

**Oldham**

**Local**

**Plan**

# **Integrated Assessment of the Local Plan Review: Scoping Report Update 1**

**July 2021**



**Oldham**  
Coun

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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

**BMV** - Best and Most Versatile

**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

**GI** - Green Infrastructure

**GMCA** - Greater Manchester Combined Authority

**GMEU** - Greater Manchester Ecology Unit

**GMSF** - Greater Manchester Spatial Framework

**GVA** - Gross Value Added

**HDT** - Housing Delivery Test

**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

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**LHNA** - Local Housing Needs Assessment

**LRFD** - Land Reserved for Future Development

**LSOA** - Lower Super Output Area

**MPA** - Minerals Planning Authorities

**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

**PDL** - Previously Developed Land

**PROW** - Public Rights of Way

**SA** - Sustainability Appraisal

**SAC** - Special Area of Conservation

**SBI** - Site of Biological Importance

**SEA** - Strategic Environmental Assessment

**SIF** - Strategic Investment Framework

**SPA** - Special Protection Areas

**SSSIs** - Sites of Special Scientific Interest

**SUDS** - Sustainable Drainage Systems

**TFGM** - Transport for Greater Manchester





## 2 Non technical summary

- 2.1** This Scoping Report has been produced as part of the Integrated Assessment (IA) of Oldham's Local Plan review. It was first prepared in 2017 as part of the Regulation 18 consultation and has been updated for the Issues and Options stage.
- 2.2** The IA will include a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), an Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA) and a Health Impact Assessment (HIA). It will assess the environmental, social and economic performance of the plan.
- 2.3** This Scoping Report sets out the proposed sustainability objectives and assessment approach to undertaking the IA of the Local Plan review. The council consulted on the Scoping Report in 2017 and a summary of comments and how the council has responded to those comments is shown in section 7. This Scoping Report update will be subject to public consultation, alongside the IA appraisal of the Issues and Options.

### Oldham Local Plan Review

- 2.4** Oldham's Joint Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (DPD) was adopted on 9 November 2011.
- 2.5** Since then work has started on Places for Everyone Joint Development Plan Document - a joint plan of nine districts that replaces the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF). Places for Everyone will provide the overarching framework to strategically manage sustainable growth and development across the conurbation over the next twenty years or so.
- 2.6** Places for Everyone will identify the housing numbers and employment floorspace needs and associated infrastructure requirements, as well as identifying the key allocations and broad opportunity areas where this growth should be focussed.
- 2.7** National planning guidance requires Local Plans to be kept up to date and suggests policies in local plans should be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years. As the Joint DPD was adopted in 2011 it is timely to carry out a review of the Local Plan.
- 2.8** Oldham's Local Plan will guide development in the borough up to 2037. It will eventually replace the current plan (Joint Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD) which was adopted in November 2011 and any saved planning policies.
- 2.9** Underpinning the plan will be the principles of sustainable development, it will meet the needs of Oldham and its residents while also achieving high quality design, addressing climate change and increasing accessibility for all.
- 2.10** The Local Plan covers the whole borough except that part which falls within the Peak District National Park.

## **The purpose of Integrated Assessment**

- 2.11** In recognition that there will be linkages across the various assessments ( i.e. outcomes from the HIA and EIA will feed into the SA) undertaken on the Local Plan, the SA, SEA, EqlA and HIA assessments will be incorporated together into one report called an 'Integrated Assessment' (IA). This approach is consistent with Places for Everyone and other neighbouring authorities. Each element of the IA is explained below.

## **Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment**

- 2.12** 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 net gain to environmental, social and economic objectives to be made.
- 2.13** 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.
- 2.14** 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.
- 2.15** 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.
- 2.16** 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**

- 2.17** 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.
- 2.18** An EIA will help to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people. The EIA will consider these aims and the effects of the Local Plan review on the following groups:
- Disabled people;

- Particular ethnic groups;
- Men or women (including 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 of low incomes;
- People in particular age groups; and
- Groups with particular faiths and beliefs.

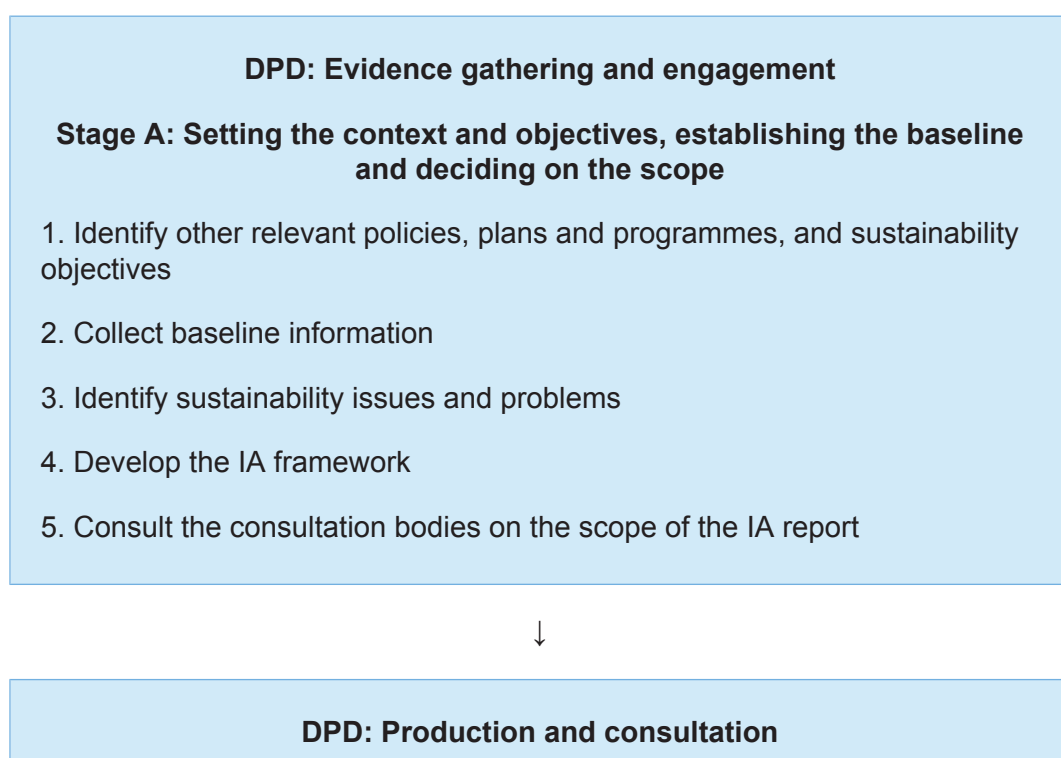
**2.19** This Scoping Report includes an objective relating to inclusive communities. The EIA Screening Report will be presented as an appendix to the IA report and will be fed into the IA as part of the iterative process. The EIA screening framework is shown in Appendix 4.

### **Health Impact Assessment**

**2.20** 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' section recognise that health overlaps with many of the SEA issues. In addition there will be a HIA screening report presented as an 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**

**2.21** The stages of the IA are set out below.



## **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

**2.22** 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.

**2.23** A summary of the key issues and environmental, social and economic problems that have been identified is 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, ONS, TFGM, GMSF documents (now Places for Everyone) and council data. Comments received in response to the 2017 Scoping Report have also fed into the issues and problems.

**2.24** A series of Topic Papers have also been prepared to support the Issues and Options. The Topic Papers set out current key policies, plans and strategies and any relevant evidence relating to key themes such as housing, employment, transport and the natural environment. They also present a profile of the borough and highlight any key issues and opportunities that the Local Plan should seek to address. The issues identified in the Topic Papers have also fed into this stage to expand on the issues identified through stages A1 and A2.

**2.25** During the preparation of this Scoping Report the Coronavirus pandemic has also taken place. This may impact on some of the issues outlined below, particularly employment and health however the full impacts are unknown at this stage.

**2.26** A full outline of the issues and problems is identified within section 12.

## Natural Environment and Landscape

**There is the continued need to protect and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity and ecological networks, achieve net gain and have regard to Local Nature Recovery Strategies.**

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

There is a need to ensure that development respects landscape and townscape, local distinctiveness and sense of place, ensuring that development makes a positive contribution to ensure that these features are retained and taking into consideration the guidance within Landscape Character Assessments.

**The Natural Environment Topic Paper provides detailed information on key policies, plans and strategies and any relevant evidence in relation to the natural environment. The paper expands on the above key issues setting out the following issues in relation to green infrastructure:**

- There is the need to protect and enhance nature designations, biodiversity, ecological networks and geodiversity.
- There is a need to move away from a net loss of biodiversity to achieving net gains for nature and contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution.
- There is a need for a Green Infrastructure strategy which uses Green Infrastructure as an intervention to tackle wider issues such as mitigating flood risk.
- There is the need to embed Green Infrastructure in new development.
- There is a need to restore and enhance river and canal corridors, particularly within the Irwell Catchment, to improve water quality and enhance biodiversity, re-naturalise rivers and waterways, improve public access to waterways and opportunities for sustainable travel along waterways.
- There is a need to increase tree cover through new tree planting, promote positive Woodland Management and management of recreational pressures.
- There is a need to increase the area of peat spoils, including blanket bog in the uplands to sequester carbon, store water, achieve biodiversity net gain and improve public access and enjoyment of the countryside.
- There is a need to embed guidance from the Landscape Character Assessment into the Local Plan to inform how future development should be managed.
- There is a need to ensure planning policies support the enhancement of open space under threat from increasing development pressures and decreasing maintenance budgets for open space provision.
- There is a need to ensure that communities feel comfortable and empowered to use and value their open spaces by improving the quality

of open spaces, for example by correcting dense tree planting, improving isolated accesses and improving facilities.

