Oldham Local Plan

Integrated Assessment of the Local Plan Review: Scoping Report

June 2017

Oldham Council

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1 Abbreviations

1.1 The following is a list of abbreviations used in this document.

AGMA - Association of Greater Manchester Authorities

AQMA - Air Quality Management Area

DCLG - Department for Communities and Local Government

DCMS - Department for Culture, Media and Sport

DECC - Department of Energy and Climate Change

DEFRA - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

DfE - Department for Education

DH - Department of Health

DPD - Development Plan Document

EqIA - Equality Impact Assessment

GMCA - Greater Manchester Combined Authority

GMEU - Greater Manchester Ecology Unit

GMLEP - Greater Manchester Local Enterprise Partnership

GMSF - Greater Manchester Spatial Framework

HIA - Health Impact Assessment

IA - Integrated Assessment

HRA - Habitats Regulations Assessment

JNCC - Joint Nature Conservation Committee

LACW - Local Authority Collected Waste

LCA - Landscape Character Assessment

LEP - Local Enterprise Partnership

LLFA - Lead Local Flooding Authority

LNR - Local Nature Reserve

LRFD - Land Reserved for Future Development

NEET - Not in Education, Employment or Training

NHS - National Health Service

NPPF - National Planning Policy Framework

NPPG - National Planning Practice Guidance

ODPM - Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (now DCLG)

ONS - Office for National Statistics

OPOL - Other Protected Open Land

SA - Sustainability Appraisal

SAC - Special Area of Conservation

SBI - Site of Biological Importance

SEA - Strategic Environmental Assessment

SPA - Special Protection Areas

SSSIs - Sites of Special Scientific Interest

SUDS - Sustainable Drainage Systems

TFGM - Transport for Greater Manchester

Executive Summary

2 Executive Summary

2.1 This Scoping Report has been produced as part of the Integrated Assessment (IA) of Oldham's Local Plan review. The IA will include a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), an Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) and a Health Impact Assessment (HIA). It will assess the economic, social and economic performance of the plan.

2.2 This Scoping Report sets out the proposed sustainability objectives and assessment approach to undertaking the IA of the Local Plan review. The council is inviting comments on the scope of the IA and the level of detail that should be included.

Oldham Local Plan Review

2.3 Oldham's Joint Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (DPD) was adopted on 9 November 2011.

2.4 Since then work has started on Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) (renamed Greater Manchester's Plan for Homes and Jobs) which is being prepared jointly by the ten Greater Manchester local authorities. The GMSF will provide an overarching plan that will cover the whole of the Greater Manchester conurbation and will set out the scale and distribution of housing and employment growth for the next 20 years.

2.5 National planning guidance requires Local Plans to be kept up to date and suggests that most Local Plans are likely to require updating in whole or in part at least every five years. This requirement has been strengthened through the recent Housing White Paper [(1)]. As the Joint DPD was adopted in 2011 it is timely to carry out a review of the Local Plan.

2.6 The preparation of the GMSF and new supporting evidence also makes it is necessary to review the Joint DPD. The scope of the reviewed Local Plan will depend to some degree on the GMSF and the implications for Oldham's housing and employment growth. The Local Plan may include:

- The spatial vision, strategic objectives and spatial strategy for Oldham;
- Strategic and development management policies where they provide additional policy direction for Oldham beyond that set out in the GMSF;
- Designations and allocations for the use of land which may include, for example, housing, business and industry, mixed-uses, green belt, other protected open land, safeguarded land, green infrastructure, retail, leisure, open spaces, sports and recreational uses, community facilities, health, education, natural/built/historic environments, areas of nature conservation, flood risk areas, transport routes and highway or other transport scheme(s); and
- A monitoring and implementation framework and delivery strategy.

The purpose of Integrated Assessment

1 Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (2011, DCLG)

2.7 In recognition that there will be linkages across the various assessments (i.e. outcomes from the HIA and EqIA will feed into the SA) undertaken on the Local Plan, the SA, SEA, EqIA and HIA assessments will be incorporated together into one report called a 'Integrated Assessment' (IA). This approach is consistent with GMSF and other neighbouring authorities. Each element of the IA is explained below.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

2.8 The role of a SA is to promote sustainable development through assessing the emerging Local Plan against economic, environmental and social objectives. It is a way of ensuring that the preferred approach in the plan is the most appropriate when assessed against any reasonable alternatives. It also allows for any potential adverse effects to be identified and mitigated against and for improvements to environmental, social and economic conditions to be made.

2.9 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires the council to carry out a SA of each of the proposals in a Local Plan and to prepare a Local Plan with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.

2.10 The council is also required under European Directive 2001/42/EC (the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive) and The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 to carry out an environmental assessment.

2.11 This IA incorporates the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 so that the potential environmental effects are given full consideration.

2.12 The council has referred to guidance contained in A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (ODPM, 2005). Although this guidance was prepared some time ago it is still considered to be very useful in setting out the stages on SA and ensuring that the SEA Directive requirements are covered. The council has also referred to guidance in National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG).

Equalities Impact Assessment

2.13 The public sector Equality Duty (section 149 of the Equality Act) came into force on 5 April 2011. The Equality Duty applies to public bodies and requires consideration of how different people will be affected by their activities, helping them to deliver policies and services which are efficient and effective; accessible to all; and which meet different people's needs.

2.14 An EqIA will help to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people. The EqIA will consider these aims and the effects of the Local Plan review on the following protected characteristics:

- age;
- disability;
- gender reassignment;
- marriage and civil partnership (but only in respect of eliminating unlawful discrimination);
- pregnancy and maternity;
- race – this includes ethnic or national origins, colour or nationality;
- religion or belief – this includes lack of belief;

- sex; and
- sexual orientation.

2.15 This Scoping Report includes an objective in relation to the equality duty. The EqIA Screening Report will be presented as an appendix to the IA report and will be fed into the IA as part of the iterative process. The EqIA screening framework is shown in Appendix 4.

Health Impact Assessment

2.16 The role of a HIA is to assess the potential effects of the Local Plan review on the health of the borough's population. It aims to minimise negative health impacts and maximise positive health impacts. The IA Scoping Report includes a sustainability objective on health and well-being and the 'Links across the Integrated Assessment' sections recognise that health overlaps with many of the SEA issues. In addition there will be a HIA screening report presented as a appendix to the IA report and this will be fed into the IA as part of the iterative process. The HIA screening framework is shown in Appendix 5.

Stages of the IA

2.17 The stages of the IA are set out below.

DPD: Evidence gathering and engagement

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

1. Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives
2. Collect baseline information
3. Identify sustainability issues and problems
4. Develop the IA framework
5. Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the IA report

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DPD: Production and consultation

IA Stages and tasks

Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

1: Test the DPD objectives against the IA framework

2: Develop the DPD options including reasonable alternatives

3: Evaluate the likely effects of the DPD and alternatives

4: Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects

5: Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPD

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Stage C: Preparing the IA Report and the publication version of the DPD

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Stage D: Seek representations on the IA report and the publication DPD from consultation bodies and the public

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DPD: Submit draft DPD and supporting documents for independent examination

↓

DPD: Outcome of examination

Consider implications for SA/SEA compliance

↓

DPD: Local Plan adopted

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Stage E: Post adoption reporting and monitoring

1. Prepare and publish post -adoption statement
2. Monitor significant effects of implementing the Local Plan
3. Respond to adverse effects

2.18 This Scoping Report is Stage A and includes a section on each of the following:

1. Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives;
2. Collect baseline information;
3. Identify sustainability issues and problems;
4. Develop the IA framework; and
5. Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the IA report.

2.19 The key issues and environmental, social and economic problems that have been identified are highlighted below. These have been identified through Stage 1 'Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives' and Stage A2 ' Collect baseline information' documented in Appendix 1 and 2. The evidence, made up mostly of available indicators has come from sources such as the Council's Monitoring Report, the Integrated Assessment for the GMSF and other council departments.

2.20 The problems and issues have been grouped around the SEA topics.

Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets and Landscape

2.21 Oldham has one Special Protection Area for rare and vulnerable birds (South Pennine Moors SPA) and two Special Areas of Conservation (South Pennine Moors SAC and the Rochdale Canal SAC).

2.22 Oldham has five Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within the borough. The extent of four SSSIs has increased and one SSSI has stayed the same since they were designated. The SSSIs are:

- Rochdale Canal;
- South Pennine Moors;
- Standedge Tunnel;
- Ladcastle and Den Quarries; and
- Lowside Brickworks.

2.23 Oldham has 39 SBIs including one which falls within the Peak District National Park. The number and extent of SBIs has gradually increased since 1984 from 18 SBIs.

2.24 Oldham has one Local Nature Reserve (LNR) (Glodwick Lows), which contains Lowside Brickworks SSSI.

2.25 100% of local sites (41) are under positive conservation management. These consist of several SBIs, Glodwick Lows LNR and the rest are local countryside sites.

There is the continued need to protect and enhance nature designations, including their condition, biodiversity, ecological networks and geodiversity.

2.26 There are 13 strategic recreational routes in Oldham equating to 116,164 metres. There is a total of 1,588.86 ha of protected open space (2015). The extent of protected open space in the borough has decreased by 8.14 ha since 2010.

There is the need to protect and enhance green infrastructure, including open space provision. The accessibility of open space also needs to be monitored.

2.27 The following National Character Areas falls within Oldham:

- No. 36 Southern Pennines;
- No. 54 Manchester Pennine Fringe; and
- No. 55 Manchester Conurbation

2.28 A Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) was undertaken for Oldham in 2009. This identifies Landscape Character Areas and types. The council's Monitoring Reports shows that out of the planning applications which are refused, reasons for refusal relate to matters including landscape character.

There is a need to ensure that development respects landscape character and has regard to the National Character Areas objectives and any local Landscape Character Assessments.

2.29 A strategic review of the Green Belt is being undertaken through preparation of the GMSF and the Local Plan. The draft GMSF to date proposes the release of some Green Belt land in Oldham.

There is the need to minimise net loss of the extent of Green Belt and ensure development within the remaining Green Belt is appropriate.

2.30 There are currently 22 Other Protected Open Land (OPOL) designations and one Land Reserved for Future Development (LRFD). A review of OPOL and LRFD will be undertaken to inform the GMSF and Local Plan review. The draft GMSF proposes the release of some OPOL and the LRFD as part of proposed strategic allocations.

There is a need to identify OPOL and ensure development within the remaining OPOL is appropriate.

Population

2.31 Oldham's population has risen by approximately 10,000 people in the past ten years and forecasts show an 8.1% increase in population in Oldham up to 2037.

2.32 Oldham has a higher percentage of residents that are aged 0-15 years and a lower percentage of residents that are aged 16-64 years than the Greater Manchester, North West and England averages. Oldham's older population (65+ years) is higher than the Greater Manchester and England averages.

2.33 Forecasts up to 2037 show that Oldham's younger and 16-64 aged population is projected to decline and the older population (65+ years) is projected to increase. Although the percentage of the younger population is declining the population is increasing generally so there is a need to ensure that the requirements of the younger population are taken into account, such as providing sufficient school places.

2.34 This 'younger' population will inevitably grow up therefore it is important that we also address issues such as skills, quality and choice of employment, accessibility and connectivity and quality of place to ensure that we retain the young population in the future.

2.35 Household forecasts show a 15.1% increase for Oldham resulting in a total of 106,000 households by 2037.

2.36 Oldham's population is mostly white (77.5%); followed by 'Asian / Asian British / Pakistani' (10.1%) and 'Asian British / Bangladeshi' (7.3%), which is significantly higher than Greater Manchester, England and Wales averages.

2.37 Oldham's main religious belief is Christianity (59.7%), followed by Islam (17.7%) and smaller percentages of people that are Hindu, Buddhist and other religion.

There is a need to eliminate discrimination, promote equality and foster community cohesion between people.

There is a need to ensure the needs of the future population, taking into account all protected characteristics including age demographics, ethnicity groups, religious beliefs and disability are met. This includes ensuring a sufficient housing land supply of the appropriate type and mix of housing is provided and in particular addressing the needs of older people which is also emphasised in the recent Housing White Paper [(2)].

The needs of the future population also needs to be taken into account when thinking about infrastructure, including physical infrastructure such as roads and social infrastructure such as school places, health and community facilities.

2 Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (2011, DCLG)

Human Health

2.38 Oldham's life expectancy for both females and males has increased to 81.1 years for females and 77.1 years for males (2012). Oldham had the second highest increase in life expectancy for females and males across Greater Manchester and a higher increase than the Greater Manchester, North West and England averages (between 2002 and 2012). This shows that health and health inequalities in Oldham are improving. However, Oldham's life expectancy is still lower than the Greater Manchester, North West and England averages.

2.39 Oldham has the sixth lowest Multiple of Deprivation for 'health and disability' across Greater Manchester and is ranked 48th most deprived local authority in comparison to all local authorities in England.

2.40 Oldham is the fifth highest local authority out of Greater Manchester in terms of being deprived in relation to the 'living environment' [3] (and is more deprived than nearly two thirds of other local authorities in England).

2.41 Adult participation (aged 16 and over) in sports and recreation three times a week is 18.9%(2015/16). This figure has fluctuated over the years and is lower than the 20% target, however it is slightly higher than 2014/15.

2.42 10.7% of households in Oldham suffer from fuel poverty (2014). Oldham's Affordable Warmth programme has contributed to lowering fuel poverty since 2012, however fuel poverty is higher than six of the other Greater Manchester authorities.

2.43 The number of reported road traffic injury accidents and casualties has dropped significantly since 1994-98. The number of Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) causalities has reduced since 2005-09, however the % decrease is lower than the Greater Manchester average.

There is a need to continue to improve health and well-being, improve life expectancy and reduce health inequalities in Oldham.

2.44 Although health and well-being is also contributed to by behavioural activities and other professional sectors, there is a need to take responsibility for improving health and well-being through strategic planning.

3 The domain measures individuals' immediate surroundings within (quality of housing) and outside the home (air quality and road traffic accidents).

There is a need to ensure a sufficient housing land supply of the appropriate type and mix of housing, and in particular addressing the needs of older people, such as thinking about lifetime and adaptable homes.

There is a need to continue to reduce fuel poverty through improving the energy efficiency of existing and new housing stock.

There is a need to improve air quality, particularly within the Greater Manchester Air Quality Management Area.

There is a need to reduce car journeys through locating developments close to good public transport accessibility and locating housing close to key services to encourage active travel and reduce journey length.

There is a need to ensure safe communities and good design through specifying design expectations.

There is a need to improve adult participation in sport and recreation through ensuring there is access to leisure facilities and accessible open spaces and supporting the development of community facilities.

There is a need to ensure that growth is supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure, such as sufficient GP places, green infrastructure, flood mitigation, and that our plans are coordinated with utility provider's plans.

There is a need to improve economic prosperity of the borough and reduce unemployment. There is a need to ensure that there is sufficient employment land allocated. There is a need to ensure that people can access employment opportunities through good public transport connectivity to help reduce unemployment and improve income for essential goods such as heating and healthy foods and disposable income for sports and recreational activities.

Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Water, Air, Transport

2.45 The council's Monitoring Report monitors the number of sites that are being remediated through planning each year.

2.46 The Monitoring Reports published since the adoption of the Joint DPD in 2011 show that 100% of employment floorspace developed was on previously developed land (PDL). The Monitoring Reports also show that 93.4% of all housing completions during 2003/04 to 2015/16 were on PDL, which is significantly higher than the 80% target.

2.47 The 2015/16 Monitoring Report shows housing projections for the next five years (2016/17 to 2020/21). The trajectory shows that 80% of the five-year housing land supply is on PDL.

2.48 This information shows that land is being used effectively in Oldham. There is the need to continue to use land effectively and minimise net loss of Green Belt land and other open land.

There is the need to prioritise brownfield sites in the borough and to encourage the reclamation of contaminated land.

2.49 Flood risk in the borough arises from many potential sources. The main issues in the borough appear to be from surface water, followed by canals. Fluvial flooding is less of a problem in the borough due to the steep nature of the river valleys and limited floodplain in the upper reaches of the Rivers Beal, Irk, Medlock and Tame. As the borough lies at the top of the catchment, surface water tends to flow quite quickly into the river system. The lower lying areas to the west of the borough such as Chadderton and Failsworth are at greatest susceptibility to surface water flooding. In terms of flooding from sewers Oldham is one of the local authorities with the least number of recorded flood incidents in Greater Manchester and there are relatively few reported incidents of groundwater flooding in the borough. The canals do not generally pose a direct flood risk as they are a regulated water body. The residual risk is associated with the lower probability events such as overtopping and/or the breeching of embankments. Oldham is heavily urbanised in places and many watercourses have been culverted or diverted to make space for urban growth. The borough has 11,702 kilometres of culverted watercourses. Some watercourses were in-filled or disconnected as the need for water supply to mills or other industries ceased. The condition or standard of culverted or hidden watercourses are often unknown, but they can become blocked with debris and cause localised flooding following heavy rainfall and need to be carefully managed.

2.50 During the past year Oldham has suffered from three major floods on 8th and 10th June, 13 September and 21st November. The council's Lead Local Flooding Authority (LLFA) is finalising the Section 19 reports which investigate the extent of the floods, the reasons for the floods and makes recommendations.

2.51 Monitoring shows that there does not tend to be Environment Agency objections on the basis of water quality. Where there are objections on flood risk, such as unsatisfactory Flood Risk Assessments they are resolved or the application is withdrawn. Monitoring also shows the number of developments incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) each year. Oldham Council has a close working relationship with the LLFA, who reviews all applications for flood risk issues, not just major applications.

There is the need to minimise, mitigate and be resilient to the impact of flood risk from all sources.

There is a need to direct development away from flood zones 2 and 3 in accordance with NPPF and take into account other sources of flood risk and climate change. There is a need to consider appropriate drainage standards for developments to reduce surface water run off. The plan should take into account other plans such as Catchment Flood Management Plans and work closely with the LLFA on allocations and applications.

There is a need to protect and improve water resources.

There is a need to be resilient to the effects of climate change.

2.52 Part of Oldham falls within a Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). It was last reviewed in 2016 in consultation with other Greater Manchester authorities. The number of days where air pollution is moderate or higher across Greater Manchester is significantly lower than 2011/12. Annual mean nitrogen dioxide has significantly reduced since 2007, with some fluctuation in recent years and per capita emissions have reduced since 2006.

2.53 The number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission has fluctuated over the years (between six and eleven travel plans a year).

2.54 Oldham has seen a 3% reduction in traffic growth compared to the 1993 baseline.

2.55 Travel by rail is significantly higher compared to 1991 levels. Although since 2014 travel by rail has reduced, this is considered to be contributed to by the Oldham Rail Loop which closed in October 2009 and re-opened as a Metrolink line in 2012.

2.56 The percentage change of people using Metrolink at peak times has increased since 2013 and overall off peak. The Rochdale extension of the Metrolink system opened as far as Mumps in June 2012, Shaw & Crompton in December 2012 and the extension to Oldham Town Centre opened in January 2014.

2.57 Monitoring shows that access to services for minor residential development has improved in 2015/16 compared to the previous two years (2013-2015), however a higher proportion of minor residential developments should have access to key services to reduce the need to travel and to encourage active travel. Access to services for major residential developments is relatively high.

2.58 At January 2017 there was 330 kilowatts of renewable energy capacity installed in community buildings. The council currently has an energy policy requiring major developments to meet targets that go beyond building regulations Part L.

There is a need to improve air quality, particularly in the Greater Manchester Air Quality Management Area.

There is a need to reduce per capita emissions and annual mean nitrogen dioxide; and reduce the number of days where air pollution is moderate or higher.

There is the need to protect and improve local environmental quality.

There is the need to encourage development close to key services and public transport infrastructure and work with Environmental Health when assessing sites.

There is the need to promote public transport, walking and cycling.

2.59 There is a need to ensure that employment sites are strategically well placed in terms of the highway network. However, development sites whether for employment or housing or other uses should be within close proximity to public transport services (rail, Metrolink and bus routes) and key services to encourage public transport and active travel over car based journeys and to enable people to be well connected to services and employment in a sustainable manner. Travel Plans should also continue to be encouraged.

2.60 In line with the Housing White Paper there is a need to consider higher housing densities in areas that are within close proximity to public transport infrastructure, such as the Metrolink route.

There is the need to use land efficiently and promote higher densities in close proximity to the Metrolink route and other public transport infrastructure.

2.61 There is a need to take into account the potential impact on the wider highway network when looking at the spatial distribution of sites for meeting development needs.

2.62 NPPF also requires Local Plans to set out appropriate local parking standards.

There is the need to manage congestion levels.

There is the need to set out local parking standards.

2.63 There is a need to continue to reduce emissions in existing buildings through retrofitting low carbon and renewable energy technologies and ensure that new developments are energy efficient and make use of renewable and low carbon energy.

There is a need to reduce energy use, promote energy efficiency and renewable and low carbon energy.

Employment and Education

2.64 Levels of employment floorspace completed and land developed for business and industry since 2012/13 has varied considerably. However, monitoring shows that 100% of floorspace developed for employment has been on previously developed land (brownfield) since 2012/13.

2.65 The total amount of employment land available for industrial and commercial use (Use Classes Order B1, B2 and B8) as at 31 March 2016 was 86.19 ha. This has reduced slightly since 2011 (90.71 ha) as the Joint DPD has being implemented. This is partly due to employment land being developed on employment allocations (employment allocations have reduced from 68.91 ha in 2011/12 to 67.11 in 2015/16) and also because there is less land that is not allocations but has planning permission for employment uses that are either unimplemented or under construction (21.80 in 2011/12 and 19.08 in 2015/16). There has only been one known loss of employment land to other uses since 2012.

2.66 Oldham's employment rate (63.3%) has fluctuated but is lower than 2012/13 levels. The percentage of economically inactive people (26.3%) in Oldham has increased over the past decade and is higher than Greater Manchester, North West and England comparisons.

2.67 In terms of the overall 'deprivation' statistics, out of 326 local authorities Oldham is the 46th most deprived authority. Across Greater Manchester Oldham has the 5th highest amount of deprivation.

2.68 The occupation which has increased the most in percentage points between 2004 and 2014 is elementary occupations [4]; followed by sales and customer service occupations; associate professional and technical; caring, leisure and other service occupations; and professional occupations. The occupation which has decreased the most is skilled trades occupations; followed by managers, directors and senior officials; process plant and machine operatives; and administrative and secretarial occupations [5].

2.69 Between 2014 and 2034 Oldham is forecast to see the largest decline in the other services sector; followed by public admin; education and health sector; manufacturing; services; primary services; and wholesale and retail, including motor trades [6].

2.70 Between 2014 and 2034 Oldham is forecast to see the largest increase in GVA in Information and communication; followed by construction; financial and other business services; energy and water; transport storage; and accommodation and food services [7].

2.71 The 'Background Paper Deep Dives: Phase 1 Summary Report' (October 2016) supporting the draft GMSF states that Greater Manchester has concentrations of specialised and distinctive activity which have the potential to drive the city region's economic growth. These include:

- Business, finance and professional services – including legal and accounting, insurance and business services;
- Manufacturing – including advanced materials; textiles; chemicals; food and drink; and GM firms' role in national supply chains;
- Health innovation – including life sciences, medical technology / devices, health services, devolution; and
- Digital – including media / creative and data analysis.

2.72 The Oldham Strategic Investment Framework (SIF) [8] highlights that the challenge for Oldham is to ensure that jobs growth in the borough and wider city region translate into accessible opportunities for local residents. This will involve improving the pathways to work and career advancement in order to support people into decent, secure and well-paid jobs, with a focus on tackling the barriers to both gaining employment and progression to higher wage occupations.

2.73 It adds that Oldham must seek to attract additional private sector investment. The challenge will be to build on the areas where the borough does have a comprehensive advantage, such as high technology business sectors related to advanced manufacturing, while also diversifying its economic base in order to achieve a balanced local economy. The SIF also aims to enable and support more people to start up their

4 elementary occupations consist of simple and routine tasks which mainly require the use of hand-held tools and often some physical effort. Such jobs may include cleaning, delivering messages or goods, reading and emptying metres, sweeping streets etc and freight handling.
5 NOMIS 2014 Labour Market Profiles
6 Oxford Economics 2014
7 Oxford Economics 2014
8 Oldham Council, May 2016

own businesses and for these businesses to succeed. The business programme sets out an action to prepare sector specific growth plans for the sectors Oldham seeks to grow. These are:

- Manufacturing / high-tech industries;
- Logistics;
- Construction and property;
- Health and social care;
- Retail, leisure and hospitality; and
- Professional and business support services.

2.74 There is a need to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of employment floorspace available taking into account the forecasted change in sectors and employment and ensuring that employment land meets modern requirements. This will create employment opportunities to help reduce unemployment and deprivation and promote economic growth. It is important that employment sites are accessible by good public transport connectivity as well as having good highway connections, where required. The use of brownfield land should be promoted.

There is a need to ensure a sustainable and sufficient supply of employment land that takes into account growing and projected employment sectors.

There is a need to reduce unemployment and deprivation and promote economic growth.

2.75 Oldham Town Centre is the focus for commercial, retail, civic, education, social, community and cultural activities and is supported by a number of other district centres and primary shopping frontages.

2.76 The Oldham SIF highlights that the Town Centre is recognised as the heart of the town and as such is a regeneration priority for the Council. The arrival of Metrolink, along with investment in superfast broadband and improved public realm have created the setting for new development and investment.

2.77 Oldham's 'Regeneration and Place Strategy: Oldham in 2030' highlights that the council has commissioned a masterplan for 21 acres of the Town Centre to be redeveloped over a 10 to 15 year period. The redevelopment of the town centre includes a new integrated civic centre, a redeveloped Tommyfield market with additional retail and leisure space, new and refurbished office accommodation, refurbished Queen Elizabeth Hall and new 120 bed full service hotel, 900 new residential units, a new 600 space multi-storey car park and improved linkages and public realm, including a new public square on the Tommyfield market site.

2.78 Oldham offers a wide range of tourism and recreational attractions from cultural events and traditions such as Whit Friday Brass Band contests, to appreciating the countryside and country parks and our position as the gateway to the Peak District National Park. Oldham Town Centre is now a family friendly centre with the recent Old Town Hall cinema opening in 2016 supported by a number of restaurants and town centre events at Parliament Square such as the illuminate show. The town centre is also home to Gallery Oldham and Oldham Coliseum Theatre. Planning consent has been granted for a new Heritage Centre and Coliseum Theatre. Saddleworth also offers the

Saddleworth Museum (extended and refurbished in 2016), Castleshaw Centre, as well as a number of cafés and restaurants, and tourism accommodation. The Playhouse2 in Shaw is a venue for drama and comedy. There is need to support tourism and recreation related uses in a sustainable manner.

There is a need to reinforce the role of Oldham Town Centre as a focus for office, retail, leisure and cultural activity and to support the vitality and viability of the borough's other centres.

There is the need to promote sustainable tourism and recreation.

2.79 There is a need to reduce deprivation through addressing contributory factors such as income, fuel poverty, employment, health and education as well as crime and disorder.

There is a need to reduce deprivation and disparity in Oldham.

2.80 In 2013 there was a surplus of 1,529 primary school places. However, primary school places are forecast to continue to increase in Oldham. In comparison to the capacity of primary school places (23,576 at 2013) and the projected primary school pupil numbers there is already a under supply of 461 primary school places for 2017/18.

2.81 The number of secondary school pupils is forecast to rise. Currently up to 2019/20 there is a surplus of 1,032 places.

2.82 As population, economic growth and subsequent housing growth increases there is a need to ensure that there are sufficient primary school and secondary school places available in those areas where growth is concentrated as part of the Local Plan review. Although planning cannot be responsible for education and qualification levels alone, having sufficient school places and a decent learning environment will contribute to each child realising their potential.

2.83 There is also the need to support education programmes for new or extended facilities.

There is the need to ensure adequate school places and support education programmes for new or extended facilities.

2.84 Oldham has a higher proportion of the population with no qualification, a higher proportion of the population with a lower level of qualification and a significantly lower proportion of the population with NVQ4+ as the highest level of qualification compared to Greater Manchester, the North West and the UK [(9)].

There is a need to improve educational attainment and skills.

9 Background Paper Deep Dives: Phase 1 Summary Report (2016, GMCA)

Housing

2.85 The number of net housing completions has fluctuated over the last twelve years. During 2015/16 completions were significantly lower than the previous year although it is recognised that 2014/15 completions were exceptionally high due to the culmination of major regeneration projects. The high levels of clearance that have taken place as a result of regeneration activity during 2003/04 to 2012/13 have had a significant impact on the levels of net completions achieved during this time, along with the economic conditions witnessed since 2008/09.

2.86 Taking the residual into account, 3,560 dwellings need to be delivered over the remaining plan period up to 2026.

2.87 The council has a requirement for at least 80% of new dwellings to be on previously developed land. This target has been met every year since 2003/04.

2.88 Out of 277 dwellings completed during 2015/16 there were 249 dwellings on sites with a capacity of 5 dwellings or more, representing 90% of the total completions. Monitoring shows that land is continuing to be being used efficiently in Oldham.

2.89 During 2015/16 74% of dwellings completed were detached or semi-detached and 73% have 3 or more bedrooms.

2.90 Since 2008/09 there are have been 897 affordable homes delivered.

2.91 Since 2006/07 there has been 1,496 dwellings demolished. This is an average of just under 150 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. Levels of clearance are expected to continue at a much lower level than in past years, reflecting that there is very little clearance planned through regeneration activity.

2.92 Although more recent data is needed, the proportion of empty homes in Oldham has been higher than the average for Greater Manchester, North West and England (4.15% in 2013). The proportion of long term empty homes is higher than the Greater Manchester and England averages.

2.93 Oldham has a higher proportion of households that are owned outright or with a mortgage, a higher proportion that are social rented and the lowest proportion of households that are privately rented in comparison to Greater Manchester, North West and nationally.

2.94 There have been no gypsy and traveller pitches constructed or lost since 2011/12.

2.95 There is a need to identify a sufficient housing land supply for the Local Plan review period. There is the need to continue to encourage the provision of larger family (three/four plus bed) accommodation as part of the mix of new residential developments. Local evidence needs to be utilised, including the Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment, to ensure that housing delivered meets the needs of the local community. The Local Plan should consider whether the tenure of housing stock should be specified.

There is a need to identify a sufficient housing land supply for the Local Plan review period that meets the needs of Oldham's communities based on local evidence.

There is a need to provide a range of housing, including the provision of affordable housing to meet the needs and deliver mixed and balanced communities.

There is a need to use land efficiently and effectively, promoting housing on brownfield land and appropriate densities.

2.96 There is a need to reduce empty homes through improving existing housing stock and ensure a sufficient supply of quality dwellings.

There is a need to make the best use of, and raise quality of, our existing housing stock.

2.97 The Local Plan review needs to identify sites for gypsy and traveller provision as appropriate based on local evidence.

There is a need to provide a sufficient supply of sustainable sites for the gypsy and traveller community.

2.98 In relation to indices of deprivation and barriers to housing and social domain, the lower the number the more deprived an authority is, specifically in relation to housing and services. Oldham is ranked number 300 and is therefore one of the least deprived in the country in terms of housing and services. There is the need to ensure that Oldham's position does not worsen and continue to improve deprivation generally and in relation to housing and services.

Material Assets - Minerals and Waste

2.99 The Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2015-2016 highlights that within Greater Manchester there is a supply of low quality aggregate but limited resource of high quality aggregates available which is needed to ensure continued economic expansion of Greater Manchester. As such Greater Manchester relies heavily on imports from Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) outside of the plan area to meet its high-quality aggregate needs. Greater Manchester will therefore 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.

2.100 The monitoring report includes the following two core indicators:

2.101 **Indicator M1 Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority:** Sales for land won sand and gravel and crushed rock continue to be below the apportionment requirement. Sales of land won sand and gravel were 0.31mt and

crushed rock 0.79mt. Although a slight upturn in recent years, sales continue to be below the apportionment and levels of future provision will be addressed through the Local Aggregate Assessment.

2.102 **Indicator M2 production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority:** This measures production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority. 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. The monitoring indicates a downward trend in sales of aggregate since 2005, whilst reserves of crushed rock have fluctuated but remains around 20 MT and sand and gravel reserves have tended to fall. The general fall in sales and reserves may indicate an increased use of secondary and recycled aggregate.

There is a need to safeguard valuable mineral resources and ensure their prudent use and sustainable management.

2.103 The Greater Manchester (excluding Wigan) recycling rate is 41.04% (target 50% by 2017/18) and diversion from landfill is 74.74% (target 90% by 2020). There is a need for further waste recycling and diversion from landfill.

There is a need to ensure adequate waste management facilities and promote the sustainable management of waste.

Cultural Heritage including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage, Landscape, and Material Assets

2.104 There are ten buildings in the borough on the Historic England at Risk Register, an increase of four buildings since 2012/13. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the borough on the Historic England at Risk Register.

2.105 There are 36 conservation areas in the borough covering 250.79 hectares. The number and extent of Conservation Areas has not changed over the past few years. However, 'Oldham Town Centre' Conservation Area is now on the 'Heritage at Risk' list.

