy 24 of the Joint DPD states that the council will protect, conserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 24.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

3.43 The number of buildings on the "at risk" register has reduced by one since last year. There is a need for a positive strategy to promote the use of heritage assets and to support their repair, restoration and enhancement. The Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan Supplementary Planning Document has been adopted which should help to remove the Town Centre from the at risk register.

3.44 The number of demolitions approved relating to listed buildings and their settings and buildings within conservation areas is lower than previous years.

3.45 The listed building alteration was related to the new Saddleworth School development and would allow for the future of the listed building.

3.46 The other application for demolition within a conservation area was considered to improve the character of Lees conservation area.

Future Action

3.47 Continue to ensure that the policies within the Joint DPD protect, conserve and enhance the borough's heritage assets.

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND COMMUNITIES

Health
Number of health and well-being centres started and/or completed (Joint DPD Indicator 40).
Joint DPD Objective: To create safer and stronger inclusive communities by improving the health and well-being of the borough's population by facilitating programmes such as the new health and well-being centres and facilities in accessible locations (SO5h).
Target: Number determined by Primary Care Trust Programme.
Oldham Position: There were no facilities constructed or under construction in the current monitoring period.
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 2.
Source: Oldham Council.

Health
Adult participation in sport (Joint DPD Indicator 41i).
ii) Children and young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport (Joint DPD Indicator 41ii).
Joint DPD Objective: To create safer and stronger inclusive communities by improving the health and well-being of the borough's population through the provision of quality and accessible open spaces, sport and recreation facilities (SO5g).
Target: i) The council target for this indicator is 20%.

Health

Adult participation in sport (Joint DPD Indicator 41i).

ii) Children and young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport (Joint DPD Indicator 41ii).

Oldham Position:

i) Information on Sport and Physical Activity levels for Oldham's population (Adults 16+) are now available through Sport England's Active Lives Survey. The latest results (2019/20) are as follows:

- 29.8% of Oldham's population do less than 30 minutes of physical activity per week - classed as 'inactive'. No significant change since last year.
- 12.7% of Oldham's population do 30-149 minutes of physical activity per week - classed as 'fairly active'. No significant change since last year.
- 57.5% of Oldham's population do 150+ minutes of physical activity per week - classed as 'active'. No significant change since last year.

Source: *Sport England's Active Lives Survey 2019/20 (Data update: Table 4 Levels of Activity May 2019-May 2020).*

ii) There is no information regarding children and young people's participation in high quality PE and sport for the year 2019/20.

Oldham's position 2015/2016:

i) Adult participation (aged 16 and over) in sports and recreation three times a week for 2015/16: 18.9%

Oldham's position 2014/2015:

i) Adult participation (aged 16 and over) in sports and recreation three times a week for 2014/15: 17.5%

Oldham's position 2013/2014:

i) Adult participation (aged 16 and over) in sport and recreation (3 x 30 minutes per week): 22.3%.

Oldham's position 2012/2013:

i) Adult participation in sport and recreation (3x30 minutes per week): 17.6% of the population aged 16 and over.

Action needed: N/A

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 2, 6, 23.

Source: Sport England. Oldham Council.

Key Issues

- 3.48** In the monitoring year, the percentage of Oldham's adults (aged 16+) doing more than 150 minutes of activity per week and classed as 'active' is the joint second lowest in Greater Manchester. At 57.5% (2019/20) it is also below the Greater Manchester average of 60.6%. Therefore, there has been a significant change in Oldham's position in Greater Manchester in terms of the percentage of the population classed as 'active' by Sport England since 2015/2016.
- 3.49** However, as the new indicator data source has only been used for this monitoring period and the previous period, it would not be possible to fully identify trends for this indicator related to adult participation in sport and recreation. Therefore, further monitoring periods are needed to be able to identify and comment on trends occurring in Oldham for this indicator, however, after three years, it is apparent that "active participation" in sport etc is largely static.
- 3.50** As explained above comparable data beyond the monitoring period of 2016-17 is not available for this indicator because the method of gathering data related to this indicator ceased. As the new source of information for this indicator measures activity in a different context the indicator data prior to 2016/17 cannot be directly compared to the position now. However, prior to 2016/17 the amount of adults participating in sport and recreation per week, was fairly consistent across four monitoring periods.

Future Action

- 3.51** The council should continue to apply Local Plan policies 1, 2, 6 and 23 to protect existing indoor and outdoor sports provision and to support the development of new sports provision as appropriate. The council should also look at increasing accessibility for people of all ability to areas of greenspaces.

Health

Healthy life expectancy at 65 (Joint DPD Indicator 42).

Joint DPD Objective: To create safer and stronger inclusive communities by improving the health and well-being of the borough's population through the provision of quality and accessible open spaces, sport and recreation facilities and improving the health and well-being of the borough's population by facilitating programmes such as the new health and well-being centres and facilities in accessible locations (SO5g).

Target: N/A

Oldham Position:

Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) remaining at 65:

- Male: 9.1 years (2017-19). Previous figures - 9.6 years (2015-17), 9.1 years (2014-2016), 9.2 years (2013-2015) and 9.8 years (2012-2014).
- Female: 10.9 years (2017-19). Previous figures - 9.1 years (2015-17), 10.7 years (2014-2016), 8.3 years (2013-2015) and 8.6 years (2012-2014).

(ONS Health State Life Expectancies)

Health
Healthy life expectancy at 65 (Joint DPD Indicator 42).
<p>Life Expectancy at Birth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male: 77.6 years (2017-19). Previous figures - 77.2 years (2015-17), 77.0 years (2014-2016), 77.2 years (2013-2015) and 77.3 years (2012-2014). Female: 81.0 years (2017-19). Previous figures - 80.9 years (2015-17), 80.5 years (2014-2016), 80.7 years (2013-2015) and 80.7 years (2012-2014). <p>(Public Health Outcomes Framework)</p>
Action needed: N/A
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 2, 6, 23.
Source: Oldham Council, ONS, Public Health Outcomes Framework

Key Issues

- 3.52** HLE for males is slightly lower than the previous years figure, whilst life expectancy at birth for males is slightly higher than the previous years' figures. HLE has increased slightly for females since the previous year, but varies little since 2012. Life expectancy at birth for females has increased since the previous monitoring year.
- 3.53** HLE is calculated from mortality data and from the annual population survey that includes self-reported health status / limiting illness and so are in part subjective as responses are based on people's perceptions and expectations regarding their health (at a particular point in time). Secondly, the period spent in 'not healthy' would occur more towards the end of life, therefore where there is likely more of the ageing population (compared to previous years) and not improving access to health services and care, there would be more people with limiting long term illness and reporting poor health. Area deprivation and socio-economic factors also impact on HLE.
- 3.54** It should be noted that the figures for HLE and Life Expectancy at Birth are averages and mask the differences and inequalities across population groups and areas in the borough.

Future Action

- 3.55** There is the need to ensure that developments are located close to key services and good public transport networks and access to open space and leisure centres to encourage people to use active modes of travel and have access to sports and recreation and GPs and also to reduce air pollution. There is also a need to reduce deprivation so that people have more disposable income to access healthy food. Access to quality housing is also important.

Education
Number of education related developments started and/or completed (Joint DPD Indicator 43).
<p>Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by supporting the borough's transforming education agenda to improve education and skills: by i) facilitating improvements to the borough's schools through programmes such as the Primary Capital Programme. ii) facilitating higher and further education proposals such as those of the University Campus Oldham, the Oldham College and the Oldham Sixth Form College including the development of the Regional Science Centre Oldham in Oldham Town Centre (SO3g).</p>
<p>Target: Number determined by Local Education Authority.</p>
<p>Oldham Position:</p> <p>There was three education related developments under construction in the monitoring year 2019/20:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenfield Primary School; • Oldham Academy North; and • Crompton House High School. <p>There has also been five education related development granted planning permission in the monitoring year 2019/20:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodlands Primary Academy; • North Chadderton High School; • Mayfield Primary Academy; • Yew Tree Community School; and • New Bridge Community School.
<p>Action needed: N/A</p>
<p>Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 2.</p>
<p>Source: Oldham Council.</p>

Key Issues

3.56 There are no key issues related to this indicator.

Future Action

- 3.57** The council should support proposals for education related development in line with Policy 2 and other relevant policies in the Joint DPD.

Communities
Number of people who are engaged in the Local Plan consultation process (Joint DPD Indicator 1).
Joint DPD Objective: To create safer and stronger inclusive communities by promoting community cohesion (SO5a).
Target: To engage as many people and organisations in the Local Plan consultation process in line with the council's adopted Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)
Oldham Position: There are 392 people, agencies and organisations on the Local Plan mailing list and therefore engaged in the Local Plan consultation process. 2018/19: 459 2017/18: 1,609 2016/17: 1,609 2015/16: 1,578 2014/15: 1,545 2013/14: 1,299 2012/13: 1,218
Action needed: Council to continue to encourage people, agencies and organisations to subscribe to the Local Plan mailing list.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: All policies.
Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

- 3.58** There has been a significant drop in the number of people registered on the mailing list and therefore engaged in the Local Plan consultation process. This is primarily down to the introduction of the GDPR legislation which led to the removal of the majority of the addresses registered.

AIR QUALITY AND DEVELOPMENT

Air Quality and Development

Number of days of Air Pollution (Joint DPD Indicator 30)

Annual Average Nitrogen Dioxide

Joint DPD Objective: SO1 To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by minimising the impact of motorised traffic on the global climate and on local air quality (SO1g); and

To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting the prudent use, appropriate reclamation where necessary and sustainable management of natural resources (land, soil, air and water) and man-made resources (SO1I).

Target: Annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) target = 40 microgrammes per cubic metre (ugm³).

Oldham Position:

Number of Days in Greater Manchester where pollution was moderate or higher

Air Quality Band	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Low	342	344	353	355	349	344	348	334	332
Moderate	22	20	10	11	14	14	12	26	31
High	1	1	0	0	2	6	4	5	1
Very High	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1
Total number of days where pollution was moderate or higher	23	21	12	11	16	21	17	32	33

The overall air pollution index is determined by the highest concentration of 5 pollutants in the area. These are nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, ozone, particles <2.5 ug in diameter, and particles <10 ug.

The above figures are based on actual monitoring data from the Greater Manchester area, including the monitoring station in Oldham at Shaw, Crompton Way. Health advice is given for people who are at risk from elevated levels of air pollution, for example adults and children with lung or heart problems. Defra produce daily air pollution forecast tweets from @DefraUKAir so that people who may be affected by poor air quality can take relevant action. More information on pollution bands is available on the Defra website www.uk-air.defra.gov.uk/air-pollution/daq

The Air Quality monitoring station on Crompton Way, Shaw recorded an annual average Nitrogen Dioxide Level in 2019 of 30ug/m³ and there were no hourly averages above 200ug/m³ in 2019.

Air Quality and Development

Number of days of Air Pollution (Joint DPD Indicator 30)

Annual Average Nitrogen Dioxide

The annual average for PM₁₀ (particle matter - fine dust of 2.5 to 10 mm in diameter) this station in 2019 was recorded as 19µg/m³ and there were 9 recorded 24 hour averages greater than 50µg/m³ in 2019 (the target is to have no more than 35).

The annual average measured at 19 diffusion tubes across Oldham in 2019 was 31 ug /m3.

Previous year's annual mean Nitrogen Dioxide levels were:

- 2018: 30 ug/m3
- 2017: 36 ug/m3
- 2016: 29.0 ug/m3
- 2015: 34.6 ug/m3
- 2014: 32.4 ug/m3
- 2013: 30.07 ug/m3
- 2012: 31.8 ug/m3
- 2011: 32.3 ug/m3
- 2010: 33.3 ug/m3
- 2009: 46.5 ug/m3
- 2008: 42.5 ug/m3
- 2007: 41.3 ug/m3

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 9.

Source: Oldham Council Environmental Health.

Key Issues

- 3.59** The level of Nitrogen Dioxide is higher than last year but is however generally lower than trends since 2007.

3.60 However, the number of days in Greater Manchester where pollution was moderate or higher is much higher than the past seven years, although it has generally improved since 2011.

3.61 The number of days where pollution is moderate or higher is affected primarily by meteorological conditions that allow pollution concentrations to build up. An example would be when there are dry still days, particularly if there is a temperature inversion, which means that the pollution can't disperse. There are even some occasions when pollution is brought in from far away (e.g. Saharan dust which can contribute to elevated pollution concentrations). The Moors fires may also have contributed to this, although this has not been confirmed.

Future Action

3.62 Ensure that new development minimises motorised traffic and the impact on air quality and encourage developments to be energy efficient and use low carbon energy. The policies within the Joint DPD aim to protect and improve local environmental quality.