- There is a need to identify space for communities to grow food and to consider whether new housing developments could incorporate good-quality growing spaces.
- There is a need to encourage and manage recreation, improve public access to Green Infrastructure for all and invest in the management of the Green Infrastructure network.

The Climate Change Topic Paper provides detailed information on key policies, plans and strategies and any relevant evidence in relation to the natural environment. The paper expands on the above key issues setting out the following issues in relation to green infrastructure:

- There is the need to support Greater Manchester's and Oldham's climate change objectives to be carbon neutral and build resilience through mitigating and adapting to climate change, considering the longer implications for flood risk, water supply, drought, biodiversity and landscapes and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures.
- There is a need to take a natural capital approach to combating climate change through low cost responses, such as use of green infrastructure and allowing for adaptation, for example through setting back new development from rivers.
- There is the need to restore peat bogs (blanket bog), particularly in the uplands.

- There is the need to plan for the positive use and enhancement of the Green Belt.
- There is a need to identify Local Green Spaces and ensure development is treated in line with national Green Belt policies.
- There is a need to consider whether there is scope to identify safeguarded land for future development needs.

The Open Land Topic Paper reflects these issues.

## Historic Environment and Heritage Assets

**There is a need to protect, conserve and enhance the borough's historic environment and heritage assets, including listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, undesignated assets and their settings as well as archaeological heritage.**

The Built Environment Topic Paper expands on this key issue setting out the following issues in relation to heritage:

- There is a need to understand local identity, character and distinctiveness to prevent erosion of sense of place.



- There is a need to support heritage-led regeneration and identify specific opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets, including establishing a positive policy framework to support the identified assets on the heritage at risk register and those identified as being vulnerable to improve their condition and vulnerability.
- There is a need for a positive strategy for the sustainable use of Oldham's textile mills to help support the long term use of priority mills.
- There is a need to promote the repair and maintenance of heritage assets.
- There is a need to implement the Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area Management Plan Supplementary Planning Document. This will include reflecting the proposed changes to the conservation area boundaries on the Local Plan proposals map and embedding relevant policies from the management plan into the Local Plan.
- There is the need for the Local Plan to identify any areas where certain types of development might need to be limited or would be inappropriate due to the impact that they might have upon the historic environment, for example tall buildings within identified view corridors.
- There is the need to offer flexibility on suitable uses within a heritage asset, particularly where the heritage asset is vacant, to allow for alternative uses so that the building is occupied to support its protection and enhancement and prevent further deterioration.

## Design

### **There is a need to promote high quality, beautiful design through establishing local design expectations.**

The Built Environment Topic Paper expands on this key issue setting out the following issues in relation to design:

- There is a need to evaluate and understand the defining characteristics of the area as part of the Local Plan evidence base, in order to identify appropriate design policies and design codes, possible through the preparation of an Urban Townscape Character Assessment.
- There is a need to ensure design objectives and policy link strongly to the wider objectives for the future of the area and that they enhance the quality of buildings and spaces.
- There is the need to ensure that design is inclusive and takes account of an ageing population.
- There is a need to ensure that Building for Life 12 and the Home Quality Mark is embedded within replacement design policies and any subsequent guidance.
- There is a need to ensure that the requirements of the National Design Guide are embedded within Local Plan and specific design related policies and any subsequent guidance.

## Population

**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, employment opportunities are provided and the needs of older people are met.

The needs of the future population also needs to be taken into account when thinking about infrastructure, including social infrastructure such as education and health provision.

## Health

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

The Communities Topic Paper expands on this key issue setting out the following issues in relation to health:

- 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 homes.
- 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 health and education provision, transport infrastructure, green infrastructure and that our plans are coordinated with utility provider's plans.
- There is a need to improve the economic prosperity of the borough and reduce unemployment through providing sufficient employment land and transport connectivity to employment opportunities to improve income for essential goods such as heating and healthy foods and disposable income for sports and recreational activities.

## Climatic Factors and Transport

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

The Climate Change Topic Paper expands on this key issue setting out the following issue:

- There is the need to bring brownfield land back into beneficial use and support town centre growth whilst also achieving environmental improvement.

**There is the need to minimise and mitigate flood risk from all sources, including through the use of working with natural processes as part of mitigation.**

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.

There is a need to protect and improve water resources.

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

The Climate Change Topic Paper provides detailed information on key policies, plans and strategies and any relevant evidence in relation to water management. The paper expands on the above key issues setting out the following issues in relation to flood risk:

- There is a need to take a natural capital approach to combating climate change through low cost responses, such as use of green infrastructure and allowing for adaptation, for example through setting back new development from rivers.
- There is a need to use the opportunity mapping to identify appropriate measures to achieve integrated water management.
- There is a need to support natural flood management solutions, such as new tree planting under schemes such as City of Trees and Slow the Flow initiatives and water storage in the uplands. There is the need to incorporate green and blue infrastructure into new developments.
- There is a need to reduce and manage flood risk from all sources, taking into account the cumulative impacts on areas susceptible to flooding and climate change.
- There is the need to ensure that new and critical infrastructure is located (or relocated where opportunities arise) away from areas of flood risk.
- There is a need to determine appropriate drainage standards.

- There is the need to promote the use of SUDS that offer multi-functional benefits and which are maintained throughout the lifetime of SUDS.
- There is the need to reduce areas of impermeable surfaces.
- There is the need to protect water resources and avoid Groundwater Source Protection Zones.
- There is the need to improve water quality, re-naturalise rivers and waterways, improve public enjoyment and access to waterways and improve opportunities for sustainable travel along waterways.
- There is the need to ensure sustainable water supply and waste management for wastewater.

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

There is a need for clean, integrated public transport and a need to support the improvement of an integrated public transport walking and cycling network.

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

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 and centres.

There is a need to reduce energy use, including 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 opportunities.

**The Climate Change Topic Paper provides detailed information on key policies, plans and strategies and any relevant evidence. The paper expands on the above key issues setting out the following issues in relation to low carbon energy:**

- There is a need to identify a positive strategy to ensure that growth is matched with secure, affordable and sustainable energy. There is a need for positive policies for energy that encourage the development of commercial and community-led energy schemes.
- There is the need to consider whether to identify suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources and areas where heat networks could be appropriate. A positive approach should also consider the location, mix and design of development and follow the energy hierarchy.
- There is a need to encourage modern methods of construction.

The Transport Topic paper also reflects and expands upon the above issues in relation to transport:

- Pollution from road traffic is the most significant cause of poor air quality, with sections of the A62, A627, A663 and the M60 the worst affected in the borough. There is a need therefore to reduce the impact that traffic has on air quality in the borough.
- There is a need to reduce the reliance on the car.
- Walking and cycling infrastructure needs to be improved and integrated into new developments so that it becomes the natural choice for short journeys.
- There is a need to introduce Low Traffic/Filtered Neighbourhoods in order to ensure that active modes of transport are the preferred way of moving about in the existing areas of Oldham.
- The need to ensure that the infrastructure is in place to help develop a high quality electric vehicle charging network, both at home and at work.
- There is a need to ensure that jobs and opportunities in the wider city region are accessible to our residents by a public transport network that is reliable, efficient and cost effective.
- New development should be focused in accessible locations, with incentives for new residents to utilise public transport from the first day of moving in.

## **Employment and Education**

**There is a need to reduce unemployment and deprivation and promote economic growth, taking into account the growth sectors.**

The Economy and Employment Topic Paper expands on the above. It identifies that:

- Oldham has failed to benefit fully from growth at a Greater Manchester level.

- There is a need to plan for future employment needs in order to be a key economic contributor to Greater Manchester, to provide a place where business and enterprise can thrive and where people will want to live, visit and work.
- Oldham has a higher percentage of working age population that have no qualifications than Greater Manchester and nationally and Oldham's employment rate is the third lowest in Greater Manchester.
- There is 186,471sqm of mill floorspace vacant or underused in Oldham equating to 18.97% of the total industrial/commercial floorspace. This needs to be put to better use.
- There is significant pressure on Oldham's existing employment areas to be released for the development of other uses (including housing).
- Oldham's key potential growth sectors are: Construction; Health and Social Care; Digital Industries (including creative industries); Business and Professional Services; Manufacturing sub sectors; and Logistics. Sites are needed to accommodate the start-up, growth and expansion of these sectors.
- There is a need to ensure that the digital infrastructure in the borough, such as electronic communications, is modern and fit for purpose to assist Oldham in achieving economic growth.

**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.

The Centres Topic Paper identified the following issues which are reflected in this Scoping Report:

The key issues in relation to Oldham's Town Centres are:

- There are ambitious plans for Oldham Town Centre, the Local Plan will need to support and help facilitate these plans.
- The traditional role of town centres (the high street and retail sector) is expected to decline, with the rise of e-commerce, there is a need to diversify to promote vitality and vibrancy.
- There is a lack of high quality office space within Oldham Town Centre.
- There is a need to accommodate a level of residential development in the centres, with an appropriate density applied.
- The evening offer in Oldham Town Centre needs to continue to grow on the back of the cinema development.
- COVID-19 has already had and continues to have, a huge impact on high streets, with a number of national multiple retailers restructuring or entering administration, including Clarks, Debenhams, and Brighthouse. In addition to this the future of many pubs and restaurants also remains in doubt. It will be important to ensure the Local Plan has policies which can support our centres to positively respond to and survive this pandemic.

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

There is a need to improve educational attainment and skills.

The Communities Topic Paper identifies the following issues in relation to education, which are consistent with the issues identified above:

- Improving the futures of Oldham's youth and providing opportunities for better prospects to address the issue that the proportion of Oldham's 16-24 year olds with no qualifications is higher than the national average.
- Improving Oldham's education offer and promoting Oldham as a University town.
- Ensuring that new developments do not have an adverse impact on existing education establishments.