2.106 Monitoring shows that the borough looses part of a number of listed buildings or buildings in Conservation Areas each year through planning applications. For example last year an application was granted for the removal and re-building of the front elevation of a Grade II listed building. The works were seen as crucial to the safeguarding of the building. An application was also granted for the removal of an existing conservatory and external staircase. There was one application for loss of a complex of stone mill buildings within a Conservation Area following a serious fire within the building. Demolition was deemed the only viable option.

2.107 Oldham has the following three Registered Parks and Gardens:

- Chadderton Cemetery (Grade II);
- Greenacres Cemetery (Grade II); and
- Alexandra Park (Grade II*).

There is a need to protect, conserve and enhance the borough's historic environment including listed buildings and their settings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, archaeological heritage and landscape.

2.108 Monitoring shows that major planning applications are refused each year for reasons including design grounds.

There is a need to promote high quality design through establishing local design expectations.

2.109 The table in Appendix 3 translates the identified issues and problems into proposed IA objectives with corresponding indicators so that the issues and problems can be assessed and monitored.

2.110 The proposed IA objectives are set out below.

Proposed IA objectives

1. To protect, conserve and enhance the multi-functional green infrastructure network, and ecological networks and geodiversity
2. To promote quality and accessible open spaces
3. To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, including archaeological heritage and landscape character
4. To promote high quality design that meets local design expectations
5. To ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land
6. To ensure appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs
7. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities
8. To minimise and mitigate against flood risk and adapt to the effects of flood risk
9. To protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources
10. To protect and improve soil quality and remediate contaminated land
11. To minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable and low carbon energy
12. To ensure communities and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of climate change
13. To protect and improve air quality

14. To protect and improve local environmental quality

15. To promote an integrated transport system that provides sustainable transport choices and improves connectivity

16. To promote accessibility to key services and reduce the need to travel

17. To promote regeneration and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity

18. To promote sustainable economic growth and job creation

19. 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

20. To promote sustainable tourism and leisure

21. To improve education attainment and skill levels

22. To provide a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs

23. To ensure the prudent use and sustainable management of minerals

24. To manage waste sustainably in line with the waste hierarchy

25. To promote mixed, balanced and inclusive sustainable communities

Proposed IA indicators:

2.111 The proposed IA indicators are shown below, together with the corresponding IA objective.

1. Single data list 160-00 Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented (IA1, IA2)

2. Change in areas of biodiversity importance (IA1)

3. Local Services - Open Space - I) extent of protected; and II) percentage of quality open spaces meeting local standards (IA1 IA2)

4. Number of planning applications refused on landscape character grounds (IA3)

5. Extent of Green Belt (IA5)

6. Number and type of developments permitted in the Green Belt (IA5)

7. Number and extent of OPOL (IA5)

8. Number and type of developments in OPOL (IA5)

9. Infrastructure provided as part of major development (IA6)

10. Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) remaining at 65 (IA7)

11. Life expectancy at birth (IA7)
12. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010 for health and disability (IA7)
13. Adult participation in sport (aged 16 and over) three times a week (IA7)
14. Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality grounds (IA1, IA8, IA9, IA12)
15. Number of sites remediated as a result of planning permission (IA1, IA10)
16. Number of new developments where agreed with the council incorporating Sustainable Drainage System (SUDS) (IA8, IA12)
17. Number of properties affected by flooding (IA1, IA2, IA12)
18. Number of days in Greater Manchester where air pollution was moderate or higher (IA13)
19. Annual mean nitrogen dioxide (IA1, IA13)
20. Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors (IA13)
21. Applications refused for reasons relating to local environmental quality (IA14)
22. Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission (IA15)
23. Access to services (IA15, IA16, IA25)
24. Installed Renewable Energy Capacity in Community Buildings (IA11)
25. Percentage of Fuel Poverty 'Low income, high cost' (LIHC) (IA11)
26. Total amount of additional employment floorspace (B1, B2 and B8) by type square metres (sqm) gross (IA18)
27. Total Amount of employment floorspace (gross) on previously developed land by type (IA18)
28. Employment land available by type hectares (ha) (IA18)
29. Land developed for business and industry (IA18)
30. Total amount of floorspace for 'centre' uses in centres (IA19)
31. Tourism related uses permitted (IA20)
32. Indices of deprivation (IA17)
33. Unemployment rate (IA17, IA25)
34. % of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) (IA17, IA25)
35. State funded primary and school capacity and forecasts (IA21)

36. Number of education related developments started and/or completed (IA21)

37. Highest level of qualification of resident population aged 16-64 (IA21, IA25)

38. 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 (IA22)

39. New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land (IA5, IA22)

40. Development density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more (IA5, IA22)

41. Housing completions by size and type (IA22, IA25)

42. Gross Affordable housing completions (IA22, IA25)

43. Number of Empty Homes (IA5)

44. Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) (IA22)

45. Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority (IA23)

46. Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority (IA23) [10]

47. Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) (IA24)[11]

48. Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register' (IA3)

49. Number/ extent of Conservation Areas (IA3)

50. Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals (IA3)

51. Number and percentage of major planning applications refused on poor design grounds (IA4)

2.112 The above sustainability objectives are proposed to be used as part of the IA framework to assess the effects of the Local Plan review.

2.113 The council is required to consult the following three consultation bodies on the scope and level of detail in the Scoping Report. The consultation bodies are:

- Historic England;
- Natural England; and
- Environment Agency.

2.114 The council will also consult other statutory consultees and key organisations. The consultation period will last for six weeks.

10 Further indicators are available in the Minerals Monitoring Report
11 Further indicators are available in the Waste Monitoring Report.

How to respond:

Comments are welcomed on the Scoping Report. The following questions are within the IA Scoping Report to help consider the scope of the IA:

1. Are there any other relevant policies, plans and programmes that should be taken into account as part of the IA?

2. Do you agree with the environmental, social and economic problems and issues that have been identified? Are there any other key issues or problems that you think need to be addressed in the IA Report?

3. Do you agree with the IA objectives and indicators that have been identified?

4. Do you agree with the Integrated Assessment Framework Approach?

Comments are invited between **10th July 2017 and 21st August 2017**.

Please send any comments by **17.00** on **21st August 2017** to Strategic Planning and Information, Oldham Council, Room 310, Civic Centre, Oldham, OL1 1UG.

Alternatively, you can send them by email to spi@oldham.gov.uk.

Please note:

Oldham Council is fully committed to compliance with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998.

Comments cannot be treated as confidential.

Personal information provided as part of a representation cannot be treated as confidential as the Council is obliged to make all representations available for public inspection. If you choose to make a representation you will be regarded by the Council as having consented to that representation being made available for public inspection. All comments received will also be made available via the internet, along with the name of the person who submitted them. Your address will not generally be available via the internet. In addition, you should note that any documents, plans etc, you submit to accompany your comments may also be made available via the internet. Please make sure you do not include email addresses, telephone numbers or signatures on any supporting documents. If we receive supporting documents containing email addresses, telephone numbers or signatures, we will endeavour to remove them. If your postal address is shown on any accompanying documents provided, though, then this will also be accessible via the internet.

2.115 The IA will be amended as appropriate following consultation. The amended IA framework will then be used to assess versions of the Local Plan Review as it is prepared (Stage B) and a final IA report will be prepared for consultation on the publication of the Local Plan Review (Stage C) and independent examination (Stage D).

3 Local Plan Review

3.1 This report is the Integrated Assessment (IA) Scoping Report for the Local Plan review.

3.2 Oldham's Joint Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (DPD) was adopted on 9 November 2011.

3.3 Since then work has started on a Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) which is being prepared jointly by the ten Greater Manchester local authorities. The GMSF will provide an overarching plan that will cover the whole of the Greater Manchester conurbation and will set out the scale and distribution of housing and employment growth for the next 20 years.

3.4 National planning guidance requires Local Plans to be kept up to date and suggests that most Local Plans are likely to require updating in whole or in part at least every five years. This requirement has been strengthened through the recent Housing White Paper [(1)]. As the Joint DPD was adopted in 2011 it is timely to carry out a review of the Local Plan.

3.5 The preparation of the GMSF and new supporting evidence also makes it is necessary to review the Joint DPD. The scope of the reviewed Local Plan will depend to some degree on the GMSF and the implications for Oldham's housing and employment growth. The Local Plan may include:

- The spatial vision, strategic objectives and spatial strategy for Oldham;
- Strategic and development management policies where they provide additional policy direction for Oldham beyond that set out in the GMSF;
- Designations and allocations for the use of land which may include, for example, housing, business and industry, mixed-uses, green belt, other protected open land, safeguarded land, green infrastructure, retail, leisure, open spaces, sports and recreational uses, community facilities, health, education, natural/built/historic environments, areas of nature conservation, flood risk areas, transport routes and highway or other transport scheme(s); and
- A monitoring and implementation framework and delivery strategy.

3.6 It will be accompanied by an adopted Proposals Map.

3.7 The Oldham Local Plan will apply to the whole borough, except for that part of the borough that is the planning responsibility of the Peak District National Park Authority.

3.8 It is essential that the Local Plan review helps to achieve sustainable development.

1 Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (2011, DCLG)

4 An introduction to sustainable development

4.1 Sustainable development is defined in the Brundtland Report (Our Common Future, 1987) as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

4.2 The UK Sustainable Development Strategy[1] sets out five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development: living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly.

4.3 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) highlights that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. NPPF sets out three dimensions to sustainable development:

- **an economic role** – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;
- **a social role** – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and
- **an environmental role** – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.

4.4 NPPF recognises that the role of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to be an integral part of the plan making process and consider all likely significant effects on the environmental, economic and social factors. The SA will be incorporated into an IA of the Local Plan review.

1 Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005, HM Government)

5 Purpose of a Integrated Assessment

5.1 In recognition that there will be linkages across the various assessments (i.e. outcomes from the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) will feed into the SA) undertaken on the Local Plan, the SA, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), EqIA and HIA assessments will be incorporated together into one report called an 'Integrated Assessment' (IA). This approach is consistent with GMSF and other neighbouring authorities. Each element of the IA is explained below. It will assess the economic, social and economic performance of the plan.

Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment

5.2 The role of a SA is to promote sustainable development through assessing the emerging Local Plan against economic, environmental and social objectives. It is a way of ensuring that the preferred approach in the plan is the most appropriate when assessed against any reasonable alternatives. It also allows for any potential adverse effects to be identified and mitigated against and for improvements to environmental, social and economic conditions to be made.

5.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires the council to carry out a SA of each of the proposals in a Local Plan and to prepare a Local Plan with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.

5.4 The council is also required under European Directive 2001/42/EC (the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive) and The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 to carry out an environmental assessment.

5.5 SAs incorporate the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 so that the potential environmental effects are given full consideration.

5.6 Therefore the IA for the Local Plan review will incorporate the requirements of the Directive and its Regulations.

Equalities Impact Assessment

5.7 The public sector Equality Duty (section 149 of the Equality Act) came into force on 5 April 2011. The Equality Duty applies to public bodies and requires consideration of how different people will be affected by their activities, helping them to deliver policies and services which are efficient and effective; accessible to all; and which meet different people's needs.

5.8 An EqIA will help to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people. The EqIA will consider these aims and the effects of the Local Plan review on the following protected characteristics:

- age;
- disability;
- gender reassignment;
- marriage and civil partnership (but only in respect of eliminating unlawful discrimination;
- pregnancy and maternity;

- race – this includes ethnic or national origins, colour or nationality;
- religion or belief – this includes lack of belief;
- sex; and
- sexual orientation.

5.9 This Scoping Report includes an objective in relation to the equality duty to assess the effects of the Local Plan review on the above protected characteristics. The EqIA Screening Report will be presented as an appendix to the IA report and will be fed into the IA as part of the iterative process. The screening framework is shown in Appendix 4. If necessary a full EqIA looking at these effects in more detail will be prepared.

Health Impact Assessment

5.10 The role of a HIA is to assess the potential effects of the Local Plan review on the health of the borough's population. It aims to minimise negative health impacts and maximise positive health impacts. The IA Scoping Report includes an objective on health and well-being. In addition there will be a HIA screening report presented as a appendix to the IA report and this will be fed into the IA as part of the iterative process.

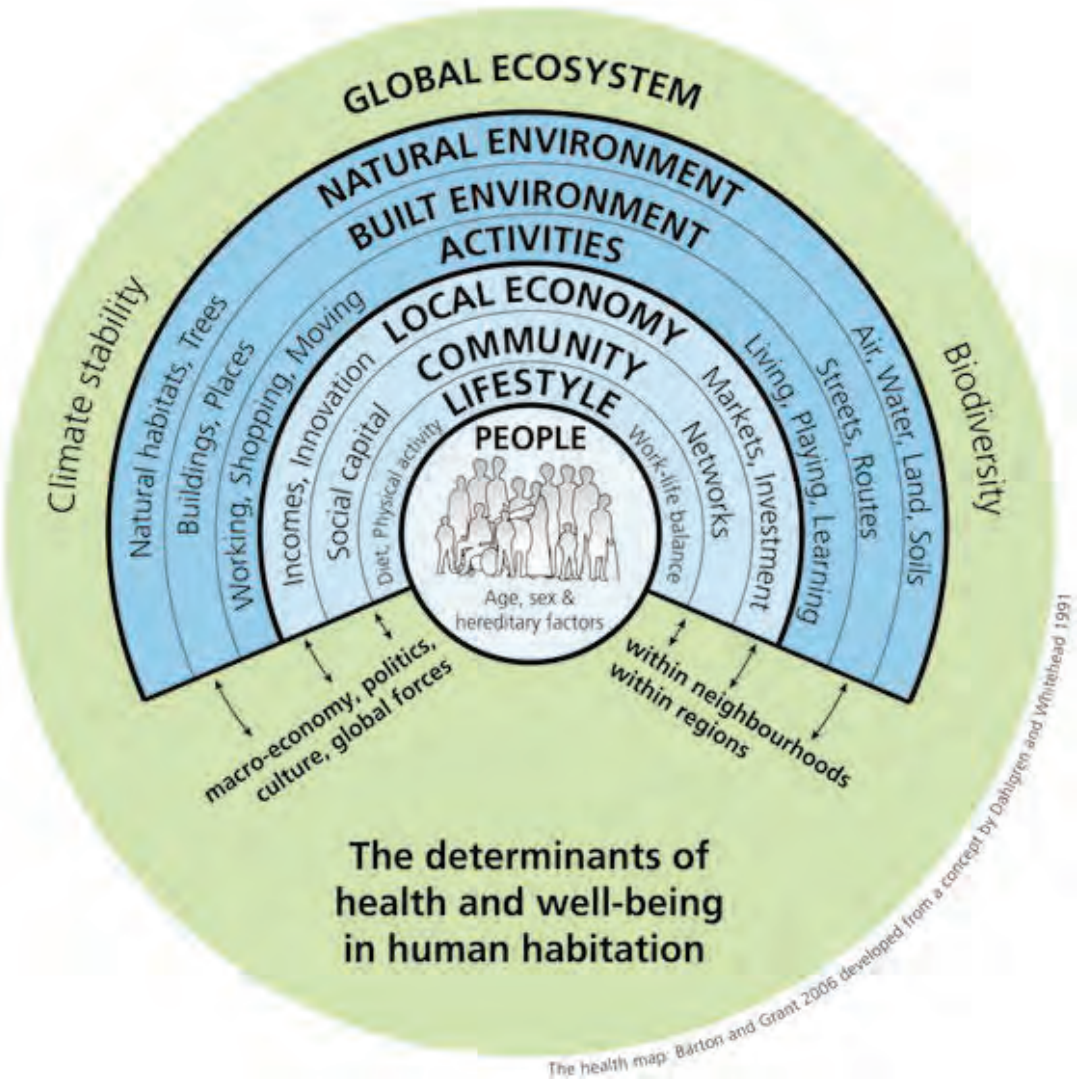
5.11 The HIA screening framework is shown in Appendix 5.

5.12 The Department of Health (DoH) has published guidance on preparing a HIA [1] and sets out five stages of the HIA process.

- Stage 1 Screening → Answer no to screening questions → Finish HIA. Include findings in IA
- Stage 2 Identify health impacts (if yes to screening questions)
- Stage 3 Prioritise important health impacts → No important health impacts identified → Finish HIA. Include findings in IA.
- Stage 4 Analysis: quantify or describe health impacts
- Stage 5 Recommendations to improve policy → Finish HIA. Include findings in IA.

5.13 The DoH guidance states that the determinants of health are the focus of HIA. They are the social, economic, environmental and cultural factors that indirectly influence health and wellbeing. They include what we eat and drink; where we live and work; and the social relationships and connections we have with other people and organisations. Some, such as gender, age and family history of illness, cannot change or are difficult to change, while others can be changed by policy interventions. The diagram below shows the determinants of health in a community context.

1 Health Impact Assessment of Government Policy, 2010, DOH



5.14 This Scoping Report recognises that health relates across many areas of the IA topics (see 'Links across the Integrated Assessment' in Stage 3) and proposes a health and well being objective. The IA will also use the questions taken from Appendix A of the DoH guidance as shown in Appendix 4 ‘Framework for HIA’ to carry out the initial HIA Screening.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

5.15 The Habitats Directive (2007) requires that a Local Development Document must be subject to a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) (to be taken at least through the screening stage). This includes a Local Plan.

5.16 The purpose of a HRA of land use plans is to ensure that protection of the integrity of European protected sites is an integral part of the planning process at the local level.

5.17 The HRA of the Local Plan review will be prepared as a separate report and will be an integral part of the plan preparation. The findings of the HRA will be integrated into the IA.

6 Integrated Assessment Process

6.1 The council has referred to guidance contained in A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (ODPM, 2005). Although this guidance was prepared some time ago it is still considered to be very useful in setting out the stages on IA and ensuring that the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive requirements are covered. The council has also referred to guidance in Planning Practice Guidance.

6.2 The stages of the IA are set out below.

DPD: Evidence gathering and engagement

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

1. Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives
2. Collect baseline information
3. Identify sustainability issues and problems
4. Develop the IA appraisal framework
5. Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the IA report

↓

DPD: Production and consultation

IA Stages and tasks

Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

1: Test the DPD objectives against the IA framework

2: Develop the DPD options including reasonable alternatives

3: Evaluate the likely effects of the DPD and alternatives

4: Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects

5: Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPD

↓

Stage C: Preparing the IA Report and the publication version of the DPD

↓

Stage D: Seek representations on the IA report and the publication DPD from consultation bodies and the public

↓

DPD: Submit draft DPD and supporting documents for independent examination

↓

DPD: Outcome of examination

Consider implications for SA/SEA compliance

↓

DPD: Local Plan adopted

↓

Stage E: Post adoption reporting and monitoring

1. Prepare and publish post adoption statement
2. Monitor significant effects of implementing the Local Plan
3. Respond to adverse effects

6.3 This Scoping Report identifies the scope and level of detail to be included in the IA report. The Scoping Report sets out the context and identifies relevant environmental, economic and social issues, objectives and assessment framework.

6.4 This Scoping Report is Stage A and includes a section on each of the following:

1. Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives;
2. Collect baseline information;
3. Identify sustainability issues and problems;

4. Develop the IA framework; and

5. Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the IA report.

7 Stage A1: Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives: Purpose of the task

7.1 The SEA Directive requires:

- The "relationship (of the plan or programme) with other relevant plans and programmes" (Annex I(a))
- "the environmental protection objectives, established at international, (European) Communtiy or (national) level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation" (Annex I(e))

7.2 The purpose of Stage A1 is to establish how the Local Plan review is affected by outside factors, to suggest ways for how any constraints might be addressed and to help identify IA objectives.

7.3 The Local Plan review may be influenced by other plans or programmes and by objectives in other policies and legislation. This exercise enables potential synergies to be taken advantage of and any inconsistencies and constraints to be addressed.

8 Outcome of Stage A1

8.1 Below is a list of other relevant policies, plans and programmes reviewed. The aims, objectives or targets of each document and how these might be considered in the Local Plan review and IA can be seen in Appendix 1.

Table 1 Other relevant policies, plans and programmes reviewed

International
Overarching • EU Renewed Sustainable Development Strategy (2006, European Union)
Biodiversity • The EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011, European Commission) • Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (1992, JNCC) • Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (the codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEc) as amended (2009, JNCC) • Convention on wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl habitat (The Ramsar Convention) (1971, Ramsar)
Resources / Water Resources • Council Directive 2000/60/EC (Water Framework Directive) (2000, JNCC) • Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks (2007, European Commission) • Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (Nitrates Directive) (1991, Eur-Lex) • Council Directive 91/271/EEC for urban waste water treatment • Communication from the commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions (2011, European Commission) • Council Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption (1998, EUR-Lex)
Air Quality, Climate Change and Energy Efficiency • Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (Air Quality Directive) (2008, EUR-Lex) • Energy Efficiency Plan (COM/2011/0109) (2011, European Commission) • Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework convention on climate change (1997, United Nations) • The Cancun Agreement (2011, UNFCCC) • Directive 2002/91/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2002 on the energy performance of buildings • Directive 2008/1/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning integrated pollution prevention and control

- Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (2009, EUR-Lex)
- Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants (2016, EUR-Lex)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2015: The Paris Agreement (2015, United Nations)

Waste

- Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Waste Framework Directive) (2008, European Commission)
- Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste (1991, European Commission)

Cultural Heritage and Landscape

- Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention) (1985, Council of Europe)
- European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention, (1992, Council of Europe)
- The European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (2000, Council of Europe)
- UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (1972, UNESCO)

Noise

- Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise (2002, Eur-Lex)

Economic Growth

- Europe 2020 Strategy (European Commission)

Minerals

- Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the management of waste from extractive industries (2006, EUR-Lex)

National

Overarching

- National Planning Policy Framework (2012, DCLG) and National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)
- Localism Act (as amended) (2011)
- Equality Act (2010)

Climate Change and Energy

- Climate Change Act (2008)
- Climate Resilient Infrastructure: Preparing for a Changing Climate (2011, Defra)
- Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy (2007, DECC)
- The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009, DECC)
- The Carbon Plan: Delivering our Low Carbon Future (2011, DECC)

- Planning our Electric Future: a Energy White Paper for Secure, Affordable and Low Carbon Energy (2011,DECC)
- Community Energy Strategy (2014, DECC)
- The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy (2009, DECC)
- The National Adaptation Programme: Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate (2013, Defra)
- Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005, HM Government)

Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity

- Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)
- The Hedgerows Regulations (1997)
- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000, JNCC)
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)
- Making Space for Nature: A Review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network (2009, Defra)
- UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012, JNCC)
- Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystems Services (2011, Defra)
- The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (2011, Defra)
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010, JNCC)

Air Quality and Contaminated Land

- Environmental Protection Act 1990
- Part IV of the Environmental Act (1995)
- The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2000, Defra)
- Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (2009, Defra)

Water Resources and Flood Risk

- The Water Environment Regulations (2003)
- The Flood Risk Regulations (2009)
- Floods & Water Management Act (2010)
- Written Statement on Sustainable Drainage Systems (2014, DCLG)
- Water Resources Act (1991, HM Government)
- Water for Life - White Paper (2011, Defra)

Historic Environment

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)
- Planning Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act (1990)
- The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (2001, DCMS)
- Heritage Protection for the 21st Century (2007, DCMS)
- The Historic Environment in Local Plans (2015, Historic England)

Waste

- The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations (2011)
- Waste Management Plan for England (2013, Defra)
- National Planning Policy for Waste (2014, DCLG)

Housing

- The Housing Act (2004)
- Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (2011, DCLG)
- Planning Policy for Travellers Sites (2015, DCLG)
- Planning Practice Guidance: Starter Homes (2015, DCLG)
- Housing White Paper "Fixing our Broken Housing Market" (2017, DCLG)

Transport

- NPPF: Parking (2012, DCLG)
- Home to School Travel and Transport Guidance (2014, DfE)

Health and Well-Being

- Play Strategy for England (2008, Department for children, schools and families)
- Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England White Paper (2010, DH)
- Public Health White Paper (2011, DH)
- Health and Social Care Act (2012, DH)
- Planning Practice Guidance - Health and Wellbeing (2014, DCLG)
- Planning Practice Guidance - Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities (2014, DCLG)
- Living Well with Dementia: A National Dementia Strategy (2009, DH)
- No Health without Mental Health; A Cross Government Mental Health Outcomes Strategy for People of all ages (2011, HM Government)

Education

- Policy Statement - Planning for Schools Development (2011, DCLG)

Regional and Sub-Regional

Overarching

- Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (2016, GMCA), (supported by various background papers)
- Stronger Together Greater Manchester Strategy (2013, GMCA)

Climate Change and Air Quality

- Green Infrastructure to Combat Climate Change: A Framework for Action in Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside (2011, Community Forest North West)
- The Greater Manchester Climate Change Strategy (2011-2020) (2011, AGMA)
- Greater Manchester Climate Change Implementation Plan (2013, AGMA)
- Greater Manchester Climate Change and Low Emission Strategies (2016-2020) (2016, GMCA)
- Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan 2016-21 (2016, GMCA, TFGM)

Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan (2009, GMEU)
- Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester (2008, AGMA, Natural England)

- An Ecological Framework for Greater Manchester (2008, AGMA)
- Quarries: The Greater Manchester Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan (2011, Natural England)

Water Resources and Flood Risk

- Upper Mersey Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009, Environment Agency)
- Irwell Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009, Environment Agency)
- Greater Manchester Surface Water Management Plan (2012, AGMA)
- North West River Basin District - River Basin Management Plan (2015, Environment Agency)
- Final Drought Plan (2014, United Utilities)
- Water Resources Management Plan (2015, United Utilities)

Waste

- Greater Manchester Waste Development Plan Document (2012, AGMA)

Minerals

- Greater Manchester Minerals Development Plan Document (2013, AGMA)

Built Environment

- Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation (2012, Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit)

Transport

- Greater Manchester Rail Policy (2012-2024) (2012, TFGM and GMCA)
- Greater Manchester 2040 Transport Strategy (2017, TFGM and GMCA and Greater Manchester LEP)
- The Northern Powerhouse: One Agenda, One Economy, One North (2015, Transport for the North)
- Northern Powerhouse Strategy (2016, HM Treasury)
- Greater Manchester Low Emission Strategy (2016, GMCA, TFGM)

Health and well being

- Taking charge of our health and social care in Greater Manchester (2015, GMCA and NHS)
- Greater Manchester Police and Crime Plan (2016, Police and Crime Commissioner)

Economic Growth

- Greater Manchester Growth Deal (2014, LEP)
- A Plan for Growth and Reform in Greater Manchester (2014, GMCA, AGMA and Greater Manchester Local Enterprise Partnership)
- Greater Manchester Agreement: Devolution to the GMCA and transition to a directly elected mayor (2014, HM Treasury and GMCA)
- Greater Manchester Work and Skills Strategy and Priorities 2016 to 2019 (2016, GMCA
- Greater Manchester Manufacturing Strategy (2015, GMLEP and GMCA)

Neighbouring Authorities

- Peak District National Park Local Development Framework Core Strategy DPD (adopted 2011) (Peak District National Park Authority)

- A Recreation Strategy and Action Plan for the Peak District National Park 2010 -2020 (Peak District National Park Authority)
- Kirklees Publication Draft Local Plan Strategy and Policies (2016, Kirklees Council)
- Draft Calderdale Local Plan (2016, Calderdale Council)
- Manchester's Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2012, Manchester City Council)
- Rochdale Adopted Core Strategy (2016, Rochdale Council)
- Tameside Local Plan Joint Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (Preferred Options) (2013, Tameside Metropolitan Borough)

Oldham

Overarching
- The Corporate Plan (2015, Oldham Council)
- The Oldham Plan 2015 -2018 (2015, Oldham Council)
- Oldham see it differently: A place marketing strategy for Oldham (Oldham Council)
- Saddleworth Parish Plan (2009, Saddleworth Parish Council)

Climate Change and Energy
- "Generation Oldham"
- Oldham Affordable Warmth Strategy 2014-2017 (Oldham Council)
- Oldham Climate Change Strategy, 2013-2020: Making the Transition (2013, Oldham Council)

Ground Contamination
- Contaminated Land Strategy (2009, Oldham Council)

Housing
- Oldham Housing Strategy 2015-18 (Oldham Council)
- Residential Development Prospectus 2013 - 2018 (Oldham Council)
- Oldham's Empty Homes Delivery Plan 2013-16

Economy
- Oldham Work and Skills Strategy (2016-2020) (Oldham Council)
- Oldham Strategic Investment Framework (2016, Oldham Council)

Health and wellbeing, education and communities
- The Oldham Locality Plan for Health and Social Care Transformation (2016-2021) (Oldham Council and NHS Oldham Clinical Commissioning Group)
- Oldham Interim Education Strategy 2014/15 (2014, Oldham Council)
- Oldham Playing Pitch Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2025 (2015, Oldham Council)

Issues and objectives highlighted

8.2 The issues and objectives that have been highlighted through the review of relevant policies, plans and programmes are outlined below. This is a summary of the details set out in Appendix 1.

Overarching

- The plan should contribute towards the achievement of sustainable growth and development.
- The plan should support the GMSF strategy and vision for Greater Manchester to be a leading city-region.
- The plan should ensure duty to cooperate responsibilities are fulfilled and cross border issues and aspirations are taken into account when preparing the Local Plan.
- The plan should take community led planning into account.
- The plan should seek to eliminate discrimination, promote equality of opportunity and foster community cohesion between people.

Biodiversity, green infrastructure, geodiversity

- Requires objective to promote the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and ecological networks and a multi-functional green infrastructure network.
- Requires the plan to protect, conserve and enhance Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for wild birds, Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Sites of Biological Importance (SBI) and Local Nature Reserves (LNR).
- Requires a Habitats Regulations Assessment to be undertaken to assess the impact of sites and policies on the South Pennine Moors SPA and SAC and Rochdale Canal SAC.
- Requires objective to promote the sustainable management of the environment and water quality.
- Requires objective to protect, conserve, manage and enhance natural assets including landscapes and rights of way and our built heritage and historic environment, including their wider settings.

Resources / Water Resources and Flood Risk

- Requires objective to promote the sustainable management of natural resources and to protect and improve air, water and soil quality.
- Ensure that the plan takes account of the North West River Basin Management Plan and Catchment Management Plans.
- Requires objective to sustainably manage water resources, and protect and enhance the water quality and the aquatic environment; and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts.
- Requires objective to minimise flood risk, mitigate and adapt to the effects of flood risk and be more resilient to the risks that floods pose.

Air Quality, Climate Change and Energy

- Requires objective to improve air quality.
- Requires objective to reduce energy use, promote energy efficiency and promote renewable and low carbon energy, including at the community level.
- Requires objective to adapt to and be resilient to climate change.

Waste

- Requires objective to promote sustainable waste management through the waste hierarchy.
- Requires objective to support the adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations.

Minerals

- Requires objective for the appropriate extraction, protection and restoration of mineral infrastructure.

Cultural Heritage and Landscape

- Requires objective to protect and enhance the historic environment, including their wider settings and to preserve and conserve archaeological heritage.
- Requires objective and policies relating to the protection and management of our rural and historic landscape.
- Requires objective for the protection and enhancement of listed buildings and conservation areas or areas of special architectural or historic interest.

Noise

- Requires objective to protect and improve local environmental quality.

Housing

- The plan should ensure a robust assessment of housing requirements and ensure sufficient housing land supply. The plan should maximise the contribution of land from brownfield sites.
- Requires objective which ensures the adequate, quality, varied and appropriate provision of housing, including higher value housing, supported by the necessary infrastructure.
- Require objective which ensures that the housing needs of all people, particularly older people are taken into account.
- Requires objective for the provision for affordable, well-designed and sustainable new starter homes.
- Requires objective to ensure appropriate housing densities are achieved.
- Requires objective to tackle empty homes and make the best use of existing housing stock.

Economy

- Objectives of the plan should address employment land supply and ensure that the necessary infrastructure including social infrastructure is part of that delivery.
- Requires objective to improve skills, local employment and investment, including business growth and growing industries in order to secure long-term sustainable economic growth.
- Requires objective to promote economic growth in line with GMSF and local priorities and regeneration projects through delivering investment, revitalising Oldham Town Centre and the borough's other centres and taking an integrated approach to infrastructure planning and improving connectivity.

Communities – health and wellbeing and education

- The plan should support the sufficient provision of school places and support the delivery of new or extended education and training facilities. Require objectives to improve education and skills attainment.
- Requires objective to address play opportunities and provision for all children and young people.
- Requires objective to improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities across the borough.
- Requires objective to support the creation of cohesive communities.
- Requires objective to promote high quality design and reduce opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour.
- Requires objective to encourage sustainable recreation and to recognise the unique character and role of the Peak District National Park.
- Requires objective to ensure adequate open space provision.

Transport

- Requires objective to promote a sustainable low emission, integrated, efficient transport system that supports growth in the borough.
- Requires objective to address economic and physical challenges in order to promote growth and support the Northern Powerhouse vision, including improving connectivity, skills, enterprise and innovation.
- Requires objective for appropriate parking standards considering wider transport infrastructure and sustainability.

Question 1

Are there any other relevant policies, plans and programmes that should be taken into account as part of the IA?

9 Stage A2: Collect baseline information: Purpose of the task

9.1 The SEA requires:

- "relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme"; and
- "the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected" (Annex I (b), (c))

9.2 The purpose of collecting baseline information is to provide a basis to predict and monitor environmental effects and helps to identify environmental problems and alternative ways of dealing with them.