Air Quality and Development

Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors (previously NI186) (Joint DPD Indicator 44)

Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by supporting carbon neutral developments by following the principles of the zero carbon hierarchy (SO1a);

To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by minimising the impact of motorised traffic on the global climate and on local air quality (SO1g); and

To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting the prudent use, appropriate reclamation where necessary and sustainable management of natural resources (land, soil, air and water) and man-made resources (SO1i).

Target: 48% reduction in emissions on the 1990 baseline (750.36kt CO₂)

Oldham Position: The latest information is for 2018 when there were 3.4 tonnes of per capita emissions.

The sources of this were:

Commercial – 255.3 kilotonnes (kt)

Domestic – 314.2 kt

Transport – 247.8 kt

Total - 811.7 kt

Previous years (tonnes per capita):

- 2017: 3.4 tonnes

Air Quality and Development	
Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors (previously NI186) (Joint DPD Indicator 44)	
•	2016: 3.5 tonnes
•	2015: 3.7 tonnes
•	2014: 3.9 tonnes
•	2013: 4.4 tonnes
•	2012: 4.6 tonnes
•	2011: 4.2 tonnes
•	2010: 4.8 tonnes
•	2009: 4.6 tonnes
•	2008: 5.1 tonnes
•	2007: 5.3 tonnes
•	2006: 5.5 tonnes
Action needed: None	
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 9, 18.	
Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change July 2017	

Key Issues

- 3.63** The figures for 2018 are a rise on 2017 (grand total), and give a 44% reduction on the 1990 baseline, which is the first rise in emissions in the borough in seven years. The target in Oldham's Climate Change Strategy, of a 48% cut in emissions by 2020 on the 1990 baseline, is still achievable but will require that greater cuts in emissions between 2018 and 2020 have been made due to the rise in 2018.

Future Action

- 3.64** The policies within the Joint DPD help to guide development to accessible locations, and promote and encourage the use of public transport, walking and cycling and low carbon energy. There is the need to continue to reduce emissions. There is a need to ensure that the Local Plan review helps to deliver the Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan.

CONTAMINATED LAND

Contaminated Land
Number of sites remediated as a result of planning permission (Joint DPD Indicator 29)
Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting the prudent use, appropriate reclamation where necessary and sustainable management of natural resources (land, soil, air and water) and man-made resources (SO1i).
Target: N/A.
<p>Oldham Position:</p> <p>The information is not available for this monitoring period.</p> <p>Number of sites remediated in previous years:</p> <p>2017/18: 39</p> <p>2016/17: 24</p> <p>2015/16: 35</p> <p>2014/15: 8</p> <p>2013/14: 5</p>
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 9.
Source: Oldham Council Environmental Health section.

Key Issues

3.65 The council has been unable to provide the monitoring information this year. There is the need to ensure monitoring systems are in place for this indicator.

3.66 There has generally been a significant increase in sites remediated since 2013.

Future Action

3.67 The policies within the Joint DPD will help protect and improve local environmental quality.

DESIGN

Urban Design
Number and percentage of major planning applications refused on poor design grounds. (Joint DPD Indicator 21)
Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change and to promote sustainable development in the borough by ensuring the sustainable and high quality design and construction of all new developments (SO1b).
Target: 100% of applications with poor design quality should be refused.
Oldham Position: There was no major planning applications refused on design grounds in the monitoring year 2019/20
Number of applications refused on design grounds in previous years:
2018/19: 1
2017/18: 2
2016/17: 2
2015/16: 3
2014/15: 1
2013/14: 0
2012/13: 1
Action needed: Continue to encourage high quality design in developments.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 20.
Source: Oldham Council.

Key Issues

3.68 The number of major planning applications refused on design grounds has remained relatively low, indicating that most major planning applications are achieving acceptable design. However there is no effective measure of monitoring this indicator other than checking any major planning applications that have been refused.

Future Actions

3.69 The Council will look at ways to improving the effective monitoring of this indicator.

Indicators that are no longer monitored

3.70 The Joint DPD was adopted in November 2011. The Monitoring Report monitors indicators from the Joint DPD, Joint Waste DPD and the Joint Minerals DPD only. For information, the indicators that no longer able to be monitored are:

- Windfall completions (housing);
- Public transport accessibility of new residential development to key services (Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, GP's, hospitals, employment areas and major retail centres);
- Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag award standard;
- Net change in the extent of protected open space;
- Number of Air Quality Management Areas;
- Number of quality bus corridors;
- Number of potentially contaminated sites in the borough;
- Number of applications relating to contaminated sites;
- Extent of derelict and underused land;
- Number of Local Nature Reserves and Country Parks;
- Number of domestic burglaries per 1,000 households;
- Percentage of vehicle crimes per 1,000 population;
- Number of cyclists involved in road accidents;
- Number of pedestrians involved in road accidents;
- Extent of cycleway and footpath provision;
- Number of wind turbine applications granted and refused planning permission; and
- Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years (Joint DPD Indicator 2).

3.71 In addition, this year the following indicators have not been possible to monitor due to the necessary information not being available, lack of resources and changes in monitoring processes:

- Amount of completed non-residential development within Use Classes A, B and D complying with car parking standards set out in the local plan. (Joint DPD Indicator 25);
- Building for Life Assessments (Joint DPD Indicator 20);

-
- Local Services - Open Space: i) Extent of protected (Joint DPD Indicator 37i); and ii) Percentage of quality and accessible open spaces meeting local standards (Joint DPD Indicator 37ii); and
 - Improved street and environmental cleanliness (Joint DPD Indicator 45).

3.72 These indicators will be re-visited each year in case circumstances change and an update provided in future Monitoring Reports as appropriate.

3.73 Finally, Joint DPD Indicator 24 'Extension of Greater Manchester's light rail network, 'Metrolink', to the borough', has been removed as the Metrolink extension was completed in 2014.

4 Implementation of the Statement of Community Involvement

Analysis of responses to Local Plan consultations

- 4.1** The latest Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted in September 2020. The SCI sets out how the council will involve the community and stakeholders in the preparation of the Local Plan and in the consideration of planning applications.
- 4.2** Section 10 of the SCI (Review and Monitoring) explains that the council will monitor the SCI to see how effective it is in terms of involving the community in the preparation of the Local Plan. The table below looks at the Local Plan consultations undertaken during the monitoring period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. It also includes any consultation that has taken place from April to November 2020 (outside the monitoring period).
- 4.3** The table sets out the consultation techniques used for each document, the number of people/organisations consulted, the response rate and an analysis of the equalities monitoring. (Note: The number of people consulted can vary for each consultation - this is because the Local Plan Mailing List is an evolving list with new people added and others removed throughout the year at consultee requests). It identifies any problems or issues and sets out any further actions required in order to improve our engagement and consultation with the community and stakeholders.

Local Plan Document / Consultation dates	Consultation Techniques Used	Number of people / organisations consulted	Response Rate	Equalities Breakdown	Effective / problems identified / any change required
Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	A letter drop was made on affected properties within the Town Centre Conservation Area. Three drop in sessions were held in the Town Centre as well.	Over 100 properties within the Town Centre were notified.	26 people formally responded to the consultation	There were no formal comments for this consultation, therefore there were no equalities forms.	Most comments were positive, with some concerns raised regarding additional costs. The SPD was adopted in August 2019 with no significant changes.

5 Effects on social, environmental and economic objectives

5.1 The council developed a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) toolkit for the Local Plan which identified 35 sustainability objectives under the following four aims:

- Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
- Effective protection of the environment;
- Prudent use of natural resources; and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

5.2 It is considered that these four themes provide an appropriate means of assessing the effects of the above policies, objectives and targets.

Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone

5.3 Key objectives under this heading include the need:

- To promote community cohesion in the borough.
- To promote mixed, balanced and inclusive sustainable communities.
- To improve the health of the borough's population.

5.4 The indicators show that:

- As at July 2020 the number of people, agencies and organisations on the Local Plan Mailing List was 392; and
- The proportion of completions consisting of three or more bedrooms was 60% during 2019/20.

Effective protection of the environment

5.5 Key objectives under this heading include the need:

- To ensure the effective and efficient use of all types of land and buildings in the most sustainable locations.
- To protect and improve the borough's green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity.
- To minimise the impact of, and mitigate against flooding.
- To contribute to reducing the effects of climate change.

5.6 The indicators show that:

- 100% of industrial and commercial floor space developed over the last year involved the reuse of previously developed land;
- 66% of completions during 2019/20 took place on previously developed land. A further 152 dwellings or 21% of all dwellings completed in 2019/20 were on mixed sites which contain both PDL and greenfield land;
- There was one application approved that the Environment Agency had submitted an objection to; and
- In 2019/20, 6 out of 24 relevant major applications were granted permission with a condition attached or details included within the application requiring applicants to meet Policy 18. This represents 25% of applications.

Prudent use of natural resources

5.7 Key objectives under this heading include the need:

- To provide high quality design and sustainable construction.
- To manage waste sustainably, to minimise waste and its production, and increase reuse, recycling and recovery rates.
- To protect and improve the quality of land of soil.

5.8 The indicators show that:

- There was no major planning applications refused on design grounds during 2019/20; and
- 44.65% of household waste arisings were dealt with through recycling or composting.

Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment

5.9 Key objectives under this heading include the need:

- To promote the sustainable economic performance of the borough.
- To improve the economic well-being of the borough's population.
- To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of Oldham Town Centre and the centres of Chadderton, Failsworth, Hill Stores, Lees, Royton, Shaw and Uppermill.
- To improve education and skills levels of the borough's population.

5.10 The indicators show that:

- 11,233 sqm of industrial and commercial floorspace was completed, all of which was on previously developed land; and
- Employment rate as at March 2020 was at 71.1%.

6 Greater Manchester Development Plan Documents

Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2019-2020

- 6.1** The text below in relation to waste has been prepared on behalf of Oldham Council by Greater Manchester Minerals and Waste Planning Unit (GMMWPU).

Introduction

- 6.2** This is the fifth Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) collating information to allow for the assessment of the performance of planning policies in the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Document (Waste Plan), which was adopted on 1st April 2012.
- 6.3** This AMR covers the 12-month period from 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020. However, the targets in the Waste Plan run from January – December and the data used to inform the AMR (namely the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI)) covers the calendar year 2018.
- 6.4** The Waste Plan forms part of the statutory development plan for the following Authorities:
- Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council;
 - Bury Metropolitan Borough Council;
 - Manchester City Council;
 - Oldham Council;
 - Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council;
 - Salford City Council;
 - Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council;
 - Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council;
 - Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council; and
 - Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council.
- 6.5** This AMR reports on behalf of the ten authorities.

Background to the Waste Plan

- 6.6** The Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) agreed to produce a Joint Waste Plan in 2006. AGMA consists of all ten Greater Manchester Authorities. The Waste Plan forms part of each Authority's statutory development plan and runs from 2012 to 2027. It was prepared on behalf of the 10 Greater Manchester Authorities by Urban Vision's Minerals and Waste Planning Unit.
- 6.7** The purpose of the Waste Plan is to set out a waste planning strategy to 2027 which enables the adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations for Local Authority Collected Waste, commercial and industrial waste, construction, demolition and excavation waste, and hazardous waste. The Waste Plan includes a set of plans identifying the potential locations for development of future waste management facilities within each of the ten authorities. It also includes a set of development management policies which will assist in the consideration of waste planning applications.

- 6.8** This AMR monitors the policies in the Waste Plan to determine the extent to which they are being effectively implemented. Paragraph 062 Reference ID 61-062-20190315 of the National Planning Practice Guidance states that:
- 6.9** *‘To be effective plans need to be kept up-to-date. The National Planning Policy Framework states policies in local plans and spatial development strategies, should be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every 5 years, and should then be updated as necessary.’*
- 6.10** Following the same logic, a review of the Greater Manchester Waste Plan was undertaken in 2018. The review highlighted the need to update parts of the plan and this was picked up throughout the previous iteration of the Waste Plan AMR.
- 6.11** However, this review has not yet been published for examination, and has therefore not been adopted. As a result, this AMR will assess the effectiveness of the policies against the original targets detailed in the adopted 2012 Waste Plan. That said, the work undertaken in producing the review has highlighted the need to update parts of the Waste Plan and this is picked up throughout this AMR.