## Housing

**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 a mix of house types, sizes and tenure as part of the mix of new residential developments. Local evidence needs to be utilised to ensure that housing delivered meets the needs of the local community.

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.

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 provide a sufficient supply of sites for the gypsy and traveller community.

**The Housing Topic Paper identified the following key issues, which expand upon the issues identified through the baseline and document review:**

Housing supply and delivery:

- Oldham's Local Housing Need (LHN) of 692 new homes per year is significantly higher than the current Local Plan housing requirement of 289 new homes per year, and almost double that of recent average annual completions.
- Due to under-delivery against the borough's housing requirement in the three years prior, Oldham failed the Housing Delivery Test (HDT) in



February 2020, with a result of 65%. As such, based on the consequences set out in the HDT Rule Book, Oldham must produce an Housing Delivery Action Plan, identify a 20% buffer of housing land on top of the current supply, and the presumption of sustainable development applies to planning applications.

- Based on the currently identified housing land supply (as at 1st April 2020), Oldham is unable to demonstrate a five-year supply of housing land. As such, the presumption in favour of sustainable development applies to planning applications relating to housing.
- There is a lack of available housing and land suitable for future housing development identified to meet Oldham's housing needs over the longer term.
- Due to the lack of five-year supply and presumption in favour of sustainable development, parts of OPOL and the GMSF Strategic Allocations (now Places for Everyone) are beginning to come forward prematurely. As such, the ability of these sites to be delivered in line with the policy requirements of the allocation and in consideration of the allocation as a whole, including major infrastructure requirements, may be reduced.
- Places for Everyone proposes Green Belt release for development due to the lack of identified housing land in the urban area, including brownfield land. However, to meet housing requirements all the housing land supply must be delivered alongside the Green Belt allocations. The majority of this supply is made up of brownfield land, which is often difficult to develop for viability reasons.
- The redevelopment of Oldham Town Centre sets out a vision for around 2,500 new homes in the town centre, these will need to be delivered as part of a comprehensive masterplan, which includes tackling issues of anti-social behaviour, improving the town centre offer and increasing footfall.
- As there is an identified housing shortage, housing should be built at appropriate densities, taking into account location and sustainability, to ensure the most effective use of land.
- There is a lack of large sites identified within the housing land supply, which are more attractive to volume housebuilders, tend to be built out faster and who are generally less susceptible to market changes, making these sites less likely to lapse or stall.
- A large proportion of the housing land supply is made up of small sites which tend to be built out slower, have less of a market for and are often being built by individual builders or small developers, who are more susceptible to market changes and are less financially stable if problems occur. Therefore these sites tend to lapse and stall more frequently than larger schemes.
- The majority of the housing land supply is made up of sites outside the planning system, which means they require a planning application being approved before they can be delivered. This means delivery on these sites is less certain than sites with planning permission, where there is an identified intent to deliver housing on the land.
- There are issues with viability and delivery of some sites within Oldham which need to be addressed to make sites more deliverable for residential



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development, especially in terms of brownfield sites in low value market areas.

- There is a lack of suitable serviced plots available within Oldham to meet the need identified on the Self/ Custom Build Register.

### **Housing to meet particular needs:**

- Places for Everyone sets out that all new dwellings should comply with nationally described space standards and should be built to 'accessible and adaptable' standard of M2 (2) Building Regulations. The LHNA also suggests that 4% of new dwellings in Oldham are built to M4 (3) wheelchair accessible standard.
- There are imbalances in terms of dwelling size, mix and type across the borough to meet local housing needs, including a need for larger family and adaptable homes.
- Oldham's Housing Offer sets out the Council's intention for providing a diverse housing offer that is attractive and meets the needs of different sections of the population at different life stages.
- Oldham has an ageing population, which is set to increase by 10,000 in the age range of 75+ by 2035, placing pressure on existing older people accommodation and requiring new provision is built suitable for older people's needs.
- Welfare reform is increasing the amount of homelessness and people at risk of homelessness in the borough.
- There is an outward migration of young people in the borough, as such there is a need to ensure there is an attractive housing offer available in the borough to retain and attract young people, for example affordable housing and shared housing options.
- There are issues of overcrowding in some of Oldham's neighbourhoods and an increased need for larger inter-generational family housing.
- There are issues of spatial distribution of access to affordable housing, with affordable housing often being concentrated in lower market areas rather than in higher value areas where there is also a distinct need and issues of rural affordability.
- A lack of viability often means affordable housing provision is not delivered on site or at all, which is often deemed acceptable compared to no housing at all. This has implications for place making in terms of inclusive neighbourhoods and sustainability.

### **Housing stock:**

- Oldham has an ageing housing stock and there are high levels of disrepair, particularly concentrated in areas experiencing deprivation.
- Oldham has the highest proportion of terraced housing in Greater Manchester, which is contributing to overcrowding in some areas.
- Lower than average levels of home ownership and high amounts of private rented housing are impacting on community cohesion in some areas.

### **Large scale development:**

- Viability issues and limited funding means delivering large scale infrastructure, required for some large developments, is difficult, can often lead to long determination times and limited contributions to other policy requirements.
- As mentioned above, the housing land supply position means that large development may start coming forward piecemeal, which could impact on the delivery of large scale infrastructure and services as required. This may place further pressure on existing services, infrastructure and facilities in the local area if this is not delivered comprehensively.
- Open space contributions are increasingly being delivered off-site due to issues with viability and future maintenance, which increases deficiencies in open space provision in some areas and pressure on the council's parks and green space resources for ongoing maintenance of these spaces.

### **Policy and Housing Allocations:**

- Current Local Plan housing policies no longer apply due to the five-year housing land supply position and presumption in favour of sustainable development now applying to housing related planning applications.
- The affordable housing policy is difficult to apply. It has also been superseded by NPPF, which states that all developments of 10 dwellings and above, should contribute to affordable housing.
- The phasing of the Housing Allocations as set out in the Local Plan no longer applies and there are a number of allocations, especially brownfield allocations, which have not come forward since their identification in the UDP (carried forward to the Local Plan), which may indicate site-specific constraints to be addressed.
- Current housing policies have no targets, no requirements regarding mix, and no allowance for geographical differences. Indications regarding housing needs by district are based on out-of-date evidence.

## Minerals and Waste

**There is a need to safeguard valuable mineral resources and ensure their prudent use and sustainable management. The plan needs to take account of Local Aggregate Assessments.**

**2.27** 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.

### Proposed IA Objectives

**2.28** The proposed IA objectives are set out below. This has taken into account comments received on the 2017 Scoping Report. IA Objective 3 is new and IA Objectives 1, 4, 5, 10, 11 and 16 have been amended.

1. To protect, conserve and enhance a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure network, including biodiversity and geodiversity, that is ecologically connected
2. To promote quality and accessible open spaces
3. To protect and enhance the character and appearance of landscapes and townscapes, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place
4. To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting
5. To promote high quality, beautiful design that meets local design expectations
6. To ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land
7. To ensure appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs
8. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities
9. To minimise and mitigate against flood risk and adapt to the effects of flood risk
10. To protect and improve the quality of water bodies and river corridors and availability of water resources
11. To protect and improve soil quality, best and most versatile agricultural land, and remediate contaminated land
12. To minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable and low carbon energy

13. To ensure communities and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of climate change
14. To protect and improve air quality
15. To protect and improve local environmental quality
16. To promote an integrated and improved transport system that provides sustainable transport choices and improves connectivity, including the walking and cycling network and the protection and enhancement of the PROW Network
17. To promote accessibility to key services and reduce the need to travel
18. To promote regeneration and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity
19. To promote sustainable economic growth and job creation
20. 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
21. To promote sustainable tourism and leisure
22. To improve education attainment and skill levels
23. To provide a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs
24. To ensure the prudent use and sustainable management of minerals
25. To manage waste sustainably in line with the waste hierarchy
26. To promote mixed, balanced and inclusive sustainable communities

### **Proposed IA indicators**

**2.29** The proposed IA indicators are shown below, together with the corresponding IA objective. Indicators 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 22, 25 and 30 are new. Indicators 5, 10, 15, 16, 21, 24, 34 and 46 have been amended.