9.3 Annex I of the Directive lists aspects of the baseline to be considered but the IA can focus on those where significant effects are likely and make clear where other matters do not need to be addressed. The aspects of the baseline to be considered are:

- Biodiversity;
- Population;
- Human health;
- Fauna;
- Flora;
- Soil;
- Water;
- Air;
- Climatic factors;
- Material assets;
- Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage; and
- Landscape.

9.4 These aspects are linked to the collection of baseline information set out in Appendix 2.

9.5 Existing monitoring and indicators are useful to form part of the baseline collection and further baseline information may be added as the IA process is refined alongside the Local Plan preparation.

10 Stage A3: Identify sustainability issues and problems: Purpose of the task

10.1 The SEA requires:

> Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC (Annex I (d)).

10.2 By identifying the environmental problems through the identification of other relevant objectives (Appendix 1) and collection of baseline information (Appendix 2) a range of key issues are identified which help to define the IA objectives.

11 Identified sustainability issues and problems

11.1 The key issues and environmental, social and economic problems that have been identified are summarised below. These have been identified through Stage A1 'Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives' documented in Appendix 1 and Stage A2 'Collecting baseline information' documented in Appendix 2. The evidence, made up mostly of available indicators, has come from sources such as the Council's Monitoring Report, the IA for GMSF and the other council departments.

11.2 The key issues have been grouped around the SEA topics.

Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets and Landscape

11.3 Oldham has one Special Protection Area for rare and vulnerable birds (South Pennine Moors SPA) and two Special Areas of Conservation (South Pennine Moors SAC and the Rochdale Canal SAC).

11.4 Oldham has five Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within the borough. The extent of four SSSIs has increased and one SSSI has stayed the same since they were designated. The SSSIs are:

- Rochdale Canal;
- South Pennine Moors;
- Standedge Tunnel;
- Ladcastle and Den Quarries; and
- Lowside Brickworks.

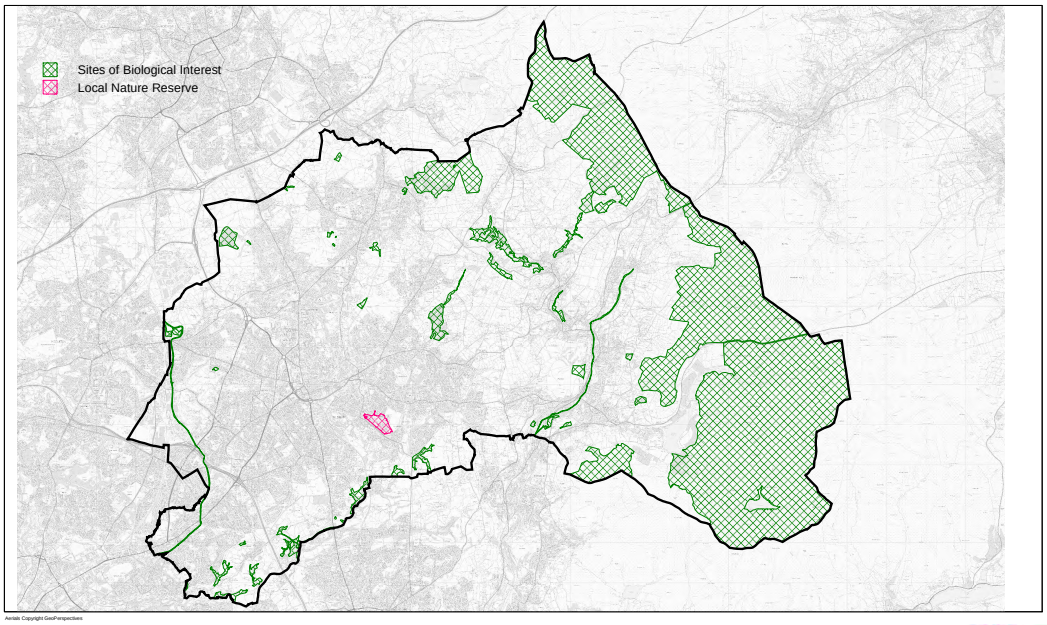
11.5 Oldham has 39 SBIs including one which falls within the Peak District National Park. The number and extent of SBIs has gradually increased since 1984 from 18 SBIs.

11.6 Oldham has one Local Nature Reserve (Glodwick Lows), which contains Lowside Brickworks SSSI.

11.7 100% of local sites (41) are under positive conservation management. These consist of several SBIs, Glodwick Lows LNR and the rest are local countryside sites.

There is the continued need to protect and enhance nature designations, including their condition, biodiversity, ecological networks and geodiversity.

Sites of Biological Interest and Local Nature Reserve



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11.8 There are 13 strategic recreational routes in Oldham equating to 116,164 metres. There is a total of 1,588.86 ha of protected open space (2015). The extent of protected open space in the borough has decreased by 8.14 ha since 2010.

There is the need to protect and enhance green infrastructure, including open space provision. The accessibility of open space also needs to be monitored.

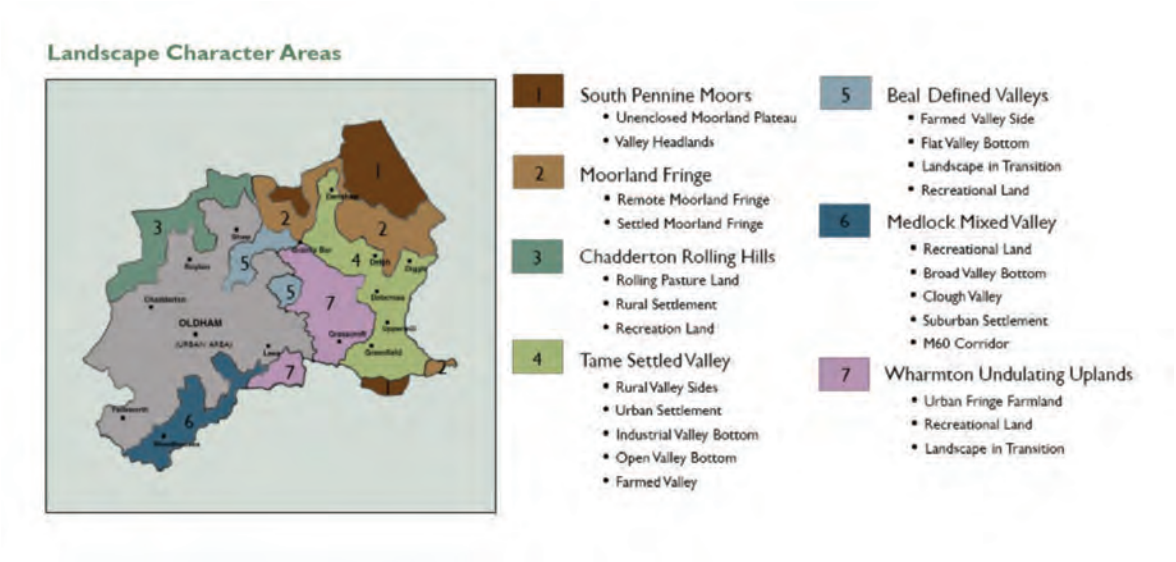
11.9 The following National Character Areas falls within Oldham:

- No.36 Southern Pennines;
- No. 54 Manchester Pennine Fringe; and
- No. 55 Manchester Conurbation.

11.10 A Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) was undertaken for Oldham in 2009. This identifies Landscape Character Areas and types. The council's Monitoring Reports shows that out of the planning applications which are refused, reasons for refusal relate to matters including landscape character.

There is a need to ensure that development respects landscape character and has regard to the National Character Areas objectives and any local Landscape Character Assessments.

Figure 2 Oldham Landscape Character Areas



11.11 A strategic review of the Green Belt is being undertaken through preparation of the GMSF and the Local Plan. The draft GMSF proposes the release of some Green Belt land in Oldham.

There is the need to minimise net loss of the extent of Green Belt and ensure development within the remaining Green Belt is appropriate.

11.12 There are currently 22 Other Protected Open Land (OPOL) designations and one Land Reserved for Future Development (LRFD). A review of OPOL land and the LRFD will be undertaken to inform the GMSF and Local Plan review. The draft GMSF proposes the release of some OPOL and the LRFD as part of proposed strategic allocations.

There is a need to identify OPOL and ensure development within the remaining OPOL is appropriate.

Links across the Integrated Assessment

11.13 Biodiversity and green infrastructure link to mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change as well as health and well-being and economic growth.

11.14 Green Infrastructure helps to protect and improve air quality, which is directly linked to many health related illnesses and provides cooling which can help reduce heat stress. Providing green infrastructure and biodiversity also helps to encourage a greater sense of well being, encouraging exercise and good mental health as well as providing space for social interaction and community events. Green Infrastructure can help to mitigate against flood risk, slowing the flow of water. Reducing the risk and impact of floods also reduces the impact on health (stress from loss of living, impact on businesses and contamination).

11.15 Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester (TEP, 2008) highlights the economic benefits of green infrastructure:

- Climate change adaptation and mitigation;
- Flood alleviation and water management;
- Quality of place;
- Health and well-being;
- Land and property values;
- Economic growth and investment;
- Labour productivity;
- Tourism;
- Recreation and leisure;
- Land and biodiversity; and
- Products from the land.

Population

11.16 Oldham's population has risen by approximately 10,000 people in the past ten years and forecasts show an 8.1% increase in population in Oldham up to 2037.

11.17 Oldham has a higher percentage of residents that are aged 0-15 years and a lower percentage that are aged 16-64 years than the Greater Manchester, North West and England averages. Oldham's older population (65+ years) is higher than the Greater Manchester and England averages.

11.18 Forecasts up to 2037 show that Oldham's younger and 16-64 aged population is projected to decline and the older population (65+ years) is projected to increase. Although the percentage of the younger population is declining the population is increasing generally so there is a need to ensure that the requirements of the younger population are taken into account, such as providing sufficient school places.

11.19 This 'younger' population will inevitably grow up therefore it is important that we also address issues such as skills, quality and choice of employment, accessibility and connectivity and quality of place to ensure that we retain the young population in the future.

11.20 Household forecasts show a 15.1% increase for Oldham resulting in a total of 106,000 households by 2037.

11.21 Oldham's population is mostly white (77.5%); followed by 'Asian / Asian British / Pakistani' (10.1%) and 'Asian British / Bangladeshi' (7.3%), which is significantly higher than the Greater Manchester, England and Wales averages.

11.22 Oldham's main religious belief is Christianity (59.7%), followed by Islam (17.7%) and smaller percentages of people that are Hindu, Buddhist and other religion.

There is a need to eliminate discrimination, promote equality and foster community cohesion between people.

There is a need to ensure the needs of the future population, taking into account all protected characteristics including age demographics, ethnicity groups, religious beliefs and disability are met. This includes ensuring a sufficient housing land supply of the appropriate type and mix of housing is provided in particular addressing the needs of older people which is also emphasised in the recent Housing White Paper [1].

The needs of the future population also needs to be taken into account when thinking about infrastructure, including physical infrastructure such as roads and social infrastructure such as school places, GPs and community facilities.

Links across the Integrated Assessment

11.23 Population links to all areas of the IA. Population growth results in a need for more housing and associated infrastructure such as schools, health care, utilities, natural resources and green infrastructure. There is likely to be a need for more employment opportunities resulting in economic growth.

11.24 Changes in demographics, such as an ageing population or increasing ethnic minorities can affect the type and size of housing required and as well as the supporting infrastructure.

Human Health

11.25 Oldham's life expectancy for both females and males has increased to 81.1 years for females and 77.1 years for males. Oldham had the second highest increase in life expectancy for females and males across Greater Manchester and a higher increase than the Greater Manchester, North West and England averages. This shows that health and health inequalities in Oldham are improving. However, Oldham's life expectancy is still lower than the Greater Manchester, North West and England averages.

11.26 Oldham has the sixth lowest Multiple of Deprivation for ‘health and disability’ across Greater Manchester and is ranked 48th most deprived local authority in comparison to all local authorities in England.

11.27 Oldham is the fifth highest local authority out of Greater Manchester in terms of being deprived in relation to the 'living environment' [2] (and is more deprived than nearly two thirds of other local authorities in England).

11.28 Adult participation (aged 16 and over) in sports and recreation three times a week is 18.9% (2015/16). This figure has fluctuated over the years and is lower than the 20% target, however it is slightly higher than 2014/15.

1 Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (2011, DCLG)
2 The domain measures individuals' immediate surroundings within (quality of housing) and outside the home (air quality and road traffic accidents).

11.29 10.7% of households in Oldham suffer from fuel poverty (2014). Oldham's Affordable Warmth programme has contributed to lowering fuel poverty since 2012, however fuel poverty is higher than six of the other Greater Manchester authorities.

11.30 The number of reported road traffic injury accidents and casualties has dropped significantly since 1994-98. The number of Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) causalities has reduced since 2005-09, however the % decrease is lower than the Greater Manchester average.

There is a need to continue to improve health and well-being, improve life expectancy and reduce health inequalities in Oldham.

11.31 Although health and well-being is also contributed to by behavioural activities and other professional sectors, there is a need to take responsibility for improving health and well-being through strategic planning.

There is a need to ensure a sufficient housing land supply of the appropriate type and mix of housing, and in particular addressing the needs of older people, such as thinking about lifetime and adaptable homes.

There is a need to continue to reduce fuel poverty through improving the energy efficiency of existing and new housing stock.

There is a need to improve air quality, particularly within the Greater Manchester Air Quality Management Area.

There is a need to reduce car journeys through locating developments close to good public transport accessibility and locating housing close to key services to encourage active travel and reduce journey length.

There is a need to ensure safe communities and good design through specifying design expectations.

There is a need to improve adult participation in sport and recreation through ensuring there is access to leisure facilities and accessible open spaces and supporting the development of community facilities.

There is a need to ensure that growth is supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure, such as sufficient GP places, green infrastructure, flood mitigation, and that our plans are coordinated with utility provider's plans.

There is a need to improve economic prosperity of the borough and reduce unemployment. There is a need to ensure that there is sufficient employment land allocated. There is a need to ensure that people can access employment opportunities through good public transport connectivity to help reduce unemployment and improve income for essential goods such as heating and healthy foods and disposable income for sports and recreational activities.

Links across the Integrated Assessment

11.32 Health and well-being links to population, economy, green infrastructure and climate change.

11.33 There are many different factors that can impact on health and well-being. These can range from environmental factors such as air quality which is related to respiratory illnesses, climate change impacts such as increased temperatures/ heat stress, droughts and flooding. Green Infrastructure provides opportunities for physical exercise and mental well being and social interaction all of which contribute towards reducing health inequalities and prolonging healthy life expectancy.

11.34 Health impacts on the ability to work and vice versa. Being out of work is linked to mental health problems. Health is closely linked with deprivation. Promoting economic growth should have a positive impact on health and well-being.

11.35 The HIA will assess the impact of the plan on health.

Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Soil, Water, Air, and Transport

11.36 The council's Monitoring Report monitors the number of sites that are being remediated through planning each year.

11.37 The Monitoring Reports published since the adoption of the Joint DPD in 2011 show that 100% of employment floorspace developed was on previously developed land (PDL). The Monitoring Reports also show that 93.4% of all housing completions during 2003/04 to 2015/16 were on PDL, which is significantly higher than the 80% target.

11.38 The 2015/16 Monitoring Report shows housing projections for the next five years (2016/17 to 2020/21). The trajectory shows that 80% of the five-year housing land supply is on PDL.

11.39 This information shows that land is being used effectively in Oldham. There is the need to continue to use land effectively and minimise net loss of Green Belt land and other open land.

There is the need to prioritise brownfield sites in the borough and to encourage the remediation of contaminated land.

11.40 Flood risk in the borough arises from many potential sources. The main issues in the borough appear to be from surface water, followed by canals. Fluvial flooding is less of a problem in the borough due to the steep nature of the river valleys and limited floodplain in the upper reaches of the Rivers Beal, Irk, Medlock and Tame. As the borough lies at the top of the catchment, surface water tends to flow quite quickly into the river system. The lower lying areas to the west of the borough such as Chadderton and Failsworth are at greatest susceptibility to surface water flooding. In terms of flooding from sewers Oldham is one of the local authorities with the least number of recorded flood incidents in Greater Manchester and there are relatively few reported incidents of groundwater flooding in the borough. The canals do not generally pose a direct flood risk as they are a regulated water body. The residual risk is associated with the lower probability events such as overtopping and/or the breeching of embankments. Oldham is heavily urbanised in places and many watercourses have been culverted or diverted to make space for urban growth. The borough has 11,702

kilometres of culverted watercourses. Some watercourses were in-filled or disconnected as the need for water supply to mills or other industries ceased. The condition or standard of culverted or hidden watercourses are often unknown, but they can become blocked with debris and cause localised flooding following heavy rainfall and need to be carefully managed.

11.41 During the past year Oldham has suffered from three major floods on 8th and 10th June, 13 September 2016 and 21st November 2016. The council's Lead Local Flooding Authority (LLFA) is finalising the Section 19 reports which investigate the extent of the floods, the reasons for the floods and makes recommendations.

11.42 Monitoring shows that there does not tend to be Environment Agency objections on the basis of water quality. Where there are objections on flood risk, such as unsatisfactory Flood Risk Assessments they are resolved or the application is withdrawn. Monitoring also shows the number of developments incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) each year. Oldham Council has a close working relationship with the LLFA who reviews all applications for flood risk issues, not just major applications.

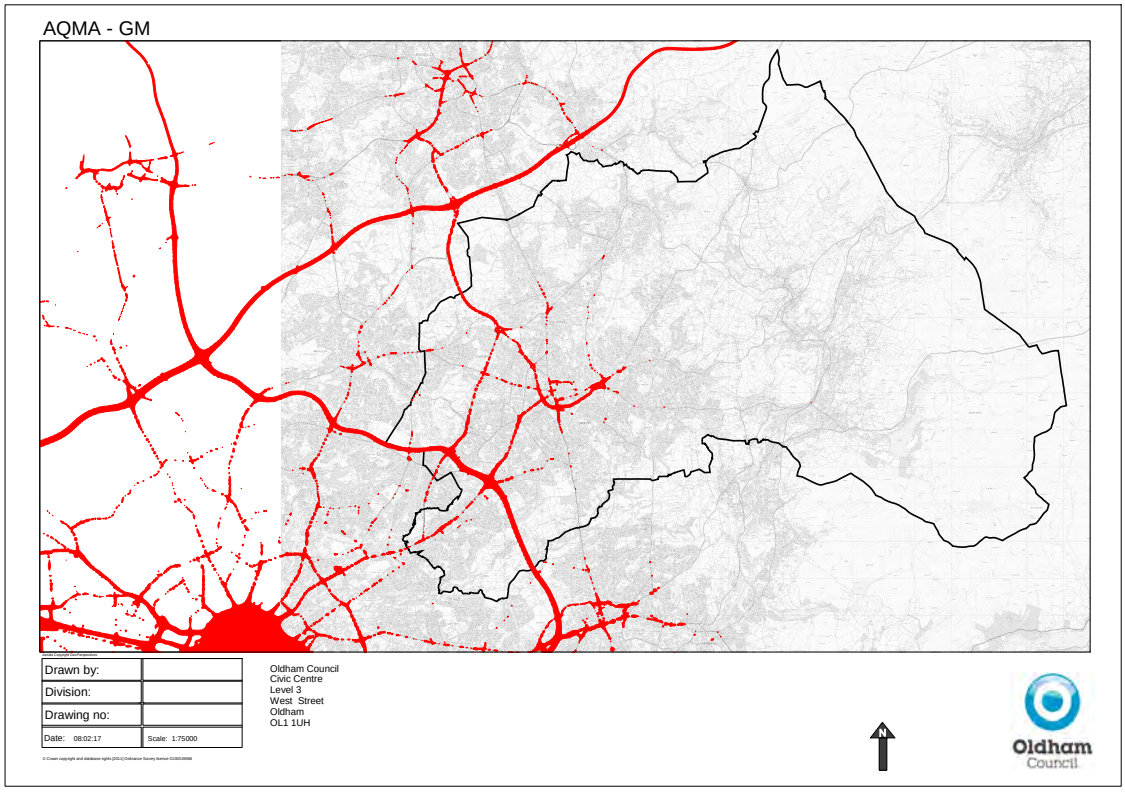
There is the need to minimise, mitigate and be resilient to the impact of flood risk from all sources.

There is a need to direct development away from flood zones 2 and 3 in accordance with NPPF and take into account other sources of flood risk and climate change. There is a need to consider appropriate drainage standards for developments to reduce surface water run off. The plan should take into account other plans such as Catchment Flood Management Plans and work closely with the LLFA on allocations and applications.

There is a need to protect and improve water resources.

There is a need to be resilient to the effects of climate change.

11.43 Part of Oldham is within a Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). It was last reviewed in 2016 in consultation with other Greater Manchester authorities. The number of days where air pollution is moderate or higher across Greater Manchester is significantly lower than 2011/12. Annual mean nitrogen dioxide has significantly reduced since 2007, with some fluctuation in recent years and per capita emissions have reduced since 2006.



11.44 The number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission has fluctuated over the years (between six and eleven travel plans).

11.45 Oldham has seen a 3% reduction in traffic growth compared to the 1993 baseline.

11.46 Travel by rail is significantly higher compared to 1991 levels. Although since 2014 travel by rail has reduced, this is considered to be contributed to by the Oldham Rail Loop which closed in October 2009 and re-opened as a Metrolink line in 2012.

11.47 The percentage change of people using Metrolink at peak times has increased since 2013 and overall off peak. The Rochdale extension of the Metrolink system opened as far as Mumps in June 2012, Shaw & Crompton in December 2012 and the extension to Oldham Town Centre opened in January 2014.

11.48 Monitoring shows that access to services for minor residential development has improved in 2015/16 compared to the previous two years (2013-2015), however a higher proportion of minor residential developments should have access to key services to reduce the need to travel and to encourage active travel. Access to services for major residential developments is relatively high.

11.49 At January 2017 there was 330 kilowatts of installed renewable energy capacity in community buildings. The council currently has an energy policy requiring major developments to meet targets that go beyond building regulations Part L.

There is the need to improve air quality, particularly in the Greater Manchester AQMA.

There is a need to reduce per capita emissions and annual mean nitrogen dioxide; and reduce the number of days where air pollution is moderate or higher.

There is the need to protect and improve local environmental quality.

There is the need to encourage development close to key services and public transport infrastructure and work with Environmental Health when assessing sites.

There is a need to promote public transport, walking and cycling.

11.50 There is a need to ensure that employment sites are strategically well placed in terms of the highway network. However, development sites whether for employment or housing or other uses should be within close proximity to public transport services (rail, Metrolink and bus routes) and key services to encourage public transport and active travel over car based journeys and to enable people to be well connected to services and employment in a sustainable manner. Travel Plans should also continue to be encouraged.

11.51 In line with the Housing White Paper there is a need to consider higher housing densities in areas that are within close proximity to public transport infrastructure, such as the Metrolink route.

There is the need to use land efficiently and promote higher densities in close proximity to the Metrolink route and other public transport infrastructure.

11.52 There is a need to take into account the potential impact on the wider highway network when looking at the spatial distribution of sites for meeting development needs.

11.53 NPPF also requires Local Plans to set out appropriate local parking standards.

There is the need to manage congestion levels.

There is the need to set out local parking standards.

11.54 There is a need to continue to reduce emissions in existing buildings through retrofitting low carbon and renewable energy technologies and ensure that new developments are energy efficient and make use of renewable and low carbon energy.

There is a need to reduce energy use, promote energy efficiency and renewable and low carbon energy.

Links across the Integrated Assessment

11.55 Climate change, flood risk, water quality, air quality and energy all relate to health as mentioned above and green infrastructure and biodiversity. Ensuring that we have clean air and water will protect and enhance our ecological networks and important nature designations. Renewable and low carbon energy, as well as having benefits in terms of reducing fuel poverty and having positive environmental effects, are also important for energy security, which is vital for the economy. It will be important that housing growth minimises its impact on the environment through high energy efficiency and the use of low carbon energy. It will also be important to ensure that development avoids flood risk areas and mitigates against any remaining flood risk and has appropriate drainage standards. Locating development next to public transport infrastructure will help the economy through ensuring that people have good connectivity to employment and education as well as other services such as health and leisure facilities.

Employment and Education

11.56 Levels of employment floorspace completed and land developed for business and industry since 2012/13 has varied considerably. However, monitoring shows that 100% of floorspace developed for employment has been on previously developed land since 2012/13.

11.57 The total amount of employment land available for industrial and commercial use (Use Classes Order B1, B2 and B8) as at 31 March 2016 was 86.19 ha. This has reduced slightly since 2011 (90.71 ha) as the Joint DPD has being implemented. This is partly due to employment land being developed on employment allocations (employment allocations have reduced from 68.91 ha in 2011/12 to 67.11 in 2015/16) and also because there is less land that is not allocations but has planning permission for employment uses that are either unimplemented or under construction (21.80 in 2011/12 and 19.08 in 2015/16). There has only been one known loss of employment land to other uses since 2012.

11.58 Oldham's employment rate (63.3%) has fluctuated but is lower than 2012/13 levels. The percentage of economically inactive people (26.3%) in Oldham has increased over the past decade and is higher than Greater Manchester, North West and England comparisons.

11.59 In terms of the overall 'deprivation' statistics, out of 326 local authorities Oldham is the 46th most deprived authority. Across Greater Manchester Oldham has the 5th highest amount of deprivation.

11.60 The occupation which has increased the most in percentage points between 2004 and 2014 is elementary occupations [3]; followed by sales and customer service occupations; associate professional and technical; caring, leisure and other service occupations; and professional occupations. The occupation which has decreased the most is skilled trades occupations; followed by managers, directors and senior officials; process plant and machine operatives; and administrative and secretarial occupations[4].

3 elementary occupations consist of simple and routine tasks which mainly require the use of hand-held tools and often some physical effort. Such jobs may include cleaning, delivering messages or goods, reading and emptying metres, sweeping streets etc and freight handling.

4 NOMIS 2014 Labour Market Profiles

11.61 Between 2014 and 2034 Oldham is forecast to see the largest decline in the other services sector; followed by public admin; education and health sector; manufacturing; services; primary services; and wholesale and retail, including motor trades [(5)].

11.62 Between 2014 and 2034 Oldham is forecast to see the largest increase in GVA in Information and communication; followed by construction; financial and other business services; energy and water; transport storage; and accommodation and food services [(6)].

11.63 The 'Background Paper Deep Dives: Phase 1 Summary Report' (October 2016) supporting the draft GMSF states that Greater Manchester has concentrations of specialised and distinctive activity which have the potential to drive the city region's economic growth. These include:

- Business, finance and professional services – including legal and accounting, insurance and business services;
- Manufacturing – including advanced materials; textiles; chemicals; food and drink; and GM firms' role in national supply chains;
- Health innovation – including life sciences, medical technology / devices, health services, devolution; and
- Digital – including media / creative and data analysis.

11.64 The Oldham Strategic Investment Framework (SIF) [(7)] highlights that the challenge for Oldham is to ensure that jobs growth in the borough and wider city region translate into accessible opportunities for local residents. This will involve improving the pathways to work and career advancement in order to support people into decent, secure and well-paid jobs, with a focus on tackling the barriers to both gaining employment and progression to higher wage occupations.

11.65 It adds that Oldham must seek to attract additional private sector investment. The challenge will be to build on the areas where the borough does have a comprehensive advantage, such as high technology business sectors related to advanced manufacturing, while also diversifying its economic base in order to achieve a balanced local economy. The SIF also aims to enable and support more people to start up their own businesses and for these businesses to succeed. The business programme sets out an action to prepare sector specific growth plans for the sectors Oldham seeks to grow. These are:

- Manufacturing / high-tech industries;
- Logistics;
- Construction and property;
- Health and social care;
- Retail, leisure and hospitality; and
- Professional and business support services.

11.66 There is a need to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of employment floorspace available taking into account the forecasted change in sectors and employment and ensuring that employment land meets modern requirements. This will create employment opportunities to help reduce unemployment and deprivation and promote

5 Oxford Economics, 2014
6 Oxford Economics, 2014
7 Oldham Council, May 2016

economic growth. It is important that employment sites are accessible by good public transport connectivity as well as having good highway connections, where required. The use of brownfield land should be promoted.

There is a need to ensure a sustainable and sufficient supply of employment land that takes into account growing and projected employment sectors.

There is a need to reduce unemployment and deprivation and promote economic growth.

11.67 Oldham Town Centre is the focus for commercial, retail, civic, education, social, community and cultural activities and is supported by a number of other district centres and primary shopping frontages.

11.68 The Oldham SIF highlights that the Town Centre is recognised as the heart of the town and as such is a regeneration priority for the Council. The arrival of Metrolink, along with investment in superfast broadband and improved public realm have created the setting for new development and investment.

11.69 Oldham's 'Regeneration and Place Strategy: Oldham in 2030' highlights that the council has commissioned a masterplan for 21 acres of the Town Centre to be redeveloped over a 10 to 15 year period. The redevelopment of the town centre includes a new integrated civic centre, a redeveloped Tommyfield market with additional retail and leisure space, new and refurbished office accommodation, refurbished Queen Elizabeth Hall and new 120 bed full service hotel, 900 new residential units, a new 600 space multi-storey car park and improved linkages and public realm, including a new public square on the Tommyfield market site.

11.70 Oldham offers a wide range of tourism and recreational attractions from cultural events and traditions such as Whit Friday Brass Band contests, to appreciating the countryside and country parks and our position as the gateway to the Peak District National Park. Oldham Town Centre is now a family friendly centre with the recent Old Town Hall cinema opening in 2016 supported by a number of restaurants and town centre events at Parliament Square such as the illuminate show. The town centre is also home to Gallery Oldham and Oldham Coliseum Theatre. Planning consent has been granted for a new Heritage Centre and Coliseum Theatre. Saddleworth also offers the Saddleworth Museum (extended and refurbished in 2016), Castleshaw Centre, as well as a number of cafés and restaurants, and tourism accommodation. The Playhouse2 in Shaw is a venue for drama and comedy. There is need to support tourism and recreation related uses in a sustainable manner.

There is a need to reinforce the role of Oldham Town Centre as a focus for office, retail, leisure and cultural activity and to support the vitality and viability of the borough's other centres.

There is the need to promote sustainable tourism and recreation.

11.71 There is a need to reduce deprivation through addressing contributory factors such as income, fuel poverty, employment, health and education as well as crime and disorder.

There is a need to reduce deprivation and disparity in Oldham.

11.72 In 2013 there was a surplus of 1,529 primary school places. However, primary school places are forecast to continue to increase in Oldham. In comparison to the capacity of primary school places (23,576 at 2013) and the projected primary school pupil numbers there is already a under supply of 461 primary school places for 2017/18.

11.73 The number of secondary school pupils is forecast to rise. Currently up to 2019/20 there is a surplus of 1,032 places.

11.74 As population, economic growth and subsequent housing growth increases there is a need to ensure that there are sufficient primary school and secondary school places available in those areas where growth is concentrated as part of the Local Plan review. Although planning cannot be responsible for education and qualification levels alone, having sufficient school places and a decent learning environment will contribute to each child realising their potential.

11.75 There is also the need to support education programmes for new or extended facilities.

There is the need to ensure adequate school places and support education regeneration programmes.

11.76 Oldham has a higher proportion of the population with no qualification, a higher proportion of the population with a lower level of qualification and a significantly lower proportion of the population with NVQ4+ as the highest level of qualification compared to Greater Manchester, the North West and the UK [(8)].

There is a need to improve educational attainment and skills.

Links across the Integrated Assessment

11.77 Employment and education relates to housing and population through ensuring that growth is accompanied by an appropriate level of employment floorspace and school places to meet projected needs. Demographics are an important factor when thinking about the working age population.

11.78 Improving employment levels and educational / skills attainment helps to reduce deprivation, health inequalities and mental health.

11.79 Promoting sustainable tourism if managed carefully can benefit, and allow, people to enjoy the borough's green infrastructure, heritage, culture and landscapes.

Material Assets, Population and Housing

8 Background Paper Deep Dives: Phase 1 Summary Report (2016, GMCA)

11.80 The number of net housing completions has fluctuated over the last twelve years. During 2015/16 completions were significantly lower than the previous year although it is recognised that 2014/15 completions were exceptionally high due to the culmination of major regeneration projects. The high levels of clearance that have taken place as a result of regeneration activity during 2003/04 to 2012/13 have had a significant impact on the levels of net completions achieved during this time, along with the economic conditions witnessed since 2008/09.

11.81 Taking the residual into account, 3,560 dwellings need to be delivered over the remaining plan period up to 2026.

11.82 The council has a requirement for at least 80% of new dwellings to be on previously developed land. This target has been met every year since 2003/04.

11.83 Out of 277 dwellings completed during 2015/16 there were 249 dwellings on sites with a capacity of 5 dwellings or more, representing 90% of the total completions. Monitoring shows that land is continuing to be being used efficiently in Oldham.