Policy 1: Commercial and Industrial Waste: Energy Recovery Capacity

- 6.12** This policy sets out the identified capacity requirements for energy recovery under which planning permission will be granted. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target – capacity required (tonnes)	Variance
2018: 354,000	Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question

- 6.13** There are currently no new energy recovery facilities in Greater Manchester which provide capacity for handling these wastes. The Barton Combined Heat and Power Plant (CHP), a proposed 20MW biomass-fired plant located on land owned by Peel Group adjacent to the Manchester Ship Canal near Trafford Park surrendered its permit. Trafford Council approved planning permission for amendments to the scheme design in 2016. The plant was to consume approximately 200,000 tonnes of biomass per annum and was due to be operational by 2019. A Certificate of Lawfulness application was approved in August 2018 to confirm that development had been commenced lawfully but the future of this site is now in doubt as development has ceased.
- 6.14** Additional capacity is available outside the Plan area at the Inovyn plant at Runcorn which is contracted to accept pelletised fuel processed from the Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authorities’ residual Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW). The facility has capacity to handle up to 850,000 tonnes of refuse derived fuel (RDF) annually and generates up to 70MW of electricity and up to 51MW of heat. A number of other Energy from Waste facilities including sites in St Helens and Lancashire have planning permissions in place but are still at an early stage of development.
- 6.15** Wigan has a separate waste disposal contract which results in treatment of residual LACW into solid recovered fuel (SRF) for Energy from Waste facilities, but both thermal and non-thermal treatment occur outside the Plan area. No update on this contract has been provided in for the period 2018/19.

- 6.16** Unfortunately monitoring performance is complicated because movements of waste to Energy from Waste (EfW) facilities are not reported in sufficient detail that the origins can be identified, and facilities are not covered by returns recorded through the WDI due to the different permitting system.

Action

- 6.17** The capacity of energy recovery available and required will be reviewed as part of the AMR update and picked up through the more detailed future review of the Needs Assessment. Information will be monitored at a regional level with other Waste Planning Authorities in the North West (NW) to assess what capacity is permitted within the region and how this can be utilised to meet local needs.

Policy 2: Non Hazardous Waste: Disposal

- 6.18** This policy sets out the identified capacity requirements for non-hazardous landfill under which planning permission will be granted. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target – capacity required (tonnes)	Variance
2018: 2,234,000	Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question

- 6.19** The WDI 2019 identifies three non-hazardous landfills in Greater Manchester; however, two of these, Harwood Landfill (Bolton) and Whitehead (Wigan), only accept inert waste, despite the EA permits allowing for non-hazardous waste. However, as evidence suggests that these landfill sites accept inert waste only, the Waste Plan will continue to monitor the sites as providing inert capacity.
- 6.20** That said, in 2016, planning permission was granted for the early closure of the Whitehead site with restoration to be completed by 2020 so that it can be used for the planting and harvesting of bio-crops. Therefore, all remaining non-hazardous waste void space at the site has been lost. The early closure of Whitehead Landfill is directly linked to a drop in the demand for landfill. Similarly, the identified extension for Pilsworth, as identified in the Plan, may not come forward due to a lack of demand. As part of the review of the Waste Plan, Viridor were contacted in regard to existing policies in the Waste Plan; the operator indicated that they have no plans to take forward the extension to Pilsworth and proposals at Whitehead were lost following the sale of the site in 2016. With this site now closed, and with only 10 years left on the current permission at Pilsworth, future years are likely to show a greater reliance on exportation of non-hazardous waste. A review and update of the waste Needs Assessment is required to better understand the implications of the loss of the allocations in the Waste Plan.
- 6.21** According to the WDI, Pilsworth South landfill accepted a total 273,135 tonnes of nonhazardous waste in 2019, down from 317,590 tonnes in 2018.
- 6.22** The Waste Plan identified a capacity gap of 2,618,000 tonnes for non-hazardous waste disposal in 2018. The capacity gap was based on an available capacity identified as 450,000 tonnes per annum. Both factors should be reviewed as part of the next Needs Assessment update as clearly the situation has changed since 2012.

Action

- 6.23** The void space will be reviewed annually as part of the monitoring of the Waste Plan. The loss of the proposed extension sites in the Waste Plan was flagged up as part of the review, indicating that work on an updated Waste Needs Assessment is required to better understand what the likely landfill need for Greater Manchester will be for the remainder of the Plan period, and if Pilsworth is sufficient to meet the non-hazardous capacity requirement. Inputs into Harwood will also be reviewed in detail to see if material imported continues to be inert.

Policy 3: Hazardous Waste: Disposal Capacity

- 6.24** This policy sets out the identified capacity requirements for disposal under which planning permission will be granted. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target – capacity required	Variance
2018: no additional capacity required	Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question

- 6.25** No additional disposal capacity for hazardous waste was permitted in 2019/20. As no capacity was identified as being required, the variance is 0%. The existing capacity is sufficient to meet current needs and no new requirement is identified. It is not clear if any extension will come forwards at all to Pilsworth South, and no guarantee that if this does it will include a further cell to take such waste, Viridor have indicated that this would be a decision based on market need nearer the time. If Pilsworth does not come forward for an extension of time, then there will be a gap in provision from 2028 when the site is currently scheduled to close (when the extant planning permission lapses).

Action

- 6.26** Any new data on throughputs will be used to inform a Needs Assessment update. If throughputs have been lower than expected, then this could extend the life of Pilsworth. This will be reported when data on this has been captured through the update to the Waste Needs Assessment. As discussed above, it is noted that future provision of Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Cells (SNRHC) for disposal of hazardous waste at Pilsworth will be linked to the further extension of this site; Viridor have previously indicated that this is not going to happen and have asked for this information to be removed from the Waste Plan.

Policy 4: Site Allocations

- 6.27** This policy sets out the seven sites which have been identified as potentially suitable for built waste management facilities (Watersmeeting C South Triangle, Bolton; 226-228 Waterloo Street, Bolton; Land off Mossdown Road, Oldham; Land at Millstream Lane, Clayton Bridge, Oldham; Plot 5, Bredbury Parkway, Stockport; Land adjacent to Tank Farm Chemical Treatment Works, Trafford; and CA Site, Makerfield Way, Wigan). The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target	Variance
Planning permission is only granted for developments identified as appropriate in the Waste Plan. The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications granted permission/demonstrate the highest level of recycling.

6.28 No new planning permissions were granted or refused in 2019/20 on the site allocations as defined in the Waste Plan.

Action

6.29 The review of the Waste Plan has indicated that the site allocations policy has not helped to deliver any new waste infrastructure, with most sites being delivered on mix on land in allocated areas and on unallocated land. This policy has effectively resulted in the safeguarding of land for waste use which could potentially come forward for non-waste development, see details under the safeguarding policy.

Policy 5: Area Allocations

6.30 This policy sets out the areas which have been identified as potentially suitable for built waste management facilities. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target	Variance
Planning permission is only granted for developments identified as appropriate in the Waste Plan. The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications granted permission/demonstrate the highest level of recycling.

6.31 No applications came forward in allocated areas on 2019/20.

Action

6.32 No action required. The review of the Waste Plan has indicated that the area allocations policy has helped to deliver new waste infrastructure, but the majority have come forward on unallocated sites. This indicates that this policy is not working as it should and this issue needs to be addressed through a review of the Waste Plan

Policy 6: Inert Residual Waste Disposal

6.33 This policy sets out the criteria under which permission will be granted for inert residual waste disposal.

Target	Variance
Planning permission is only granted for developments identified as appropriate in the Waste Plan. The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications granted permission/demonstrate the highest level of recycling.

6.34 As reported within last year's AMR, Offerton Sand and Gravel Quarry in Stockport is no longer active and has been partially infilled with waste. There is no current intention to extract the remaining mineral reserve and so any remaining landfill void space has been lost.

6.35 The assumed remaining permitted void space is as below:

Site Name	2017 remaining capacity (tonnes)
Harwood Quarry Landfill Site	1,506,984
Morleys Quarry	499,490
Pilkington Quarry	997,182

Action

6.36 No action is required.

Policy 7: Non Hazardous Residual Waste Disposal

6.37 This policy sets out the sites which have been identified as potentially suitable for non-hazardous residual waste disposal. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target	Variance
Planning permission is only granted for developments identified as appropriate in the Waste Plan. The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications granted permission/demonstrate the highest level of recycling.

6.38 No new planning permissions for non-hazardous residual waste disposal were granted / refused in 2019/20. As previously explained, Whitehead landfill will no longer be receiving any non-hazardous residual waste.

6.39 The void space is as below:

Site Name	District	2015 remaining capacity (tonnes)
Pilsworth South Landfill	Bury	4,442,145

Action

6.40 No action is required.

Policy 8: Requirements for Combined Heat and Power

6.41 This policy sets out a requirement for waste management facilities that have the potential to utilise biogas or energy from waste technologies to provide combined heat and power (CHP) unless it can be demonstrated that they have the potential to deliver important waste infrastructure.

Target	Variance
Eligible energy recovery facilities generate heat and energy	Less than 75%

6.42 As discussed above, the future of Barton Renewable Energy Plant Combined Heat and Power Plant is now in doubt, but the situation will be kept under review. 10.3. Heineken UK operates a biomass plant at their Royal Brewery in Moss Side, Manchester, which burns locally sourced

woodchip to generate electricity to supply all of the site's energy requirements (up to 37,600MWh annually). In the future more equipment will be added to allow the plant to burn spent grain, a by-product of the brewing process.

6.43 No new applications for CHP have been permitted in 2019/20.

Action

6.44 No action is required.

Policy 9: Restoration and Aftercare

6.45 This policy sets out a requirement for applications for landfill/ landraise to demonstrate that the site will be adequately restored.

Target	Variance
Restoration and aftercare will be carried out in accordance with Annex A of MPG7 to meet standards required by DEFRA for restoration to agriculture, Forestry Commission Bulletin 110 for restoration to forestry and Natural England for restoration to nature conservation.	Non compliance with the standards

6.46 No new permissions were granted for the disposal of inert waste in 2019/20.

Action

6.47 No action is required.

Policy 10: Unallocated Sites

6.48 This policy sets out the criteria under which applications for waste management facilities on unallocated sites will be permitted.

Target	Variance
Planning permission is granted for developments which contribute to achieving the Waste Plan and take place on sites considered appropriate by the Plan.	Non compliance with the standards
HRA Screening is applied to applications for waste management facilities on unallocated sites and site based mitigation is implemented where appropriate.	Less than 100% of applications granted permission
	Less than 100% of appropriate applications apply HRA Screening

6.49 Two applications (see table below) which would result in a change in waste management capacity which are not within an allocation or area identified in the Waste Plan were approved in 2019/20.

Applications on unallocated sites

Job No and App No	Council	Site Address	Proposal	Decision
19/00760/FUL	Rochdale	Chichester Street, Rochdale, OL16 2AU	Development of a biowaste transfer station and wheel wash with two 10m high fire water tank on the site of a former in-vessel composting facility and erection of 3 kiosks	04/10/2019 Approved subject to conditions
20/74631/COU	Salford	28 - 30 Holloway Drive Worsley M28 2LA	Change of use to allow for the use of the units as a waste transfer station and storage facility (Sui Generis), whilst retaining the ability of the units to be used for B1(b), B1(c), B2 and B8 Use Classes in line with the existing consent	Approved 15/05/2020

Action

6.50 No action is required.

6.51 It has been noted through the review of the Waste Plan that the majority of new applications for waste sites have been on unallocated sites, with the remainder (around 40%) within areas of search. This has highlighted a need to review the existing allocations to assess if they are fit for purpose or of a new approach to identifying land for waste development is required.

Policy 11: Safeguarding of Allocated Sites

6.52 This policy sets out the requirement to safeguard sites allocated for waste management in the Waste Plan and safeguarding of sites required for the delivery of the Municipal Waste Management Strategies.

Target	Variance
Sites of key importance for the achievement of the Waste Plan Retained	100% of sites retained

6.53 No planning applications (waste management related) were determined in 2019/20 on safeguarded sites.

6.54 The Recycling and Waste Management PFI Contract held between the Greater Manchester authorities and Viridor Laing (Greater Manchester) Ltd (VLGM) finished before time and the waste authority is currently out to contract for delivering future options. It does not anticipate any changes/reduction in the number of facilities that will operate in the future. Ownership of VLGM has now passed to Zero Waste Greater Manchester (Formerly GMWDA) and it has been renamed Greater Manchester Combined Waste and Recycling (GMCWR). Through the renamed company GMCWR the provision of the existing operations contract with Viridor Waste (Greater Manchester) Ltd as an interim position allowing for the continuation of service whilst

re-procurement happens. This interim contract was to last for approximately 18 months until at least 31st March 2019. On 31st March 2019, GMCWR signed a new operating contract with Suez Recycling and Recovery Ltd with the new contracts to commence on 1st June 2019..