1. Single data list 160-00 Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented (IA1)
2. Change in areas of biodiversity importance (IA1)
3. Percentage of major developments generating overall biodiversity (IA1)
4. Hectares of biodiversity habitat delivered through strategic sites (IA1)
5. Extent of protected open space (IA2)

6. Percentage of the borough's population having access to a natural greenspace within 400m of their home (IA1, IA2)
7. Hectares of accessible open space per 1000 population (IA2)
8. Amount of major new development with commentary on likely impact on landscape character (IA3)
9. Number of heritage assets on the National Heritage List for England (IA4)
10. Number of entries on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register' (IA4)
11. Number/ extent of Conservation Areas (IA4)
12. Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals (IA4)
13. Number of planning applications that have been given nine greens and above under Building for a Healthy Life (IA5)
14. Number and type of developments permitted in the Green Belt (IA6, IA11)
15. Number and extent of Local Green Spaces (IA1, IA2, IA3, IA4, IA6, IA8)
16. Number and type of developments in Local Green Spaces (IA1, IA2, IA3, IA4, IA6, IA8)
17. Number and type of developments on safeguarded land (IA6)
18. Developer contributions for the delivery of infrastructure (IA7)
19. Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) remaining at 65 (IA8)
20. Life expectancy at birth (IA8)
21. Sports and Physical Activity Levels (Adults 16+) (IA8)
22. Childhood obesity rates (IA8)
23. Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality grounds (IA9, IA10, IA13)
24. Number of new developments where agreed with the council incorporating Sustainable Drainage System (SUDS) to Ciria<sup>(1)</sup> standard (IA1, IA7, IA9, IA10, IA13)
25. Water Framework Directive status of all waterbodies in the borough (IA10)

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1 Ciria is the Construction Industry Research and Information Association

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26. Number of days in Greater Manchester where air pollution was moderate or higher (IA14)
  27. Annual mean nitrogen dioxide (IA14)
  28. Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors (IA14, IA16, IA17)
  29. Applications refused for reasons relating to local environmental quality (IA15)
  30. Percentage of sustainable transport trips undertaken (IA16)
  31. Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission (IA16)
  32. Access to services (IA6, IA8, IA14, IA16, IA17, IA18, IA26)
  33. Installed Renewable Energy Capacity in Community Buildings (IA12, IA13)
  34. Proportion of fuel poverty poor (IA12)
  35. Total amount of additional employment floorspace (B1, B2 and B8) by type square metres (sqm) gross (IA18, IA19)
  36. Total Amount of employment floorspace (gross) on previously developed land by type (IA18, IA19)
  37. Employment land available by type hectares (ha) (IA18, IA19)
  38. Land developed for business and industry (IA18, IA19)
  39. Percentage increase in residential development in main town centres (IA20)
  40. Percentage vacancy rate in main town centres (IA20)
  41. Number of new cultural and leisure facilities permitted (IA21)
  42. Unemployment rate (IA18, IA19, IA26)
  43. Percentage of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) (IA18, IA19, IA22, IA26)
  44. State funded primary and school capacity and forecasts (IA7, IA22)
  45. Number of education related developments started and/or completed (IA7, IA22)
  46. Qualification levels (aged 16-64) (IA18, IA19, IA22, IA26)

47. 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 (IA23)
48. New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land (IA6, IA11, IA23)
49. Development density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more (IA6, IA23)
50. Housing completions by size and type (IA23, IA25)
51. Gross Affordable housing completions (IA23, IA25)
52. Number of Empty Homes (IA6)
53. Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) (IA23, IA25)
54. Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority (IA24)
55. Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority (IA24) <sup>(2)</sup>
56. Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) (IA25)<sup>(3)</sup>

- 2.30** The above sustainability objectives are proposed to be used as part of the IA framework to assess the effects of the Local Plan review.
- 2.31** 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.
- 2.32** Consultation took place on the initial Scoping Report in 2017. This Scoping Report update will be available for comment as part of the public consultation on the 'Issues and Options' stage inviting the statutory consultees and other consultees, organisations and members of the public to make comments.
- 2.33** The IA will be amended as appropriate following consultation. The IA will 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).

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2 Further indicators are available in the Minerals Monitoring Report

3 Further indicators are available in the Waste Monitoring Report.



## 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 Places for Everyone - a joint plan of nine GM districts that replaces the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF). Places for Everyone will provide the overarching framework to strategically manage sustainable growth and development across the conurbation over the next twenty years or so.
- 3.4** Places for Everyone will identify the housing numbers and employment floorspace needs and associated infrastructure requirements as well as identifying the key allocations and broad opportunity areas where this growth should be focussed.
- 3.5** National planning guidance requires Local Plans to be kept up to date and suggests policies in local plans should be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years. As the Joint DPD was adopted in 2011 it is timely to carry out a review of the Local Plan.
- 3.6** The preparation of Places for Everyone (was GMSF) and new supporting evidence also makes it is necessary to review the Joint DPD.
- 3.7** Oldham's Local Plan will guide development in the borough up to 2037. It will eventually replace the current plan (Joint Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD) which was adopted in November 2011 and any saved planning policies.
- 3.8** Underpinning the plan will be the principles of sustainable development, it will meet the needs of Oldham and its residents while also achieving high quality design, addressing climate change and increasing accessibility for all.
- 3.9** The Local Plan may include:
- The spatial vision and strategic objectives for Oldham;
  - Strategic and development management policies where they provide additional policy direction for Oldham beyond that set out in Places for Everyone;
  - Designations and allocations for the use of land which may include, for example, housing, business and industry, mixed-uses, green belt, Local Green Space (currently known as 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.

- 
- 3.10** It will be accompanied by an adopted Proposals Map.
  - 3.11** 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.
  - 3.12** It is essential that the Local Plan review helps to achieve sustainable development.

## 4 An introduction to sustainable development

- 4.1** Sustainable development is defined in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- 4.2** NPPF highlights that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives):
- **an economic objective** – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;
  - **a social objective** – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and
  - **an environmental role** – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.
- 4.3** NPPF recognises that Local Plans should be informed throughout their preparation by a sustainability appraisal that meets the relevant legal requirements. This should demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives (including opportunities for net gain). Significant adverse impacts on these objectives should be avoided and, wherever possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where significant adverse impacts are unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures should be proposed (or, where this is not possible, compensatory measures should be considered).
- 4.4** The SA will be incorporated into an IA of the Local Plan review.

## 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 (EIA) will feed into the SA) undertaken on the Local Plan, the SA, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), EIA and HIA assessments will be incorporated together into one report called an 'Integrated Assessment' (IA). This approach is consistent with Places for Everyone (was 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 net gain to economic, social and environmental objectives 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 EIA will help to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people. The EIA will consider these aims and the effects of the Local Plan review on the following groups:
- Disabled people;
  - Particular ethnic groups;

- Men or women (including 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 of low incomes;
- People in particular age groups; and
- Groups with particular faiths and beliefs.

**5.9** This Scoping Report includes an objective relating to inclusive communities. The EIA 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 EIA 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 <sup>(1)</sup> and sets out five stages of the HIA process.

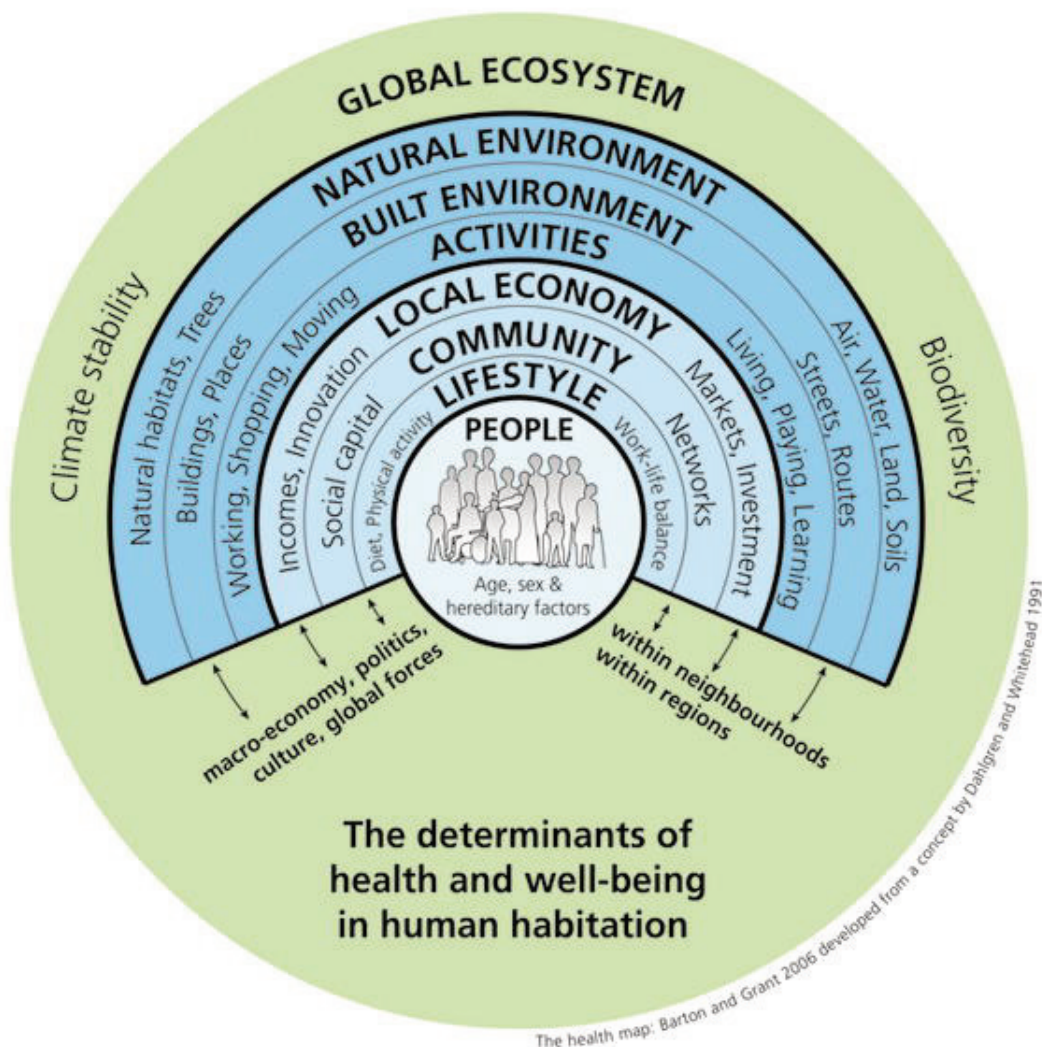
- Stage 1 Screening → Answer no to screening questions → Finish HIA. Include findings in IA
- Stage 2 Identify health impacts (if yes to screening questions)
- Stage 3 Prioritise important health impacts → No important health impacts identified → Finish HIA. Include findings in IA.
- Stage 4 Analysis: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

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1 Health Impact Assessment of Government Policy, 2010, DOH

## Determinants of health



- 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.