11.84 During 2015/16 74% of dwellings completed were detached or semi-detached and 73% have 3 or more bedrooms.

11.85 Since 2008/09 there are have been 897 affordable homes delivered.

11.86 Since 2006/07 there has been 1,496 dwellings demolished. This is an average of just under 150 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. Levels of clearance are expected to continue at a much lower level than in past years, reflecting that there is very little clearance planned through regeneration activity.

11.87 Although more recent data is needed, the proportion of empty homes in Oldham has been higher than the average for Greater Manchester, North West and England (4.15% in 2013). The proportion of long term empty homes is higher than the Greater Manchester and England averages.

11.88 Oldham has a higher proportion of households that are owned outright or with a mortgage, a higher proportion that are social rented and the lowest proportion of households that are privately rented in comparison to Greater Manchester, North West and nationally.

11.89 There have been no gypsy and traveller pitches constructed or lost since 2011/12.

11.90 There is a need to identify a sufficient housing land supply for the Local Plan review period. There is the need to continue to encourage the provision of larger family (three/four plus bed) accommodation as part of the mix of new residential developments. Local evidence needs to be utilised, including the Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment, to ensure that housing delivered meets the needs of the local community. The Local Plan should consider whether the tenure of housing stock should be specified.

There is a need to identify a sufficient housing land supply for the Local Plan review period that meets the needs of Oldham's communities based on local evidence.

There is a need to provide a range of housing, including the provision of affordable housing to meet the needs and deliver mixed and balanced communities.

There is a need to use land efficiently and effectively, promoting housing on brownfield land and appropriate densities.

11.91 There is a need to reduce empty homes through improving existing housing stock and ensure a sufficient supply of quality dwellings.

There is a need to make the best use of, and raise quality of, our existing housing stock.

11.92 The Local Plan review needs to identify sustainable sites for gypsy and traveller provision as appropriate based on local evidence.

There is a need to provide a sufficient supply of sustainable sites for the gypsy and traveller community.

11.93 In relation to indices of deprivation and barriers to housing and social domain, the lower the number the more deprived an authority is, specifically in relation to housing and services. Oldham is ranked number 300 and is therefore one of the least deprived in the country in terms of housing and services. There is the need to ensure that Oldham's position does not worsen and continue to improve deprivation generally and in relation to housing and services.

Links across the Integrated Assessment

11.94 Housing relates to all areas of the IA. Population and employment growth results in more pressure for housing growth and vice versa. The methodology for housing need is complex taking into account projected population changes and economics forecasts. The change in demographics is also important, taking into account housing that meets older people's needs and the needs of different ethnic groups.

11.95 Housing relates to biodiversity and green infrastructure. Growth can place pressure on the natural environment and it is important to ensure that all efforts have been made to avoid loss or harm to biodiversity and green infrastructure, landscape and heritage and mitigate any adverse effects.

11.96 Housing growth requires an adequate supply of minerals, however it is important that resources are carefully managed. Waste must also be sustainably managed.

Minerals and Waste

11.97 The Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2015-2016 highlights that within Greater Manchester there is a supply of low quality aggregate but limited resource of high quality aggregates available which is needed to ensure continued economic expansion of Greater Manchester. As such Greater Manchester relies heavily on imports from Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) outside of the plan area to meet its high-quality aggregate needs. Greater Manchester will therefore 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.

11.98 The monitoring report includes the following two core indicators:

11.99 **Indicator M1 Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority:** Sales for land won sand and gravel and crushed rock continue to be below the apportionment requirement. Sales of land won sand and gravel were 0.31mt and crushed rock 0.79mt. Although a slight upturn in recent years, sales continue to be below the apportionment and levels of future provision will be addressed through the Local Aggregate Assessment.

11.100 **Indicator M2 production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority:** This measures production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority. 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. The monitoring indicates a downward trend in sales of aggregate since 2005, whilst reserves of crushed rock have fluctuated but remains around 20 MT and sand and gravel reserves have tended to fall. The general fall in sales and reserves may indicate an increased use of secondary and recycled aggregate.

There is a need to safeguard valuable mineral resources and ensure their prudent use and sustainable management.

11.101 The Greater Manchester (excluding Wigan) recycling rate is 41.04% (target 50% by 2017/18) and diversion from landfill is 74.74% (target 90% by 2020). There is a need for further waste recycling and diversion from landfill.

There is a need to ensure adequate waste management facilities and promote the sustainable management of waste.

Links across the Integrated Assessment

11.102 As highlighted above minerals and waste relate to employment and housing growth. It is important that growth can be supported to meet needs but this must be done in a sustainable manner with planning applications for minerals extraction and waste management handled in line with policies on minerals and waste.

11.103 The sustainable management of minerals and waste will also seek to ensure the protection of biodiversity and green infrastructure and impacts on landscapes should be managed through restoration and aftercare. The sustainable management of minerals and waste should also seek to protect air quality, water quality, heritage etc.

11.104 The Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD and Joint Minerals DPD set out the policies on minerals and waste developments.

Cultural Heritage including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage, Landscape and Material Assets

11.105 There are ten buildings in the borough on the Historic England at Risk Register, an increase of four buildings since 2012/13. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the borough on the Historic England at Risk Register.

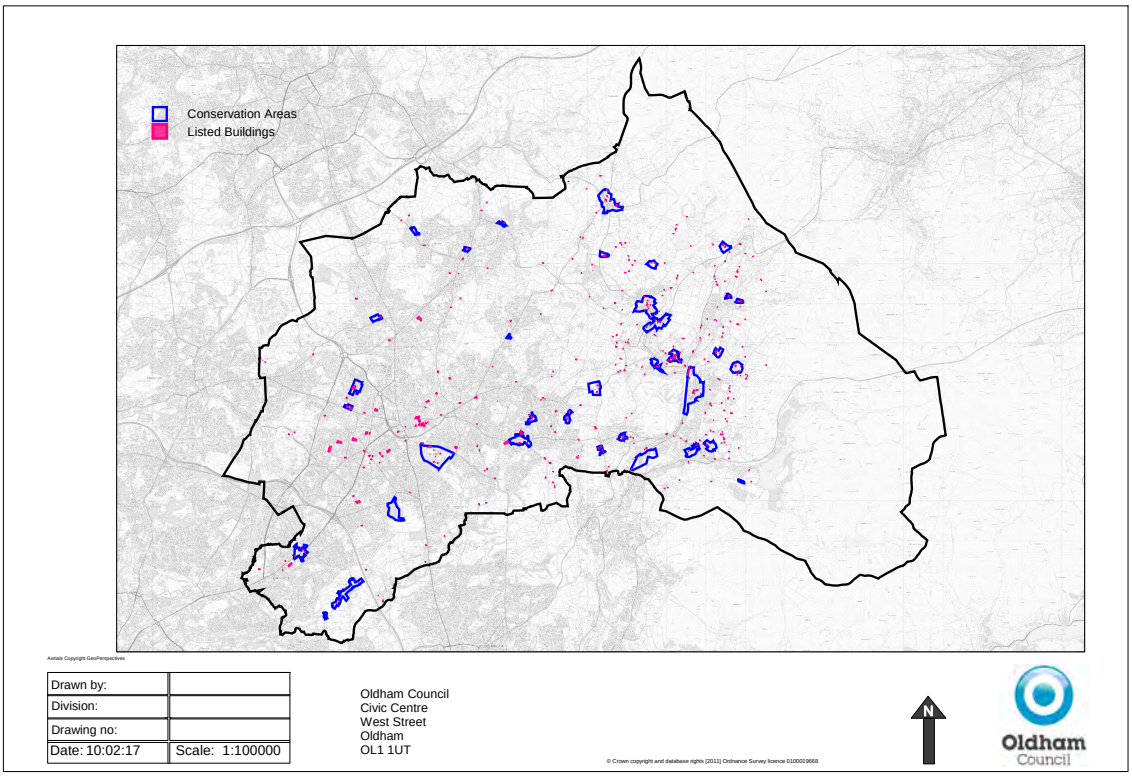
11.106 There are 36 conservation areas in the borough covering 250.79 hectares. The number and extent of Conservation Areas has not changed over the past few years. However, 'Oldham Town Centre' Conservation Area is now on the 'Heritage at Risk' list.

11.107 Monitoring shows that the borough looses part of a number of listed buildings or buildings in Conservation Areas each year through planning applications. For example last year an application was granted for the removal and re-building of the front elevation of a Grade II listed building. The works were seen as crucial to the safeguarding of the building. An application was also granted for the removal of an existing conservatory and external staircase. There was one application for loss of a complex of stone mill buildings within a Conservation Area following a serious fire within the building. Demolition was deemed the only viable option.

11.108 Oldham has the following three Registered Parks and Gardens:

- Chadderton Cemetery (Grade II);
- Greenacres Cemetery (Grade II); and
- Alexandra Park (Grade II*).

There is a need to protect, conserve and enhance the borough's historic environment including listed buildings and their settings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, archaeological heritage and landscape.



11.109 Monitoring shows that major planning applications are refused each year for reasons including design grounds.

There is a need to promote high quality design through establishing local design expectations.

Links across the Integrated Assessment

11.110 Heritage, design and quality of place link to housing and the economy. Sustainable development means meeting the needs of the population whilst balancing the protection and enhancement of the historic environment and overall design and quality of place. Having a good quality environment attracts businesses and people to live in the area having a positive economic impact.

11.111 Heritage, landscape and design also links to the tourism economy as they attract people to visit the area.

11.112 The registered parks and gardens also link to health and well being as they provide opportunities for recreation.

Question 2

Do you agree with the environmental, social and economic problems and issues that have been identified?

Are there any other key issues or problems that you think need to be addressed in the IA Report?

12 Likely evolution of the borough if the plan is not implemented

12.1 The SEA requires the "relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme";

12.2 This section of the report seeks to make a judgement on what the evolution of the environment would be without the Local Plan review in place.

12.3 Please note that this section can only make assumptions at this stage and the likely evolution of the borough if the plan is not implemented will become more refined as the plan progresses.

Biodiversity Fauna, Flora, Material Assets and Landscape

12.4 Without the Local Plan review there would be less certainty over where future development would be located. GMSF would identify strategic sites but the remainder of the housing and employment requirements would need to be met through the Local Plan and/or Neighbourhood Plan. If sites are not allocated then the borough is at risk of speculative development coming forward on an ad hoc basis rather than being strategically planned.

12.5 A HRA would not be done for sites collectively so the full extent and cumulative impact on the borough's SPA and SACs may not be able to be considered if sites come forward on a speculative basis.

12.6 Not having an up to date plan will mean that the presumption in favour of sustainable development will apply. Whilst policies in NPPF would need to be met there would ultimately be less control. It may result in more greenfield sites coming forward which could have a detrimental impact on the borough's green infrastructure, open space provision, biodiversity and landscape.

12.7 There may be a higher number of applications coming forward for development in the Green Belt which argue that exceptional circumstances apply rather than the Green Belt being looked at as part of a strategic review through the GMSF and Local Plan. A higher number of smaller sites may have a bigger detrimental impact on the openness of the Green belt than what is currently proposed as part of GMSF. Again this could also be the case for OPOL.

Population

12.8 Without the Local Plan review applications for housing will come forward on a speculative basis. There would be no specific policies for addressing the needs of different elements of the population (including the older population and disabled people). The Strategic Housing Market Assessment would not have informed planning policy about the type and size of housing that should come forward. It would make it difficult to create mixed and balanced communities without an understanding of local housing needs and a policy approach to reflect this. There would be no local policies on tenure. In short the needs of the changing population would not be addressed fully for housing and supporting infrastructure such as GP and school places as well as physical infrastructure such as roads and utilities.

12.9 There may also be a shortfall in employment land delivered. Without a plan setting out where employment land should located there is the risk that business needs will not be met, which could result in further deprivation and disparity. Ensuring that people have good public transport connectivity to employment opportunities may be undermined, which may also have negative impacts on the highway network, air quality and health.

Human Health

12.10 Without a Local Plan review there may not be a sufficient housing land supply or the right size and type of housing delivered. There may not be enough homes built for the projected population to live in. Having an under supply of housing will worsen the affordability of housing which will mean that it is likely that more of people's incomes will go on housing which could lead to less income spent on healthy food and recreational activities and it could affect people's mental health and well-being as people struggle to manage the rise in mortgage payments or rent. The Housing White Paper highlighted that losing tenancy is the largest cause for homelessness. It may also mean that the right size and type of housing is not delivered which could result in more overcrowding within larger families.

12.11 Development will come forward on a speculative basis which may mean that fewer developments are located close to key services and public transport networks. If this is the case it will mean more car borne journeys and less active travel impacting on air quality, worsening health conditions and could lead to people feeling isolated.

12.12 Not having an up to date plan will mean that the presumption in favour of sustainable development will apply. Whilst policies in NPPF would need to be met there would ultimately be less control. It may result in more greenfield sites coming forward which could have a detrimental impact on the borough's green infrastructure and open space provision affecting people's health and well-being.

12.13 There may also be a shortfall in employment land delivered. Without a plan setting out where employment land should be located, ensuring that people have good public transport connectivity to employment opportunities may be undermined. Restricted economic growth will mean less income to access healthy foods, recreational activities such as sports and leisure and possibly having a negative impact on air quality and subsequently affecting climate change, flood risk and heat stress.

Climatic Factors, Water, Air, Transport

12.14 Without the Local Plan review there will be no sites allocated for development. This may result in fewer brownfield sites being developed and fewer sites remediated from contamination each year. It may put more pressure than the Local Plan on greenfield sites, which would affect our Green Belt, OPOL and green infrastructure land resources to a greater extent.

12.15 Allocated sites will go through a sequential test and if necessary exceptions test to direct sites away from flood risk or ensure that sites can be made safe. Other sources of flood risk would also be considered. Whilst speculative sites are also subject to the sequential test, and if necessary the exceptions test, it might mean that fewer alternative sites with lower flood risk are considered and more sites are proposed that require the

need to pass the Exception Test. It is more ideal that sites do not have to be subject to the Exception Test as this is a last resort. Flood risk can have a direct effect on people's livelihood.

12.16 As highlighted above without a Local Plan and allocated sites development will come forward on a speculative basis, which may mean that fewer developments are located close to key services and public transport networks. If this is the case it will mean more car borne journeys, congestion on the highway network and less active travel impacting on air quality, climate change, flood risk and heat stress.

Employment and Education

12.17 Without a Local Plan in place there may also be a shortfall in employment land delivered if land is not allocated, which would mean less certainty to developers. Less employment land developed, may result in fewer employment opportunities which could worsen or not improve unemployment, income, deprivation and the overall economic growth of the borough. It may also mean that we are not considering the types of employment land needed for different and growing sectors and occupation changes. Not thinking about employment needs in a strategic manner means that we are not assessing the suitability of existing employment sites or derelict or underused mills and sites.

12.18 Without a plan setting out where employment land should be located, ensuring that people have good public transport connectivity to employment opportunities may be undermined. It may also result in more pressure on greenfield sites, rather than any brownfield sites allocated through the Local Plan.

12.19 Without a Local Plan the council will not be able to strategically plan for the increase in school places as a result of housing growth. This may mean that there is a significant deficit in the future putting more pressure on schools and educational attainment.

Housing

12.20 Not having an up to date plan means that the council will struggle to defend speculative housing developments on greenfield sites as there will not be an identified five year supply within the Local Plan. Fewer brownfield sites and more greenfield sites may be developed at densities that are not desirable. The number of houses that we need to achieve may not be realised, which will impact on the costs of houses and renting. We will not have updated policies on the size, type, tenure and density of housing that we require or policies to specifically address the needs of older people and disabled people. We would fail to address the needs of gypsies and travellers.

12.21 Affordable housing should be delivered in line with the Oldham Housing Strategy, which may be more difficult without the certainly of a Local Plan.

Material assets - Minerals and Waste

12.22 Plan policies relating to minerals and waste in the existing adopted Joint DPD would remain which link to the Joint Minerals Plan and Joint Waste Plan.

Cultural Heritage including architectural heritage, landscape, material assets

12.23 Speculative sites may not be assessed to the same extent as allocated sites such as the distance between a proposed site and a listed building and its setting or the proximity to a Conservation Area or other heritage features. The impact that proposals have individually and cumulatively may not be fully assessed.

13 Stage A4: Develop the Integrated Assessment Framework: Purpose of the task

13.1 The SEA requires:

> The environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation (Annex I (e))

13.2 The guidance explains that the IA objectives are a way of considering environmental effects of the Local Plan and comparing the effects of alternatives. They serve a different purpose than the Local Plan objectives although they are very likely to overlap. IA objectives help to show whether the objectives of the plan are beneficial for the environment, to compare the environmental effects or alternatives or to suggest improvements.

13.3 Appendix 3 sets out information on how the IA objectives have been identified together with proposed indicators.

13.4 Objectives, targets and indicators can be revised over time as the plan is progressed and in consultation with the relevant bodies.

14 Integrated Assessment Objectives and Indicators

14.1 Appendix 3 provides detail on how proposed IA objectives have been established. The sustainability issues and problems have been identified through looking at other policies, plans and programmes objectives and the baseline information. Together these have formed the overall issues and problems as set out in Stage 3.

14.2 The table in Appendix 3 translates the identified issues and problems into proposed IA objectives with corresponding indicators so that the issues and problems can be assessed and monitored.

14.3 The proposed IA objectives are set out below.

Proposed IA objectives

1. To protect, conserve and enhance the multi-functional green infrastructure network, and ecological networks and geodiversity
2. To promote quality and accessible open spaces
3. To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, including archaeological heritage and landscape character
4. To promote high quality design that meets local design expectations
5. To ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land
6. To ensure appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs
7. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities
8. To minimise and mitigate against flood risk and adapt to the effects of flood risk
9. To protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources
10. To protect and improve soil quality and remediate contaminated land
11. To minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable and low carbon energy
12. To ensure communities and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of climate change
13. To protect and improve air quality
14. To protect and improve local environmental quality
15. To promote an integrated transport system that provides sustainable transport choices and improves connectivity
16. To promote accessibility to key services and reduce the need to travel

17. To promote regeneration and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity

18. To promote sustainable economic growth and job creation

19. 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

20. To promote sustainable tourism and leisure

21. To improve education attainment and skill levels

22. To provide a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs

23. To ensure the prudent use and sustainable management of minerals

24. To manage waste sustainably in line with the waste hierarchy

25. To promote mixed, balanced and inclusive sustainable communities

Proposed sustainability indicators:

1. Single data list 160-00 Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented

2. Change in areas of biodiversity importance

3. Local Services - Open Space - I) extent of protected; and II) percentage of quality open spaces meeting local standards

4. Number of planning applications refused on landscape character grounds

5. Extent of Green Belt

6. Number and type of developments permitted in the Green Belt

7. Number and extent of OPOL

8. Number and type of developments in OPOL

9. Infrastructure provided as part of major development

10. Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) remaining at 65

11. Life expectancy at birth

12. Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010 for health and disability

13. Adult participation in sport (aged 16 and over) three times a week

14. Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality grounds

15. Number of sites remediated as a result of planning permission
16. Number of new developments where agreed with the council incorporating Sustainable Drainage System (SUDS)
17. Number of properties affected by flooding
18. Number of days in Greater Manchester where air pollution was moderate or higher
19. Annual mean nitrogen dioxide
20. Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors
21. Applications refused for reasons relating to local environmental quality
22. Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission
23. Access to services
24. Installed Renewable Energy Capacity in Community Buildings
25. Percentage of Fuel Poverty 'Low income, high cost' (LIHC)
26. Total amount of additional floorspace (B1, B2 and B8) by type square metres (sqm) gross
27. Total Amount of employment floorspace (gross) on previously developed land by type
28. Employment land available by type hectares (ha)
29. Land developed for business and industry
30. Total amount of floorspace for 'centre' uses in centres
31. Tourism related uses permitted
32. Indices of deprivation
33. Unemployment rate
34. % of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)
35. State funded primary and school capacity and forecasts
36. Number of education related developments started and/or completed
37. Highest level of qualification of resident population aged 16-64
38. 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
39. New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land

40. Development density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more

41. Housing completions by size and type

42. Gross Affordable housing completions

43. Number of Empty Homes

44. Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)

45. Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority

46. Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority [1]

47. Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) [2]

48. Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register'

49. Number/ extent of Conservation Areas

50. Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals

51. Number and percentage of major planning applications refused on poor design grounds

Question 3

Do you agree with the IA objectives and indicators that have been identified?

1 Further indicators are available in the Minerals Monitoring Report.
2 Further indicators are available in the Waste Monitoring Report.

15 Compatibility of Integrated Assessment Objectives

15.1 Before using the IA objectives it is useful to test the internal compatibility of the IA objectives against each other to identify any tensions that cannot be resolved. The compatibility assessment will clarify these so that subsequent decisions are well based, and mitigation or alternatives can be considered.

15.2 The IA objectives are numbered in the table as follows:

Proposed IA objectives

1. To protect, conserve and enhance the multi-functional green infrastructure network, and ecological networks and geodiversity
2. To promote quality and accessible open spaces
3. To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, including archaeological heritage and landscape character
4. To promote high quality design that meets local design expectations
5. To ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land
6. To ensure appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs
7. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities
8. To minimise and mitigate against flood risk and adapt to the effects of flood risk
9. To protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources
10. To protect and improve soil quality and remediate contaminated land
11. To minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable and low carbon energy
12. To ensure communities and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of climate change
13. To protect and improve air quality
14. To protect and improve local environmental quality
15. To promote an integrated transport system that provides sustainable transport choices and improves connectivity
16. To promote accessibility to key services and reduce the need to travel
17. To promote regeneration and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity
18. To promote sustainable economic growth and job creation

19. 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

20. To promote sustainable tourism and leisure

21. To improve education attainment and skill levels

22. To provide a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs

23. To ensure the prudent use and sustainable management of minerals

24. To manage waste sustainably in line with the waste hierarchy

25. To promote mixed, balanced and inclusive sustainable communities

Table 2

2	+																						
3	+	-																					
4	+	+	+																				
5	+	+	+	+																			
6	+	+	-	+	+																		
7	+	+	+	+	+	+																	
8	+	+	-	+	+	+	+																
9	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+															
10	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+														
11	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+													
12	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+												
13	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+											
14	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+										
15	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+									
16	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+								
17	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+							
18	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+/?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+							
19	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+						
20	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					
21	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	-				

22	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+/?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-			
23	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+		
24	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	
25	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**

Key

+ Compatible

X / ? Incompatible / screening and / or mitigation may be required

- no link / neutral

15.3 The compatibility exercise shows that there are no IA objectives that tested as being incompatible with each other. There are some uncertainties where mitigation could be required. For example objectives on housing and economic growth could impact on the green infrastructure and ecological networks and so mitigation may be required to offset any effects. Housing and economic growth may also impact on soil quality if greenfield sites are proposed, however brownfield land will be prioritised therefore the effects should be positive overall, particularly where they include the remediation of contaminated land. This will become more clear as the plan progresses.

15.4 It is presumed that national and Local Plan policy would be implemented, for example that development would pass the sequential test and where necessary the exceptions test in relation to flood risk. It presumes that any amenity issues would be minimised when considering local environmental quality against renewable and low carbon technologies.

16 Integrated Assessment Approach

16.1 It is envisaged that the IA objectives will be used to test the following components of the Local Plan review:

- Vision;
- Plan objectives;
- Spatial Strategy;
- Plan Policies; and
- Site Allocations and designations.

16.2 The approach to the assessment of the above parts of the plan is set out below together with the scoring system. These may be refined as the plan is progressed.

Key

++ = significantly positive

+ = positive

? = uncertain

-- = neutral

X = potentially negative

XX = potentially significantly negative

S = Short term (less than 5 years)

M = Medium Term (5 to 10 years)

L = Long term (over 10 years)

The table below shows the approach for assessing the Vision and Plan objectives. This will test the compatibility of the IA objectives and plan objectives.

Table 3 IA Appraisal of Vision and Objectives

IA Objective	Vision / Plan Objectives		
	Vision	Objective 1	Objective 2
1. To protect, conserve and enhance the multi-functional green infrastructure network, and ecological networks and geodiversity	++	?	++
2. To promote quality and accessible open spaces	++	?	+
3. To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, including	++	-	+

archaeological heritage and landscape character			

16.3 The Spatial Strategy should set out reasonable alternatives to be assessed during the preparation. The table below shows the approach for assessing the spatial strategy.

Table 4 IA Appraisal of Spatial Strategy

IA Objective	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
1. To protect, conserve and enhance the multi-functional green infrastructure network, and ecological networks and geodiversity	+	--	x
	Each score will be justified by commentary. It will take into account any significant environmental effects including secondary (indirect effects), cumulative, synergistic (where effects interact to produce a total greater effect), short (less than 5 years), medium (five to ten years) and long term (over ten years) effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects. Any assumptions, mitigation measures and uncertainties will also be expressed.		

16.4 The following approach will be used to assess the plan policies.

Table 5 IA Appraisal of Plan Policies

Policy 1 Housing		
Impact		
S	M	L
1. To protect, conserve and enhance the multi-functional green infrastructure network, and ecological networks and geodiversity		
++	++	++
Comments *		
2. To promote quality and accessible open spaces		
++	++	++
Comments*		

16.5 * Each score will be justified by commentary. It will take into account any significant environmental effects including secondary (indirect effects), cumulative, synergistic (where effects interact to produce a total greater effect), permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.

16.6 Any assumptions, mitigation measures and uncertainties will also be expressed.

16.7 Overall conclusions will be drawn highlighting positive and any potential negative effects including any cumulative effects and any changes needed to the policy to mitigate the effects or further enhance positive effects.

16.8 The following approach will be used to assess site allocations.

Table 6

Criteria	Notes to explain score	Links to IA Objectives
Is the site within 250 metres of a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or Special Protection Area for birds (SPA)	No = **--** Yes = **X/ ?** There may be initial uncertainties of the potential impact on a SAC/SPA. Further work with GMEU will feed into the assessment. A site scores neutral if it is not within 250m of a SAC or SPA as it is considered the site would be less likely to have any adverse effects. However the findings of the HRA would need to be taken into account and the score amended where appropriate (there may be impacts through air and water sources).	1
Is the site within 250 metres of a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)?	No = **--** Yes = **X/ ?** There may be initial uncertainties of the potential impact of a site on a SSSI. Further work with GMEU will feed into the assessment. A site scores neutral if it is not within 250m of a SSSI as it is considered the site would be less likely to have any adverse effects. However the findings of the HRA would need to be taken into account and the score amended where appropriate (there may be impacts through air and water sources).	1

Criteria	Notes to explain score	Links to IA Objectives
Is the site within 150 metres of a Site of Biological Importance (SBI)?	No = **--** Yes = **X/ ?** There may be initial uncertainties of the potential impact of a site on a SBI. Further work with GMEU will feed into the assessment. A site scores neutral if it is not within 150m of a SBI as it is considered the site would be less likely to have any adverse effects. However the findings of the HRA would need to be taken into account and the score amended where appropriate (there may be impacts through air and water sources).	1
Is the site within 150 metres of a Local Nature Reserve (LNR)?	No = **--** Yes = **X/?** There may be initial uncertainties of the potential impact of a site on a LNR. Further work with GMEU will feed into the assessment. A site scores neutral if it is not within 150m of the LNR as it is considered the site would be less likely to have any adverse effects. However the findings of the HRA would need to be taken into account and the score amended where appropriate (there may be impacts through air and water sources).	1
Enhancing biodiversity and multi functional green infrastructure network	Development would have a positive effect on European or national designated sites (SAC, SPA, SSSI) habitats or species, create new habitat or significantly improve existing habitats / significantly enhance the Borough's green infrastructure network. = **++** Development would have a positive effect on local designated sites (SBIs) habitats or species / improve existing habitats / enhance the Borough's green infrastructure network. = **+** Development is unlikely to have an effect on a designated sites,habitats or species, green infrastructure network = **--**	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17

Criteria	Notes to explain score	Links to IA Objectives
	Development may have a adverse effect on a designated site, habitats or species, green infrastructure network = **X** Development may have a significant adverse effect on a designated site, habitats or species, green infrastructure network = **XX**	
Landscape Character	Note the Landscape Character Area the site falls within or in closest proximity to. Development offers the potential to significantly enhance landscape character = **++** Development offers the potential to enhance landscape character = **+** Development is unlikely to have an effect on landscape character = **--** Development may have an adverse effect on landscape character = **X** Development may have a significantly adverse effect on landscape character = **XX**	3, 4
Effects on designated heritage (listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, scheduled ancient monuments)	Development offers the potential to significantly enhance designated heritage assets or their settings = **++** Development offers the potential to enhance designated heritage assets or their settings = **+** Development is unlikely to affect designated heritage assets or their settings = **--** Development may have adverse effects on designated heritage assets or their settings = **X** Development may have significant adverse effects on designated heritage assets or their settings = **XX**	3, 4

Criteria	Notes to explain score	Links to IA Objectives
Health and well being: Access to health facilities and open space	Development is: Within 800m of a GP surgery and open space = **++** Within 800m of a GP surgery or open space = **+** In excess of 480m of a GP or open space = **X / ?**	2, 6, 7, 16, 17, 25
Health and well being: Provision of health facilities or open space	Development would provide open space and/or health facilities on site = **++** Development would contribute to the provision of additional open space and/or health facilities = **+** Development would not place additional pressure on open space or health facilities = **--** Development would place additional pressure / loss of open space and / or health facilities and would not contribute towards additional facilities = **X / ?** (Whilst open space may not be identified as part of a site allocation, monies may be provided through developer contributions as part of the planning applications process)	2, 6, 7, 16, 17, 25
Flood Zone	State which Flood Zone(s) the site falls within and compatibility to flood zone. State other sources of flood risk. The results of the Sequential Test and Exception Test will be fed into the IA.	8, 12
Land and soils	Development is on: Previously developed land / vacant / or under used buildings in urban area = **++** Previously developed land in Green Belt/ Mixed = **+** Greenfield in urban area = **X** Greenfield in Green Belt = **XX**	1, 5,

Criteria	Notes to explain score	Links to IA Objectives
Is the site within a Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	Within AQMA = **X** Within 500m of AQMA = **?** In excess of 500m of the AQMA = **--**	12, 13
Local environmental quality	Is the site likely to be affected by local environmental quality or amenity issues (e.g. noise pollution, amenity issues and bad neighbour uses). State issues. No: **--** Yes: **X / ?**	14, 25

Criteria	Notes to explain score	Links to IA Objectives
Public Transport Accessibility	Major development (above 10 or more dwellings or 0.4 ha and above) with high or very high accessibility [1] = **++** Major development with medium accessibility [2] = **X** Major development with low (or not achieving low accessibility) accessibility Low Accessibility: [3] = **XX** Minor development with medium, high or very high accessibility score **= ++** Minor development with low accessibility = **+** Minor development not achieving at least low accessibility = **X** Any mitigation measures should be specified.	13, 15
Are there any public footpaths, cycleways or bridleways running through or along the boundaries of the site?	Development will link up to / enhance footpaths, cycleways or bridleways within the site = **+** Development will have no effect on public footpaths, cycleways or bridleway = **--** Development may have an adverse effect on public footpaths, cycleways or bridleway = **X / ?**	1, 4, 7

1 Very high accessibility: within approximately 400 metres of a frequent bus route (route with a service or combination of services running every ten minutes daytime Monday to Saturday and running evenings and Sundays) and approximately 800 metres of a rail station or Metrolink stop. High Accessibility: within approximately 400 metres of a frequent bus route or approximately 800 metres of a rail station or Metrolink stop

2 Medium Accessibility: within approximately 400 metres of a bus route with a service, or a combination or services, running at a frequency of two per hour daytime Monday to Saturday

3 Low Accessibility: within approximately 400 metres of a bus route with a service, or a combination of services, running less frequency than the medium accessibility

Criteria	Notes to explain score	Links to IA Objectives
Impact on highway network	Potential positive impact on highway network = **+** No impact on highway network = **--** Potential adverse impact on highway network = **X / ?**	13, 15
Is the site accessible to key services	Major housing sites with access to at least three key services = **++** Major housing site with access to one or two key services **= X** Major housing site with no access to key services = **XX** Minor housing sites with access to at least two key services = **++** Minor housing site with access to one key service = **X** Minor housing site with no access to key services = **XX** Other uses: N/A Note: As a guide 'access' is considered as being within approximately 800 metres or approximately 15-20 minutes walk time of a key service. Key services include areas of employment, major retail centres, (such as centres and large-scale foodstores), local shopping parades, health related facilities and services (such as doctors and hospitals), secondary schools, primary schools, post offices and community uses (such as libraries, theatres).	6, 7, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25
Proximity to deprived areas	Within 10% most deprived Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) nationally = **++** Within 20% most deprived LSOAs nationally = **+** Not located within 10% or 20% most deprived LSOAs nationally = **--**	17

Criteria	Notes to explain score	Links to IA Objectives
Is the site in close proximity to areas of employment	Within 800m of areas of employment = **+** In excess of 800m of areas of employment = **X**	13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25
Net employment land gain / loss	1ha + = **++** 0.1ha to 0.99ha of land = **+** 0 ha = **--** -0.1 ha to 0.99 + = **X** **-**1ha + **= XX**	17, 18
Centres	Development is likely to have a significant positive effect on the vitality and viability of the borough's centre(s) = **++** Development is likely to have a positive effect on the vitality and viability of the borough's centre(s) = **+** Development is likely to have no effect on the vitality and viability of the borough's centre(s) = **--** Development is likely to have a adverse effect on the vitality and viability of the borough's centre(s) = **X** Development is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the vitality and viability of the borough's centre(s) = **XX**	19

Criteria	Notes to explain score	Links to IA Objectives
Will the site promote sustainable tourism and recreation	State whether the site includes any proposed tourism / recreation uses. Development is likely to have a significant positive effect on sustainable tourism and recreation = **++** Development is likely to have a positive effect on sustainable tourism and recreation = **+** Development is likely to have no effect on sustainable tourism and recreation = **--** Development is likely to have a adverse effect on sustainable tourism and recreation = **X** Development is likely to have a significant adverse effect on sustainable tourism and recreation = **XX**	20
Proximity to education facilities	Within 800m to all education facilities (primary, secondary and higher education / training establishments) = **++** Within 800m of a primary school and / or 2000m from a secondary school = **+** In excess of 800m of a primary school = **--** In excess of 2,000m from all education facilities = **X / ?**	6, 13, 16, 21
Provision of education facilities	Development would provide additional education facilities on site = **++** Development would contribute to the provision of education facilities = **+** Development is not expected to increase pressure on educational facilities = **--** Development would not contribute to the provision of additional educational facilities and would increase pressure on existing educational facilities or result in loss or education facilities = **X / ?**	6, 16, 21

Criteria	Notes to explain score	Links to IA Objectives
Housing: Number of (net) new dwellings proposed / loss of dwellings	100+ dwellings (3ha or more) = **++** 1 to 99 dwellings (up to 2.9ha) = **+** 0 dwellings = **--** - 1 to -99 dwellings (up to 2.9 ha) = **X** - 100 dwellings + (3.0 ha +) **= XX**	22
Housing: provide a appropriate mix of type, size, tenure and density?	Development will have a significant positive effect on the contribution towards an appropriate mix of housing type, size, tenure and density = **++** Development will have a positive effect on the contribution towards an appropriate mix of housing type, size, tenure and density = **+** Development is unlikely to provide an appropriate mix of housing type, size, tenure and density = **X** Other uses = N/A	22, 25
Gypsy and Travellers: Number of transit pitches provided	0 pitches = **--** 1-3 = **+** 4+ = **++**	22, 25
Is the development in the Joint Minerals Plan Area of Search / Minerals Safeguarding Areas	Outside a Minerals Safeguarding Area / Area of Search = **--** Within a Minerals Safeguarding Area = **?** (prior extraction would need to be considered)	23
Is the development within a waste management site / area	Site does not include a waste management site / area = **--** Site includes a waste management facility = **X**	24
Other infrastructure requirements.	Does the site have any other infrastructure requirements? Will these be provided or mitigated?	6

16.9 The following objectives have not been possible to apply to the above matrix:

- Objective 9 'To protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources'. The council will work closely with United Utilities on managing water supply and infrastructure needs and the plan will promote improving water quality. The findings of our work with United Utilities will be fed into the IA; and
- Objective 11 'To minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable and low carbon energy'. The plan will support this objective. If evidence is prepared highlighting opportunities for low carbon and renewable energy this will be taken into account.