Action

6.55 No action is required.

Policy 12: Safeguarding Existing Waste Management Capacity

6.56 This policy sets out how existing waste management capacity will be safeguarded. Applications for non-waste uses on sites with a permitted waste use will be permitted where it is demonstrated (by the applicant) that there is no longer a need for the facility, that the capacity will be met elsewhere in Greater Manchester, or that there is an overriding need for the non-waste development in that location.

Target	Variance
Sites of key importance for the achievement of the Waste Plan Retained	100% of sites retained

6.57 No such applications were determined in 2019/20.

Action

6.58 No action required.

Monitoring of Scenario 2 of the Needs Assessment

6.59 A Waste Needs Assessment was prepared to inform the development of the Waste Plan. This illustrated the impacts of increasing recovery and recycling of Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I) and Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CD&E) on future capacity requirements against maintaining the status quo. Members of the ten Greater Manchester Authorities agreed to adopt Scenario 2 (Maximised Recycling and Recovery) as outlined in the following table:

Target	Variance
Achievement of Scenario 2 targets: 100% of the recyclable C&I waste going to landfill is recycled, 50% of the possibly recyclable C&I waste is recycled and 25% remaining use for energy recovery by 2015.	Year specific targets not achieved

6.60 Since the Waste Plan was published, new targets have been introduced by the EU which the UK committed to delivering. The new targets require the recovery of at least 70% by weight of Construction and Demolition waste (C&D) by 2020.

6.61 The National Waste Management Plan and National Planning Policy for Waste (NWMP) was also introduced following the adoption of the Waste Plan but does not include any C&I targets. An update to the Needs Assessment will need to look at the specific requirements of the circular economy targets, including the diversion from landfill requirements (10% to landfill by 2030).

6.62 Most Districts have now implemented plans to restrict residual waste capacity to achieve the 50% target; levels in 2018/19 improved from the previous monitoring period but remained slightly below the target at 47.9% for the 9 Districts which are part of Zero Waste Greater Manchester. Recovery rates improved from 2017 to 92.35% so are on track to achieving the 90% target by 2020. The data for the 2019/20 period has not yet been released but is expected in January or February of 2021

Performance rates for 2016/17.

	Waste arisings (tonnes)	Recycling rate	Diversion from landfill rate	Landfill rate
Greater Manchester	1,191,080	47.9%	92.35%	7.65%
Wigan	138,839	53.5%	99.9%	0.01%

Action

6.63 Work to meet the 2020 (LACW) targets.

Conclusion

6.64 The data is not showing evidence of increased movements to RDF/SRF production, yet waste to landfill is dropping considerably. This could possibly be a result of increased waste reduction and prevention measures. Landfill tax increased from £88.95 per tonne to £91.35 per tonne from April 2019.

6.65 There is likely to be a shortfall in landfill provision during the plan period if Pilsworth does not get extended as discussed above. At present, an extension of time is more likely for this site with the operator indicating that the current proposal for increased capacity should be removed from the Waste Plan. This could require an increase in export of waste to landfill outside Greater Manchester and potentially the North West. The Greater Manchester councils fulfil the Duty to Cooperate by regularly liaising with other authorities with regards to waste matters and the unit have been working with all NW Waste Planning Authorities to prepare a position paper on landfill in the region.

6.66 The targets in the Waste Plan have not changed as a consequence of the changes in tonnage to landfill discussed above. However, the targets and figures in the Waste Plan do not now reflect the requirements of the Circular Economy and as explained in the Defra Resource and Waste Strategy, the targets that authorities will need to meet will change in future. These changes will impact on the viability of the Plan and an update to the Needs Assessment will be required to assess if local capacity can meet expected changes in demand.

Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2019-2020

6.67 The text below in relation to minerals has been prepared on behalf of Oldham Council by GMMWPU.

Introduction

- 6.68** This is the fifth Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) collating information to allow for the assessment of the performance of planning policies in the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan (Minerals Plan), which was adopted on 26th April 2013.
- 6.69** This Monitoring Report covers the 12 month period from 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2020.
- 6.70** The Minerals Plan forms part of the statutory development plan for the following Authorities:
- Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council;
 - Bury Metropolitan Borough Council;
 - Manchester City Council;
 - Oldham Council;
 - Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council;
 - Salford City Council;
 - Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council;
 - Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council;
 - Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council; and
 - Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council.
- 6.71** This Monitoring Report reports on behalf of the ten authorities.
- 6.72** Within Greater Manchester (GM) there is a supply of low-quality aggregate but a limited supply of the type of high-quality aggregates that are needed to ensure continued economic expansion of GM. Therefore, GM relies heavily on imports from Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) outside of the plan area to meet its high-quality aggregate needs.
- 6.73** Just one quarry in GM produces brick clay for use in engineering and facing bricks (Harwood Quarry, Bolton). There is currently a brickworks operated by Wienerberger in Denton, Tameside which relies on 50% imported clay from Mouselow Quarry in Glossop, Derbyshire, and 50% clay supplied from Harwood Quarry. An application for an extension to the Mouselow site to extract 850,000 tonnes was approved on 2nd April 2019. That said, as reserves at Harwood are due to be depleted by 2026, there is still not likely to be enough brick clay to guarantee the 25-year supply required by National Planning Policy Framework. This is discussed later in the report.
- 6.74** Considering the above, GM will continue to work closely with the MPAs which export material to the area to ensure that material can continue to be sourced to meet its ongoing needs in a sustainable manner throughout the plan period. Furthermore, the use of recycled aggregates and secondary mineral products will be encouraged wherever possible to reduce the need for imports and promote sustainable use of raw materials.

Background to the Minerals Plan

- 6.75** The Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) agreed to produce a Joint Minerals Plan in 2009. AGMA consists of all ten Greater Manchester Authorities. The Minerals Plan forms part of each Authority's statutory development plan and runs from 2012 to 2027. It was prepared on behalf of the 10 Greater Manchester Authorities by Urban Vision's Minerals and Waste Planning Unit.
- 6.76** The purpose of the Minerals Plan is to set out a minerals planning strategy to 2027 in order to deliver a steady and sustainable supply of minerals, safeguard mineral resources, enable Greater Manchester to contribute to its sub-regional apportionment of aggregates and facilitate

greater use of recycled aggregates and secondary mineral products. The Minerals Plan includes a set of plans identifying the locations of Mineral Safeguarding Areas within each of the ten Local Planning Authorities. It also includes a set of development management policies which will assist in the consideration of minerals planning applications.

6.77 This Monitoring Report monitors the policies in the minerals Plan to determine the extent to which they are being effectively implemented.

6.78 Paragraph 008, Ref ID: 12-008-20140306 of the National Planning Practice Guidance states that:

“To be effective plans need to be kept up-to-date. Policies will age at different rates depending on local circumstances, and the local planning authority should review the relevance of the Local Plan at regular intervals to assess whether some or all of it may need updating. Most Local Plans are likely to require updating in whole or in part at least every 5 years. Reviews should be proportionate to the issues in hand. Local Plans may be found sound conditional upon a review in whole or in part within 5 years of the date of adoption.”

6.79 In 2018, work was undertaken to produce a review of the Minerals Plan in line with the guidance above. However, this review has not yet been published for examination, and has therefore not been adopted. As a result, this AMR will assess the effective of the policies against the original targets detailed in the adopted 2013 Minerals Plan. That said, the work undertaken in producing the review has highlighted the need to update parts of the Minerals Plan and this is picked up throughout this AMR.

Core Output Indicators through the Minerals Plan

6.80 This data is measured on a level which includes all ten Greater Manchester Authorities, the five Merseyside Authorities plus Halton and the local authority of Warrington. For reasons of commercial confidentiality it is necessary to combine the data from these 17 areas.

Indicator M1 Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority

6.81 This measures production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority against the North West Aggregate Working Party (NW AWP) apportionments. This links with Objective 4i and Policies 2 & 3 of the Minerals Plan.

Sand and gravel

6.82 It is not possible to disclose the land won reserves figure for sand and gravel for 2018 due to reasons of confidentiality as, within the monitoring period, there was only one sand and gravel quarry in the Greater Manchester sub-region with permitted reserves contributing to the landbank. However, it has been possible to provide a 3-year average reserve figure for 2016, 2017 and 2018, and this has been used in the landbank calculations. At present, there are insufficient reserves of sand and gravel to meet the current apportionment.

6.83 The sand and gravel landbank is below the 7-year minimum requirement as laid out in paragraph 207(f) of the revised NPPF (2019) and will be fully depleted during the Plan period unless additional proposals for minerals extraction come forward and planning permissions are granted for the release of additional reserves.

Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate land-won sand and gravel landbank as at 31st December 2018

	Landbank as at 31.12.2017(years)	Permitted reserves as at 31.12.2018 (mt)	Annual apportionment requirement 2005-2020 (mt)	Landbank as at 31.12.2018 (years)
Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington	Below 7 years	1.2	0.3	4 years

6.84 Again, to protect confidential figures for sales of land won sand and gravel, a 3-year average sales figure for 2016, 2017 and 2018 has been used. Sales averaged out at 0.26mt, slightly above the ten-year average of 0.25mt. Although there has been a slight upturn in recent years, sales continue to be below the apportionment and levels of future provision will be addressed through the Local Aggregates Assessment.

6.85 Data from the 4-yearly Mineral Surveys conducted by British Geological Survey (BGS) and the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), indicates that the sub-region continues to rely heavily on imported aggregates, with 76% of sand and gravel consumed in 2009 originating from outside the sub-region, either from elsewhere in the North West or beyond; this figure remained the same in the 2014 Survey. The next Survey will be carried out in 2020, based on sales and reserves reported for the 2019 calendar year. The Mineral Survey will provide updated information on movements of aggregates and will identify if the reliance on imports has increased due to the lack of local provision.

Crushed Rock

6.86 Reserves of crushed rock are depleting year on year and additional permissions for its extraction will be required in the medium to long term. The crushed rock landbank is, however, currently above the 10-year minimum requirement as laid out in the revised NPPF (2019).

Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Halton and Warrington aggregate crushed rock landbank as at 31st December 2018

	Permitted reserves as at 31.12.2017 (mt)	Annual Apportionment requirement 2005 - 2020 (mt)	Landbank as at 31.12.2017 (years)
Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington	17.5	0.85	29.2

6.87 Table 3 below shows that sales of crushed rock in 2018 were 0.65mt, above the ten-year average of 0.6mt but below the three-year average of 0.77mt. The sub-region is heavily reliant on imported high quality crushed rock, as the material extracted within the subregion is generally of a poor quality. The sub-region imported 92% of crushed rock consumed in 2009, this increased to 93% for 2014.

- 6.88** Communication and co-operation with those authorities that export primary aggregates into the sub-region will be important. Paragraph 27 of the revised National Planning Policy Framework (2019) states that to demonstrate effective and on-going joint working, strategic plan-making authorities should prepare and maintain one or more Statements of Common Ground, documenting the identified cross-boundary matters, and setting out the progress in co-operating to address these issues.
- 6.89** Local Aggregate Assessments had not been fully introduced when the Minerals Plan was written and so the plan does not reflect the requirement to consider imports and exports of materials. The plan is therefore currently lacking in detail of the likely scale of material required to meet expected demand over the plan period and from where this will be sourced.
- 6.90** As part of the work undertaken in 2018 to review of the Minerals Plan, operators with existing operational quarries in the North West were contacted to ascertain if there was any interest in developing new sites, both crushed rock and sand & gravel, for mineral extraction or extensions to existing sites within Greater Manchester in the future. Two operators responded to state that they would be interested, should they be able to find suitable sites, and another with an existing site in the area stated that they would be interested in extending that site. A further operator met with a member of the Minerals and Waste Planning Unit and stated that they were in negotiations with landowners in relation to three potential sites within GM for future mineral extraction.

Indicator M2 production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority

- 6.91** This indicator measures production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority. This links with Objective 4iii of the Minerals Plan. Current data is considered unreliable. Estimates are made using information from primary aggregate reserves and sales to identify any trends which may link to the production of secondary and recycled aggregates. Table 3 and 5 indicate a general downward trend in sales of aggregate since 2007, whilst reserves of crushed rock showed a slight increase up to 2014 but a small decrease year on year from that point on.
- 6.92** That said, an application was received in 2018 for the extension of time to Buckton Vale Quarry up to 2042. This application is still pending and will be reported on in the next AMR but could potentially reverse the downward trend seen in recent years.
- 6.93** Sand and gravel reserves have tended to fall and are currently below the required 7 years landbank and are likely to remain that way. The general fall in sales and reserves of crushed rock may indicate an increased use of secondary and recycled aggregate in the region in place of local primary aggregates. Reserves of sand and gravel have been depleted as reserves at Morleys Quarry have been worked out.

Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate crushed rock sales 2007-2018

Aggregate Crushed Rock Sales (million tonnes)												
Monitoring period	AM07	AM 08	AM 09	AM 10	AM 11	AM 12	AM 13	AM 14	AM 15	AM 16	AM 17	AM 18
Sandstone	1.1	0.69	0.30	0.29	0.36	0.81	0.42	0.69	0.79	0.87	0.78	0.65

Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate crushed rock reserves 2007-2018

Aggregate Crushed Rock Reserves (million tonnes)												
Monitoring period	AM07	AM 08	AM 09	AM 10	AM 11	AM 12	AM 13	AM 14	AM 15	AM 16	AM 17	AM 18
Sandstone	24.86	17.36	17.23	17.01	20.26	20.06	20.3	21.18	20.43	19.59	18.37	17.5

Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate sand and gravel sales 2007-2018

Aggregate Sand and Gravel Sales (million tonnes)												
Monitoring period	AM07	AM 08	AM 09	AM 10	AM 11	AM 12	AM 13	AM 14	AM 15	AM 16	AM 17	AM 18
Land-won	0.3	0.44	0.37	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.31	c.	c.	0.26*
Marine dredged	0.53	0.41	0.30	0.26	0.24	0.21	0.30	0.25	0.26	c.	c.	c.
Total sales	0.83	0.85	0.67	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.54	0.51	0.57	0.39	0.36	0.26

Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate sand and gravel reserves 2007-2018

Aggregate Sand and Gravel Reserves (million tonnes)												
Monitoring period	AM07	AM 08	AM 09	AM 10	AM 11	AM 12	AM 13	AM 14	AM 15	AM 16	AM 17	AM 18
Land-won	5.15	5.8	6.1	4.85	4.76	4.52	4.27	3.86	3.70	c.	c.	4.0
Total reserves	5.15	5.8	6.1	4.85	4.76	4.52	4.27	3.86	3.70	c.	c.	4.0

6.94 A significant proportion of the wastes recycled for aggregate use are recycled at demolition/construction sites using mobile processing plants and indeed often reused onsite. Estimates of Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) waste which can be used as recycled aggregates can be obtained from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator. However, this data does not cover materials managed at exempt sites or material which is managed on site and therefore does not enter the waste stream, therefore this can only provide an estimate of recycled aggregates. Each year the Environment Agency releases data for the previous year. The current data set for reporting is for calendar year 2019.

6.95 The Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) for 2019 shows that in Greater Manchester the amount of CD&E waste handled in the area decreased from 3.232mt in 2018 to 2.694mt in 2019. By comparison, the amount of CD&E waste removed from Greater Manchester in 2019 was 1.088mt which indicates that Greater Manchester processes more CD&E waste than it produces.

Total Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste Handled in Greater Manchester

Construction and Demolition waste (million tonnes)							
Monitoring Period	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total C&D waste	2.731	2.887	2.868	2.863	3.152	3.232	2.694

Data taken from EA WDI.

Minerals Plan Policies Review

Policy 1: The Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Minerals Development

6.96 This policy states that positive consideration will be given to minerals development which accords with the policies set out in the Minerals Plan and with all other relevant local plan policies and that such development will be permitted unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of mineral development planning applications permitted in line with presumption in favour of sustainable development	100%

6.97 No applications were permitted in the year 2019/20 for minerals development. However, there is currently a Section 73 application pending consideration at Morleys Quarry, Wigan, to vary some of the planning conditions relating to the 2008 approval to extend the winning of clay and sand until 2024..

Policy 2: Key Planning and Environmental Criteria

6.98 This policy states that minerals development will be permitted where any adverse impacts on a list of criteria are avoided or can be appropriately mitigated. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of mineral development planning applications permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy	100%

6.99 As above, no applications were permitted during the monitoring period, as such there is null effect on this indicator for 2019/20.

Policy 3: Primary Extraction of Aggregate Minerals (implements of objectives 1 & 4i)

6.100 This policy states the conditions under which applications for extraction/and or processing of sand, gravel or sandstone/gritstone within the Areas of Search and the conditions for outside Areas of Search planning permission will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of applications for primary extraction of aggregate minerals permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

6.101 There were no relevant planning applications for mineral extraction permitted during the monitoring period and so this target is not applicable.

Policy 4: Natural Building Stone (implements objectives 1 & 4ii)

6.102 This policy states the conditions under which proposals for the working of natural building stone will be supported and what evidence the proposals must be supported by. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of natural building stone excavation permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

6.103 There were no relevant planning applications for mineral extraction permitted during the monitoring period and so this target is not applicable.

6.104 Paragraph 16, Ref ID: 27-016-20140306 of the updated National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) states:

6.105 *“Mineral planning authorities should recognise that, compared to other types of mineral extraction, most building stone quarries are small-scale and have a far lower rate of extraction when compared to other quarries. This means that their local environmental impacts may be significantly less. Such quarries often continue in operation for a very long period and may be worked intermittently but intensively (“campaign working”), involving stockpiling of stone.”*

6.106 Neither Policy 4 nor its supporting text at Paragraphs 3.27 to 3.32 of the Minerals Plan recognise the low extraction rates and long operating periods of such quarries and so may need to be updated to comply with the NPPG.

Policy 5: Primary Extraction of Non Aggregate Minerals (implements objectives 1 & 4ii)

6.107 The policy states the conditions under which proposals for the development of non -aggregate minerals will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of applications for primary extraction of non aggregate minerals permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

6.108 There were no relevant planning applications for mineral extraction permitted during the monitoring period and so this target is not applicable.

6.109 As a requirement of national planning policy, minerals planning authorities need to be able to demonstrate a 25 year supply of brick clay reserves. Reserves at Harwood Quarry are due to be depleted towards 2026 and so the sub-region is falling short of this target. Weinberger's Denton Brickworks Factory in Manchester sources 50% of its brick clay from Harwood Quarry and 50% from a quarry in Derbyshire. The Brickworks operator has requested assistance in identifying new potential sites for clay extraction within the sub-region. This could be achieved through a review of the Minerals Plan to identify any potential suitable sites with the assistance of the minerals industry. As part of the work previously undertaken for the review of the Minerals Plan, discussions have taken place with operators within the region, a number of which have indicated an interest in seeking to provide additional reserves of brick clay to continue to support the Brickworks, proposals for which could be delivered through the review of the Minerals Plan. The situation remains the same now as it was in 2017, although this issue has been highlighted in a Statement of Common Ground with Derbyshire County Council.

6.110 It may be necessary to update Policy 5 and/or its supporting text to reflect the guidance outlined in the revised NPPG, with reference to the need to identify the remaining stocks of permitted reserves and how these may act as a strong indicator of an urgent need.

Policy 6: Unconventional Gas Resources (implements objectives 1 & 5)

6.111 The policy states the conditions under which applications for exploration and appraisal, and production wells for unconventional gas resources will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of unconventional gas resources developments permitted compliant with requirements of the policy.	100%

6.112 There were no relevant applications for unconventional gas resources developments permitted during the monitoring period.

6.113 In order to comply with the NPPF, Policy 6 should be updated to distinguish between the three phases of development, rather than group them together with the same assessment criteria.

Policy 7: Peat (implements objective 1)

6.114 The policy states the conditions under which applications for peat extraction will be granted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of peat extraction developments permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

6.115 There were no applications for peat extraction developments permitted during the monitoring period.

Policy 8: Mineral Safeguarding Areas (implementing objective 1, 2 and 3)

6.116 The policy states that all non-mineral development proposals within the Mineral Safeguarding Area should extract any viable mineral resources present in advance of construction. The policy also states the requirements for proposals for non-mineral development within the Mineral Safeguarding Areas that do not allow for the prior extraction of minerals. It is also stated that all non-mineral development proposals outside the Mineral Safeguarding Areas where the potential for prior extraction to take place has been identified should seek to extract any viable mineral resources present in advance of construction. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of non mineral development permitted within the MSA (falling within the policy thresholds) which do not needlessly sterilise mineral resources.	100%

6.117 There have been no non-mineral developments permitted within the MSA that would needlessly sterilise mineral resources. There were a large amount of smaller applications that came forward within Mineral Safeguarding Areas of GM. However, by reason of their approval, it was considered that none of the permitted non-mineral development was contrary to Policy 8. For reference purposes, the following table includes some illustrative examples of larger applications that came forward within the 2018-2019 monitoring period which have yet to be determined:

Application No.	Location	Proposal	Decision
04766/18	Land west of Wingates industrial estate Chorley Road, Westhoughton, Bolton, BL5 3LY	Outline application for strategic employment development for industrial (class b1c/b2), storage and distribution class b8) and/or research and development (class b1b) uses each with ancillary office space (class b1a) parking and associated facilities, (class d1) ancillary food and drink (class 3/a4/a5)	Committee in October 2019 but was deferred. It is hoped to go back to committee in January 2020.

Policy 9: Sustainable Transport of Minerals (implements objective 3)

6.118 This policy states that developers will be encouraged to transport minerals via the most sustainable transport mode wherever practicable and allows for transport of minerals by road where the use of more sustainable transport is not practicable and the existing highway network is able to accommodate traffic generated by the proposal. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of mineral development permitted utilising most sustainable transport modes in compliance with the policies of the Minerals Plan.	100%

6.119 No new site permissions were granted for minerals extraction.

Policy 10: Reworking of Colliery Spoil Tips (implements objectives 1 & 5)

6.120 This policy states the conditions under which applications for the reworking of colliery spoil tips will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of applications for reworking colliery spoil tips permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

6.121 There were no applications for reworking colliery spoil tips permitted during the monitoring period.

Policy 11: Protecting Existing Mineral Sites/Infrastructure (implements objectives 1, 2, 4 & 5)

6.122 This policy protects existing mineral sites and infrastructure from new development and states the conditions under which development likely to have an unacceptable impact on mineral sites and infrastructure will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of non mineral related development permitted within a distance that could affect existing mineral sites/infrastructure, in the absence of justification provided by the developer as set out within the policy.	100%

6.123 No applications were permitted that could affect existing mineral sites/infrastructure, in the absence of justification provided by the developer as set out within the policy.

Policy 12: Protecting quarries important for maintaining historic buildings (implements objectives 1, 2, 4 & 5)

6.124 This policy states that impact upon quarries important for maintaining historic buildings will be considered and states the conditions under which development likely to have an unacceptable impact on the future use of a quarry will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of mineral related development permitted in line with the restoration and aftercare requirements.	100%

6.125 There were no relevant planning applications permitted during the monitoring period.

Policy 13: Restoration and aftercare (implements objective 1)

6.126 This policy states that applications for minerals extraction will be permitted where they are accompanied by appropriate proposals for site restoration and aftercare. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of mineral related development permitted in line with the restoration and aftercare requirements.	100%

6.127 During the monitoring period, no new applications were determined for the extraction of aggregates. Significant work has been undertaken at Morleys Hall to facilitate effective restoration through landfill of the former sandpit, however through monitoring it has been noted that restoration is not in line with the agreed planning permission. The unit and Council have been working with the operator to rectify this and recent visits have shown considerable improvements to conditions on site; however, an application will be required to ensure the site is restored properly..

Petroleum Exploration and Development Licence (PEDL) update

6.128 On the 18th August 2015, the Oil and Gas Authority (OGA) and Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC) published a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the 14th Onshore Oil and Gas Licensing Round. The Oil and Gas Authority announced on 17th December 2015 that all 159 onshore blocks under the 14th Onshore Oil and Gas Licensing Round are being formally offered to successful applicants.

6.129 Of those blocks formally offered, 7 blocks fall wholly or partially within Greater Manchester;

1. Bolton Ref SD6, Operator: Osprey
2. Bolton & Bury Ref SD71, Operator: Hutton
3. Bury & Rochdale Ref SD81, Operator: Hutton
4. Wigan, SD50, Operator: Aurora
5. Bolton & Wigan Ref SD60d, Operator: Hutton
6. Bolton & Salford, SD70, Operator: Hutton
7. Trafford, SJ78, Operator: Ineos

6.130 There is also an existing and retained PEDL in place (Ref PEDL 193; Operator IGAS) partly in Salford/Trafford/Manchester City. Igas run the Davyhulme site where permission was granted for 25 years in 2015 but at which there has not yet been any activity. PEDL193 also includes Ineos' Barton Moss site which has a well and side-track drilled, but work is currently suspended.

6.131 The Minerals and Waste Planning Unit within Urban Vision has invited industry representatives to visit the team to discuss their intentions for petroleum exploration within Greater Manchester. Only one representative has so far accepted the invitation and met with the Unit. It is assumed that the other license holders have no plans to explore potential resources within the sub-region in the short term.