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- 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**

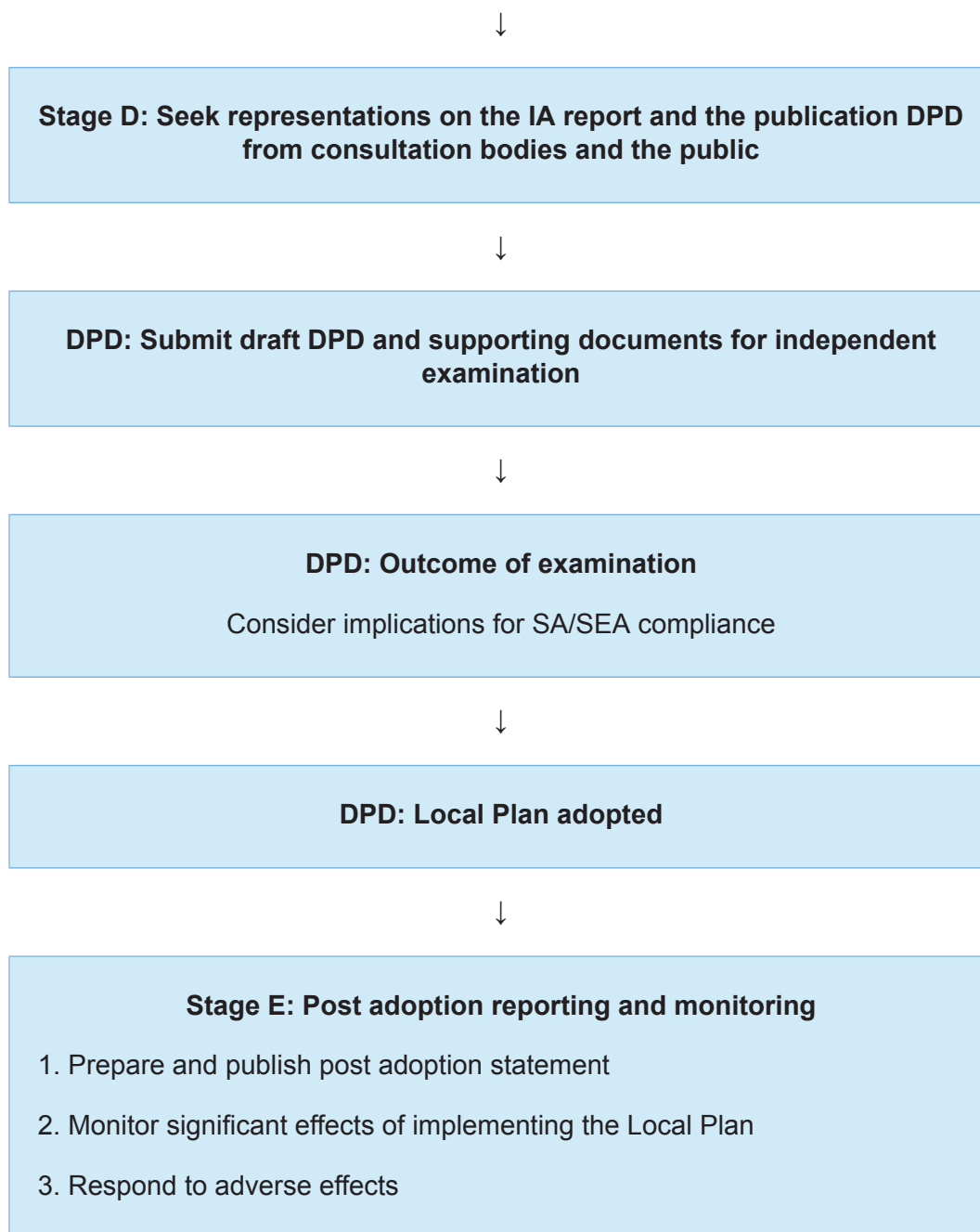
#### **Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects**

- 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**





**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. It is an update to the Scoping Report prepared in 2017.

- 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 Summary of Comments on the Scoping Report 2017

**7.1** The comments below were made on the IA Scoping Report (2017). A response to those comments is provided to indicate how the IA has taken the comment into account.

**Table 1 Summary of comments on the Scoping Report and the council's response**

| Organisation     | Name         | Comment  | Oldham Council response  |
|------------------|--------------|--|--|
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | Historic England has produced guidance on the effective assessment of the historic environment in Strategic Environmental Assessments. Link provided.  | Oldham Council welcomes the guidance and will consider this as we progress the Integrated Assessment (IA).   |
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | <p>Historic England recommends that a scoping report should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the objectives of relevant policies, plan and programmes;</li> <li>• Establish the baseline for the historic environment, including trends and targets and gaps;</li> <li>• Identify sustainability issues and opportunities for the historic environment and heritage assets;</li> <li>• Develop sustainability appraisal objectives;</li> <li>• Identify indicators and targets;</li> </ul> | <p>Oldham Council welcomes Historic England setting out the scope of what the IA Scoping Report should consider.</p> <p>It is considered that the IA Scoping Report is following this approach.</p> <p>Local Plan evidence is being developed on the historic environment.</p> |

| Organisation     | Name         | Comment   | Oldham Council response  |
|------------------|--------------|---|--|
|                  |              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider how alternatives will be assessed;</li> <li>Provide sufficient information on the proposed methodology for the appraisal to assess whether effects upon the historic environment will be properly addressed.</li> </ul> <p>Scoping Reports should be tailored to the type, purpose and level of plan under consideration in accordance with NPPF. Local Plans should be based on adequate, up-to- date and relevant evidence.</p> |  |
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | The report should identify the built environment and its character and distinctiveness and refer to the historic environment. There is potential for undesignated assets and archaeology on some sites and these should be referred to within the baseline.   | <p>The IA Scoping Report has been updated to include more information on the historic environment, including information on character and distinctiveness and potential for undesignated assets and archaeology, within the identified issues and problems section.</p> <p>However, information within the Scoping</p> |

| Organisation     | Name         | Comment  | Oldham Council response   |
|------------------|--------------|--|---|
|                  |              |  | Report needs to be proportionate. Further, detailed information will be contained within the Local Plan, its evidence and background topic papers.  |
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | International, national and local level plans and programmes on the historic environment need to be taken into account. Only those at an international level have been taken into account.   | <p>The IA Scoping Report also identified and reviewed documents at the international, national, Greater Manchester and local level relating to heritage and the historic environment.</p> <p>Any further relevant plans, strategies or programmes that become available relating to the historic environment will be added to the IA.</p> |
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | The baseline information on the historic environment should include all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether past, buried or | The Scoping Report baseline will be updated with reference to undesignated assets, historic landscape character areas and potential archaeology in the baseline.  |

| Organisation     | Name         | Comment   | Oldham Council response   |
|------------------|--------------|---|---|
|                  |              | <p>submerged. This includes undesignated (or local heritage assets) but the potential for unrecorded archaeology, and historic landscape character areas.</p> <p>Undesignated heritage assets should be included within the baseline data, with the source of information, references made to them and opportunities for enhancement and contribution to other aspects of the plan area recognised.</p> | <p>However, information within the Scoping Report needs to be proportionate. Further more detailed information will be contained within the Local Plan, its evidence and background topic papers. This will include a Heritage Impact Assessment of site allocations.</p> |
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | <p>The importance of local character and identity including the landscape and townscape of an area is important. The Scoping Report should recognise this.</p>  | <p>The Scoping Report will make reference to the importance of local character and identity, including landscape and townscape.</p> <p>The IA includes objectives on townscape, landscape and local distinctiveness.</p>  |
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | <p>Regarding Paragraphs 2.104 – 2.107:</p> <p>The title is confusing and omits reference to heritage assets. It is unclear what material assets are.</p>  | <p>The title will be amended to heritage assets and historic environment.</p>   |

| Organisation     | Name         | Comment   | Oldham Council response   |
|------------------|--------------|---|---|
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | Regarding Paragraphs 2.104 – 2.107:<br><br>The text only covers heritage assets yet the title refers to landscape. This should be covered separately.   | Landscape will be removed from the title and covered separately.  |
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | The Historic England Heritage at Risk Register referenced in Paragraph 2.104 is updated annually and it appears to suggest that there has not been a register since 2012/13. The new register is due to be published in October 2017. The current register for 2016 has nine entries and one conservation area (not ten buildings). | The text was explaining how the baseline information has changed since 2012/13.<br><br>The Scoping Report update will include updated information on the Heritage at Risk Register. |
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | Other than listing designated assets, there is very little other information to inform “cultural heritage”.   | The IA will include further information on cultural heritage.   |
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | The box on page 23 should make reference to heritage assets and should be amended to identify that setting is not just related to listed buildings. Using the definition of the historic environment and heritage assets in the NPPF, there is no need to attempt to list them here.  | The issues boxes will be amended to reflect this.   |
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | Landscape would benefit from a specific section which recognises this in  | Landscape will be covered separately in the   |

| Organisation     | Name         | Comment  | Oldham Council response  |
|------------------|--------------|--|--|
|                  |              | association with townscapes, local distinctiveness and sense of place.   | IA Scoping Report to reflect this.   |
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | The role that the historic environment plays in sustainable development and the contribution it makes to delivering social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits is recognised. The historic environment may warrant being included in other objectives including the need for specific reference to landscape character. | <p>The Integrated Assessment recognises 'Links across the Integrated Assessment' and the role that historic environment can have on housing, the economy and health and well-being. It is considered that this sufficiently recognises the role that the historic environment can have on sustainable development.</p> <p>It is not considered necessary to include the historic environment in other IA objectives as all objectives will appraise the Local Plan and so it is not considered that adding the historic environment into other objectives will add to the IA outcomes.</p> |