Question 4

Do you agree with the Integrated Assessment Framework Approach?

17 Integrated Assessment Objectives and links with the Strategic Environmental Assessment

17.1 The table below illustrates how the SEA Directive topics have been integrated into the IA framework.

Table 7 Links between IA Objectives and SEA Directive topics

	Biodiversity	Population	Human Health	Fauna	Flora	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic Factors	Material Assets	Cultural Heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage	Landscape
1. To protect, conserve and enhance the multi-functional green infrastructure network, and ecological networks and geodiversity	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes					Yes		Yes
2. To promote quality and accessible open spaces	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes					Yes		
3. To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, including archaeological heritage and landscape character										Yes	Yes	Yes
4. To promote high quality design that meets local design expectations			Yes							Yes	Yes	Yes
5. To ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes		Yes
6. To ensure appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			Yes		

	Biodiversity	Population	Human Health	Fauna	Flora	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic Factors	Material Assets	Cultural Heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage	Landscape
development needs												
7. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities		Yes	Yes									
8. To minimise and mitigate against flood risk and adapt to the effects of flood risk		Yes	Yes				Yes		Yes			
9. To protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes		
10. To protect and improve soil quality and remediate contaminated land	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
11. To minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable and low energy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
12. To ensure communities and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of climate change	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
13. To protect and improve air quality	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes			
14. To protect and improve local environmental quality	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15. To promote an integrated transport system that		Yes	Yes					Yes	Yes			

	Biodiversity	Population	Human Health	Fauna	Flora	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic Factors	Material Assets	Cultural Heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage	Landscape
provides sustainable transport choices and improves connectivity												
16. To promote accessibility to key services and reduce the need to travel		Yes	Yes					Yes	Yes			
17. To promote regeneration and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity		Yes	Yes									
18. To promote sustainable economic growth and job creation		Yes	Yes							Yes		
19. 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		Yes	Yes							Yes		
20. To promote sustainable tourism and leisure										Yes		Yes
21. To improve education attainment and skill levels		Yes								Yes		
22. To provide a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs		Yes	Yes							Yes		

	Biodiversity	Population	Human Health	Fauna	Flora	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic Factors	Material Assets	Cultural Heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage	Landscape
23. To ensure the prudent use and sustainable management of minerals										Yes		
24. To manage waste sustainably in line with the waste hierarchy										Yes		
25. To promote mixed, balanced and inclusive sustainable communities		Yes	Yes									

18 Stage A5: Consulting on the scope of the Integrated Assessment

18.1 The SEA requires:

> "...The authorities...Which, by reason of their specific environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the environmental effects of implementing plans and programmes ...Shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report" (Article 5.4 and 6.3)

18.2 The council is required to consult the following three consultation bodies on the scope and level of detail in the IA Scoping Report. The consultation bodies are:

- Historic England;
- Natural England; and
- Environment Agency.

18.3 The council will also consult other statutory consultees and key organisations.

18.4 The consultation period will last for six weeks [1].

1 Regulation 12 (6) of The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

How to respond:

Comments are welcomed on the Scoping Report. The following questions are within the IA Scoping Report to help consider the scope of the IA:

1. Are there any other relevant policies, plans and programmes that should be taken into account as part of the IA?

2. Do you agree with the environmental, social and economic problems and issues that have been identified? Are there any other key issues or problems that you think need to be addressed in the IA Report?

3. Do you agree with the IA objectives and indicators that have been identified?

4. Do you agree with the Integrated Assessment Framework Approach?

Comments are invited between **10th July 2017 and 21st August 2017**.

Please send any comments by **17.00** on **21st August 2017** to Strategic Planning and Information, Oldham Council, Room 310, Civic Centre, Oldham, OL1 1UG.

Alternatively, you can send them by email to spi@oldham.gov.uk.

Please note:

Oldham Council is fully committed to compliance with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998.

Comments cannot be treated as confidential.

Personal information provided as part of a representation cannot be treated as confidential as the Council is obliged to make all representations available for public inspection. If you choose to make a representation you will be regarded by the Council as having consented to that representation being made available for public inspection. All comments received will also be made available via the internet, along with the name of the person who submitted them. Your address will not generally be available via the internet. In addition, you should note that any documents, plans etc, you submit to accompany your comments may also be made available via the internet. Please make sure you do not include email addresses, telephone numbers or signatures on any supporting documents. If we receive supporting documents containing email addresses, telephone numbers or signatures, we will endeavour to remove them. If your postal address is shown on any accompanying documents provided, though, then this will also be accessible via the internet.

19 Next steps on the Integrated Assessment

19.1 Following consultation on the IA Scoping Report the council will make any necessary amendments to the Report. Work will also progress on the Local Plan review.

19.2 The IA Scoping Report is the first stage of the IA (Stage A). The Scoping Report forms the basis of the IA (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) which will be carried out on the Local Plan review to assess options.

19.3 The next stages of the IA process and Local Plan review are outlined below.

DPD: Production and consultation

IA Stages and tasks

Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

1: Test the DPD objectives against the IA framework

2: Develop the DPD options including reasonable alternatives

3: Evaluate the likely effects of the DPD and alternatives

4: Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects

5: Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPD

↓

Stage C: Preparing the IA Report and the publication version of the DPD

↓

Stage D: Seek representations on the IA report and the publication DPD from consultation bodies and the public

↓

DPD: Submit draft DPD and supporting documents for independent examination

↓

DPD: Outcome of examination

Consider implications for SA/SEA compliance

↓

DPD: Local Plan adopted

↓

Stage E: Post adoption reporting and monitoring

1. Prepare and publish post adoption statement
2. Monitor significant effects of implementing the Local Plan
3. Respond to adverse effects

20 Appendix 1: Stage A1 Other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives

20.1 Tables 7-10 documents Stage A1 of the IA Scoping Report and identifies other relevant plans, programmes and objectives.

20.2 The third column identifies how the objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the Local Plan review.

Table 8 Relationship with other plans and programmes objectives: International level

Other plan / programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Overarching		
EU Renewed Sustainable Development Strategy (2006, European Union)	**Key objectives:** **Environmental Protection:** Safeguard the Earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity, respect the limits of the planet's natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment. Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainable consumption and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation. **Social Equity and Cohesion:** Promote a democratic, socially inclusive, cohesive, healthy, safe and just society with respect for fundamental rights and cultural diversity that creates equal opportunities and combats discrimination in all its forms. **Economic Prosperity:** Promotes a prosperous, innovative, knowledge-rich, competitive and eco-efficient economy which provides high living standards and full and high quality employment throughout the European Union.	Requires objectives around environmental protection, economic growth and social development.
Biodiversity		
The EU Biodiversity Strategy (2011, European Commission)	The EU Biodioversity Strategy aims to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services by 2020. Targets include: Target 1: Protect species and habitats. Show better conservation or a secure status for 100% of habitats and 50% more species.	Requires objective to promote the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, ecosystems and green infrastructure.

Other plan / programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
	Target 2: Maintain and restore ecosystems. By 2020 ecosystems and their services are maintained and enhanced by establishing green infrastructure and restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosytems.	
Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (1992, JNCC)	The aim of this Directive is to contribute towards ensuring bio-diversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Measures shall be designed to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of community interest. Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.	Requires objective to promote the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, ecosystems and green infrastructure.
Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (the codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEc) as amended (2009,JNCC)	The main provisions of the Directive include: • The maintenance of the populations of all wild bird species across their natural range. • The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species.	Ensure the plan protects, conserves and enhances SPAs for wild birds. Ensure that a HRA is undertaken to assess the impact of the Local Plan on the SPA.
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971, The Ramsar Convention)	The Convention's mission is the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world.	Requires objectives to promote the sustainable management of the environment and water quality.
Resources & Water Resources		

Other plan / programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Council Directive 2000/60/EC (Water Framework Directive) (2000, JNCC)	The purpose of the Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters (rivers and lakes), transitional waters (estuaries), coastal waters and groundwater, which: • prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; • promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; • aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment; • ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution; and • contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. It aims to ensure that all aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands meet 'good' status by 2015. The Directive requires river basin districts to be established and for each of these a river basin management plan.	Ensure that the plan takes account of the North West River Basin Management Plan and Catchment Management Plans. Require objectives to sustainably manage water resources, and protect and improve the aquatic environment; and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts.
Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks (2007, European Commission)	The aim is to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. The Directive requires flood risk management plans that address prevention, protection and preparedness.	Requires objectives to minimise flood risk, minimise the effects of flood risk and be more resilient to the risks that floods pose.

Other plan / programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (Nitrates Directive) (1991, Eur-Lex)	This Directive has the objective of reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and preventing further such pollution.	Requires objective to protect and enhance water quality.
Council Directive 91/271/EEC for Urban Waste Water Treatment (1991, EUR-Lex)	This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of the above mentioned waste water discharges.	Requires objective to protect and enhance water quality.
Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the regions (2011, European Commission)	The initiative aims to create a framework for policies to support the shift towards a resource efficient and low carbon economy which will help us to: • Boost economic performance while reducing resource use; • Identify and create new opportunities for economic growth and greater innovation and boost the EU's competitiveness; • Ensure security of supply of essential resources; and • Fight against climate change and limit the environmental impacts of resource use.	Requires objective relating to protecting natural resources.
Council Directive (98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption (1998, EUR-Lex)	The objective of this directive is to protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.	Requires objective to protect and enhance water quality.
Air Quality, Climate Change and Energy Efficiency		

Other plan / programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (Air Quality Directive) (2008, EUR-Lex)	The Directive merges four directives and sets standards and target dates (up to 2015) for reducing concentrations of fine particles, which together with coarser particles known as PM10 already subject to legislation, are among the most dangerous pollutants for human health.	Requires objective to reduce the impact of development on air quality. The plan should locate developments in sustainable and accessible locations; and reduce the need to travel and encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport.
Energy Efficiency Plan (COM/2011/0109) (2011, European Commission)	The Union has set itself a target for 2020 to save 20% of its primary energy consumption compared to projections. The plan recognises that the greatest energy saving potentially lies in buildings followed by transport and industry.	Requires objective to reduce energy use and promote energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon energy.
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997, United Nations)	The Kyoto Protocol is a legally binding agreement to reduce collective emissions of greenhouse gases by 5.2% compared to the year 1990 (compared to the emissions levels that would be expected by 2010 without the Protocol, this target represents a 29% cut). The goal is to lower overall emissions from six greenhouse gases - carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulphur hexafluoride, HFCs, and PFCs.	Requires objective to reduce the impact of development on air quality. The plan should locate developments in sustainable and accessible locations; and reduce the need to travel and encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport.

Other plan / programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
The Cancun Agreement (2011, UNFCCC)	The main objectives of the agreements are to: • establish clear objectives for reducing human-generated greenhouse gas emissions over time to keep the global average temperature rise below two degrees; • assist the particularly vulnerable people in the world to adapt to the inevitable impacts of climate change; and • protect the world's forests, which are a major repository of carbon.	Requires objectives to: reduce energy use and promote energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon energy; and to protect and enhance green infrastructure. The plan should locate developments in sustainable and accessible locations; and reduce the need to travel and encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport.
Directive 2002/91/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2002 on the energy performance of buildings (2002, EUR-Lex)	The objective of this Directive is to promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost-effectiveness.	Requires objective to reduce energy use and promote energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon energy.
Directive 2008/1/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning integrated pollution prevention and	The purpose of this Directive is to achieve integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from the activities listed in Annex I. It lays down measures designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions in the air, water and land from the above mentioned activities, including measures concerning waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole.	Requires objectives to protect and improve air, water and soil quality.

Other plan / programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
control (2008, EUR-Lex)		
Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (2009, EUR-Lex)	This Directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. It sets mandatory national targets (at least 20% share of energy from renewable sources) for the overall share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy and for the share of energy from renewable sources in transport.	Requires objective to reduce energy use and promote energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon energy.
Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants (2016, EUR-Lex)	In order to move towards achieving levels of air quality that do not give rise to significant negative impacts on and risks to human health and the environment, this Directive establishes the emission reduction commitments for the Member States' anthropogenic atmospheric emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), ammonia (NH3) and fine particulate matter (PM2,5) and requires that national air pollution control programmes be drawn up, adopted and implemented and that emissions of those pollutants and the other pollutants referred to in Annex I be monitored and reported.	Requires objective to protect and improve air quality.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2015: The Paris Agreement (2015, United Nations)	The Paris Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change.	Requires objectives to: reduce energy use and promote energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon energy; and protect and improve air quality.
Waste		

Other plan / programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Waste Framework Directive) (2008, European Commission)	The EU Waste Framework Directive provides the legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste. The Directive also requires member states to take appropriate measures to encourage firstly, the prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness and secondly the recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation or any other process with a view to extracting secondary raw materials, or the use of waste as a source of energy.	Requires objective to promote sustainable waste management through the waste hierarchy.
Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste (1991, European Commission)	The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air, and on human health from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.	Requires objective to promote sustainable waste management through the waste hierarchy.
Cultural Heritage and Landscape		
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention) (1985, Council of Europe)	The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage.	Requires objective to protect, promote and enhance the historic environment.
European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention, (1992,Council of Europe)	The treaty aims to protect archaeological heritage including through integrating the conservation and archaeological investigation of archaeological heritage in planning policies.	Requires objective to conserve archaeological heritage.
The European Landscape Convention (Florence	The convention highlights the need to develop policies dedicated to the protection, management and planning of the landscape.	Requires objective and policies relating to the protection and

Other plan / programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Convention) (2000, Council of Europe)		management of our rural and historic landscape.
UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (1972, UNESCO)	The convention is concerned with the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage.	Requires objective to protect, promote and enhance the historic environment, including archaeological sites.
Noise		
Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise (2002, Eur-Lex)	The aim of this Directive shall be to define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise.	Requires objective to protect and improve local environmental quality
Economic Growth		

Other plan / programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Europe 2020 Strategy (European Commission)	The Europe 2020 strategy is the EU's agenda for growth and jobs for the current decade. It emphasises smart, sustainable and inclusive growth as a way to overcome the structural weaknesses in Europe's economy, improve its competitiveness and productivity and underpin a sustainable social market economy. Targets include (by 2020): Employment: • 75% of people aged 20–64 to be in work; and • Research and development (R&D): 3% of the EU's GDP to be invested in R&D. Climate change and energy: • greenhouse gas emissions 20% lower than 1990 levels; • 20% of energy coming from renewables; and • 20% increase in energy efficiency. Education: • rates of early school leavers below 10%; • at least 40% of people aged 30–34 having completed higher education; and • Poverty and social exclusion: at least 20 million fewer people in – or at risk of – poverty/social exclusion.	Requires objectives to: promote economic growth and reduce deprivation; and reduce energy use and promote energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon energy.
Minerals		
Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of	This Directive provides for measures, procedures and guidance to prevent or reduce as far as possible any adverse effects on the environment, in particular water, air, soil, fauna and flora and	Requires objective for the appropriate extraction, protection and

Other plan / programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
the Council on the management of waste from extractive industries (2006, EUR-Lex)	landscape, and any resultant risks to human health, brought about as a result of the management of waste from the extractive industries.	restoration of mineral infrastructure.

Table 9 Relationship with other plans and programmes objectives: National level

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Overarching		
National Planning Policy Framework (2012, DCLG)	The framework sets out that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development through: • **an economic role** - contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure. • **a social role** - supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and • **an environmental role** - contributing to protecting and enhancing out natural, built and historic environment; and as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.	The plan should contribute towards the achievement of sustainable growth and development. The Local Plan should reflect all the strategic priorities identified in NPPF.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Localism Act (as amended) (2011)	Main measures of the Act: • New freedoms and flexibilities for local government; and • New rights and powers for communities and individuals. Reform to make the planning system more democratic and more effective: • Abolition of regional strategies; • Duty to cooperate; • Neighbourhood planning; • Community right to build; • Consultation; • Strengthening enforcement rules; • Reforming the CIL; • Reform the way local plans are made; and • Nationally significant infrastructure projects. Reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally.	Requires Local Plan to support the freedoms and flexibilities outlined under the reform to the planning system as set out in the Act. Requires the council to ensure duty to cooperate duties are fulfilled when preparing the Local Plan.
Equality Act (2010)	Sets out requirements that a public authority must have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people.	Requires objective to eliminate discrimination, promote equality of opportunity and foster community cohesion between people.
Climate Change and Energy		
Climate Change Act (2008)	Targets for 2050 for: • the reduction of targeted greenhouse gas emissions; • to provide for a system of carbon budgeting; • provision about adaptation to climate change; • provision about the collection of household waste; • amend the provisions of the Energy Act 2004 about renewable transport fuel obligations;	Requires objectives to: reduce the impact of development on air quality; and adapt to climate change.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
	• provision about carbon emissions reduction targets; and • provision about climate change.	
Climate Resilient Infrastructure: Preparing for a Changing Climate (2011, Defra)	The vision is for: An infrastructure network that is resilient to today's natural hazards and prepared for the future changing climate. New infrastructure should be climate resilient by ensuring that an asset is located, designed, built and operated with the current and future climate in mind.	Requires objective to be resilient to climate change.
Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy (2007, DECC)	The Paper identifies two long-term energy challenges: • Tackling climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions both within the UK and abroad; and • Ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel. The Paper aims to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by 2050.	Requires objective to reduce energy use and promote energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon energy.
The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009, DECC)	Strategy to meet legally binding target to ensure 15% of our energy comes from renewable sources by 2020. It identifies that wind power, biomass and hydro will play an important role.	Requires objective to reduce energy use and promote energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon energy.
The Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future (2011, DECC)	The Plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation - to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households. The Plan aims to cut emissions by 80% by 2050. The Plan sets out sectoral plans for: • Low carbon buildings - by 2050 emissions from heating and powering our buildings will be virtually zero;	Requires objective to reduce energy use and promote energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon energy.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
	• Low carbon transport - move towards battery electric or fuel cell vehicles; • Low carbon industry; • Low carbon electricity; and • Low greenhouse gas agriculture and forestry.	
Planning our Electric Future: a Energy White Paper for secure, affordable and low carbon energy (2011, DECC)	The objectives are to: • Ensure the future security of electricity supplies; • Drive the decarbonisation of our electricity generation; and • Minimise the costs to the consumer. By 2030 it aims to have an electricity system powered by a diverse and secure range of low carbon sources of electricity.	Requires objective to reduce energy use and promote energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon energy.
Community Energy Strategy (2014, DECC)	The strategy aims to increase the proportion of home-grown low carbon energy generation, whilst also being more energy efficient. The strategy focuses on four main types of activity that communities can get involved in. • Generating energy (electricity or heat); • Reducing energy use (saving energy through energy efficiency and behaviour change); • Managing energy (balancing supply and demand); and • Purchasing energy (collective purchasing or switching to save money on energy).	Requires objective on supporting low carbon generation and energy efficiency, including at the community level.
The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for climate and energy (2009, DECC)	The White Paper sets out the UK's plans to deliver emission cuts of 18% on 2008 levels by 2020. The paper sets out targets to produce around 30% of our electricity from renewables by 2020 and to make homes greener by providing funding for energy efficient improvements.	Requires objective to reduce energy use and promote energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon energy.
The National Adaptation Programme: Making the	Objectives include: • To work with individuals, communities and organisations to reduce the threat of flooding and coastal erosion, including that resulting	Requires objectives to: be resilient to the effects of climate change; and

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
country resilient to a changing climate (2013, Defra)	from climate change, by understanding the risks of flooding and coastal erosion, working together to put in place long-term plans to manage these risks and making sure that other plans take account of them. • To provide a clear local planning framework to enable all participants in the planning system to deliver sustainable new development, including infrastructure that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change.	minimise and manage flood risk and adapt to the effects of flood risk.
Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005, HM Government)	This follows on from the UK Sustainable Strategy (A Better Quality of Life) in 1999. It sets out that the priority areas for immediate action are: • Sustainable consumption and production; • Climate change and energy; • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and • Sustainable communities.	Requires objective to tackle the priority areas including those on reducing energy use, energy efficiency and low carbon energy.
Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity		
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)	Covers SSSI's and SPAs. An act to: • Amend the law relating to protection of certain mammals; • To restrict the introduction of certain animals and plants; • Amend the endangered species Act 1976; • Amend the law relating to nature conservation, countryside and national parks; and • Amend the law relating to public rights of way.	Requires objective to protect and enhance the natural environment, including the protection of nature designations and biodiversity.
The Hedgerows Regulations (1997)	Provides protection for hedgerows of particular qualities, including habitats.	Requires objective for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.
The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000, JNCC)	The Act provides a new right of public access on foot to areas of open land comprising mountain, moor, heath, down and registered common land.	Requires objective for the protection and enhancement

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
	The Act also improves rights of way legislation. The Act provides increased powers for the protection and management of SSSIs and strengthens legal protection for threatened species.	of biodiversity and rights of way network.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	An Act to make provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities: • to make provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; • to amend the law relating to rights of way; • to make provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; and • to provide for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs.	Requires objective to support the conservation, enhancement and management of natural environment and thereby contribute to sustainable development.
Making Space for Nature: A Review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network (2009, Defra)	The review identifies three objectives: • Restore species and habitats to levels that are sustainable in a changing climate, and enhanced in comparison with those in 2000; • Restore and secure the long-term sustainability of the ecological and physical processes that underpin ecosystems, thereby enhancing capacity of our natural environment to provide ecosystem services such as clean water, climate regulation and crop pollination, as well as providing habitats for wildlife; and • Provide accessible natural environments rich in wildlife.	Requires objective for delivering a multi-functional ecological network.
UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012, JNCC)	By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.	Requires objective which supports the conservation, restoration and maintenance of eco-system services.
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystems services (2011, Defra)	The strategy identifies four priority areas: • A more integrated large-scale approach to conservation; • Putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy;	Requires objective to protect and improve biodiversity and ecological networks.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
	• Reducing environmental pressures; and • Improving our knowledge.	
The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011, Defra)	The key reforms for protecting and improving our natural environment are: • Supporting Local Nature Partnerships; • New Nature Improvement Areas; • Ecologically coherent planning; and • Piloting biodiversity offsets.	Requires objective to protect and improve biodiversity and ecological networks.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010, JNCC)	Objectives for the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.	Requires objective to protect and improve biodiversity and ecological networks.
Air Quality and Contaminated Land		
Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Defra)	Establishes a legal framework for the waste management and control of emissions into the environment.	Requires objectives for the management and improvement of air quality, water quality and ground contamination.
Part IV of the Environmental Act (1995)	Includes regulations for pollution and air quality management, including: • Designated air quality management areas; • Restrictions of particular substances; and • Air quality assessments.	Requires objective for the management and improvement of air quality.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2011, Defra)	The Air Quality Strategy sets out detailed air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term.	Requires objective for the management and improvement of air quality and pollution.
Safeguarding our soils: A Strategy for England (2009, Defra)	The Vision is that by 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. The Vision means that:	Requires objective on the protection and enhancement of soils and remediation of contaminated land.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
	• Agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed; • Soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts; • Soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practises will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained; and • Pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with.	
Water Resources and Flood Risk		
The Water Environment Regulations (2003)	Regulations and objectives focus on: • The protection of the water environment; • To promote sustainable water use, reduce discharges of priority substances and cease discharges of priority hazardous substances, and to contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts; and • The provision of water and sewerage services.	Requires objective which protects and enhances sustainable water provision and usage.
The Flood Risk Regulations (2009)	• Describes a common framework for measurement and management of flood risk. • Places duties on the EA and local authorities to prepare flood risk assessments, flood risk maps and flood risk management plans.	Requires objective to minimise and manage flood risk.
Floods & Water Management Act (2010)	Makes provision about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion. Strategies for managing flood risk from groundwater, surface water and ordinary watercourses in local areas.	Requires objective to minimise and manage flood risk.
Written Statement on Sustainable Drainage Systems (2014, DCLG)	Sets out expectation that local planning decisions and policies on planning applications relating to major developments to ensure sustainable drainage systems for the management of run-off are put in place, unless demonstrated to be inappropriate.	Requires objective to minimise and manage flood risk.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Water Resources Act (1991, HM Government)	The Act regulates water resources, water quality and pollution, and flood defences.	Requires objectives to: minimise and manage flood risk; and to protect and enhance water resources.
Water for Life - White Paper (2011, Defra)	The white papers objectives include to develop an agenda for improving water quality, improving the health of our rivers by reducing pollution and tackling unsustainable abstraction. Paragraph 4.16 explains that houses and commercial properties are needed to meet the needs of a growing population and to enable economic growth. However these should not be built until the water and sewerage infrastructure serving the development is sufficient to ensure the environment is not placed at risk.	Requires objectives to: protect and enhance water resources; and ensure that development is served by appropriate infrastructure.
Historic Environment		
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	An Act to make provision for: • The investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters; • Areas of archaeological importance, city centres of historic significance; and • Ancient monuments protection.	Requires objective to protect and enhance the historic environment and conserve archaeological heritage.
Planning Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act (1990)	Act includes special protection controls in respect to buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.	Requires objective for the protection of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.
The Historic Environment: A force for our future (2001, Department	This statement sets out a vision where the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised. It wishes to see the historic environment protected and sustained for the	Requires objective to protect and enhance the historic

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
for Culture, Media and Sport)	benefit of our own and future generations. The Vision is also one where the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed.	environment and conserve archaeological heritage.
Heritage Protection for the 21st century (2007, DCMS)	This white paper included the recommendation to enhance the protection for archaeological remains on cultivated land and to provide LPAs with new tools to protect locally designated buildings from demolition.	Requires objective to protect and enhance the historic environment.
The Historic Environment in Local Plans (2015, Historic England)	The advice note provides information on implementing historic environment policy in NPPF and National Planning Practice Guidance.	Requires objective to protect and enhance the historic environment.
Waste		
The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations (2011)	Includes objectives for local authorities to produce waste prevention programmes and waste management plans.	Requires objective for the prevention, reduction and management of waste.
Waste Management Plan for England (2013, Defra)	Objectives to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.	Requires objective to manage waste in a sustainable manner.
National Planning Policy for Waste (2014, DCLG)	Sets out that waste planning authorities should prepare Local Plans which identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams.	Requires objective to manage waste in a sustainable manner.
Housing		

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
The Housing Act (2004)	An Act to make provision about housing conditions to: • regulate houses in multiple occupation and certain other residential accommodation; • make provision for home information packs in connection with the sale of residential properties; • make provision about secure tenants and the right to buy; • make provision about mobile homes and the accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers; and • make other provision about housing.	Requires objective which ensures the adequate, varied and appropriate provision of housing.
Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (2011, DCLG)	The strategy aims to improve the housing market by: • Delivering new homes; • Supporting choice and quality for tenants; • Tackling empty homes; and • Better quality homes, places and housing support.	Requires objective which ensures the adequate, varied and appropriate provision of housing.
Planning Policy for Travellers Sites (2015, DCLG)	The aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life for travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community. Local authorities should ensure suitable and sustainable sites are identified and infrastructure provided.	Requires objective to ensure the needs of all communities are met in the provision of housing.
Planning Practice Guidance: Starter Homes (2015, DCLG)	Proposes a new national exception site planning policy to enable starter homes to be built on under-used or unviable commercial or industrial sites not currently identified for housing on public and private land.	Requires objective which ensures the adequate, varied and appropriate provision of housing.
Housing White Paper "Fixing our broken housing market" (2017, DCLG)	The White Paper aims to boost housing supply and create a more efficient housing market. Some of the proposals include to: • have an up to date, sufficiently ambitious plan so that local communities decide where development should go;	Requires objectives to ensure an assessment of housing requirements and sufficient supply of

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
	• ensure that plans start from an objective assessment of the need for new homes; • clarify what land is available for new housing; • Make more land available for homes in the right places, by maximising the contribution from brownfield and surplus public land, regenerating estates, releasing more small and medium sized sites; • Maintain strong protections for the Green Belt, and only amend in exceptional circumstances when local authorities can demonstrate that they have fully examined all other reasonable options for meeting their identified housing requirements; • Give communities a stronger voice in the design of new housing; and • Make better use of land for housing by encouraging higher densities, where appropriate.	housing land; and ensure appropriate densities are identified. The council should maximise the contribution of sites from brownfield and surplus land in the Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment.
Transport		
NPPF: Parking (2012, DCLG)	Local planning authorities should set local parking standards for residential and non-residential development taking into account: • The accessibility of the development; • The type, mix and use of the development; • The availability of and opportunities for public transport; • Car ownership levels; and • A need to reduce the use of high emission vehicles. Improve the quality of parking in town centres and set parking charges that do not undermine the vitality of town centres.	The plan should set out appropriate parking standards considering wider transport infrastructure and sustainability.
Home to school travel and transport guidance (2014, DfE)	This guidance sets out the statutory duties of local authorities to promote the use of sustainable travel and transport.	Requires objective to promote sustainable modes of transport.
Health and Well-Being		

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Play Strategy for England (2008, Department for children, schools and families)	Contains five overarching areas of action to improve play opportunities: • More places to play; • Supporting play throughout childhood; • Playing safely; • Child-friendly communities; and • Embedding play in local priorities.	Requires objective to ensure space to play.
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England White Paper (2010, DH)	Objectives include to protect the population from serious health threats, helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives and improving the health of the poorest.	Requires objective to improve health and reduce health inequalities across the borough.
Public Health White Paper (2011, DH)	• Proposes to put local communities at the heart of tackling public health challenges. • Aims to end central control and give local government the freedom, responsibility and funding to innovate and develop their own ways of improving public health in their area. • Key focus of health professional's contribution to public health.	Requires objective to improve health and well-being of the population.
Health and Social Care Act (2012, DH)	Key policy objective areas: • Clinically led commissioning; • Provider regulation to support innovative services; • Greater voices for patients; • New focus for public health; • Greater accountability locally and nationally; and • Streamlined arms-length bodies.	Requires objective to improve the health and well-being of the population.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Planning Practice Guidance - Health and wellbeing (2014, DCLG)	The guidance sets out that health and health care infrastructure can be considered through the plan making process by: • making physical activity easy to do and considering opportunities for healthy lifestyles. • promoting health, social and cultural well-being and support the reduction of health inequalities and promote equality; • considering other relevant health improvement strategies in the area; • considering the health care infrastructure implications of any relevant proposed local development; and • accounting for potential pollution and other environmental hazards, which might lead to an adverse impact on human health.	Requires objective to promote health and well-being for all sectors of the community and to reduce health inequalities across the borough.
Planning Practice Guidance - Open space, sports and recreation facilities (2014, DCLG)	Open space should be taken into account in planning for new development and considering proposals that may affect existing open space. It is for local planning authorities to assess the need for open space and opportunities for new provision in their areas.	Requires objective to ensure adequate open space provision.
Living well with dementia: A National Dementia Strategy (2009, DH)	Objective 10 in the strategy is to consider the potential for housing support, housing related services and telecare to support people with dementia and their carers.	Requires objective to ensure that housing addresses the needs of the community.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
No health without mental health: A cross government mental health outcomes strategy for people of all ages (2011, HM Government)	Objective one: More people will have good mental health Paragraph 3.10 identifies that being in employment is generally good for people's mental health and that being out of work carries an increased risk of mental health problems. Access to green spaces is associated with better mental health.	Requires objectives to: improve the health and well-being of the population; protect and enhance a multi-functional Green Infrastructure network and open space provision; and improve skills and employment levels and reduce deprivation.
Education		
Policy Statement - Planning for schools development (2011, DCLG)	States the government's commitment to ensuring there is sufficient provision to meet growing demand for state funded school places, increasing choice and opportunity in state funded education and raising educational standards. Aims to enable new schools to open, good schools to expand and all schools to adapt and improve their facilities.	Requires objective to support the sufficient provision of school places.