6.132 The Department for Energy and Climate Change Onshore Oil and Gas interactive map shows the released licence areas and can be accessed at: [License Areas](#)

Actions

6.133 Over the monitoring period the targets for all policies have either been met or no applications have been approved which would cover said policies. As mentioned in paragraph 1.1, a 5-year review of the Minerals Plan was due to be published during the 2019/20 monitoring period, however, this review is separate to annual monitoring and looks at whether the Plan is delivering

its aim and objectives whilst meeting the needs of Greater Manchester. The review undertaken in 2018 identified a number of areas where policies are not considered compliant with national policy and should be reviewed through any update to the Minerals Plan.

- 6.134** As highlighted at the beginning of the report, Greater Manchester has a limited supply of high-grade aggregates and so relies on imports from surrounding Minerals Planning Authorities for this material. Greater Manchester must continue to liaise with the surrounding Minerals Planning Authorities regarding movement of such minerals.

7 Key findings and actions

Implementation of Policies

- 7.1** This section of the Monitoring Report analyses whether Oldham's planning policies are being implemented. Where they are not, the reasons are examined and if action is needed to rectify the situation.
- 7.2** From analysing the indicators within Section 3, 'The effects of the Local Plan', it is possible to highlight policies that may not be being effectively implemented or interpreted correctly and / or are not hitting their targets. Below is a list of indicators that may need to be further examined for their effectiveness or how they are being implemented. This may lead to an action plan being drawn up to deal with how we go forward.
- 66% of completions during 2019/20 took place on previously developed land. A further 152 dwellings or 21% of all dwellings completed in 2019/20 were on mixed sites which contain both PDL and greenfield land.
 - Renewable energy installed - Major developments are required to meet energy targets over and above Part L building regulations, in 2019/20 only 25% of majors fulfilled this requirement.
- 7.3** These indicators will be kept under review and appropriate steps taken, where necessary, to improve their performance.

Action needed to address gaps in information

- 7.4** The key actions under this heading are:
- To continue working with the council's Development Management section to ensure that data is entered into the planning applications management system to facilitate the closer monitoring of the use of policies in decision-making. This is likely to be improved in early 2020 once the implementation of a new Development Management IT system is rolled out.
 - To further develop monitoring systems for relevant indicators as appropriate, including the loss of employment land, vacant previously developed land and open space.
 - To look at how the Council can effectively monitor the Contaminated Land and SUDS indicators in future years.

Action needed to respond to indicators

- 7.5** The key housing related actions under this heading are:
- Continue to update the Council's five year deliverable housing land supply annually in line with NPPF and to carry out a full review of the council's SHLAA to inform the housing land supply position and the emerging Local Plan review;
 - Whilst each application will be treated on its planning merits, proposals for residential development on greenfield sites will (whether new proposals or where the renewal of planning permission is sought) continue to be resisted unless there are other relevant material considerations;

- Planning applications for the conversion and change of use of agricultural buildings to residential use and which are technically classified as greenfield developments (because agricultural buildings are not regarded as “previously developed land”) continue to be treated on their planning merits;
- The Local Plan will identify sites for gypsy and traveller provision, as appropriate, if there is a clear and demonstrable need based on up to date evidence in line with the Joint DPD Policy 12;
- Encourage the provision of larger family (three/four plus bed) accommodation, higher value, aspirational, housing and housing for older people, as identified within the Local Housing Needs Assessment (2019) as part of the mix of new residential developments; and
- Utilise local evidence, including both the Greater Manchester and Oldham’s Strategic Housing Market Assessments and the Council’s Housing Strategy and Local Housing Needs Assessment, to ensure that housing delivered meets the needs of the local community.

7.6 The key actions associated with town centre uses are to ensure that processes are put in place to improve future monitoring of the indicator as appropriate.

7.7 The key action associated with Flood Protection and Water Quality is to continue to engage with the LLFA on major application in order to address surface water flood risk and SUDS.

7.8 The key action associated with Biodiversity is to ensure that the Biodiversity Net Gain proposals emerging from central government and across GM are embedded within the local plan process in Oldham.

7.9 The key action in relation to Renewable Energy is to ensure that the policy is applied until it is superseded.

7.10 The key action associated with OPOL is to continue to protect designated OPOL from development unless the proposed development is appropriate, small scale or ancillary development close to existing buildings within the OPOL, which does not affect openness, local distinctiveness or visual amenity in line with the Local Plan policy, unless material considerations suggest otherwise.

7.11 The key action associated with Land Reserved for Future Development is that the council should ensure that any development on LRFD is only granted where it would be acceptable in the Green Belt and not prejudice the later development of LRFD beyond the life of the Joint DPD, whilst still designated as LRFD.

7.12 The key action associated with Landscape Character is to ensure that the borough’s landscape is conserved and enhanced when assessing planning applications.

7.13 The key action associated with Conservation is to ensure that the policies within the Joint DPD protect, conserve and enhance the borough’s heritage assets.

7.14 The key actions associated with Health are:

- The council should continue to apply Local Plan policies 1, 2, 6 and 23 to protect existing indoor and outdoor sports provision and to support the development of new sports provision as appropriate; and
- There is the need to ensure that developments are located close to key services, good public transport networks and with access to open space and leisure centres. To encourage people to use active modes of travel and have access to sports and recreation and GPs and also to reduce air pollution.

7.15 The key actions associated with Education is to ensure that the Council continues to support proposals for education related development.

7.16 The key actions associated with Air Quality and Development are:

- Ensure that new development minimises motorised traffic and the impact on air quality and encourage developments to be energy efficient and use low carbon energy. The policies within the Joint DPD aim to protect and improve local environmental quality; and
- There is the need to continue to reduce emissions. There is a need to ensure that the Local Plan review helps to deliver the Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan.

7.17 The key actions associated with Urban Design are to ensure the Council look at ways of improving the effective monitoring of the indicator

Action needed to update timetables in the Local Development Scheme

7.18 The LDS in place at the start of the monitoring period was "Issue 9" (approved in July 2016) and can be viewed on the council's website www.oldham.gov.uk. A new LDS (Issue 10) was published part way through the monitoring period and took effect in January 2020. The council will continue to ensure that the LDS is kept up to date to reflect any changes in the timetable of development plan profiles.

Action needed to respond to new policy/prepare new development plan documents

7.19 The key actions under this heading are:

- To continue working with GMCA partners on preparation of the GMSF;
- To continue working on the preparation of the Local Plan review, including a revised Proposals Map; and
- Review existing indicators and monitoring processes as part of the Local Plan review as appropriate.

Action needed to respond to master planning activity

7.20 As part of the council's plans for regeneration there has been, and will continue to be, a considerable amount of master planning activity taking place in the borough, such as the Oldham Town Centre Framework.

7.21 At present it is not proposed that any of these masterplans will be progressed as Local Plan Area Action Plans or SPDs. They are however implemented and reflected through the Core Strategy where appropriate and will be taken into account when preparing the emerging Local Plan Review.

8 Infrastructure Funding Statement

Introduction

- 8.1** This report provides a summary of financial contributions the Council has secured through section 106 agreements from new developments for off-site infrastructure works and affordable housing, in addition to highway works completed as part of new developments through section 278 agreements.
- 8.2** In summary, the report provides:
- an overview of s106 agreements;
 - the Council's internal process relating to s106 contributions;
 - the s106 contributions paid to the Council in the 2019 /20 monitoring period;
 - s106 contributions estimated for future years; and
 - projects delivered in the borough via s106 agreements in the 2019/20 monitoring period.
- 8.3** The information included in the report will be updated annually and published on the Council's website. This will ensure the most up to date information on the amount of developer contributions received from new developments in addition to information on where these monies have been spent is readily available to members of the public and other interested parties.
- 8.4** The report does not include information on the infrastructure delivered on site as part of new developments in the borough.
- 8.5** Please note that data on developer contributions should be treated with caution because it represents estimates at a given point in time and can be subject to change. However, the data reported within this document is the most robust available at the time of publication.

Section 106 obligations

- 8.6** Under section 106 (s106) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 a Local Planning Authority (LPA) can seek obligations, both physically on-site and contributions for off-site, when it is considered that a development will have negative impacts that cannot be dealt with through conditions in the planning permission.
- 8.7** For example, new residential developments place additional pressure on existing social, physical and economic infrastructure in the surrounding area. Planning obligations aim to balance this extra pressure with improvements to the surrounding area to ensure that a development makes a positive contribution to the local area.
- 8.8** The obligations may be provided by the developers "in kind" – that is, where the developer builds, or provides directly, the matters necessary to fulfil the obligation. This might be to build a certain number of affordable homes on-site, for example. Alternatively, planning obligations can be met in the form of financial payments to the Council to provide off-site infrastructure works or contributions towards providing affordable housing elsewhere in the Borough. In some cases, it can be a combination of both on-site provision and off-site financial contributions.
- 8.9** The Council cannot ask for contributions via section 106 planning obligations in certain circumstances:
- "Planning obligations for affordable housing should only be sought for residential developments that are major developments..."

- For residential development, major development is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework as development where 10 or more homes will be provided, or the site has an area of 0.5 hectares or more.
- For non-residential development it means additional floorspace of 1,000 square metres or more, or a site of 1 hectare or more...

8.10 Planning obligations should not be sought from any development consisting only of the construction of a residential annex or extension to an existing home.” Planning Practice Guidance 2019 Paragraph 023 '[Planning Obligations](#)'

The council's S106 process for off-site financial contributions

- 8.11** Where it is determined that on-site infrastructure and/or affordable housing required by policy is not appropriate, the Council will request from developers a financial contribution to meet these needs outside of the development site through a s106 obligation.
- 8.12** The financial contribution requirement for off-site green infrastructure provision and maintenance is set via the Joint DPD policy 23, whilst policy 10 sets the tariff for affordable housing contributions. The Joint DPD can be accessed on the Council's planning website ([here](#)).
- 8.13** Contributions toward required highway works as a result of new development is agreed on a case by case basis, evidenced by an assessment of the impact the development will have on the local highways and mitigation works required to minimise this impact.
- 8.14** Once the s106 has been signed, it is an obligation, but it will only be realised if the planning permission is implemented and reaches the trigger point for payment such as commencement or prior to occupation. When the planning permission is granted, the s106 obligation is registered as a land charge which stays with the land, obligating any future owners until the terms are met.
- 8.15** The Head of Planning works with case officers, developers and the Council's legal department to instruct new s106 agreements.

S106 contributions summary

Total amount of money secured through S106 during 2019-2020.

8.16 There was a total of 14 agreements signed. Commuted sums negotiated have a combined value of £675,200.04 via 12 of these agreements plus 2 agreements with non-financial obligations (no valued estimated).

Total amount of money received through S106 during 2019-2020.

8.17 £683,748.35

Total amount of S106 receipts collected before the reported year but which have not been allocated.

8.18 £1,067,965.82 (including interest)

Total amount of S106 expenditure for the reported year (including transferring it to another person to spend).

8.19 £225,361.25

In relation to S106 expenditure for the reported year:

8.20 A total of £225,361.25, was spent in 2019-20, further details of what was spent and where are included in the table entitled "Spent 2019-2020" which can be found here: [Spent 2019-20](#)

8.21 The amount of S106 spent on repaying money borrowed, including any interest, with details of the items of infrastructure the money was used to provide as nil

8.22 The Council do not currently charge for the monitoring of S106 fees, therefore the amount of S106 spent in respect of monitoring is nil

8.23 A total amount of £566,572.10 of S106 receipts which were allocated but not spent in the reported year for funding infrastructure. Further details of the items of infrastructure and the amount of money allocated to each item are included in the attached table entitled "Allocated but not spent 2019-2020", which can be found here: [Allocated but not spent 2019-20](#)

8.24 The total amount of S106 received during any year which was retained at the end of the reported year for the purposes of longer-term maintenance (commuted sums) totalled £490,443.38 – see above table "Allocated but not spent 2019-2020", which can be found here:

8.25 Summary of non-monetary contributions secured during the reported year including:

- The total number of affordable housing units; 32
- The number of school places and category of school: none.
- Further information can be found here: [Signed S106 2019-20](#)

9 Other Monitoring Matters

Neighbourhood Development Order and Neighbourhood Development Plans

- 9.1** In November 2016 Saddleworth Neighbourhood Area was designated. Informal consultation and information gathering has been on-going since then. During 2019/20 a survey was distributed to residents and businesses.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 9.2** The council has determined not to proceed with a CIL schedule at this time and therefore no monitoring has, or will take place in this regard.