| Organisation     | Name         | Comment   | Oldham Council response  |
|------------------|--------------|---|--|
|                  |              |   | However, an additional IA objective on landscape and townscape has been added.                             |
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | <p>Proposed IA objective 3 should be amended to include reference to heritage assets and their setting. Landscape character would benefit from a separate objective that recognises the importance of townscapes, local distinctiveness and sense of place.</p> <p>Suggested amendments:</p> <p>“To protect, conserve and enhance this historic environment, heritage assets and their setting.”</p> <p>“To protect and enhance the character and appearance of landscapes and townscapes, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place”.</p> | The IA objectives will be amended as suggested.  |
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | <p>Reference to number of heritage assets on the National Heritage List for England should be introduced as a new indicator.</p> <p>The Heritage at Risk Register includes conservation areas so indicator 48 should make reference to entries on</p>   | <p>The suggested indicator will be added.</p> <p>Noted. The indicator will be amended to reflect this.</p> |

| Organisation     | Name         | Comment  | Oldham Council response   |
|------------------|--------------|--|---|
|                  |              | the register rather than the types of assets that are included.  |   |
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | Historic England has produced an advice note – Site Allocations and the Historic Environment in Local Plans (link provided) which may be of help in the production of the Local Plan and in assessing the impact of sites. | Noted. The council will take note of the guidance.  |
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | In terms of the scoring system within Table 6:<br><br>Any development proposals should avoid unacceptable harm to heritage assets and their setting rather than adverse effects. This should be reflected in the text.     | Noted. The scoring systems will be amended to reflect this.   |
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | In terms of the scoring system within Table 6:<br><br>For consistency development should be expected to conserve and enhance heritage assets and their setting not just enhance.   | Noted. The council will amend the IA Scoping Report to consistently make reference to conserving and enhancing heritage assets.               |
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | In terms of the scoring system within Table 6:<br><br>Reference to potential in the scoring system should be replaced with would help to contribute to sustainable development.  | The scoring system wording will be changed from "potential" to 'would'.<br><br>However, it will be caveated as it needs to be recognised that |

| Organisation     | Name         | Comment   | Oldham Council response  |
|------------------|--------------|---|--|
|                  |              |   | at the site allocation stage the principle of development is being firmed. The specific details such as design, scale, mass etc which will all impact on the contribution that the development makes to the historic environment will not be known until the planning application stage. |
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | An additional score should be included where the impact of the allocation is unknown.   | The key in section 17 includes '? = uncertain'. This will be used for any objective where we are unsure of the impact.   |
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | It is unclear how this scoring system will be used and whether it is based on heritage assessments or buffers using a set distance to determine the impact. Further information on this can be found in the advice note referenced above. | For site allocations a Heritage Impact Assessment Screening exercise will be carried out.  |
| Historic England | Emily Hrycan | Historic England advises that you engage conservation, archaeology and urban design colleagues at the local and county level to   | Noted.   |

| Organisation          | Name         | Comment   | Oldham Council response   |
|-----------------------|--------------|---|---|
|                       |              | ensure you are aware of all the relevant features of the historic environment and that the historic environment is effectively and efficiently considered as part of the Local Plan preparation. They are best placed to advise on local historic environment issues and priorities and will be able to help with the Historic Environment Records for the area.  |   |
| Canal and River Trust | Simon Tucker | The trust wishes to draw your attention to the Town and Country Planning Association Policy (PAP) Advice Note: Inland Waterways (2009), which is still considered useful about the benefits of the inland waterways, particularly appendix 1 'Waterway proofing of planning policy at all the different spatial levels' – and appendix 2 'Development management checklist for waterside developments'. The PAP note identifies the benefits of waterways which include as a water resource, heritage and cultural asset, provision of open space and wildlife corridors, the role as a transport artery (notably for walking and cycling), and as a tourist attraction. These have direct links to the SEA topics. | Noted. The council will incorporate the advice note within the IA Scoping Report and take account of it as part of the Local Plan Review preparation. |

| Organisation          | Name         | Comment  | Oldham Council response   |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|---|
|                       |              | The location of the canal network, and link it provides to the main settlements to the west of Oldham the waterways, have the potential to make a significant contribution towards delivering the Vision and Strategy of the Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF). Taking account of the PAP note would greatly assist in realising this potential. |   |
| Canal and River Trust | Simon Tucker | No comment on the environmental, social and environmental problems and issues. However, we wish to stress that the waterways network in Oldham can contribute towards making a positive impact upon the key environmental, social and economic problems and issues identified.   | Noted. The IA will be amended to highlight this within the issues identified and links across the IA in section 12. |
| Canal and River Trust | Simon Tucker | We welcome the recognition of the Rochdale Canal as a SSSI, and the need to protect and enhance nature designations as green infrastructure.   | Noted.  |
| Canal and River Trust | Simon Tucker | The trust welcomes the identification of the need to reduce car journeys, improve air quality and promote access to open spaces. However, we   | Noted. Additional focus will be made within section 12 of the IA Scoping Report to the                              |

| Organisation          | Name         | Comment  | Oldham Council response                                   |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|---|
|                       |              | <p>believe that additional focus should be made towards the improvement of footways and cycle routes within the issues section, which would contribute to these aims.</p> <p>For instance, improvements to the signposting of, and surface quality of the towpath network can promote additional use of walking and cycling routes over vehicular transport and promote access to our network which forms a source of open space within the urban area. We would promote the inclusion of natural surveillance, and for new development to enhance and not result in a deterioration of the pedestrian environment, so that opportunities are taken to promote pedestrian and cycle travel.</p> <p>Within the topic section for climatic factors, material assets, water, air and transport we encourage that greater focus is given to the potential to provide or improve pedestrian and cycle routes.</p> | improvement of footpaths and cycle routes.                |
| Canal and River Trust | Simon Tucker | Concerning Cultural Heritage, we would encourage the IA to identify that the canal itself is a historic asset. The canal network has   | Noted. The IA Section 12 will be amended to reflect this. |

| Organisation          | Name         | Comment  | Oldham Council response   |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|---|
|                       |              | played a significant part in the development and heritage of the settlements in Oldham since the 18 <sup>th</sup> century, and contains several historic assets, including lock cottages, lock features, stone walls and bridges, some of which are listed.  |   |
| Canal and River Trust | Simon Tucker | Recommend that the IA objectives refer to the improvement of pedestrian and cycle routes in the borough, as this is an important factor to help achieve improvements to human health, and to reduce the potential reliance of motorised transport. Although objective 15 promotes sustainable transport choices and connectivity, we do not believe it makes the potential role of cycling and pedestrian routes explicit. This is important to meet the aims of Draft GMSF Policy GM12 in enhancing and integrating green infrastructure along the rivers and canals. | Noted. The IA Scoping Report will be amended to "To promote an integrated and improved transport system that provides sustainable transport choices and improves connectivity, including the walking and cycling network and the protection of the PROW Network." |
| Canal and River Trust | Simon Tucker | Improvements to signage, footpath/cycleway quality and the provision of new routes and access points could be used as sustainability indicators.   | The council is unsure that this information is easily obtainable to commit to monitoring. However, a new indicator is proposed 'Number of   |

| Organisation   | Name         | Comment  | Oldham Council response   |
|--|--------------|--|---|
|  |              |  | sustainable transport trips undertaken' which will include a split of mode share for cycling and walking at district level provided by TFGM (Travel Diary Surveys). |
| Canal and River Trust  | Simon Tucker | We do not wish to comment on the IA Framework approach.  | Noted.  |
| Comments made twice:<br>Saddleworth Parish Councillor and on behalf of Saddleworth Civic Trust | Mike Buckley | A very comprehensive document with which I am in broad agreement, however, have major concerns in how it will be used to guide the effectiveness of plans, priorities and programmes at a local level. | The IA proposes a number of indicators which will monitor the effectiveness of the Local Plan.  |
| Comments made twice:<br>Saddleworth Parish Councillor and on behalf of Saddleworth Civic Trust | Mike Buckley | The relevant policies, plans and programmes listed appear to be very comprehensive.  | Noted.  |
| Comments made twice:<br>Saddleworth Parish Councillor and on behalf of Saddleworth Civic Trust | Mike Buckley | I agree these key issues have been identified. The sustainability of housing numbers in Saddleworth needs to be addressed and monitored.   | Noted.  |
| Comments made twice:<br>Saddleworth Parish Councillor  | Mike Buckley | I agree the objectives listed are comprehensive and relevant to the subject matter.  | Noted.  |



| Organisation   | Name         | Comment  | Oldham Council response   |
|--|--------------|--|---|
| and on behalf of Saddleworth Civic Trust   |              |  |   |
| Comments made twice:<br>Saddleworth Parish Councillor and on behalf of Saddleworth Civic Trust | Mike Buckley | <p>In broad agreement with IA approach.</p> <p>The approach appears to be limited to addressing issues in the borough as a whole, rather than the plan's policies, priorities and programmes to be adopted in the different communities.</p> <p>These need to be identified and tested for each township against the objectives.</p> <p>A local measuring mechanism also needs to be developed to identify how they are being achieved.</p> <p>The baseline information and statistics in Appendix 2 need to be given for each township, and each ward in some cases.</p> <p>Housing needs, types of employment, education, deprivation, health, life expectancy, public transport, landscape and heritage issues, flood risk and climate factors, are some of the issues that will vary widely.</p> <p>The IA must ensure that the plan addresses these on a local basis.</p> | <p>The council has followed the stages of the IA to ensure that relevant legislation is met. A pragmatic approach also needs to be taken in collecting baseline information for different parts of the borough in the IA.</p> <p>However, the council is intending to consider the role that 'place plans' can take in developing local priorities for different parts of the borough to address particular spatial issues.</p> |