Table 10 Relationship with other plans and programmes objectives: Regional and Sub Regional

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Overarching		

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (2016, Greater Manchester Combined Authority)	The GMSF will: • Set out how Greater Manchester should develop up to 2035; • Identify the amount of new development that will come forward across the ten districts, in terms of housing, offices and industry and warehousing, and the main areas in which this will be focused; • Support the delivery of key infrastructure, such as transport and utilities; • Protect the important environmental assets across the conurbation; • Allocate sites for employment and housing outside the urban area; and • Define a new Green Belt boundary for Greater Manchester.	The Local Plan review should support the GMSF strategy and vision for Greater Manchester to be a leading city-region. The Local Plan should identify land to meet the remaining employment and housing requirements and policy gaps between the GMSF and the Local Plan review.
Stronger Together Greater Manchester Strategy (2013, Greater Manchester Combined Authority)	Vision to secure long-term sustainable economic growth, ensuring residents are able to contribute and share in its prosperity. Aim to increase self-reliance and reduce demand for public services. The strategy identifies two key priority areas: • Growth: create an environment that fosters economic growth and an investment destination of choice; and • Reform: of the efficiency and effectiveness of public services and reduce demand for public services. Improve and increase education, training and employment opportunities.	Requires objectives to improve skills, employment and investment, in order to secure long term sustainable economic growth for the city-region.
Climate Change and Air Quality		

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Green Infrastructure to Combat Climate Change: A Framework for Action in Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside (2011, Community Forest North West)	The framework sets out actions to combat climate change and deliver other economic, social and environmental benefits. These are based around: • Managing surface water; • Managing high temperatures; • Carbon storage and sequestration; • Managing riverine flooding; • Food production; • Material substitution; • Providing low carbon fuels; • Reducing the need to travel by car; • Helping other species adapt; • Managing visitor pressure; • Reducing soil erosion; and • Managing water resources. The framework aims to double woodland cover in the North West by 2050.	Requires objective to protect and improve multi functional green infrastructure.
The Greater Manchester Climate Change Strategy 2011-2020 (2011, AGMA)	The strategy aims to build a low carbon economy by 2020 reducing carbon emissions by 48% and reacting to the changing climate while creating future jobs and new industries in the 'green' sector.	Requires objectives to reduce energy use and promote energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon energy and adapting to climate change.
Greater Manchester Climate Change Implementation Plan (2013, AGMA)	Sets out objectives for: • Rapid transition to a low carbon economy; • Reducing CO2 emissions by 48% from a 1990 baseline; and • Actively adapting to a changing climate. Embedding 'carbon literacy' in our culture.	Requires integrated objectives for reducing emissions.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Greater Manchester Climate Change and Low Emission Strategies (2016-2020) (2016, GMCA)	The strategy identifies five key goals: • Cutting carbon emissions by 48% between 1990-2020; • Growing a low carbon economy; • Rapidly adapting to a changing climate; • Embedding low carbon behaviours; and • Achieving air quality thresholds. The goals translate into ten critical actions of what needs to be done by 2020: • Major infrastructure changes; and • Reducing fossil fuels in transport etc.	Requires objective to promote integrated infrastructure and policy responses towards climate change and reducing emissions.
Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan 2016-21 (2016, GMCA, TFGM)	The key objectives of this Plan are that: • Air Quality across Greater Manchester will improve; • Low emission behaviours will have become embedded into the culture of our organisation and lifestyles by 2025; and • We will support the UK Government in meeting and maintaining all EU thresholds for key air pollutants at the earliest date to reduce ill-health in Greater Manchester.	Requires objective to improve air quality.
Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Geodiversity		
Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan (2009, Greater Manchester Ecology Unit)	Aims to promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of biological diversity in Greater Manchester for current and future generations through an integrated approach.	Requires objective for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.
Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester (2008,	Green Infrastructure underpins the growth, transformation and management of Greater Manchester, making it a place where people want to stay.	Requires objective to protect and enhance a multi-functional

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
(AGMA, Natural England)	The framework sets out objectives around the following functions: • Flood risk management and climate change adaption; • An ecological framework; • A sustainable movement network; • A sense of place; • River and Canal Corridor Management; • Positive image and a setting for growth; • Supporting urban regeneration; and • Community, health and enjoyment.	Green Infrastructure network.
An Ecological Framework for Greater Manchester (2008, AGMA)	The framework identifies four main aims: • To conserve and enhance biological diversity in Greater Manchester by repairing, creating and connecting habitats; • To provide guidance as to the best ways of enhancing biological diversity; • To promote the need for pro-active nature conservation in Greater Manchester; and • To contribute to achieving a step change increase in biodiversity resources.	Requires objective for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.
Quarries: The Greater Manchester Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan (2011, Natural England)	There are no specific UK Biodiversity Action Plan objectives for quarry sites, although targets do exist for several of the habitats they support, for example upland and lowland heathland, blanket bog, acid grassland and ponds.	Requires objective for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity.
Water Resources and Flood Risk		
Upper Mersey Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009, Environment Agency)	Plan sets out sustainable flood risk management plan for the next 50 years. The sub areas relevant to Oldham are: Sub-area 1- Peak District Actions include to:	Requires objectives to: minimise and manage flood risk; and be resilient to climate change.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
	• Explore means of achieving land management change to reduce run-off from the upper catchment; and • Assess the potential for making flood storage or expanding existing flood storage to reduce flood risk downstream and increase biodiversity and water sports recreation. Sub-area 3 - Tame Actions include to: • Identify the maintenance / capital works associated with flood risk management that will be required over the future 100 year horizon; and • Put in place policies in the local plan which seek to remove critical infrastructure from Flood Zones 3 and 2 over time. Seeking to relocate this infrastructure at the end of its operational life would improve the area's ability to respond to flood incidents.	
Irwell Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009, Environment Agency)	The sub-areas and actions relevant to Oldham are: Sub-area 4 Middleton, Radcliffe and Milnrow • Develop a Flood Risk Management Strategy for the River Beal to assess viable flood risk reduction options; • Continue inspecting the condition of existing defences; • Identify and monitor culvert condition; and • Continue to provide advice on development issues so as to not increase flood risk. Sub-area 9 - Heywood, Whitefield and South Oldham • Develop hydraulic models for the Medlock to increase understanding of flood risk;	Requires objective to minimise and manage flood risk.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
	• Develop a flood risk management strategy for the Medlock; • Provide advice on development issues so as not to increase flood risk; and • Identify and monitor culvert condition. Sub-area 10 - North Oldham, Rochdale, Whitworth and Littleborough • Continue to provide advice on development issues so as to not increase flood risk; and • Continue to investigate causes of sewer flooding to look at culvert conditions.	
Greater Manchester Surface Water Management Plan (2012, AGMA)	The Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) aims to: • Support and work with AGMA and unitary level capacity building initiatives; • Deliver outputs that can satisfy the requirements of the Flood Risk Regulations; • Provide greater understanding of flood risk at identified local hotspots; • Consider interactions between surface water and other sources of flooding; and • Provide an evidence base that can be used cross-departmentally and by external partners. Inform, align and deliver public and private investment over the next 10-20 years.	Requires objective to mitigate surface water flood risk.
North West River Basin District - River Basin Management Plan (2015, Environment Agency)	This plan provides an update on the 2009 plan. The plan sets out a programme of measures for 2021, including for improved status of water bodies by 2021. It sets out local measures and projects including the Moston Brook restoration.	Requires objective to protect and improve water resources.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Final Drought Plan (2014, United Utilities)	The purpose of the plan is to provide a comprehensive statement of the actions to be implemented during drought conditions to safeguard essential water supplies to customers and minimise environmental impact.	Requires objective to promote the efficient use of water.
Water Resources Management Plan (2015, United Utilities)	The plan addresses the following issues: • Balancing the needs of all customers; • Planning for future uncertainty and climate change; • Providing evidence based plans to enable people to make informed decisions; • Carrying out our statutory duty to protect the water environment; and • Protecting the landscape and amenity of the areas we live, work and play in.	The Local Plan review should involve close working with United Utilities to ensure that growth can be supported by water supply and phasing can be addressed. Requires objective to promote the efficient use of water.
Waste		
Greater Manchester Waste Development Plan Document (2012, AGMA)	The plan sets out a waste planning strategy to 2027 which enables the adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations for municipal, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition and hazardous wastes.	Requires objective to support the adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations within the borough.
Minerals		
Greater Manchester Minerals Development Plan Document (2013, AGMA)	Provides a clear guide up to 2027 to minerals operators and the public about: • The locations where mineral extraction may take place;	Requires objective for the appropriate extraction, protection and restoration of mineral infrastructure.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
	• The safeguarding of sensitive environmental features and of mineral resources with potential for future extraction; and • All aspects of environmental amenity and resource protection including the sustainable transportation of minerals.	
Built Environment		
Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation (2012, Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit)	Overall objective to facilitate learning, understanding, awareness and appreciation of the historic environment and thus the promotion, preservation and protection of the resource.	Requires objective to preserve and protect the historic environment.
Transport		
Greater Manchester Rail Policy (2012-2024) (2012, TFGM and GMCA)	The policy addresses six key issues: • Connectivity, services and network infrastructure; • Capacity and rolling stock; • Fares and ticketing; • Freight; • Stations; and • Funding and implementation.	Requires objective to promote a safe, integrated, efficient and economic transport system.
Greater Manchester 2040 Transport Strategy (2017, TFGM, Greater Manchester Combined Authority and Greater Manchester Local Enterprise Partnership)	Key elements of strategy are: • Supporting sustainable economic growth; • Improving quality of life for all; • Protecting our environment; and • Developing an innovative city-region. The outcomes include: To support sustainable economic growth: • Less congested roads and public transport; • Better access to skills and markets;	Requires objective to promote integrated infrastructure planning and sustainability across the transport network.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
	• A resilient and well-maintained network; and • A transport system for a major European city, which is viewed as a great place to visit and invest. To improve quality of life for our residents we need: • Better access to jobs and training, and to health-care and other essential services; • A transport network that makes it easier to stay healthy through regular walking and cycling; • Improved road safety and reduced crime; and • Local environments that are not dominated by traffic, noise and pollution. To help protect our environment, we need: • More people to travel by public transport, on foot and by bike; • A reduction in harmful emissions from vehicles; • To make best use of our existing transport infrastructure; and • A reduction in the damage that transport can do to natural environments. To develop Greater Manchester as an innovative city region we need to support investment in transport to: • Enhance the capacity, efficiency, resilience and safety of our transport network; • Reduce environmental impacts through low emission vehicle technology; and • Reduce the need to travel and transport goods through digital communications.	
The Northern Powerhouse: One Agenda, One	Includes a number of other plans which aim to address the economic and physical challenges of the north, including a:	Requires objectives to improve

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Economy, One North (2015, HM Government)	• Rail plan; • Highways plan; • Freight and logistics plan; • Integrated and smart travel plan; • Airports in the north plan; • Local connectivity plan; and • Transport for the north.	connectivity, skills, enterprise and innovation and investment to increase productivity in order to promote growth and support the Northern Powerhouse vision.
Northern Powerhouse Strategy (2016, HM Government)	The Vision is to join up the North's great cities, towns and counties, pooling their strengths, and tackling major barriers to productivity to unleash the full economic potential of the North. The Northern Powerhouse's objective is to achieve a sustained increase in productivity across the whole of the North. The strategy sets out the government's priorities for delivering this vision. The strategy focuses on four key areas of improvement: • Connectivity; • Skills; • Enterprise and innovation; and • Trade and investment.	Requires objectives to improve connectivity, skills, enterprise and innovation and investment to increase productivity in order to promote growth and support the Northern Powerhouse vision.
Greater Manchester Low - Emission Strategy (2016, GMCA, TFGM)	The aims of the strategy are to: • Support the UK government in meeting all EU thresholds for key pollutants at the earliest date; • Contribute to reducing Greater Manchester's carbon footprint, in line with the Greater Manchester Climate Change Strategy and Implementation Plan; and • Reduce air pollution as a contributor to ill-health in Greater Manchester. Measures include:	Requires objectives to: improve air quality; and ensure developments are located close to key services and public transport to reduce the need to travel and

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
	• Changing travel behaviours; • Managing emissions; • Greening vehicle fleets; and • Awareness-raising.	encourage active travel and public transport.
Health and Well Being		
Taking charge of our health and social care in Greater Manchester (2015, GMCA and NHS)	The Strategy aims to close the gap between Greater Manchester and England by raising population health outcomes.	Requires objective to improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.
Greater Manchester Police and Crime Plan (2016, Police and Crime Commissioner)	The six objectives are: • Tackling crime and anti-social behaviour; • Putting victims at the centre; • Protecting vulnerable people; • Dealing with terrorism, serious organised crime and maintaining public safety; • Investing in and delivering high quality policing services; and • Building and strengthening partnerships.	Requires objective to promote high quality design that aims to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour.
Economic Growth		
Greater Manchester Growth Deal (2014, LEP)	The deal identifies five priority areas: • Securing Greater Manchester as a centre for life sciences; • Enhancing further education facilities; • Major investment in transport; • Reforming public services; and • Providing effective business support services.	Requires objective to promote economic growth.
A Plan for Growth and Reform in Greater Manchester (2014, GMCA, AGMA, Greater Manchester Local	Priorities of the plan include: • Delivering an investment strategy; • Revitalising our town centres; • Taking an integrated approach to infrastructure planning and improving connectivity;	Requires objective to promote growth and prosperity.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Enterprise Partnership)	• Placing Greater Manchester at the leading edge of science and technology; • Supporting business growth with a strong, integrated offer; and • Reforming the way that public services are delivered to build independence and raise the productivity of our residents.	
Greater Manchester Agreement: Devolution to the GMCA and transition to a directly elected mayor (2014, HM Treasury and GMCA)	Sets out new governance structure including devolved powers on transport, housing and planning to stimulate area's economic growth.	Requires objectives to support GMSF strategies and promote economic growth.
Greater Manchester Work and Skills Strategy and Priorities 2016 to 2019 (2016, GMCA)	Objectives are: • employers will be at the heart of our skills and work system and be incentivised to invest in, and utilise, the skills of their workforce; • residents will be given support, whenever they need it, to make informed choices about their employment and career progression options; • young people will leave compulsory education well prepared for the world of work and further study; • further education and training providers will progress more people in to intermediate and advanced level skills in areas linked to Greater Manchester's growth sectors; • locally commissioned work and skills initiatives will provide integrated support	Requires objectives to support skills and employment growth.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
	targeted at the unemployed and those furthest from the labour market; and • health commissioning will be integrated with skills and work support to capitalise on the fact that 'good work is good for your health'.	
Greater Manchester Manufacturing Strategy (2015, GMLEP and GMCA)	The objectives are: • To develop strong leadership within the manufacturing sector in Greater Manchester so that it is best placed to respond to the transformative changes that the sector will see over the next decade; • To promote and enhance the profile of the sector to attract a future workforce into a productive career in manufacturing; • To build a multi skilled adaptable workforce that is able to embrace change and take advantage of new market opportunities; • To create the necessary collaborative and supportive environment to drive sector investment, exporting and growth; and • Ensure the necessary supporting energy, transport, digital infrastructure and sites are in place to support the growth of the sector.	Requires objective to support growth in employment particularly sectors that are forecast to grow.
Neighbouring Authorities		
Peak District National Park Local Development Framework Core Strategy DPD (adopted 2011, Peak District National Park Authority)	Objectives of the Core Strategy include: • Mitigating and adapting to climate change; • Delivering high quality design respecting local distinctiveness; • Fostering access to services and facilities by locating development according to the objectives of the spatial strategy; • Encouraging social interaction in an inclusive environment that considers people's diverse needs regardless of age, gender or disability;	The plan should ensure that cross border issues and aspirations are taken into account.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
	• Encouraging good health, safety and well-being; • Supporting appropriate economic development; • Championing environmental quality; • Seeking development of an appropriate scale; • Addressing the local needs of the National Park's communities; and • Considering the needs of future generations.	
A Recreation Strategy and Action Plan for the Peak District National Park 2010 -2020 (2010, Peak District National Park Authority)	Aims to: • Promote the health benefits for all; • Ensure all people have more opportunities to participate; • Promote more environmentally sustainable choices for recreation in response to climate change and other environmental challenges; • Raise awareness and understanding of the Peak District National Park, promoting it as a welcoming destination with diverse recreation opportunities for visitors and residents; • Work with partners to provide, manage and enhance a range of recreation opportunities appropriate to the special qualities of the National Park; and • Increase community participation and volunteering to facilitate recreational enjoyment and benefit the environment and local economy.	The plan should ensure that cross border issues and aspirations are taken into account; and include objectives which encourage health benefits for all and sustainable recreation, including recognising the unique character of the Peak District National Park.
Kirklees Publication Draft Local Plan Strategy and Policies (2016, Kirklees Council)	The plan covers the period 2013-2031. The strategic objectives are to: • Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure;	The plan should ensure that cross border issues and aspirations are taken into account.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
	• Strengthen the role of town centres to support their vitality and viability; • Improve transport links within and between Kirklees towns and with neighbouring towns and cities, giving priority to public transport, and to cycling and walking, providing an efficient highway network which supports the district's economy; • Provide new homes which meet the housing needs of the community offering a range of size, tenure and affordability, support existing communities and access to employment, public transport, shops and services; • Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education; • Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish; • Promote development that helps to reduce and mitigate climate change, and development which is adapted so that the potential impact from climate change is reduced and to help the transition towards a low carbon economy; • Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage; • Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas; and • Facilitate the sustainable use and management of minerals and waste.	

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Draft Calderdale Local Plan (2016, Calderdale Council)	Consultation on "Potential Sites and Other Aspects of the Local Plan" took place from November 2015 to March 2016. The plan sets out the scale of growth that needs to be met and identified potential sites.	The plan should ensure that cross border issues and aspirations are taken into account.
Manchester's Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2012, Manchester City Council)	The Spatial Objectives include: **S01**. Provide a framework within which sustainable development of the City can contribute to halting climate change; **S02**. Support a significant further improvement of the City's economic performance and spread the benefits of this growth across the City to reduce economic, environmental and social disparities, and to help create inclusive sustainable communities; **S03**. Provide a significant increase in high quality housing provision at sustainable locations throughout the city, to both address demographic needs and to support economic growth; **S04.** Provide a network of distinctive, attractive and high quality centres, strengthening local identity, providing essential services close to homes and local access to healthy food; **S05**. Improve the physical connectivity of the City, through sustainable and accessible transport networks, to enhance its functioning and competitiveness and provide access to jobs, education, services, retail, leisure and recreation; and **SO6**. Protect and enhance both the natural and built environment of the City and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, in order to mitigate and adapt to climate change, support biodiversity and wildlife, improve air, water and land quality, recreational opportunities and	The plan should ensure that cross border issues and aspirations are taken into account in the plan preparation.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
	provide networks of high quality green infrastructure, ensuring that the City is inclusive and attractive to residents, workers, investors and visitors.	
Rochdale Adopted Core Strategy (2016, Rochdale Council)	The strategic objectives are to: **SO1** deliver a more prosperous economy; **SO2** create successful and healthy communities; **SO3** improve design, image and quality of place; **SO4** promote a greener environment; and **SO5** improve accessibility and deliver sustainable transport.	The plan should ensure that cross border issues and aspirations are taken into account.
Tameside Local Plan Joint Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (Preferred Options) (2013, Tameside Metropolitan Borough)	The draft Strategic Objectives are to: **SO1** Promote sustainable development, and mitigate and adapt to climate change across the Borough; **S02** Promote sustainable economic growth and the transition of the Borough's economy, through diversification and supporting the role of manufacturing; **SO3** Create sustainable communities that enhance the Borough for residents, now and in the future; **SO4** Improve the educational attainment and increase the skills of the Borough's residents; **SO5** To promote the creation of a high quality, attractive borough with a self sustaining natural environment for existing and future generations; **SO6** To improve the health of the Borough's population; and	The plan should ensure that cross border issues and aspirations are taken into account.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
	SO7 To promote community safety and crime prevention in the Borough.	

Table 11 Relationship with other plan and programmes objectives: Oldham

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Overarching		
The Corporate Plan (2015, Oldham Council)	The Corporate Plan includes the following objectives and outcomes: A productive place where business and enterprise thrive; • Oldham a place to invest and do business; • Bring forward key regeneration projects to grow the business base, create jobs and transform Oldham into a vibrant borough; and • Create job opportunities for local people. Confident communities where everyone does their bit: • Work proactively with residents and partners to promote healthy, independent lifestyles; and • Work with residents and partners to create cohesive communities which are well cared for, safe and which have decent homes.	Requires objectives to: support employment opportunities for local people; and support health and wellbeing and cohesive communities.
The Oldham Plan 2015 -2018 (2015, Oldham Council)	The Vision is "to be a place of ambition where people and communities flourish". The priorities are: Economy and skills - Investment, skills and good quality jobs;	Requires objectives to: promote investment and the creation of good quality jobs and a highly skilled workforce;

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
	Cooperatives and neighbourhoods - resilient and co-operative people and communities who flourish and cope well with change; and Health and wellbeing - health, happy and confident people and communities.	improve the physical environment of communities; and improve health outcomes for all.
Oldham see it differently: A place marketing strategy for Oldham (Oldham Council)	The vision for Oldham is: • A productive place; • An ambitious place; • A desirable place; • An enterprising place; and • An inspiring place.	The plan should support the Oldham regeneration programme and the key regeneration projects.
Saddleworth Parish Plan (2009, Saddleworth Parish Council) (Note: Saddleworth Parish Council are working on the Saddleworth Neighbourhood Plan, which is at initial stages. The Local Plan review will need to have regard to the neighbourhood plan as the plans are progressed).	The Parish Plan sets out actions for the following priority areas: • Environment; • Housing, planning and development; • Employment; • Tourism; • Leisure activities; • Youth facilities; • Health services; • Traffic and transport; and • Law and order.	The Local Plan objectives should have regard to the aspirations of the Neighbourhood Plan as it is prepared and the Parish Plan.
Climate Change and Energy		
"Generation Oldham" No document available. Information provided on website.	Generation Oldham is Oldham's community energy programme. The aim of the programme is to deliver large-scale solar PV on council-owned community buildings and schools, with a longer term aspiration to include community-owned buildings and private sector businesses.	Requires objectives for reducing emissions, promoting low carbon energy and adapting to climate change.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
	Oldham residents will have the opportunity to own shares in the new Community Benefit Society, and income from electricity sales and the Feed-In Tariff will generate a 'community benefit pot' which could be donated to the Action Oldham Fund.	
Oldham Affordable Warmth Strategy 2014-2017 (2014, Oldham Council)	The Strategy has three key themes for delivery: 1. Increase uptake of energy efficiency measures and raise awareness of the benefits of being energy efficient; 2. Improve the energy efficiency of housing stock; and 3. Help tackle fuel poverty and improve health and well being amongst the most vulnerable groups.	Requires objectives for reducing emissions, promoting low carbon energy and adapting to climate change.
Oldham Climate Change Strategy, 2013-2020: Making the Transition (2013, Oldham Council)	The Strategy include objectives to: • Radically cut carbon emissions from Council buildings, schools and homes; • Maximise low carbon energy production and use available energy more efficiently; • Significantly cut carbon emissions from transport by encouraging modal shift and active travel; • Maximise the benefit from green and blue infrastructure to minimise the impact of climate change on landscapes, communities and biodiversity; • Encourage awareness of energy and resource use to build sustained behaviour change; • Make Oldham a destination for Low carbon and environmental sector (LCES) companies; • Make Oldham a centre of excellence for LCES training and employment opportunities; • All sectors engaged in climate change activity; and • Use Oldham's resources and expertise to assist other GM districts and support the GM programme.	Requires objectives to: protect and enhance green infrastructure and biodiversity; reduce energy use and promote energy efficiency and low carbon energy; be resilient to climate change; promote sustainable economic growth; and promote the use of sustainable transport choices.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Ground Contamination		
Contaminated Land Strategy (2009, Oldham Council)	The primary objectives of the Contaminated Land Strategy are to: • make information available to enable consideration to be made about land contamination in policy making processes, and bringing sites forward for economic development; and • minimise the potential for any unnecessary blight of land.	Requires objectives to improve land and water resources and remediate contaminated land.
Housing		
Oldham Housing Strategy 2015-18 (2015, Oldham Council)	The strategy aims to tackle challenges to improve the quality, quantity and access to housing through four key priorities: • Residential Growth; • Healthy Homes; • Improving Neighbourhoods; and • Building Stronger Communities	Requires objective to improve the quality, quantity and access to housing within the borough, addressing demographic and economic challenges.
Residential Development Prospectus 2013 - 2018 (2013, Oldham Council)	The overall aims of the prospectus are to: • Increase the quality of new homes; • Improve the choice of new private homes, including higher value housing; • Support private investment; • Support opportunities for private rented new-build; • Encourage home ownership and different models of private sector delivery; • Seek development on Council-owned land; and • Work with registered providers to develop a wider tenure mix.	Requires objective which ensures the adequate, varied and appropriate provision of high quality housing, including higher value housing.
Oldham's Empty Homes Delivery Plan 2013-2016 (2013, Oldham Council)	The aim of the plan is to bring empty homes back into use.	Requires objective to tackle empty homes in the borough and to make the best use of existing housing stock.
Economy		

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Oldham Work and Skills Strategy (2016-2020) (2016, Oldham Council)	The Strategy aims to achieve the vision of a productive place where business and enterprise thrives. There are four strategic goals: • Create jobs; • Social regeneration and in-work progression; • Deliver the Oldham Education and Skills Commission recommendations and improve the colleges; and • Support a thriving private sector.	Requires objectives to address challenges of a low wage local economy, low skills population, and demand and demographic pressures.
Oldham Strategic Investment Framework (2016, Oldham Council)	The framework identifies six strategic objectives: • Develop a skilled, educated and dynamic workforce; • Support people into decent, secure and well-paid employment; • Achieve a balanced local economy, more inward investment and a strong position in Greater Manchester; • Enable more business start-ups and increase survival rates; • Ensure support for sustainable economic growth, encouraging enterprise and capitalising on new technology and transport; and • A town centre that meets local residents needs and wants and is attractive for business and visitors.	Requires objective to increase investment.
Health and well being, education and communities		
The Oldham Locality Plan for Health and Social Care Transformation (2016-2021) (2016, Oldham Council and NHS Oldham Clinical Commissioning Group)	The plan identifies four key programmes of work to transform health and wellbeing and deliver the plan's vision: • Establishing an Accountable Care and Management Organisation; • Mental Health is central to good health; • Starting Well: Early years, children and young people; and • Living Well: Action to build resilient communities and provide early help.	Requires objective to improve health and reduce health inequalities.

Other Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Local Plan
Oldham Interim Education Strategy 2014/15 (2014, Oldham Council)	The vision is "For students to leave education as knowledgeable, confident, skilled and aspirational 21st century learners who are job or higher education ready with the skills and qualifications they need to make positive life choices and be good and active citizens." The strategy includes the following outcome: All learning settings should be good or outstanding with help for those in categories to recover.	Requires objective to ensure there are sufficient school places and support the creation of new or extended education facilities.
Oldham Playing Pitch Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2025 (2015, Oldham Council)	The vision is “To ensure that sufficient pitches are provided of a good quality and which support the needs of each sport and club in Oldham. This provision should be sufficient and flexible to deal with current and projected increases in demand” The aims to support the vision are to: • protect the existing supply of sports facilities where it is needed for meeting current or future needs; • enhance outdoor sports facilities through improving quality and management of sites; and • provide new outdoor sports facilities where there is current or future demand to do so.	Requires objective to protect and enhance sports facilities.

21 Appendix 2: Stage A2 Baseline information

Stage A2 is the collection of baseline information. This is set out below.