Duty to Co-operate

- 9.3** All consultations that have been undertaken in the monitoring period have been carried out in accordance with the adopted SCI, with all the relevant Statutory Consultees contacted for comments as appropriate.
- 9.4** In relation to the preparation of the Local Plan, in relation to the preparation of the Local Plan, the council carried out a Regulation 18 notification consultation (10 July to 21 August 2017) and has met, had contact with, a number of organisations and neighbouring authorities in the interests of Duty to Cooperate and as part of preparing for the Issues and Options stage.

Organisation / Local Authority	Strategic Issues Considered	Who the issue was discussed with and how	Date	Outcome of discussion
Saddleworth Parish Council	Progressing neighbourhood plan.	Saddleworth Strategic Planning meeting	On-going (Monthly)	Actions to progress neighbourhood plan. Minutes are published on the Parish Council website.
Environment Agency	To discuss flood risk and water quality issues.	Environment Agency, Strategic Planning, Development Management	25 April 2018	To continue to keep each other informed on EA policy, Local Plan progress and development management issues.
Greater Manchester Flood and Water Management Meeting	Flood events from July 2019 (lessons learnt), EA update, GM Flood and Water Management Review, UU update	GM authorities, Environment Agency, United Utilities	6th February 2020	The governance of flood and water management is changing therefore this was the last meeting by this group. However at a GM level work will still continue regarding flood risk.

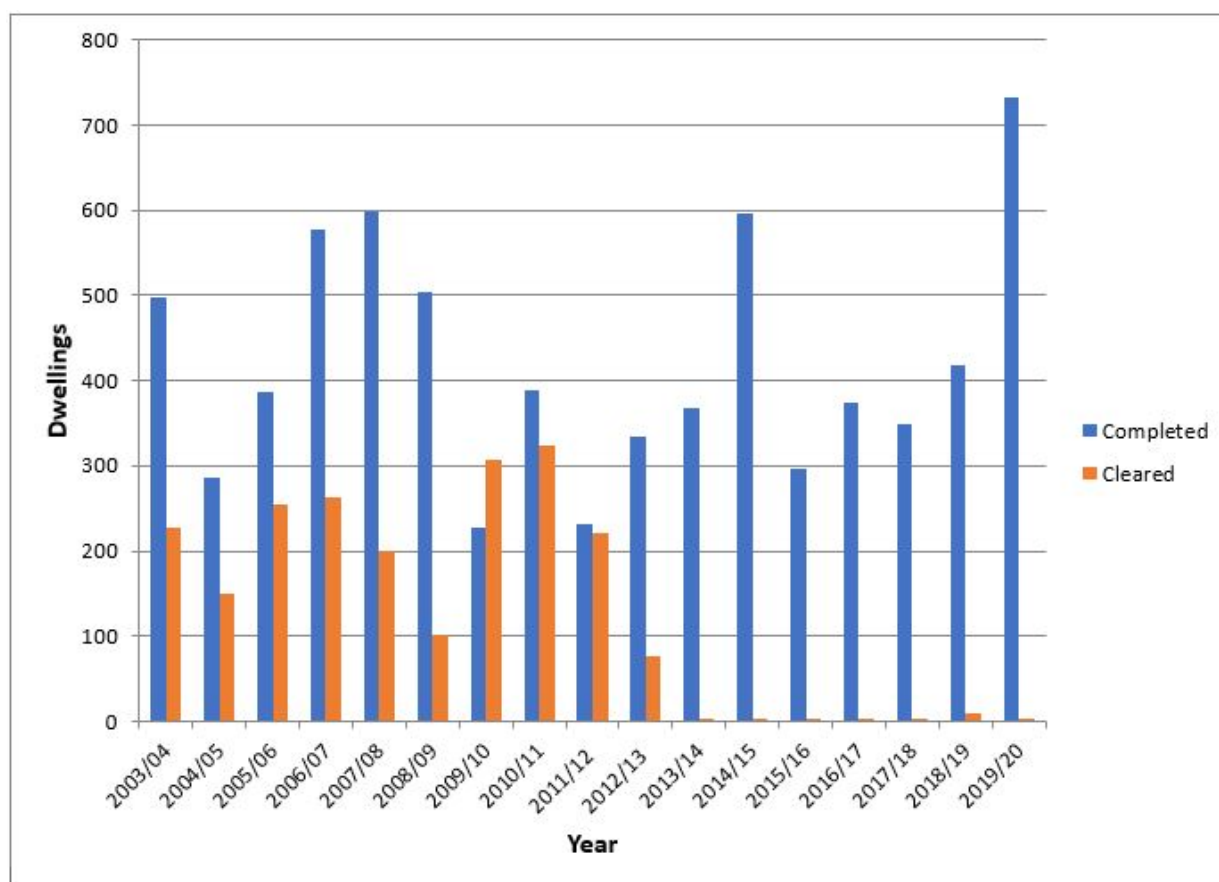
Organisation / Local Authority	Strategic Issues Considered	Who the issue was discussed with and how	Date	Outcome of discussion
Heritage Meeting	Catch up meeting of Heritage matters across Greater Manchester	GM authorities, GMASS, Historic England	30th October 2020	To progress and share evidence.
South Pennines Group	Pennine Prospects, Visitor Management Plans, government consultations, local plan updates, HRAs, Biodiversity Net Gain, energy requirements	Districts that are members of the South Pennines Group.	6th December 2019	Some actions were recorded in minutes, such as sharing guidance, consultation links etc. Meetings to start taking place bi-annually.
GMCA, Conservation Officers Groups, Greater Manchester Archaeology Service, Oldham Council	Heritage evidence	Meetings with members of GM Heritage group.	1st March 2019	To progress actions on heritage evidence to support preparation of the Local Plan.
Oldham /Environment Agency / United Utilities meeting	Discuss GMSF strategic allocation and drainage strategies	Oldham / Environment Agency / United Utilities / GMCA	15th May 2020	To finalise the brief for further work on Robert Fletchers.

Appendix 1 Local Housing Statistics

Net House Building 2003/04 to 2019/20

Year	Completed	Cleared	Net Change	Variance from Housing Requirement*
2003/04	497	227	270	-19
2004/05	285	150	135	-154
2005/06	386	254	132	-157
2006/07	577	262	315	26
2007/08	599	200	399	110
2008/09	505	102	403	114
2009/10	227	307	-80	-369
2010/11	389	324	65	-224
2011/12	231	220	11	-278
2012/13	334	77	257	-32
2013/14	367	4	363	74
2014/15	596	2	594	305
2015/16	297	1	296	7
2016/17	375	1	374	85
2017/18	348	3	345	56
2018/19	419	9	410	-282
2019/20	732	4	728	36
Total	7,164	2,147	5,017	-702
Average	421	126	295	-41

Chart A - Dwellings completed and cleared, 2003/04 to 2019/20



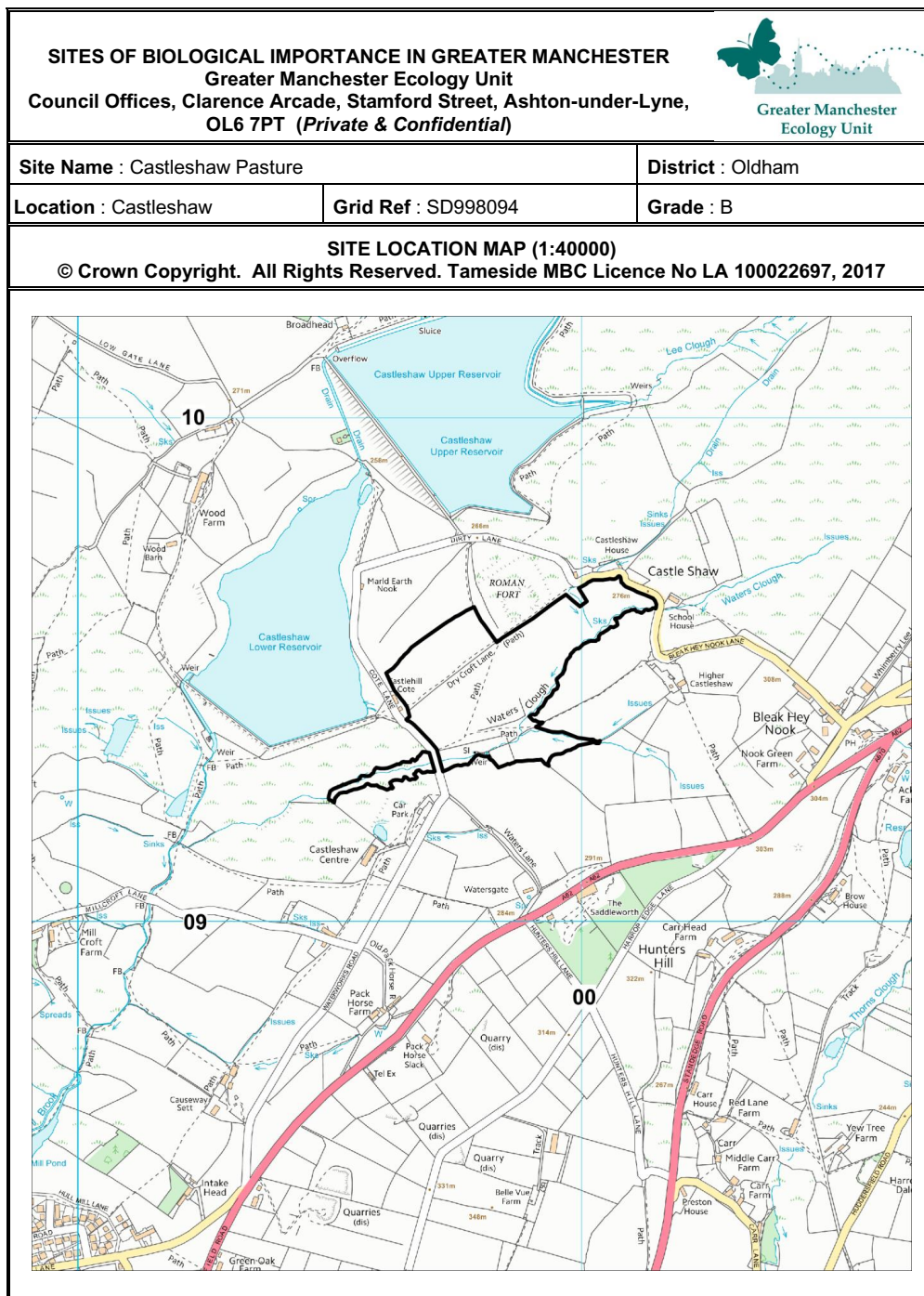
Five year supply as at 1 April 2020 by status

Site Status	Dwellings	%
Sites under construction	1,085	48
Sites with full planning permission	402	18
Sites with outline planning permission	46	2
Sites with prior approval for residential development	97	4
Phase 1 housing sites in UDP	24	1
Phase 2 housing sites in UDP	52	2
Other sites	0	0
Potential	560	25
Total	2,266	100