| Organisation    | Name      | Comment   | Oldham Council response |
|-----------------|-----------|---|-------------------------|
|                 |           | A broad generic approach will not provide sufficient guidance to development.   |                         |
| Natural England | Alex Rowe | The outcomes from the SA and SEA should feed into the development of the new Local Plan and there should be clear linkages between the two.   | Agreed.                 |
| Natural England | Alex Rowe | <p><b>Relationship between plans and programmes:</b></p> <p>Not reviewed the plans listed. Advice that the following types of plans relating to the natural environment should be considered where applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green Infrastructure strategies;</li> <li>• Biodiversity Plans;</li> <li>• Rights of Way Improvement Plans;</li> <li>• AONB and National Park management Plans; and</li> <li>• Relevant landscape plans and strategies</li> </ul> | Noted.                  |
| Natural England | Alex Rowe | <p><b>Schedule of Baseline Information:</b></p> <p>The data collected appears to be the most relevant to the new Local Plan. Not provided comments on the accuracy of the data and instead have included sources of Local Plan evidence in Annex 1.</p>   | Noted.                  |

| Organisation    | Name      | Comment  | Oldham Council response   |
|-----------------|-----------|--|---|
| Natural England | Alex Rowe | <p><b>Key Sustainability Issues:</b></p> <p>Reviewed objectives of the SEA against the key issues in section 11 of the SA:</p> <p><b>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets and Landscape:</b></p> <p>Support the specific wording in the draft objective "There is the continued need to protect and enhance nature designations, including their condition, biodiversity, ecological network and geodiversity".</p> <p>However priority species and habitats do not appear under the SA objective.</p> <p>We recommend that the SA objective is updated to include priority species and habitats.</p> | <p>The quoted text is the issue identified rather than the IA objective.</p> <p>The issues text will be updated to reflect this.</p> <p>The IA objective includes biodiversity - this is considered to be inclusive of nature designations.</p> |
| Natural England | Alex Rowe | <p>The map of Sites of Biological Interest and Local Nature Reserve is a welcome addition to the SA.</p> <p>Would like to see an additional map that shows designated sites and the map to include 'ecological networks' as one of the key issues.</p>   | <p>A map showing ecological networks has been added.</p> <p>The issues will be expanded to explain that it is important to ensure that ecological networks are not compromised</p>  |

| Organisation    | Name      | Comment   | Oldham Council response  |
|-----------------|-----------|---|--|
|                 |           | <p>There is a risk that development on land of limited biodiversity value can lead to the creation of islands of biodiversity, permanently severed from other areas.</p> <p>Text should be added to the key issues that ensures ecological networks and are not compromised and future improvements in habitat connectivity are not prejudiced.</p>                                     | and future improvements in habitat connectivity are not prejudiced.  |
| Natural England | Alex Rowe | <p>We welcome the draft objective "There is the need to protect and enhance green infrastructure, including open space provision. The accessibility of open space also needs to be monitored."</p>  | Noted however this is the key issue not the IA objective.  |
| Natural England | Alex Rowe | <p><b>Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Soil, Water, Air and Transport:</b></p> <p>Support draft objective "To protect and improve soil quality and remediate contaminated land". For best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land, which there is no specific reference to, recommend the protection and avoidance of the loss of BMV land is incorporated into the objective.</p> | <p>IA objected amended to read:</p> <p>"To protect and improve soil quality, best and most versatile agricultural land, and remediate contaminated land"</p> |

| Organisation    | Name      | Comment   | Oldham Council response  |
|-----------------|-----------|---|--|
| Natural England | Alex Rowe | The draft objectives have not identified the protection and enhancement of the Public Right of Way (PROW) network. We would like to see the PROW network incorporated into the draft objectives.  | IA objective amended to read "To promote an integrated transport system that provides sustainable transport choices and improves connectivity, including the walking and cycling network and the protection and enhancement of the PROW Network" |
| Natural England | Alex Rowe | <p><b>Monitoring of the new Local Plan:</b></p> <p>Should be monitoring the significant environmental effects of implementing the Local Plan, including biodiversity and ideally other indicators for the natural environment. It would be helpful if the SA/SEA indicators could also be used to monitor the new Local Plan.</p> | <p>The IA indicators will be used to monitor the Local Plan.</p> <p>This includes indicators on biodiversity and water quality.</p>  |
| Natural England | Alex Rowe | Natural environment metrics in baseline information are largely driven by factors other than the plan's performance. It is important that indicators relate to the effects of the plan itself, not wider changes. Bespoke indicators should be  | <p>The IA will add the following indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of major developments generating overall biodiversity;</li> </ul>   |

| Organisation | Name | Comment   | Oldham Council response  |
|--------------|------|---|--|
|              |      | <p>chosen relating to the outcomes of development management decisions, such as:</p> <p><b>Biodiversity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of planning approvals that generated any adverse impacts on sites of acknowledged biodiversity importance;</li> <li>- Percentage of major developments generating overall biodiversity; and</li> <li>- Hectares of biodiversity habitat delivered through strategic sites.</li> </ul> <p><b>Landscape:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Amount of new development in the Peak District National Park with commentary on likely impact.</li> </ul> <p><b>Green Infrastructure:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of the borough's population having access to a natural greenspace within 400m of their home;</li> <li>- Length of greenways considered;</li> <li>- Hectares of accessible open space per 1000 population.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hectares of biodiversity habitat delivered through strategic sites;</li> <li>- Percentage of the borough's population having access to a natural greenspace within 400m of their home;</li> <li>- Hectares of accessible open space per 1000 population.</li> </ul> <p>The part of Oldham within the Peak District National Park is covered by the PDNP Authority. Therefore Oldham Council cannot monitor the suggested landscape indicator.</p> <p>However the previous landscape indicator has been amended to 'Amount of major new development with commentary on likely impact on landscape character'.</p> <p>It is not considered practical to monitor 'Number</p> |

| Organisation       | Name               | Comment   | Oldham Council response  |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|--|
|                    |                    |   | of planning approvals that generated any adverse impacts on sites of acknowledged biodiversity importance' and 'length of greenways considered'. |
| Environment Agency | Sylvia Whittingham | Support objectives / indicators that ensure 100% of local wildlife sites are under positive conservation management. Development should not impact on their ecological interest and preferable seek to strengthen and enhance this network as advocated in England biodiversity strategy.                     | Noted.   |
| Environment Agency | Sylvia Whittingham | Support creation of a high quality and resilient natural and built environment that looks to protect and preserve its existing natural assets and expand upon and enhance the current natural environment that has multiple environmental benefits for people and wildlife based on climate change scenarios. | Noted.   |
| Environment Agency | Sylvia Whittingham | State of Nature Report and new Centre of Ecology and Hydrology report highlights the risk our native wildlife are facing.   | Noted.   |

| Organisation       | Name               | Comment   | Oldham Council response  |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| Environment Agency | Sylvia Whittingham | Local Plan must span across many and varied priority habitat types and the species these support are protected and work to Governments Biodiversity 20/20 strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services. Future development should halt loss of Biodiversity interest in Oldham, supporting well functional ecosystems and establishing a coherent ecological network. | Noted. The IA has set out the different tiers of nature designations in the borough and the IA objective aims to enhance ecological networks and achieve net gain.   |
| Environment Agency | Sylvia Whittingham | The majority of waterbodies in the borough are failing their Water Framework Directive statutory ecological objectives as highlighted in North West River Basin Management Plan.  | Noted. The North West River Basin Management Plan is included within the IA.   |
| Environment Agency | Sylvia Whittingham | The NW RBMP requires the restoration and enhancement of water bodies. Future development and environmental policy will play a key role in ensuring such assets are fully integrated into future riparian development proposals. We would recommend that high quality and multi-functional green infrastructure be seen as an integral element of all new development.           | Noted. We will consider this as part of the Local Plan review.<br><br>The IA includes an objective 'To protect and improve the quality of water bodies and river corridors and availability of water resources.' |



| Organisation       | Name               | Comment   | Oldham Council response   |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| Environment Agency | Sylvia Whittingham | There are major environmental improvements needed to enhance the functioning and ecological quality of the majority of Oldham's river corridors, both in water quality and hydromorphological (river modification) terms that have either been canalised or culverted watercourses, or have been heavily encroached by poor development leaving limited or no natural greenspace buffers, weirs that impede ecological connectivity and inhibit natural hydromorphological processes, and modified river channels with limited or no safe access to river edge, as well as invasive non-native species. | Noted. We will consider this as part of the Local Plan review.<br><br>This has been added to the issues identified section. |
| Environment Agency | Sylvia Whittingham | Local Plan and IA should reflect environmental issues and promote better integrated riparian development, and rehabilitation and restoration of river corridors, enabling these river valleys to become high quality and multi-functioning green infrastructure assets.<br><br>Where existing poor quality green or blue infrastructure assets are identified that Community Infrastructure Levy resources be   | Noted. We will consider this as part of the Local Plan review.<br><br>This has been added to the issues identified section. |