Table 12 Baseline information

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets, Landscape	Single data list 160-00 Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented.	The latest figures are for 2015/16 and show that in Oldham, 100% of local sites (41) are under positive conservation management. These consist of several SBIs, Glodwick Lows LNR and the rest are local countryside sites.	N/A	Sites under positive conservation management: 14/15: 100% of local sites ware under positive conservation management. 2013/14: information unavailable 2012/13: 100% of sites (9) were under positive conservation management. The percentage of sites under positive conservation management has remained the same since 2010/11.	Although there are data gaps present it appears that since 2012/13 there are significantly more local sites under positive conservation management. There is the continued need to protect and enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years) Oldham Council (Supplied to Defra)
Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets, Landscape	Change in areas of biodiversity importance - International: Special Protection Areas (SPA) Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	2015: Part of the Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) and part of the South Pennine Moors (Phase 2) fall within Oldham. The total area of the SPA is: Phase 1 - 45,300.54hectares (ha) Phase 2 - 20,944.46 ha South Pennine Moors SAC: 65,024.32 ha Rochdale Canal SAC: 24.86 ha	N/A	In the 2012 Site Allocations Scoping Report the following information was recorded for 2011: SPA Phase 2: 20,936.53 ha SAC = 64,983.13 ha	There is the continued need to protect and enhance nature designations.	JNCC UK, Oldham Council

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets, Landscape	Change in areas of biodiversity Importance - National: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Oldham has five SSSIs within the borough. Rochdale Canal SSSI: 26.37ha. Site is 100% unfavourable - recovering (2010). South Pennine Moors SSSI 20,944.5 ha. Site is 1.16% favourable and 94.68% unfavourable recovering and 4.16% unfavourable - no change condition (assessments taken place on different units since 2009.) Standedge Tunnel SSSI 3.6ha. Site is 100% favourable condition (2010). Ladcastle and Den Quarries SSSI 2.7 ha. Site is 100% favourable condition (2011). Lowside Brickworks SSSI 1.4 ha. Site is 100% favourable condition (2012).	N/A	Rochdale SSSI: 25.55 ha (2000) South Pennine Moors SSSI: 20,938ha (1994). The 2012 Site Allocations Scoping Report stated that the SSSI was 92.59% unfavourable recovering, 6.28% unfavourable no change and 1.13% favourable. Standedge Road Cutting SSSI: 3.5ha (1984) Ladcastle and Den Quarries SSSI: 2.5ha (1984) Lowside Brickworks SSSI 1.4ha (1989)	The extent of four SSSIs has increased and one SSSI has stayed the same. There is a need to protect nature designation favourable status and improve those in unfavourable condition. There is the continued need to protect and enhance nature designations.	Natural England
Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets, Landscape	Change in areas of biodiversity Importance - local: Sites of Biological Importance (SBI)	2015: Oldham has 39 SBIs including one which falls within the Peak District National Park. The SBIs total 3,451 ha. Of this there are: 11 SBIs Grade A, measuring 3,298.2ha. 13 SBIs Grade B, measuring 104.6ha. 15 SBIs Grade C, measuring 48.9ha.	N/A	Previous years show: 2014: 40 SBIs totalling 3,449.4 2013: 40 SBIs totalling 3,449.5 ha 2012: 40 SBIs totalling 3,445.6 ha 2011: 40 SBIs totalling 3,445.7 2010: 37 SBIs totalling 3,402.5ha 2009: 37 SBIs totalling 3,395.0 ha	The number and extent of SBIs has gradually increased since 1984. There is the need to protect and enhance nature designations.	GMEU and Oldham Sites of Biological Importance Reports

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
				2008: 37 SBIs totalling 3,288.0 ha 1984 18 SBIs totalling 142.4 ha.		
Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets, Landscape	Number of Local Nature Reserves	Glowdick Lows Local Nature Reserve is 17 ha and contains Lowside Brickworks SSSI.	N/A	No information.	There is the need to protect and enhance local nature designations.	Oldham Council
Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets, Landscape	Number of planning applications refused on landscape character grounds	2015/16: Six planning applications refused on matters relating to landscape character (two applications relate to the same development as one included listed building consent).	100% of planning applications that do not protect and / or enhance landscape character, where appropriate, should be refused.	2014/15: four applications 2013/14: five applications 2012/13: two applications	Monitoring shows that applications are being refused on matters relating to landscape character. There is a need to ensure that development respects landscape character.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years)
Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets, Landscape	National Character Areas	The following National Character Areas fall within Oldham: - No.36 Southern Pennines (2012) - No. 54 Manchester Pennine Fringe (2013) - No. 55 Manchester Conurbation (2013)	N/A	N/A	There is a need to ensure that development respects landscape character and has regard to the National Character Areas objectives.	Natural England, 2012-2013
Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets, Landscape	Extent of Green Belt	6,254 hectares	N/A	Green Belt has remained the same since the UDP was adopted in 2006.	A strategic review of the Green Belt is being undertaken through preparation of GMSF. There is the need to ensure development within the remaining Green Belt is appropriate.	Oldham Council

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets, Landscape	Number and extent of Other Protected Open Land (OPOL)	There are currently 22 OPOL sites. The OPOL equates to 314.7 ha	N/A	The Joint DPD de-designated an OPOL site as part of the Foxdenton mixed employment / housing site. This measured 16.14 ha.	A review of OPOL land will be undertaken as part of the GMSF / Local Plan review. There is a need to protect remaining OPOL from inappropriate development.	Oldham Council
Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets, Landscape	Land Reserved for Future Development	There is one Land Reserved for Future Development site in Oldham (Bullcote Lane, Royton) (2.08ha).	The policy aim in the Joint DPD was to protect land for future development needs.	Prior to the Joint DPD being adopted there were a further four LRFD sites. These were not carried forward as LRFD in the Joint DPD as they were required for development needs.	There is the need to asses the future of the LRFD site as part of preparing the GMSF / Local Plan review.	Oldham Council
Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets, Landscape	Number and extent of strategic recreational routes	There are 13 strategic recreational routes. These equate to 116,164 metres.	N/A	N/A	There is the need to protect, conserve and enhance the borough's green infrastructure and biodiversity.	Oldham Council
Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets	Local Services - Open Space I) extent of protected; and Ii) percentage of quality open spaces meeting local standards	i) The extent of protected open space in the borough: As at 1 April 2015 the council's Open Space Study included a total of 1,588.86 ha of protected open space. ii) Percentage of quality and accessible open spaces meeting local standards: - 65% of allotments meets the quality standard - 6.74% of amemity greenspace sites meet the quality standard - 36.67% of cemeteries and churchyards meet the quality standard	Aim to meet the Open Space Standards of the Joint DPD Policy 23	The extent of protected open space in the borough has decreased by 8.14 ha from 1,597 ha in April 2010.	There is a need to protect and enhance open space in the borough. The accessibility of open space also needs to be monitored.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2014/15

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
		- 2.84% of natural and semi-natural open spaces meet the quality standard - 44.78% of outdoor sports facilities meet the quality standard - 51.51% of parks and gardens meet the quality standard - 38.66% of provision for children and young people meet the quality standard. This is an increase from 36.23% in 2010.				
Population	Population Change	2013: 227,312 people	N/A	2003: 217,300 people	The population has risen by approximately 10,000 people in the past ten years. There is the need to ensure that the needs of future population growth are met in terms of housing and supporting infrastructure.	ONS 2014 Population Estimates for England and Wales Mid 2013
Population	Population Forecasts	2037: 246,000 people	N/A	2013: 227,312 people	Forecasts show a 8.1% increase in population in Oldham. There is a need to ensure the needs of the future population are met through sufficient housing, employment and supporting infrastructure.	ONS Subnational Population Projections, 2012-based projections
Population	Age Demographics	Mid 2013 Oldham: 22.4% of population aged 0-15 years; 62.1% of population aged 16-64 years; and	N/A	Greater Manchester (GM) - 20.0% 0-15 years; 64.6% 16-64 years; and 15.3% 65+ years	Oldham has a higher percentage of residents that are 0-15 years than the GM, North West and England averages. Oldham has a lower 16-64 aged population in	ONS 2014 Population Estimates for England and Wales Mid 2013

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
		15.6% of population aged 65+ years.		North West - 19.0% 0-15 years; 63.2% 16-64 years; and 17.8% 65+ years England - 13.2% 0-15 years; 76.7% 16-64 years; and 11.1% 65+ years	comparison to GM, North West and England averages. Oldham's older population (65+) is higher than the GM and England average but lower than the regional average. There is a need to ensure that the needs of the population, including the younger and older population are met.	
Population	Age Demographics Projections	2037 - Oldham: 19.0% of population aged 0-15% years; 59.3% of population aged 16-64 years; and 21.7% of population aged 65+ years	N/A	GM: 17.8% 0-15 years;61.1% 16-64 years; and 21.1% 65+ years North West: 16.6% 0-15 years; 58.5% 16-64 years; and 24.9% 65+ years England: 16.7% 0-15 years; 59.3% 16-64 years and 24.0% 65+ years	Oldham's 0-15 and 16-64 age population is projected to decline and the 65+ population is projected to increase. The percentage of Oldham's 0-15 age population projection is higher than GM, North West and England averages. Oldham's 16-64 age population projection is lower than GM but higher than the North West. Oldham's projected 65+ age population is lower than the North West and England averages but higher than the GM average. There is a need to ensure that the needs of the increasing older population are met when thinking about lifelong housing, supported accommodation and infrastructure.	ONS 2014 Subnational Population Projections, 2012-based projections

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
					Although the percentage of the younger population is declining the population is increasing generally so there is a need to ensure that the requirements of the younger population are taken into account, such as providing sufficient school places and future jobs.	
Population	Household forecast	2037:106,000 households	N/A	2012: 90,000 households	Forecasts show a 15.1% increase in household forecasts for Oldham. There is a need to ensure that there is a sufficient housing land supply and that the appropriate mix of housing is provided alongside supporting infrastructure.	ONS 2013 Live tables on household projections 2012
Population	Ethnicity	Oldham: White: 77.5% Gypsy / Traveller: 0.0% Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups: 1.8% Asian / Asian British / Indian: 0.7% Asian/ Asian British / Pakistani: 10.1% Asian British / Bangladeshi: 7.3% Asian / Asian British / Chinese 0.3% Asian / Asian British / Other Asian: 0.8%	N/A	GM / England and Wales: White: 83.7% / 85.9% Gypsy / Traveller: 0.1% (both) Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups: 2.3% / 2.2% Asian / Asian British / Indian: 2.0% / 2.5% Asian/ Asian British / Pakistani: 4.8% / 2.0% Asian British / Bangladeshi: 1.3% / 0.8%	Oldham's population is mostly white, followed by 'Asian / Asian British / Pakistani' and 'Asian British / Bangladeshi'. There are smaller proportions in all other groups except Gypsy / Traveller at 0%. Oldham has a significantly higher proportion of its population that are 'Asian / Asian British / Pakistani' and Asian British / Bangladeshi' in comparison to the GM, England and Wales averages. The needs of all ethnicity groups should be taken into account.	ONS 2011

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
		Black / African / Caribbean / Black British: 1.2% Other ethnic group: 0.2%		Asian / Asian British / Chinese 1.0% /0.7% Asian / Asian British / Other Asian: 1.1% / 1.5% Black / African / Caribbean / Black British: 2.8% / 3.3% Other ethnic group: 1% (both)		
Population	Religious belief	Oldham: Christian: 59.7% Buddhist: 0.2% Hindu: 0.5% Jewish: 0.0% Muslim: 17.7% Sikh: 0.0% Other religion:0.2% No religion: 16.1% Not stated: 5.6%	N/A	GM / England and Wales Christian: 61.8% / 59.3% Buddhist: 0.4% (both) Hindu: 0.9% / 1.5% Jewish: 0.9% / 0.5% Muslim: 8.7% / 4.8% Sikh: 0.2% / 0.8% Other religion:0.3% / 0.4% No religion: 20.8% / 25.1% Not stated: 6.1% / 7.2%	Oldham's main religious belief is Christianity, followed by Islam. Oldham has a significantly higher percentage of Muslims than the England and Wales and GM averages. The percentage of people who are Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, other religion and no religion is lower than the GM and England and Wales averages. There is a need to ensure that the needs of all the community are taken into account, such as when thinking about housing and community facilities.	ONS 2011
Human Health	Life expectancy	Oldham (years): Females: 2002: 78.5 2012: 81.1 Males: 2002: 73.5	N/A	GM (years): Females: 2002: 79.0 2012: 81.2 Males: 2002: 74.0	Oldham's life expectancy for both females and males has increased. Oldham had the second highest increase in life expectancy for females and males across GM and a higher	ONS 2014 Life Expectancy at birth and at age 65 for the UK and local areas in England and Wales

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
		2012: 77.1		2012: 77.3 North West: Females: 2002: 79.4 2012: 81.7 Males: 2002: 74.6 2012: 77.7 England: Females: 2002: 80.6 2012: 83.0 Males: 2002: 76.0 2012: 79.2	increase than the GM, North West and England averages. This shows that health and health inequalities in Oldham are improving. However, Oldham's life expectancy is still lower than the Greater Manchester, North West and England averages. There is a need to continue to improve health and reduce health inequalities.	
Human Health	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010 for health and disability. The lower the number (out of 326) the more deprived the area. The health and disability domain measures premature death and impairment of quality of life by poor health.	Local Authority: Oldham: 48 Trafford: 119 Stockport: 80 Bury:60 Wigan: 59 Tameside: 29 Bolton: 23 Rochdale: 8	N/A	N/A	Oldham has the 6th lowest Multiple of Deprivation for health and disability across GM. However at 48th it is still very deprived in comparison to all local authorities in England. There is a need to improve health and well being.	DCLG Open Data Communities 2010

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
Human Health	IMD 2010 Living Environment The lower the number (out of 326) the more deprived the area. The domain measures individuals' immediate surroundings within (quality of housing) and outside the home (air quality and road traffic accidents).	Oldham: 106 Wigan: 191 Stockport: 140 Trafford: 130 Bury: 125 Rochdale: 114 Salford: 96 Tameside: 88 Bolton: 66 Manchester: 50	N/A	N/A	Oldham is the 5th highest local authority out of GM in terms of being deprived in relation to the living environment and is more deprived than nearly two thirds of other local authorities in England. There is a need to improve health and well being through measures such as ensuring a sufficient supply of quality housing, improving existing housing stock, reducing fuel poverty, improving air quality and ensuring safe communities and good design.	DCLG Open Data Communities 2010
Human Health	i) Adult participation in sport (aged 16 and over) three times a week	2015/16: 18.9%	The council target for this indicator is 20%.	Previous years: 2014/15: 17.5%; 2013/14: 22.3%.	Adult participation in sport has fluctuated over the years but is slightly higher than 2014/15. There is a need to ensure that there is access to quality leisure facilities and open spaces.	Active People Survey Participation Survey 2014/16.
Human Health, Climatic Factors	Percentage of Fuel Poverty - 'Low income, high cost' (LIHC)	2014: 10.7% (9728 households)	N/A	Oldham: 2013: 10.7% 2012: 11.2% 2014: Wigan: 9.9% Tameside: 10.2% Bolton: 10.5% Bury: 10.4% Rochdale: 11.4% Salford: 10.8% Stockport: 9.8%	Oldham's fuel poverty is lower than 2012 figures. The Government amended the definition of fuel poverty which has reduced fuel poverty nationwide. Oldham's Affordable Warmth programme has also contributed to lowering fuel poverty. However, fuel poverty is higher than six of the other GM authorities. There	DECC, 2016

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
				Trafford: 10.4% Manchester: 14.5%	is a continued need to reduce fuel poverty levels.	
Human Health	Road Traffic Accidents: General (2015)	Oldham Reported Injury Accidents: 289 Oldham Reported Casualties: 406 GM reported Casualties: 4,320	N/A	1994-1998: Oldham Reported Injury Accidents: 992 % change: -71 Oldham Reported Casualties: 1371 % change: -70	The number of reported injury accidents and casualties has dropped significantly since 1994-98. There is a need to promote high quality design and safe transport infrastructure.	Highway Forecasting and Analytical Services, TFGM, 2015
Human Health	Road Traffic Accidents: KSI (Killed or Seriously Injured) (2015)	Oldham KSI Casualties: 68 GM KSI Casualties: 653	N/A	2005 - 2009: Oldham KSI Casualties: 78 % change -13 GM KSI Casualties: 916 % change: -29	The number of KSI causalities has reduced since 2005-09, however the % decrease is lower than the GM average. There is a need to promote high quality design and safe transport infrastructure.	Highway Forecasting and Analytical Services, TFGM, 2015
Biodioversity, Population, Human Health, Fauna, Flora, Water, Soil, Air, Material Assets, Climatic Factors, Landscape	Contaminated Land: Number of sites remediated as a result of planning permission	Thirty five sites were remediated through planning in 2015/16.	N/A	2014/15: Eight sites were remediated 2013/14: Five sites were remediated	Monitoring shows that sites are being remediated through planning. There is the need to use Previoisly Developed Land (PDL) in the borough and to encourage the reclamation of contaminated land.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015-16
Water / Climatic Factors	Area affected by Fluvial Flood Zones (FZ)	Oldham: FZ 3b: 0.6 ha FZ3a: 161.8 ha FZ3 (with climate change): 54.9 ha FZ2: 84.8 ha	N/A	N/A	There is the need to direct development away from flood zones 2 and 3 in accordance with NPPF and take into account other sources of flood risk and climate change.	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Greater Manchester, AGMA, 2008

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
Water / Climatic Factors	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	2015/16: There were no Environment Agency objections on the basis of water quality. There was one planning application which received an Environment Agency (EA) objection on the basis of flood risk, due to an unsatisfactory Flood Risk Assessment (FRA). A FRA addendum letter was submitted and the EA removed their objection. Permission was granted with conditions attached.	None	2014/15: Water quality - no EA objections Flood Risk: two EA objections (one application resolved, one application withdrawn) 2013/14: Water quality - no EA objections Flood Risk: three EA objections (two applications resolved, one application withdrawn)	There is the continued need to ensure that any EA objections are resolved satisfactorily. There is the need to ensure that water resources are protected and improved. There is the need to direct new development away from areas of flood risk taking into account climate change and ensure that new development does not increase flood risk elsewhere.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years)
Water / Climatic Factors	Number of new developments agreed with the council incorporating Sustainable Drainage System (SUDS)	2015/16: There were 31 planning applications that either had a condition attached to design and implement SUDS or have included SUDS in their development.	100% of developments (where agreed with the council)	2014/15: 32 2013/14: 33 2012/13: 3	There has been a consistent amount of planning applications in the past few years requiring SUDS. There is the need to ensure that developments incorporate SUDS to reduce surface water flood risk to the development and elsewhere.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16
Water / Climatic Factors	Number of properties which flooded per event	26 December 2015: 136 internal flooding 29 external flooding 8 & 10 June 2016: 62 Internal flooding 33 external flooding 13 September 2016: 79 Internal flooding 33 external flooding 21 November 2016:	N/A	N/A	There is a need to minimise flood risk and adapt to the effects of flood risk and be resilient to climate change.	Oldham LLFA (2017)

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
		142 internal flooding 160 external flooding				
Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	Number of Air Quality Management Areas	There is a GM Air Quality Management Area, which was amended in 2016.	N/A	The borough has one AQMA which forms part of the GM AQMA.	The AQMA was amended in 2016.	Oldham Council
Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	Number of days in GM where air pollution was moderate or higher	2015: Moderate: 14 High: 2 Very High:0 Total: 16	N/A	2014: Moderate: 14 High: 6 Very High: 1 Total: 21 2013: Moderate: 12 High: 4 Very High: 1 Total: 17 2012: Moderate: 26 High: 5 Very High: 1 Total: 32 2011: Moderate: 31 High: 1 Very High: 1 Total: 33	The amount of days where pollution is moderate or higher across GM is significantly lower than 2011/12. There is a continued need to reduce the number of days where air pollution is moderate or higher. There is a need to locate developments close to key services to reduce the need to travel and encourage public transport active travel.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16
Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide - Oldham	2015: 31.6 ug/m3 (average across ten sites).	Annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) target = 40 microgrammes per cubic metre (ugm3).	2014: 32.4 ug/m3 (average across seven sites) 2013: 30.07 ug/m3 (average across seven sites)	Annual mean nitrogen dioxide has significantly reduced since 2007, with some fluctuation in recent years. There is the need to continue to reduce annual	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
				2012: 31.8 ug/m3 (average across seven sites) 2011: 32.3 ug/m3 (average across nine sites). 2010: 33.3 ug/m3 (average across 10 sites. Two sites did not have a recording) 2009: 46.5 ug/m3 (average across 10 sites. Two sites did not have a recording) 2008: 42.5 ug/m3 (average across 12 sites) 2007: 41.3 ug/m3 (average across 12 sites).	mean nitrogen dioxide to improve air quality.	
Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors (previously NI186)	2014: 3.9 tonnes of per capita emissions. Industry – 273.7 kilotonnes (kt) Domestic – 360.4 kt Transport – 245.8 kt Grand total - 882.2 kt	N/A	Previous years (tonnes per capita emissions): 2013: 4.4 2012: 4.6 2011: 4.2 2010: 4.8 2009: 4.6 2008: 5.1 2007: 5.3 2006: 5.5	Per capita emissions have reduced since 2006. There is a need to continue to reduce per capita emissions to improve air quality.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16
Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission	2015/16: Eight travel plans were secured as a condition of planning permission.	N/A	2014/15: 8 2013/14: 11 2012/13: 6	The number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission has fluctuated over the years. There is a need to reduce the need to travel and	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years)

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
					encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport to access employment and services.	
Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	Annual Kilometres travelled on Motorways (millions)	Oldham: 201 GM: 5,898	N/A	N/A	Oldham's average daily vehicle flow per km motorway is lower than the GM average. There is a need to ensure that employment sites are strategically well placed in terms of the highway network. However, there is also a need to ensure that public transport and active travel is encouraged to enable people to be well connected to employment opportunities in a sustainable manner.	Highway Forecasting and Analytical Services, TFGM, 2015
	Average daily vehicle flow per km Motorways	Oldham: 83,500 GM: 94,400				
Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	Annual Kilometres travelled on A Roads (millions)	Oldham: 458 GM: 5,688	N/A	N/A	Oldham's average daily vehicle flow per km on A Roads is lower than the GM average. There is a need to ensure that employment sites are strategically well placed in terms of the highway network. However, there is also a need to ensure that public transport and active travel is encouraged to enable people to be well connected to employment opportunities in a sustainable manner.	Highway Forecasting and Analytical Services, TFGM, 2015
	Annual Daily Vehicle Flow per km on A Roads	Oldham: 12,800 GM: 18,000				
Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	Annual Kilometres travelled on B Roads (millions)	Oldham: 100 GM: 1,454	N/A	N/A	Oldham's average daily vehicle flow per km on B	Highway Forecasting and Analytical

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
	Annual Daily Vehicle Flow per km on B Roads	Oldham: 9,100 GM: 10,600			Roads is lower than the GM average. There is a need to ensure that employment sites are strategically well placed in terms of the highway network. However, there is also a need to ensure that public transport and active travel is encouraged to enable people to be well connected to employment opportunities in a sustainable manner.	Services, TFGM, 20
Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	% change in Motorway 24 hour weekday flow 2014 to 2015	Oldham: 1 GM: -1 Great Britain: 2	N/A	N/A	Oldham has seen a lower % change increase in motorway weekday flow compared to Great Britain but a higher increase than GM. There is a need to ensure that employment sites are strategically well placed in terms of the highway network. However, there is also a need to ensure that public transport and active travel is encouraged to enable people to be well connected to employment opportunities in a sustainable manner.	Highway Forecasting and Analytical Services, TFGM, 2015
Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	% Change in Combined A and B Road 12 Hour Weekday Flow 2014 to 2015	Oldham: 1 GM: -1 Great Britain: 2	N/A	N/A	Oldham has seen a lower % change increase in combined A and B road weekday flow compared to Great Britain but a higher increase than GM. There is a need to ensure that employment sites	Highway Forecasting and Analytical Services, TFGM, 2015

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
					are strategically well placed in terms of the highway network. However, there is also a need to ensure that public transport and active travel is encouraged to enable people to be well connected to employment opportunities in a sustainable manner.	
Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	% Change in Combined A and B Road 12 Hour Weekday Flow since 1993	Oldham: -3 GM: -5 Great Britain: 3	N/A	N/A	Oldham's % change in combined A and B road weekday flow has reduced, however not to the same extent as the GM average. There is a need to ensure that employment sites are strategically well placed in terms of the highway network. However, there is also a need to ensure that public transport and active travel is encouraged to enable people to be well connected to employment opportunities in a sustainable manner.	Highway Forecasting and Analytical Services, TFGM, 2015
Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	Slowest Roads in Oldham 0800-0900 (2015)	- A663 Broadway / A6104 Hollinwood Avenue / M60 Jn 21 Area - A663 Broadway / A669 Middleton Road, Chadderton - B6192 / Fredick Road / A62 Manchester Road, Werneth	N/A	N/A	There is a need to consider the impact on the wider road network when looking at the spatial distribution of sites. There is also a need to ensure that public transport and active travel is encouraged to enable people to be well connected to services in a sustainable manner.	Highway Forecasting and Analytical Services, TFGM, 2015

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	Traffic Growth	2015: Oldham: 97% GM: 95% National: 103%	N/A	1993 (basline for Oldham, GM and National): 100	Compared against the 1993 baseline Oldham has seen a 3% reduction in traffic growth. GM has seen a 5% reduction whereas nationally there has been a increase. This is good in terms of sustainability, however the economy can also affect traffic growth. There is a need to ensure that public transport and active travel is encouraged to enable people to be well connected to services and employment in a sustainable manner.	Highway Forecasting and Analytical Services, TFGM, 2015
Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	Travel by Rail Manchester Bound Boarders	2015: (boarders) AM peak (7.30-9.30): 280 Off peak: 62	N/A	AM peak: change since 2014: -1% % change since 1991: 775% Off peak: change since 2014: -57% % change since 1991: 520%	Travel by rail is significantly higher compared to 1991 levels. Although since 2014 travel by rail has reduced, this is considered to be contributed to by the Oldham Rail Loop which closed in October 2009 and re-opened as a Metrolink line in 2012. The plan should aim to locate sites in close proximity to public transport services to encourage public transport and active travel over car based journeys and to enable people to be well connected to services and employment in a sustainable manner.	Highway Forecasting and Analytical Services, TFGM, 2015

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	Travel by Metrolink - Manchester bound Metrolink boarders on the Oldham & Rochdale Line	November 2015 (boarders): AM peak: 1943 Off peak: 1940	N/A	AM peak: % change since February 2015: 16 % change since October 2013: 39 Off peak: % change since February 2015: -13 % change since October 2013: 31	The % change of people using Metrolink at peak times has increased since 2013 and overall off peak. The Rochdale extension of the Metrolink system opened as far as Mumps in June 2012, Shaw & Crompton in December 2012 and the planned extension to Oldham Town Centre opened in January 2014. There is a need to locate development close to the metrolink line and consider higher densities in such locations in line with the recent Housing White Paper.	Highway Forecasting and Analytical Services, TFGM, 2015
Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	Number of minor residential development with access to at least two key services (1)	2015/16: 72% (28 out of 39 dwellings)	N/A	2014/15: 66% (18 out of 27 dwellings) 2013/14: 69% (34 out of 49 dwellings) 2012/13: 90% (57 out of 63 dwellings)	Access to services for minor residential development has improved compared to the previous two years however a higher proportion of dwellings should have access to key services to reduce the need to travel and to encourage walking and cycling. There is a need to continue to encourage developments in sustainable locations with access to key services.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years)
Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	Number of major residential development with access to at least three key services	2015/16: 95% (227 of 238 dwellings)	N/A	2014/15: 98% (531 of 537 dwellings)	Access to services for major residential developments is relatively high. There is a need to continue to	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years)

1 Minor residential development is defined in the current adopted Joint DPD as being below the major residential development threshold

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
	(2)			2013/14: 78% (240 of 306 dwellings) 2012/13: 91% (242 of 266 dwellings)	encourage residential developments in sustainable locations with access to key services.	
Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	Installed Renewable Energy Capacity in Community Buildings	January 2017: 330kw	N/A	2016: 120kw 2015: 0	There is a need to continue to reduce emissions in existing buildings through retrofitting low carbon and renewable energy technologies and ensure that new developments are energy efficient and make use of renewable and low carbon energy.	Oldham Council
Material Assets, Population	Total amount of additional floorspace by type square metres (sqm) gross	The total floorspace completed during 2015/16 for industrial and commercial uses (use classes B1, B2 and B8) was 2,676 sqm (gross). Of this: 560 sqm was developed for B1 uses; and 2,116 sqm was developed for B2 uses.	N/A	The total floorspace completed for industrial and commercial uses (use classes B1, B2 and B8): 2014/15: 8,976 sqm 2013/14: 1,643.2 sqm. 2012/13: 11,716 sqm	The baseline information does not illustrate a clear trend. There is a need to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of employment floorspace available to meet needs.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years)
Material Assets, Population	Total Amount of employment floorspace (gross) on previously developed land (PDL) by type	2015/16: 2,676 sqm (100%)	N/A	2014/15: 1,643.2 sqm, 100% 2013/14: 1,643.2 sqm (100%) 2012/13: 11,716 sqm (100%).	The information shows that 100% of floorspace developed for employment has been on PDL. There is a need to continue to use PDL for employment purposes.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years)
Material Assets, Population	Employment land available by type hectares (ha) (Use Classes Order B1, B2 and B8	31 March 2016: 86.19 ha. The total consists of 67.11 ha of Business and Industry, Mixed Use and Major	N/A	2014/15: 91.54 ha. 2013/14: 93.17 ha. 2012/13: 83.97 ha.	The amount of employment floorspace available has reduced since 2012/13.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years)

2 Major residential development is defined in the current adopted Joint DPD as ten or more dwellings or a site of 0.4 hectares and above

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
		Developed Site in the Green Belt saved UDP allocations and 19.08 ha of sites that are not allocations but have planning permissions for employment uses and are either unimplemented or under construction.			There is a need to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of employment floorspace available.	
Material Assets, Population	Employment land lost to other uses (This is based on officer knowledge).	There were no known losses of employment sites in 2015/16.	N/A	2014/15 - Royd Mill was demolished in October 2013 and construction for 52 dwellings began on the site in March 2015. This is a loss of 1 ha of employment land. 2013/14 and 2012/13 - There were no known losses of employment sites.	There has only been one known loss of employment land to other uses since 2012. There is the need to ensure a sufficient employment land supply which meets modern needs.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years)
Material Assets, Population	Land developed for business and industry	2015/16: 0.74 ha. Of this: 0.18 ha developed for B1 uses; and 0.56 ha developed for B2 uses.	N/A	2014/15: 2.15 ha 2013/14: 0.46 ha 2012/13: 4.31 ha	The amount of land developed for business and industry over the past 5 years has fluctuated. There is a need to ensure that employment land available meets modern needs in sustainable locations.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years)
Population	Unemployment rate	Oldham (February 2017): 4,130 people (2.9%).	N/A	This is the third highest rate across GM and higher than the national average of 1.9% January 2017: 3,955 (2.8%). The % of people unemployed has increased over recent months which is considered to be caused by the seasonality of employment.	There is a need to ensure that there are employment opportunities available and good accessibility to employment areas. There is also the need to support education programmes for new or extended facilities.	Oldham's monthly labour market report (Oldham Council March 2017)

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
				Levels of unemployment are particularly high in Coldhurst (6.1%), Alexandra (4.6%), St Mary's (4.3%) and Werneth (4.0%).		
Population	Economic inactivity	% of economically inactive (2014): Oldham: 29.2% GM: 25.2% North West: 25.4% England: 22.6%	N/A	% of economically inactive (2004): Oldham: 26.3% GM: 26% North West: 25% England: 23%	The percentage of economically inactive people in Oldham has increased over the past decade and is higher than GM, North West and England figures. This proportion of people could become a labour resource in the future. There is a need to ensure that there are employment opportunities available and good accessibility to employment areas. There is also the need to support education programmes for new or extended facilities.	NOMIS 2014 Labour Market Profiles
Population	16-19s Not in Education, Employment and Training (NEET)	Oldham (February 2017): 5%	N/A	4.7% (October - December) 2016 The % of people NEET has increased over recent months which is considered to be caused by the seasonality of employment. NEET is highest in Waterhead (9.4%), Alexandra, Hollinwood and Medlock Vale (all 8.9%)	This proportion of people could become a labour resource in the future. There is a need to ensure that there are employment opportunities available and good accessibility to employment areas. There is also the need to support education programmes for new or extended facilities.	Oldham's monthly labour market report (Oldham Council March 2017)
Population	Highest level of qualification of resident population aged 16-64 (2014)	Oldham: No qualification: 16%	N/A	GM / NW / UK: No qualification: 11% / 11% / 9%	Oldham has a higher proportion of the population with no qualification, a higher proportion	Background Paper Deep Dives: Phase 1 Summary Report

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
		NVQ1: 17% NVQ2: 25% NVQ3: 18% NVQ4+: 24%		NVQ1: all 15%NVQ2: 22% / 23% / 20% NVQ3: all 20% NVQ4+: 32% /31% / 36%	of the population with a lower level of qualification as the highest level of qualification and a significantly lower proportion of the population with NVQ4+ as the highest level of qualification compared to GM, North West and the UK. There is a need to improve educational attainment and skills.	(2016, GMCA)
Population	IMD 2010 Deprivation - Local Authority District Rank of Average Rank	Oldham: 46 Bolton: 48 Bury: 119 Manchester: 4 Rochdale: 29 Salford: 26 Stockport: 167 Tameside: 34 Trafford: 190 Wigan: 85	N/A	N/A	Out of 326 local authorities Oldham is the 46th most deprived. Across GM Oldham has the 5th highest amount of deprivation. There is a need to reduce deprivation through addressing contributory factors such as income, fuel poverty, employment, health and education as well as crime and disorder.	DCLG, 2010
Material Assets, Population	GVA percentage point change 2004-2014 by sector	Oldham: Primary Services (Agricultural and Mining): 0.04 Energy and Water: -0.23 Manufacturing: -4.60 Construction: -1.78 Services 6.56 **(3)**	N/A	N/A	The information shows that there has been the largest increase in GVA for the services / other services sectors in Oldham, followed by information and communication; public admin; education and health; financial and other business services; and primary services.	Oxford Economics 2014

3 Wholesale retail, including motor trades, transport storage, accommodation and food services, information and communication, financial and other business services, public admin, education and health and other services combined.