Map 1: Dick Clough

Date: 3.8.16

Map 2: Castleshaw Pastures



CD: SBI MAPS/CURRENT SBI MAPS/G-OLDHAM/G51-4

Date: 9.6.16

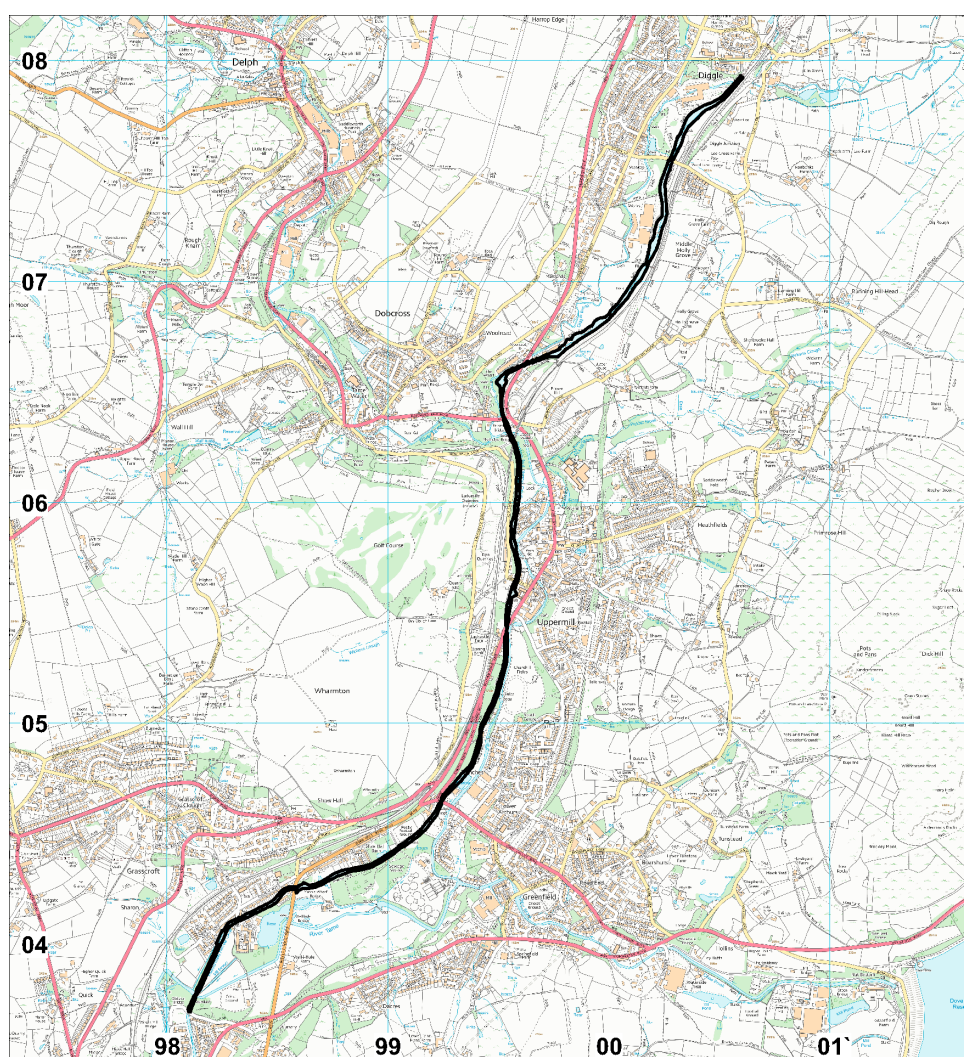
Map 3: Huddersfield Narrow Canal

SITES OF BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE IN GREATER MANCHESTER
Greater Manchester Ecology Unit
Dukinfield Town Hall, King Street, Dukinfield, Tameside, SK16 4LA
(Private & Confidential)



Site Name : Huddersfield Narrow Canal (North)	District : Oldham
Location : Grasscroft /Uppermill/Diggle	Grid Ref : SD980037–SE006079
	Grade : B

SITE LOCATION MAP (1:25000)
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Date: 11.7.18

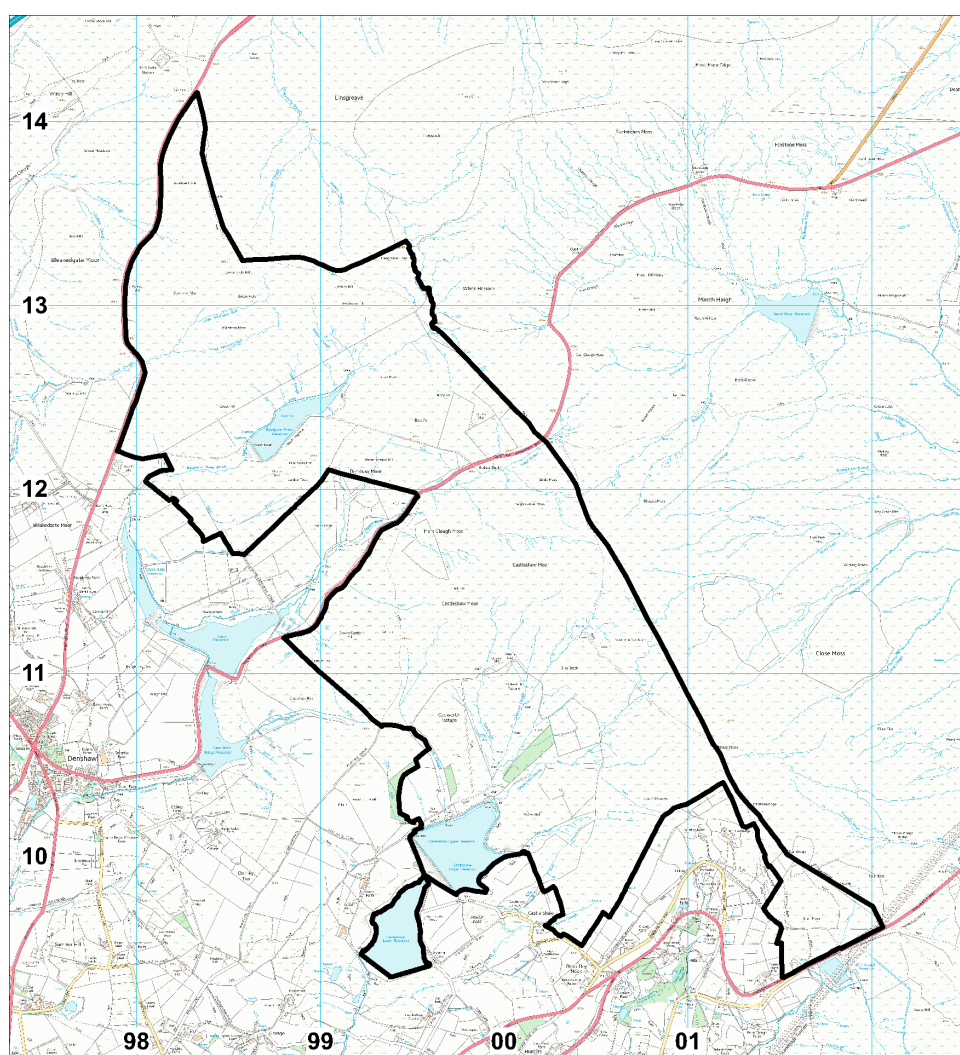
Map 4: South Pennine Moors

SITES OF BIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE IN GREATER MANCHESTER
Greater Manchester Ecology Unit
 Dukinfield Town Hall, King Street, Dukinfield, Tameside, SK16 4LA
(Private & Confidential)



Site Name : South Pennine Moors (South)		District : Oldham
Location : Saddleworth	Grid Ref : SE000120	Grade : A

SITE LOCATION MAP (1:30000)
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Date: 25.7.18

Appendix 3 Tracking saved UDP Policies

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 Local Plan. The table below lists the UDP policies that have remained unaffected by the adoption of the Joint DPD, the Greater Manchester Waste DPD and the Greater Manchester Minerals DPD. They will continue to be 'saved' until replaced by the relevant part of the Local Plan or GMSF.

UDP 'saved' policies

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan document which may review the UDP policy
B1	BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL LAND ALLOCATIONS	Local Plan review and/or JWDPD and/or JMDPD
B1.1	Business and Industrial Allocations	Local Plan review and/or JWDPD and/or JMDPD
B1.2	Business and Office Allocations	Local Plan review and/or JWDPD and/or JMDPD
B1.3	Mixed Use Allocations	Local Plan review and/or JWDPD and/or JMDPD
D1.5	Protection of Trees on Development Sites	Local Plan review
D1.12	Telecommunications	To be determined
H1.1	Housing Land Release – Phase 1	Local Plan review
H1.2	Housing Land Release – Phase 2	Local Plan review
OE1.8	Major Developed Site in the Green Belt	Local Plan review / GMSF
OE1.11	Farm Diversification	To be determined
TC1.1	Allocated Site	Local Plan review
TC1.2	Allocated Site	Local Plan review

Now that the Joint DPD, the Greater Manchester Waste DPD and the Greater Manchester Minerals DPD, have been adopted a number of the 2006 UDP have been superseded. These are detailed in the table below.

UDP Policies superseded

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
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

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
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

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
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

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
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	18	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

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
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

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
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

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
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

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
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
Policies superseded 1 April 2012			
W1	WASTE	7	Sustainable Use of Resources - Waste Management and JWDPD
W1.1	Waste Management Options	7	Sustainable Use of Resources - Waste Management and JWDPD

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
W1.2	Provision of Sites for Waste Management Facilities	7	Sustainable Use of Resources - Waste Management and JWDPD
W1.3	Criteria for Assessing Proposals for Waste Management, Treatment and Disposal Facilities	7	Sustainable Use of Resources - Waste Management and JWDPD
W1.4	Provision of Civic Amenity and other 'Bring' Recycling Sites	7	Sustainable Use of Resources - Waste Management and JWDPD
Policies superseded 26 April 2013			
NR4	THE NEED FOR MINERALS	8	Sustainable Use of Resources - Minerals and JMDPD
NR4.1	Prevention of Mineral Sterilisation	8	Sustainable Use of Resources - Minerals and JMDPD
NR4.2	Primary, Secondary and Recycled Aggregates	8	Sustainable Use of Resources - Minerals and JMDPD
NR4.3	Criteria for Assessing Proposals for Mineral Working and Processing	8	Sustainable Use of Resources - Minerals and JMDPD

Appendix 4 UDP Phase 1 housing allocations

Table 1 Status of Phase 1 Housing Allocations in the Unitary Development Plan as at 31st March 2020

Reference in UDP	Site	Land Type	Size (hectares)	Indicative Capacity shown in UDP (dwellings)	Current Status of Site
H1.1.2	Land off Fields New Road / Ramsey Street, Chadderton	PDL	3.41	136	Site completed. 133 dwellings provided, including 20 affordable units for discounted sale.
M3	Land at Oldham Road / Hardman Street, Failsworth	PDL	1.56	10	Mixed-use allocation including residential development. Site is council owned and being promoted for development. Within 5-year supply.
H1.1.6	St Mary's Way, Oldham	PDL	2.56	180	Site completed. 93 dwellings provided. All affordable units with a mix of affordable rent and shared ownership.
H1.1.10	Athens Way, Lees	PDL	0.55	22	Site completed. 24 dwellings provided.
M2	Lumb Mill, Huddersfield Road, Delph, Saddleworth	PDL	1.4	62	Site completed. 46 units provided.
H1.1.15	Bailey Mill, Oldham Road, Saddleworth	PDL	0.86	50	Allocation. Permission granted to provide access road to site in 2007/08.
M1	Frenches Wharf / Wellington Road, Greenfield, Saddleworth	PDL	4.76	99	Phase 1 complete providing 58 dwellings. Planning permission granted on remainder of site for 26 dwellings.
H1.1.19	Andrew Mill, Manchester Road / Chew Valley Road, Greenfield, Saddleworth	PDL	1.34	30	Main part of allocated site complete with 34 dwellings provided. Former stable building on separate part of allocated site complete providing 3 units. Remainder of allocated site granted planning permission for 4 dwellings - 2 now completed,

Reference in UDP	Site	Land Type	Size (hectares)	Indicative Capacity shown in UDP (dwellings)	Current Status of Site
					2 under construction. 41 dwellings to provided on site as a whole.
H1.1.20	Rose Mill, Coalshaw Green Road, Chadderton	PDL	1.49	45	Site completed. 124 dwellings provided with 42 units offered for affordable housing, with a mix of affordable rent and shared ownership.
H1.1.21	Springhey Mill, Huddersfield Road, Oldham	PDL	0.39	15	Outline planning permission granted subject to the signing of a S106 agreement however not signed. Status reverted back to housing allocation along with associated density.
H1.1.22	Vulcan Street, Oldham	PDL	1.23	61	Site completed. 73 dwellings provided, including 27 affordable units for a mix of rent and shared ownership.
H1.1.23	Pretoria Road, Oldham	PDL	0.46	14	Allocation
H1.1.24	Sandy Mill, Royton	PDL	2.2	90	Majority of site completed. 74 dwellings provided, including 8 affordable units for discounted sale. Two small sections of the allocated site are not covered by the permission.
H1.1.25	Jowett Street, Oldham	PDL	0.66	26	Allocation
M4	Huddersfield Road / Dunkerley Street, Oldham	PDL	2.61	50	Mixed-use allocation including residential development.
H1.1.26	Spencer Street, Oldham	PDL	3	150	Site completed. 112 dwellings provided, including 31 affordable units for social rented accommodation.

Reference in UDP	Site	Land Type	Size (hectares)	Indicative Capacity shown in UDP (dwellings)	Current Status of Site
H1.1.27	Hartford Mill /Land off Milne Street, Oldham	PDL	2.84	158	Application approved for the demolition of the mill building in association with proposed outline application for residential development (which is currently pending decision). Previously, outline planning permission was granted for 158 dwellings, which has since expired.
H1.1.28	Parkside Farm, off Chadderton Park Road, Chadderton	GF	0.94	38	Site completed. 23 units provided.
H1.1.29	Blackshaw Lane, Royton	GF	0.6	18	Outline planning permission granted for 14 dwellings; now expired. Site is council owned and being promoted for development. Within 5-year supply.
H1.1.30	Greenfield Bowling Club, Greenfield	PDL	0.5	15	Site complete providing 41 dwellings.
H1.1.31	Tamewater Mill, Delph	PDL	0.51	39	Site completed. 44 dwellings provided.