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
		Wholesale and retail, including motor trades: -3.16 Transport Storage: 0.94 Accommodation and food services: -0.07 Information and communication: 1.01 Financial and other business services: 0.28 Public Admin, Education and Health: 0.35 Other services: 6.54			The largest decrease in GVA in Oldham is in manufacturing, followed by wholesale and retail, including motor trades, construction, transport storage, energy and water and accommodation and food services. There is a need to take into account the change in sectors and our priorities for growth when ensuring that we have a sufficient employment land supply that meets modern needs. Oldham has a legacy of cotton mills, many of which are in residential areas that may not be fit for modern business needs such as the services sector and may not be required to the same extent in the future for manufacturing.	
Material Assets, Population	Employment by occupation percentage point change from 2004 - 2014	Oldham: Managers, Directors and Senior Officials: -3.4 Professional Occupations: 0.8 Associate Professional & Technical: 1.7 Administrative & Secretarial: -1.2 Skilled Trades Occupations: -4 Caring, Leisure and other services occupations: 1.4	N/A	N/A	The occupation which has seen the highest percentage point increase is elementary occupations; followed by sales and customer service occupations; associate professional and technical; caring, leisure and other service occupations; and professional occupations. The occupation which has decreased the most is skilled trades	NOMIS 2014 Labour Market Profiles

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
		Sales and Customer Service Occupations: 1.4 Process Plan & Machine Operatives -1.5 Elementary Occupations 2.6			occupations; followed by managers, directors and senior officials; process plant and machine operatives; and administrative and secretarial occupations. There is a need to take into account occupation changes together with the council's Skills Strategy and Strategic Investment Framework when ensuring that we have a sufficient employment land supply that meet modern needs.	
Material Assets, Population	GVA forecast percentage point change 2014-2034 by sector	Oldham: Primary Services (Agricultural and Mining): -0.02 Energy and Water: -0.73 Manufacturing: -1.31 Construction: -0.98 Services -0.25 Wholesale and retail, including motor trades: -0.01 Transport Storage: 0.17 Accommodation and food services: 0.08 Information and communication: 1.43 Financial and other business services: 0.74 Public Admin, Education and Health: -1.84	N/A	N/A	Oldham is forecast to see the largest decline in the other services sector; followed by public admin; education and health sector; manufacturing; services; primary services; and wholesale and retail, including motor trades. Oldham is forecast to see the largest increase in GVA in information and communication; construction; financial and other business services; energy and water; transport storage; and accommodation and food services. There is a need to take into account the change in sectors together with the council's Skills Strategy and Strategic Investment Framework when ensuring that we have a sufficient	Oxford Economics 2014

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
		Other services: -7.44			employment land supply that meets modern needs.	
Material Assets, Population	State funded primary school capacity	Oldham 2012-13: Number of Schools: 63 Number of school places: 23,576 Number of pupils: 22,156 Number of schools with one or more unfilled places: 62 Number of unfilled places: 1,529 Number of unfilled places as a percentage of total places: 6.5	N/A	N/A	In 2013 there was a surplus of 1,526 primary school places. As population and subsequent housing growth increases there is a need to ensure that there are sufficient primary school places available in those areas where growth is concentrated.	DfE, 2013 School Capacity 2012-13
Material Assets, Population	State funded Primary School Forecasts	2017/18: 24,037	N/A	2016/17: 23,529 2015/16: 25, 537 2014/15: 23,282 2013/14: 22,747	Primary school places are forecast to continue increasing in Oldham. In comparison to the capacity of primary school places above (23,576) this shows that there is already a under supply of 461 primary school places. As population and subsequent housing growth increases there is a need to ensure that there are sufficient primary school places available in those areas where growth is concentrated as part of the Local Plan review.	DfE, 2013 School Capacity 2012-13
Material Assets, Population	State funded Secondary School capacity (2013)	Oldham: Number of Schools: 12 Number of school places: 16,866	N/A	N/A	In 2013 there was a surplus of 1,265 secondary school places available. As population and housing growth increases there is a need to ensure that there is	DfE, 2013 School Capacity 2012-13

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
		Number of pupils: 15,625 Number of schools with one or more unfilled places: 11 Number of unfilled places: 1,265 Number of unfilled places as a percentage of total places: 7.5			sufficient supply of secondary school places available in close proximity to those areas where growth is concentrated.	
Material Assets, Population	State funded secondary school forecasts for number of pupils	2017/18: 16,124 2018/19: 16,393 2019/20: 16,657	N/A	2016/17: 15,819 2015/16: 15,516 2014/15: 15,413 2013/14: 15,392	The forecast shows the number of secondary school pupils will continue to rise. Currently up to 2019/20 there is a surplus of 1,032 places. However, as population and subsequent housing growth increases there is a need to ensure that there is sufficient secondary school places available in close proximity to those areas where growth is concentrated as part of the Local Plan review.	DfE, 2013 School Capacity 2012-13
Material Assets, Population	Plan period and housing targets;	Number of net completions compared to annual average target: 2015/16: 277 (-12)	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	2014/15: 564 (+ 275) 2013/14: 351 (+62) 2012/13: 252 (-37) 2011/12: 8 (-281) 2010/11: 63 (-226) 2009/10: -80 (-369) 2008/09: 401 (112) 2007/08: 399 (110)	The number of net completions has fluctuated over the last 12 years. During 2015/16 completions were significantly lower than the previous year. The high levels of clearance that have taken place as a result of regeneration activity during 2003/04 to 2012/13 have had a significant impact on the levels of net completions achieved during this time, along with the economic	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
				2006/07: 315 (26) 2005/06: 132 (-157) 2004/05: 135 (-154) 2003/04: 270 (-19)	conditions witnessed since 2008/09.	
Material Assets, Population	New and converted dwellings on previously developed land (PDL)	2015/16: 96%	Joint DPD target: 80%	Between 2003/04 and 2015/16: 93.4%	The council is meeting PDL targets. There is a need to continue to encourage new residential development on PDL.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16
Material Assets, Population	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	2015/16: 0. No pitches were constructed or lost.	N/A	2011-15: 0	The Local Plan review will identify sites for gypsy and traveller provision as appropriate.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16
Material Assets, Population	Gross Affordable housing completions	2015/16: 20 new affordable homes were completed.	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.	Since 2008/09 there are have been 897 affordable homes delivered.	There is a need to continue to provide affordable housing as part of providing mixed and balanced communities.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16
Material Assets, Population	Development density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more	Out of 277 dwellings completed during 2015/16 there were 249 dwellings on sites with a capacity of 5 dwellings or more, representing 90% of the total completions. Densities achieved on these sites were as follows: Less than 30 dwellings per hectare (dpha) = 6.8% (17 dwellings) 30 to 50 dpha = 73.1% (182 dwellings) Over 50 dpha = 20.1% (50 dwellings)	N/A	2014/15: 547 out of 564 (97%) 2013/14: 323 out of 355 2012/13: 288 out of 329 (87.5%).	These figures show that land is continuing to be being used efficiently in Oldham. There is a need to carry on using land efficiently, ensuring that appropriate densities are achieved.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years)

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
Material Assets, Population	Housing completions by size and type	The breakdown of dwellings completed in 2015/16 by type is shown below: Detached - 52 (19%) Semi-detached - 152 (55%) Terraced - 61 (22%) Flats - 12 (4%) The breakdown of dwellings completed in 2015/16 by size is shown below: 1 bedroom - 3 (1%) 2 bedrooms - 70 (25%) 3 bedrooms - 173 (62%) 4 or more bedrooms - 31 (11%)	N/A	2014/15: Detached - 38 (7%) Semi - detached 240 (42%) Terrached 224 (40%) Flats 62 (11%) 1 bedroom - 2 (1%) 2 bedrooms - 130 (23%) 3 bedrooms 295 (52%) 4 or more bedrooms 137 (24%)	This shows that 74% of dwellings completed are detached or semi-detached and 73% have 3 or more bedrooms. There is the need to continue to encourage the provision of larger family (three/four plus bed accommodation as part of creating mixed and balanced communities. There is also the need to utilise local evidence, including both the GM and Oldham's Strategic Housing Market Assessments, to ensure that housing delivered meets the needs of the local community.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16
Material Assets, Population	Supply of ready to develop housing sites	1 April 2016: 2,620 dwellings (in previous years the figure has been rolled forward by 12 months. However the decision has been taken to align with monitoring process with other GM authorities and no longer roll forward the housing land supply by 12 months).	Five year supply can accommodate borough's housing requirement (to accommodate at least 289 dwellings per year, net of clearance, on average over the Local Plan period up to 2026).	April 2016: 3022 April 2015: 2,999 April 2014: 3,114	There is a need to ensure that there is a sufficient housing land supply for the Local Plan review.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years)

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
Material Assets, Population	Dwellings cleared	During 2015/16 there were zero dwellings demolished.	N/A	Since 2006/07 there have been 1,496 dwellings demolished. This is an average of just under 150 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. Levels of clearance are expected to continue at a much lower level than in past years, reflecting that there is very little clearance planned through regeneration activity.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16
Material Assets, Population, Soil, Landscape	Empty Homes in 2013	% of Empty Homes: Oldham: 4.15% GM: 3.10% North West: 3.70% England: 2.79% % of Long term empty Homes: Oldham: 1.45% GM: 1.20% North West: 1.50% England: 1.02%	N/A	N/A	Although more recent data is needed, the proportion of empty homes in Oldham is higher than the average for GM, North West and England. The proportion of long term empty homes is higher than the GM and England averages. There is a need to reduce empty homes through improving existing housing stock and ensuring a sufficient supply of quality dwellings.	DCLG, 2014
Material Assets, Population	Number of properties added to stock which have 3+bedrooms in HMR area	There were 34 dwellings completed in 2015/16 within the former HMR area with 3+ bedrooms, representing 12.3% of all completions.	At least 70% of properties completed to have 3+ bedrooms to be in a HMR area	Dwellings completed within former HMR area with 3+ bedrooms: 2014/15: 179 (31.7%). 2013/14: 182 (87.5%) 2012/13: 190 (87.56%)	Over the past couple of years the dwellings with 3+ bedrooms completed in the former HMR area is lower than the target and previous years. However borough wide over 70% of dwellings completed have 3+ bedrooms. There is a need to ensure a sufficient supply of larger	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years)

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
					family sized homes to ensure a appropriate mix of housing.	
Material Assets, Population	Housing stock: tenure	% owned outright or with mortgage: Oldham: 64.9% GM: 60.1% North West: 64.5% England and Wales: 63.6% % shared ownership (part owned, part rented): Oldham: 0.4% GM: 0.5% North West: 0.5% England and Wales: 0.8% % Social rented: Rented from council or other: Oldham: 21.1% GM: 0.5% North West: 18.3% England and Wales: 17.6% Private Rented: Oldham: 12.2% GM: 16.1 North West: 15.4% England and Wales: 16.7%	N/A	N/A	Oldham has a higher proportion of households that are owned outright or with a mortgage, a higher proportion that are social rented and the lowest proportion of households that are privately rented in comparison to Greater Manchester, North West and national figures. The Local Plan should consider whether the tenure of housing stock should be specified.	ONS 2011 Property by Tenure Type
Material Assets, Population	Indices of Deprivation Barriers to housing and social domain, Local Authority District Rank of	Local Authority: Tameside: 322 Stockport: 321 Rochdale: 306	N/A	N/A	In relation to indices of deprivation and barriers to housing and social domain, the lower the number the more	DCLG, 2010

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
	Average Rank (out of 326 local authorities)	Trafford: 305 Bury: 301 Oldham: 300 Wigan: 287 Bolton: 283 Salford: 191 Manchester: 119			deprived an authority is, specifically in relation to housing and services. Oldham therefore is one of the least deprived in the country in terms of housing and services. There is the need to ensure that Oldham's position does not worsen and aim to improve deprivation generally and in relation to housing and services.	
Material Assets, Population	Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years	The latest figure available is for 2009 where 1.99% of developed land in the borough was vacant or derelict.	N/A	Previous years figures were: 2008- 2.32%; 2007- 2.76%;	The data is not up to date. However the latest information shows there was a reduction in vacant or derelict land. There is a need to ensure that land is used efficiently.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16
Material Assets	Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority	GM, Halton, Warrington and Merseyside: Aggregate crushed rock landbank as at 31 December 2015: Permitted reserves: 20.43 million tonnes (mt) Annual apportionment requirement 2005-2020: 1.32 mt Landbank: 15.5 years Aggregate land-won sand and gravel landbank as at 31 December 2015: Permitted reserves: 3.70 mt	N/A	2014/15: Aggregate crushed rock landbank as at 31 December 2014: Permitted reserves: 21.18 mt Landbank: 16.04 years Aggregate land-won sand and gravel landbank as at 31 December 2014: Permitted reserves: 3.86 mt Landbank: 8.97 years	Although a slight upturn in recent years, sales continue to be below the apportionment and levels of future provision will be addressed through the Local Aggregate Assessment. The figures show that there is a landbank of primary land won aggregates. There is a need to ensure provision of primary land won aggregate.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years)

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
		Annual apportionment requirement 2005-2020: 0.43 mt Landbank: 8.6 years				
Material Assets	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority	2015: million tonnes: Crushed rock sales: 0.79 Crushed rock reserves:20.43 Sand and gravel sales:0.57 Sand and gravel reserves: 3.70	N/A	2014 (million tonnes): Crushed rock sales: 0.69 Crushed rock reserves: 21.18 Sand and gravel sales: 0.76 Sand and gravel reserves: 3.86	The Monitoring Report states that there has been a downward trend in sales of aggregate since 2005, whilst reserves of crushed rock have fluctuated but remains around 20 MT and sand and gravel reserves have tended to fall. The general fall in sales and reserves may indicate an increased use of secondary and recycled aggregate. There is a need to ensure an appropriate provision of secondary and recycled aggregates.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years)
Material Assets	Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	2015/16: GM (excluding Wigan) waste arisings tonnes: 1,088,564.04 Recycling rate: 41.04% Diversion from landfill rate: 74.74% Landfill rate: 25.26%	50% recycling and composting by 2017/18, increasing to 60% by 2025 90% waste diverted from landfill by 2020.	2014/15: GM (excluding Wigan): Figures same as 2015/16.	There is a need for further waste recycling and diversion from landfill. There is a need to ensure adequate waste management facilities and promote the sustainable management of waste.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years)
Cultural Heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage,	Number of Listed Buildings	In Oldham there are 533 listed buildings. Of these 9 are Grade II* and the remainder are Grade II.	N/A	N/A	There is a need to protect, conserve and enhance listed buildings and their settings.	Oldham Council

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
Landscape, Material Assets						
Cultural Heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, Landscape, Material Assets	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register'	There are ten buildings in the borough on the Historic England at Risk Register. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the borough on the Historic England at Risk Register.	No loss	2014/15: There were seven buildings on the risk register. 2013/14:There were six buildings on the risk register. 2012/13:There were six buildings on the risk register.	There has been an increase of four listed buildings on the Historic England at risk register since 2012/13. There is a need to protect, conserve and enhance listed buildings and their settings.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years)
Cultural Heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, Landscape, Material Assets	Number / extent of Conservation Areas	2015/16: There are 36 conservation areas in the borough covering 250.79 ha.	No loss	2012- 2015: 36 conservation areas covering 250.79 ha.	The number and extent of Conservation Areas has not changed over the past few years. However, 'Oldham Town Centre' conservation area is now on the 'Heritage at Risk' list. There is a need to protect, conserve and enhance conservation areas.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years)
Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, Landscape, Material Assets	Number of registered parks and gardens	There are three registered parks and gardens: Chadderton Cemetery (Grade II) Greenacres Cemetery (Grade II); and Alexandra Park (Grade II*)	N/A	N/A	There is a need to conserve, protect and enhance the boroughs heritage, historic features and landscape.	Historic England
Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, Landscape, Material Assets	Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals	2015/16: Loss of listed buildings: There were two applications granted for the part demolition of listed buildings in the borough.	No loss	2014/15: Six planning approvals for the part demolition of listed buildings. Three applications granted for the loss of all or part	Monitoring shows that annually the borough looses part of a number of listed buildings or buildings in conservation areas. There is a need to conserve, protect and enhance the	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years)

SEA Topic	Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of data
		Buildings lost in conservation areas: There was one planning application granted for the loss of a mill.		of buildings in conservation areas. 2013/14: two planning approvals for the part demolition of listed buildings. Eight applications granted for the loss of all or part of buildings in conservation areas.	boroughs heritage, historic features and landscape.	
Biodiversity, Human Health, Water, Cultural Heritage and Landscape	Number and percentage of major planning applications refused on poor design grounds	There were three major planning applications refused on design grounds in 2015/16.	100% of applications with poor design quality should be refused	Major planning applications refused on design grounds: 2014/15: one 2013/14: zero 2012/13: one	Monitoring shows that major applications are refused each year for reasons including design grounds. There is a need to ensure that the Local Plan promotes high quality design.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2015/16 (and previous years)

22 Appendix 3: Stage A3 Developing the Integrated Assessment Framework

The following table identifies how the proposed IA objectives have been established. The sustainability issues and problems have been identified through looking at other policies, plans and programmes objectives (see source and Appendix 1) and the baseline information (see issues identified in Appendix 2). Together these have formed the overall issues and problems as set out in Stage 3.

The table below translates the identified issues and problems into proposed IA objectives with corresponding indicators so that the issues and problems can be assessed and monitored.

Table 13 Identification of IA Objectives

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets and Landscape	There is the continued need to protect and enhance nature designations, including their condition, biodiversity and geodiversity.	To protect, conserve and enhance the multi-functional green infrastructure network, and ecological networks and geodiversity To ensure communities and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of climate change	Single data list 160-00 Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented. Change in areas of biodiversity importance	The EU Biodiversity Strategy Council Directive 92/43/EEC Directive 2009/147/EC The Ramsar Convention National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Wildlife and Countryside Act The Hedgerows Regulations The Countryside and Rights of Way Act Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
				Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations Biodiveristy 2020: A Strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystems services Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester An Ecological Framework for Greater Manchester

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
				Quarries: The Greater Manchester Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan
Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets and Landscape, Health	There is the continued need to protect and enhance green infrastructure, including open space provision. The accessibility of open space also needs to be monitored.	To protect, conserve and enhance the multi-functional green infrastructure network, and ecological networks and geodiversity To promote quality and accessible open spaces	Local Services - Open Space I) extent of protected; and Ii) percentage of quality open spaces meeting local standards Single data list 160-00 Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented. Number of properties affected by flooding	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act NPPF Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystems services The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature Making Space for Nature: A review Play Strategy for England Planning Practice Guidance - open space, sports and recreation facilities No health without mental health: A cross Government mental health outcomes strategy for people of all ages Draft GMSF

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
				Green Infrastructure to Combat Climate Change: A framework for Action in Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester Play Strategy for England Oldham Playing Pitch Strategy
Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets and Landscape, Cultural Heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage	There is a need to ensure that development respects landscape character and has regard to the National Character Areas objectives and any local Landscape Character Assessments.	To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, including archaeological heritage and landscape character	Number of planning applications refused on landscape character grounds	Florence Convention, 2000 NPPF Draft GMSF
Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora,	There is the need to minimise net	To ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the	Extent of Green Belt Number and type of developments permitted in the Green Belt	NPPF Draft GMSF

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
Material Assets and Landscape, Soil	loss of the extent of the Green Belt and ensure development within the remaining Green Belt is appropriate.	use of brownfield land		
Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets and Landscape, Soil	There is a need to identify appropriate OPOL and ensure development within the remaining OPOL is appropriate.	To ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land	Number and extent of OPOL Number and type of developments in OPOL	NPPF Environmental Protection Act Contaminated Land Strategy
Population, Material Assets, Human Health, Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Water	There is a need to ensure that growth is supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.	To ensure appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs	Infrastructure provided as part of major development	NPPF Draft GMSF Greater Manchester 2040 Transport Strategy
Human Health, Population	There is a need to continue to improve health and well-being, improve life expectancy and reduce health inequalities in Oldham. There is a need to improve adult participation in sport.	To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities	Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) remaining at 65: Life expectancy at birth Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010 for health and disability.	Health and Social Care Act NPPF Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England White Paper No health without mental health: A cross Government health outcomes

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
			Adult participation in sport (aged 16 and over) three times a week	strategy for people of all ages Public Health White Paper Planning Practice Guidance - Health and wellbeing Living with Dementia Draft GMSF Taking charge of our health and social care in Greater Manchester The Corporate Plan The Oldham Plan 2015-18 The Oldham Locality Plan for Health and Social Care Transformation
Climatic Factors, Water, Human Health, Population	There is the need to minimise, mitigate and adapt to the impact of flood risk from all sources.	To minimise and mitigate against flood risk and adapt to the effects of flood risk.	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding grounds Number of new developments where agreed	Council Directive 2000/60/EC Directive 2007/60/EC NPPF Climate Resilient Infrastructure: Preparing for a Changing Climate

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
			with the council incorporating SUDS	The Flood Risk Regulations Flood and Water Management Act Written Statement of Sustainable Drainage Systems Draft GMSF Upper Mersey Catchment Flood Management Plan Irwell Catchment Flood Management Plan Greater Manchester Surface Water Management Plan
Climatic Factors, Water, Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna Human Health, Population, Material Assets	There is a need to protect and improve water resources.	To protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources.	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds	Council Directive 2000/60/EC Council Directive 98/83/EC Council Directive 91/676/EEC Council Directive 91/271/EEC Council Directive 98/83/EC The Ramsar Convention

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
				Water Resources Act Water for life - White Paper NPPF Environmental Protection Act The Water Environment Regulations Final Drought Plan Water Resources Management Plan Draft GMSF North West River Basin District River Basin Management Plan
Soil, Water, Material Assets	There is the need to protect soil quality and remediate contaminated land	To protect and improve soil quality and remediate contaminated land	Number of sites remediated as a result of planning permission	Directive 2008/1/EC Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England Contaminated Land Strategy
Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Population, Human Health, Biodiversity,	There is a need for people and infrastructure to be resilient to the effects of climate change.	To ensure communities and infrastructure are resilient to	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment	Directive 2007/60/EC Council Directive 2000/60/EC Council Directive 91/676/EEC

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
Flora, Fauna Soil, Water, Air		the effects of climate change	Agency advice on flooding grounds Number of new developments where agreed with the council incorporating SUDS Number of properties affected by flooding	NPPF Climate Resilient Infrastructure: Preparing for a Changing Climate The National Adaptation Programme: Making the country resilient to a changing climate Upper Mersey Catchment Flood Management Plan Draft GMSF
Climatic Factors,Human Health and Air, Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora	There is a need to improve air quality	To protect and improve air quality	Number of days in Greater Manchester where air pollution was moderate or higher; Annual mean nitrogen dioxide; and Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors	Directive 2008/50/EC Directive 2016/2284 The Paris Agreement Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change NPPF Climate Change Act

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
				Meeting the energy challenge: a white paper on energy Environmental Protection Act Part IV of the Environmental Act The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland Draft GMSF Greater Manchester Low Emission Strategy Greater Manchester Climate Change and Implementation Plan Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan
Human Health, Material Assets	There is the need to protect local environmental quality	To protect and improve local environmental quality	Applications refused for reasons relating to local environmental quality	Directive 2002/49/EC

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
Human Health, Climatic Factors, Air, Population	There is an need to encourage the use of public transport and active travel. There is the need to reduce congestion levels. There is the need to set out local parking standards.	To promote an integrated transport system that provides sustainable transport choices and improves connectivity	Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission Access to services	NPPF NPPF: Parking Home to school travel and transport guidance The Northern Powerhouse: One agenda, one economy, one north The Northern Powerhouse Strategy Draft GMSF Greater Manchester Air Quality Action Plan Greater Manchester Third Local Transport Plan Greater Manchester Rail Policy Greater Manchester 2040 Transport Strategy Greater Manchester Low Emission Strategy Greater Manchester Growth Deal

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
Climatic Factors, Air, Human Health, Population	There is the need to ensure development is close to key services.	To promote accessibility to key services and reduce the need to travel	Access to services	NPPF Draft GMSF
Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Water, Air, Human Health, Population, Soil, Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora	There is a need to reduce fuel poverty through improving energy efficiency of existing housing stock. There is a need to reduce energy use, promote energy efficiency and renewable and low carbon energy.	To minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable and low carbon energy	Percentage of Fuel Poverty - 'Low income, high cost' (LIHC) Installed Renewable Energy Capacity in Community Buildings	Directive 2002/91/EC COM/2011/0109 Directive 2009/28/EC Kyoyo Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Europe 2020 Strategy The Paris Agreement The Cancun Agreement NPPF Climate Change Act Energy Efficiency Plan Meeting the energy challenge: a white paper on energy The UK Renewable Energy Strategy

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
				The Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future Planning our electric future: a Energy White Paper for secure, affordable and low carbon energy Community Energy Strategy The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy Securing the future: Delivering the UK Sustainable development Strategy Draft GMSF The Greater Manchester Climate Change Strategy Greater Manchester Climate Change Implementation Plan Greater Manchester Climate Change

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
				and Low Emission Strategies Generation Oldham Oldham Affordable Warmth Strategy
Material Assets, Population, Human Health	There is a need to ensure a sustainable and sufficient supply of employment land and that takes into account projected changes to employment sectors. There is a need to reduce unemployment and deprivation and promote economic growth.	To promote sustainable economic growth and job creation	Total amount of additional floorspace (B1, B2 and B8) by type square metres (sqm) gross Total Amount of employment floorspace (gross) on previously developed land by type Employment land available by type hectares (ha) Land developed for business and industry	Europe 2020 Strategy NPPF The Northern Powerhouse: One Agenda, One Economy Northern Powerhouse Strategy Draft GMSF Stronger Together Greater Manchester Strategy Greater Manchester Growth Deal A Plan for Reform in Greater Manchester Greater Manchester Skills Strategy and Priorities 2016-2019

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
				Greater Manchester Manufacturing Strategy The Corporate Plan The Oldham Plan 2015- 2018 Oldham see if differently: A place marketing strategy for Oldham Oldham work and skills strategy Oldham Strategic Investment Framework
Material Assets, Population, Human Health	There is a need to reinforce the role of Oldham Town Centre as a focus for office, retail, leisure and cultural activity and support the vitality of the borough's other centres.	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	Total amount of floorspace for 'centre' uses in centres	NPPF Draft GMSF A Plan for Reform in Greater Manchester
Material Assets, Cultural Heritage, Landscape	There is the need to promote sustainable tourism and recreation	To promote sustainable tourism and leisure	Tourism related uses permitted	Draft GMSF A Recreation Strategy and Action Plan for the Peak District National Park Authority

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
				Saddleworth Parish Plan
Population, Human Health	There is a need to reduce deprivation	To promote regeneration and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity	Indices of deprivation Unemployment rate % of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Draft GMSF The Corporate Plan Oldham Strategic Investment Framework
Material Assets, Population	There is the need to ensure adequate school places and support education regeneration programmes to create a decent learning environment which will contribute to each child and young person realising their potential. There is a need to improve educational attainment and skills.	To improve education attainment and skill levels	State funded primary and school capacity and forecasts Number of education related developments started and/or completed Highest level of qualification of resident population aged 16-64	NPPF Policy Statement - Planning for schools development Northern Powerhouse Strategy Stronger Together Greater Manchester Strategy Draft GMSF Greater Manchester Growth Deal Oldham Interim Education Strategy 2014/15
Material Assets, Population, Human Health	There is a need to identify a sufficient housing land supply that	To provide a sustainable housing land supply and an	Plan period and housing targets; Net additional	NPPF The Housing Act

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
	meets the needs of Oldham's communities based on local evidence. This includes ensuring that the appropriate type and mix of housing is provided, in particular addressing the needs of older people. There is a need to consider the tenure of housing stock, including the provision of affordable housing as appropriate. There is the need to use land efficiently and promote appropriate densities, including higher densities in close proximity to the Metrolink route and other public transport infrastructure.	appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs	dwellings - in previous years; Net additional dwellings - for the reporting year; Net additional dwellings - in future years; and Managed delivery target New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land Development density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more Housing completions by size and type Gross Affordable housing completions	Housing White Paper "Fixing our broken housing market" Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England Living with Dementia: A National Dementia Strategy Draft GMSF Oldham Housing Strategy Residential Development Prospectus 2013-2018 Planning Practice Guidance: Starter Homes
Material Assets, Population and Housing	There is a need to use land and buildings efficiently and effectively, promoting	To ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner,	New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land	NPPF Draft GMSF

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
	housing on brownfield land, making the best use of, and raising quality of existing housing stock and encouraging the reclamation of contaminated land.	maximising the use of brownfield land	Development density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more Extent of Green Belt Number and type of developments permitted in the Green Belt Number and extent of OPOL Number and type of developments in OPOL	
Material Assets, Population, Human Health	There is a need to reduce empty homes through improving existing housing stock and ensure a sufficient supply of quality dwellings.	To ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land	Number of empty homes	Oldham's Empty Homes Delivery Plan 2013-16
Material Assets, Population, Human Health	There is a need to provide a sufficient supply of sites for the gypsy and traveller community.	To provide a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	NPPF Planning Policy for travellers sites Draft GMSF

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
		meet local housing needs		
Material Assets	There is a need to safegaurd valuable mineral resources and ensure their prudent use and sustainable management.	To ensure the prudent use and sustainable management of minerals	Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority Further indicators are available in the Minerals Monitoring Report.	Directive 2006/21EC NPPF National Planning Policy for Waste Waste Management Plan for England Draft GMSF Greater Manchester Minerals Development Plan Document
Material Assets	There is a need to ensure adequate waste management facilities and promote the sustainable management of waste.	To promote sustainable waste management through the waste hierarchy	Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) Further indicators are available in the Waste Monitoring Report.	Directive 2008/98/EC Directive 1999/31/EC NPPF National Planning Policy for Waste The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations Waste Management Plan for England Draft GMSF

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
				Greater Manchester Waste Development Plan Document
Cultural Heritage including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage, Landscape, and Material Assets	There is a need to protect, conserve and enhance listed buildings and their settings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens and other historic features, landscape, townscape and the borough's heritage.	To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, including archaeological heritage and landscape character	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register' Number/ extent of Conservation Areas Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in Conservation Areas lost through new development proposals	Granada Convention, 1985 Valetta Convestion, 1992 Florence Convention, 2000 Convention concerning the protection of world cultural and natural heritage NPPF Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act Planning Listed Buildings and Conservation Act The historic environment in local plans The historic environment: A force for our future Heritage protection for the 21st century

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
				Draft GMSF Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation
Cultural Heritage including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage, Landscape, and Material Assets, Human Health	There is a need to promote high quality design that meets local design expectations.	To promote high quality design that meets local design expectations.	Number and percentage of major planning applications refused on poor design grounds	NPPF Play Strategy for England Draft GMSF Greater Manchester Police and Crime Plan Peak District National Park Core Strategy DPD
Population, Human Health	There is a need to eliminate discrimination, promote equality and foster community cohesion between people.	To promote mixed, balanced and inclusive sustainable communities	Access to services Unemployment rate % of young people not in education, employment or training Highest level of qualification of resident population aged 16-64 Housing completions by size and type	Equality Act (2010)

SEA topic	Sustainability Issue and problem	Proposed IA objective	Proposed IA indicator	Source
			Gross affordable housing completions	

23 Appendix 4: Equality Impact Assessment Framework

23.1 The council has a Equality Impact Assessment Tool which will be used to carry out the EQIA of the Local Plan review. For the purpose of the Scoping Report the Stage 1: Initial screening questions are shown below.

General Information

1a	Which service does this project, policy, or proposal relate to?	
1b	What is the project, policy or proposal?	
1c	What are the main aims of the project, policy or proposal?	
1d	Who, potentially, could this project, policy or proposal have a detrimental effect on, or benefit, and how?	

EqIA Screening Questions

1e. Does the project, policy or proposal have the potential to disproportionately impact on any of the following groups? If so, is the impact positive or negative?				
	None	**Positive**	**Negative**	**Not sure**
Disabled people				
Particular ethnic groups				
Men or women (include impacts due to pregnancy / maternity)				
People of particular sexual orientation/s				
People in a Marriage or Civil Partnership				
People who are proposing to undergo, are undergoing or have undergone a process or part of a process of gender reassignment				
People on low incomes				
People in particular age groups				
Groups with particular faiths and beliefs				

Are there any other groups that you think may be affected negatively or positively by this project, policy or proposal?				
vulnerable residents, homeless people, individuals at risk of loneliness, carers or serving and ex-serving members of the armed forces				

If the answer is "negative" or "not sure" consider doing a full EIA

1f. What do you think that the overall NEGATIVE impact on groups and communities will be? Please note that an example of none / minimal impact would be where there is no negative impact identified, or there will be no change to the service for any groups. Wherever a negative impact has been identified you should consider completing the rest of the form.	**None / Minimal**	**Significant**

1g	Using the screening and information in questions 1e and 1f, should a full assessment be carried out on the project, policy or proposal?	
1h	How have you come to this decision?	

If you need to complete a full EIA, please go on to Stage 2.

24 Appendix 5: Framework for Health Impact Assessment

24.1 The table below is the screening assessment taken from the Health Impact Assessment of Government Policy (DOH, 2010).

24.2 For all questions it is important to consider whether any socioeconomic or equalities groups (race, health, disability, sexual orientation, age, religion or belief) will be particularly affected.

Table 14 HIA Stage 1 Screening

Screening Question	**No** If there will be no health impact, provide a brief explanation for your response	**Yes** If there will be health impact(s) provide a brief explanation
Will the proposal have a direct impact on health, mental health and well-being? Would it cause ill health, affecting social inclusion, independence and participation?		
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health? Would it affect housing, transport, child development, education, good employment opportunities, green space or climate change?		
Will the proposal affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and well-being? For example will it affect their ability to be physically active, choose healthy food, reduce drinking and smoking?		
Will there be a change in demand for or access to health and social care services? For example: Primary Care, Hospital Carr, community Services and Social Services?		

Will the proposal have an impact on global health?		If yes, go to global health impact assessment tool.

25 Appendix 6: Compliance with the SEA Directives / Regulations

25.1 The following table sets out compliance with the SEA Directive:

Table 15 Compliance with the SEA Directive

Stage	SEA Directive
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.	The Environmental Report should provide information on [inter alia]: • the "relationship [of the plan or programme] with other relevant plans or programmes" (Annex I(a)) • "the environmental protection objectives, established at international, [European] Community or [national] level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation" (Annex I (e)) • "relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme" and "the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected" (Annex I (b), (c)) • "any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC" (Annex I(d)) "…the authorities …which, by reason of their specific environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the environmental effects of implementing plans and programmes…shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report" (Article 5.4 and 6.3)
Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects	"…an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated" (Article 5.1). Information to be provided in the Environmental Report includes "an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with" (Annex I (h))
Stage C: Preparing the IA Report	"The environmental report shall include information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, (and) its stage in the decision-making process" (Article 5.2). Information to be provided in the Environmental Report includes:

Stage	SEA Directive
	"the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects" (Annex I (f) and footnote). "an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with" (Annex I (h)) "the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme" (Annex I (g))
Stage D: Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and IA Report	"The authorities [with relevant environmental responsibilities] and the public… shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme" (Article 6(2)). "The environmental report…the opinions expressed [in responses to consultation]…and the results of any transboundary consultations…shall be taken into account during the preparation of the plan or programme before its adoption…" (Article 8). "...when a plan or programme is adopted, the [environmental] authorities [and] the public…are informed and the following items [shall be] made available to those so informed: (a) the plan or programme as adopted, (b) a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme …[including] the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives dealt with, and (c) the measures decided concerning monitoring" (Article 9(1)).
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD	"Member States shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the plans and programmes in order, *inter alia,* to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action" (Article 10.1). The Environmental Report shall include "a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring" (Annex I (i)).