| Organisation       | Name               | Comment   | Oldham Council response  |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|--|
|                    |                    | allocated to improving these failing waterbodies and green infrastructure assets functionality.   |  |
| Environment Agency | Sylvia Whittingham | <p>Paragraph 11.42 should note that there are still many waterbodies in the borough which are failing their statutory ecological objectives for water quality.</p> <p>New development should adopt multifunctional designed SUDS that mitigates and reduces water quality issues.</p> <p>Above ground SUDs are preferred where feasible before more orthodox underground solutions, to maximise the green and blue infrastructure benefits.</p> | <p>Noted. We will consider this as part of the Local Plan review.</p> <p>This has been added to the issues identified section.</p> |
| Environment Agency | Sylvia Whittingham | The threat of drought is equally important based of future climate change predictions, combined with potential threat of increased population growth, inefficient water usage and over abstraction of the waterways. Drought should be recognised and planned for as part of Local Plan.  | <p>Noted. We will consider this as part of the Local Plan review.</p> <p>Drought is identified as an issue in the IA.</p>          |
| Environment Agency | Sylvia Whittingham | Generally support the objective 1, however there is a need to ensure this green infrastructure network is one of high quality and is  | <p>IA Objective 1 amended to</p> <p>'To protect, conserve and enhance a high</p>   |

| Organisation       | Name               | Comment  | Oldham Council response   |
|--------------------|--------------------|--|---|
|                    |                    | ecologically connected and will be resilient to future climate change pressures.   | quality multifunctional green infrastructure network, including biodiversity and geodiversity, that is ecologically connected.'   |
| Environment Agency | Sylvia Whittingham | Objective 9. There is a need to reflect the wider ecological and hydromorphological pressures Oldham's waterbodies and river corridors face, and how the Local Plan can positively shape future development along these GI assets. | IA objective amended to 'To protect and improve the quality of water bodies and river corridors and availability of water resources.'<br><br>The detail for how this can be contributed to will be set out in the Local Plan. |
| Environment Agency | Sylvia Whittingham | Recommend additional indicator reflecting WFD waterbody status of all waterbodies in the borough.  | This will be added as an indicator.   |
| Environment Agency | Sylvia Whittingham | Indicator 16 should better reflect Ciria SUDs design guide to ensure development considers a more multifunctional approach to SUDs design.   | Noted. Will incorporate this.   |
| Environment Agency | Sylvia Whittingham | Recommend the requirement for Natural Flood Management measures in new developments proposed   | Noted. This will be considered in the Local Plan review.  |

| Organisation | Name | Comment  | Oldham Council response   |
|--------------|------|--|---|
|              |      | on the upland catchment areas. Links attached for information.   | The use of natural flood management measures is reflected in the IA.  |
| C W Stephens |      | Pleased to note and support the Integrated Assessment (IA) objectives specified in the report  | Noted.  |
| C W Stephens |      | Key areas of concern to residents are potential loss of green space (Green Belt and Other Protected Open Land (OPOL)), and the provision of appropriate housing types and adequate infrastructure. | Noted. These issues are addressed in the IA and will be considered in the Local Plan.<br><br>The strategic review of the Green Belt boundary is being dealt with through Places for Everyone and is not a matter being dealt with by the Local Plan review. |
| C W Stephens |      | It is mandatory that residents are consulted and fully engaged, not simply informed, with the development of the Local Plan.   | Noted. Consultation will be carried out in line with the regulations and adopted Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). The Issues and Options stage is an opportunity to engage residents on whether they   |

| Organisation | Name | Comment   | Oldham Council response  |
|--------------|------|---|--|
|              |      |   | feel all the issues have been identified that the Local Plan needs to address and asks questions or options around topic areas. It feeds in the Regulation 18 stage carried out in 2017. |
| C W Stephens |      | The scoping report indicates the need to deliver 3560 dwellings in the period up to 2026 (section 2.86) however, the draft GMSF specified that Oldham will be required to provide 13,700 homes up to 2035. It would appear therefore that over 10,000 homes will have to be provided in the period 2026 to 2035; this represents a huge increase for Oldham and residents are extremely concerned that this may lead to significant loss of green space. The draft GMSF identified 3 green sites in Shaw & Crompton to provide over 3000 houses; Cowlshaw (640), Beal Valley (900) and the Whitefield Farm area over to Newhey and around Gravelhole and Low Crompton (1500). The GMSF proposed a disproportionate land grab in Shaw & Crompton with the devastation of our local | The Local Plan is not addressing the Green Belt review or the strategic allocations. This is being addressed under Places for Everyone, which is being progressed.                       |

| Organisation | Name | Comment  | Oldham Council response   |
|--------------|------|--|---|
|              |      | Green Belt and OPOL (other protected open land). I trust the Local Plan will address and rectify this over development in Shaw and Crompton.   |   |
| C W Stephens |      | The Local Plan must ensure the provision of affordable housing with a mix of properties to accommodate the needs of young people and first time buyers, additionally it must address the needs of older people who may wish to downsize properties or move to user friendly and adaptable homes.   | Noted. The IA and Local Plan review will address these matters.   |
| C W Stephens |      | New homes should first be built on former industrial brownfield sites. We also need to build on the many derelict sites in our town centres and districts, convert every empty mill and factory into housing, force developers to build on sites already given planning permission, and bring the large number of empty homes back into use. | Noted. The Local Plan and strategic housing land supply will consider opportunities to use brownfield land and underused or derelict buildings. |
| C W Stephens |      | The increase in population will necessitate significant investment in transport infrastructure. Our existing roads and motorways are frequently constrained by high levels of congestion resulting in unacceptable   | Noted. The Local Plan review will consider necessary infrastructure improvements.   |

| Organisation             | Name | Comment  | Oldham Council response  |
|--------------------------|------|--|--|
|                          |      | journey times and traffic jams. It is of importance to ensure that the transport infrastructure is in place before other building takes place.   |  |
| C W Stephens             |      | The increase in population will require provision of additional services. The Local Plan must ensure funding is available to deliver on these requirements. Schools, hospitals, play areas and leisure facilities, shops, health centres, doctors, dentists, etc. must be available as the houses/ employments/ businesses are developed. Expansion of our emergency services will also be required to provide safe communities in the future. | The Local Plan will consider necessary infrastructure and developer contributions. |
| Lancashire Gardens Trust |      | The aims of the Lancashire Gardens Trust are to promote the education of the public in the arts, crafts, sciences and all other matters connected with designed landscapes. Furthermore, to promote the appropriate action for the restoration, enhancement, preservation, conservation, protection and understanding of designed landscapes in the county of Lancashire post 1974 and the former  | Noted.   |

| Organisation             | Name | Comment  | Oldham Council response   |
|--------------------------|------|--|---|
|                          |      | county area of south Lancashire lying to the north of the Mersey.  |   |
| Lancashire Gardens Trust |      | <p>Supports Oldham Council in the procurement of a sustainable Local Plan, and in particular the objective IA3 'to protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment including archaeological heritage and landscape character'.</p> <p>In Paragraph 11.108 the three Registered Parks and Gardens within Oldham are named, however, there is no mention of undesignated heritage assets, and even if there is no current 'local list' provision should be made in emerging policies for such sites to be recognised at a future date.</p> <p>Lancashire Gardens Trust is not currently able to provide details of candidate sites for a local list of historic designed landscapes, and it is not possible to indicate when the significant research for such a list could be undertaken.</p> <p>We would expect to see at least additional text within or following Paragraph 11.108 in relation to unregistered heritage sites and</p> | Noted. The updated IA Scoping Report has recognised the undesignated assets and this issue will be added. |



| Organisation | Name | Comment   | Oldham Council response |
|--------------|------|---|-------------------------|
|              |      | historic designed landscapes in particular: 'and undesignated Parks and Gardens within a local list'. |                         |

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

**8.1** 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) 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))

**8.2** 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.

**8.3** 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.

## 9 Outcome of Stage A1

- 9.1** Below is a list of other relevant policies, plans and programmes reviewed. Documents that have been added since the original Scoping Report (2017) have a \* next to the document title.
- 9.2** Documents that were considered out of date, superseded or withdrawn have been removed.
- 9.3** 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 2 Other relevant policies, plans and programmes reviewed - International**

| <b>International</b>                                     |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Overarching</b>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU Renewed Sustainable Development Strategy (2006, European Union)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Biodiversity</b>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (2020, European Commission)</li> <li>• Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (1992, JNCC)</li> <li>• Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (the codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC) as amended (2009, JNCC)</li> <li>• Convention on wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl habitat (The Ramsar Convention) (1971, Ramsar)</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Resources / Water Resources</b>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council Directive 2000/60/EC (Water Framework Directive) (2000, JNCC)</li> <li>• Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks (2007, European Commission)</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• Council Directive 91/271/EEC for urban waste water treatment</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• Council Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption (1998, EUR-Lex)</li> </ul> |
| <b>Air Quality, Climate Change and Energy Efficiency</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• Energy Efficiency Directive (EU) 2018/2002*</li> <li>• The Cancun Agreement (2011, UNFCCC)</li> <li>• 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)</li> </ul>   |

| International  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants (2016, EUR-Lex)</li> <li>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2015: The Paris Agreement (2015, United Nations)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Waste</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• Directive 2018/850 on the landfill of waste (2018, European Commission)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Cultural Heritage and Landscape</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention) (1985, Council of Europe)</li> <li>• European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention, (1992, Council of Europe)</li> <li>• The European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (2000, Council of Europe)</li> <li>• UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (1972, UNESCO)</li> </ul> |
| <b>Noise</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise (2002, Eur-Lex)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Minerals</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the management of waste from extractive industries (2006, EUR-Lex)</li> </ul>   |

**Table 3 Other relevant policies, plans and programmes reviewed - National**

| National   |
|--|
| <b>Overarching</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework (2019, MHCLG)*</li> <li>• Planning for the Future (August 2020, MHCLG)*</li> <li>• Localism Act (as amended) (2011)</li> <li>• Equality Act (2010)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Design</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Model Design Code (MHCLG, 2021)</li> <li>• Living with beauty (2020, Report of the Building Better, Building Beautiful the Commission)*</li> <li>• National Design Guide (2019, MHCLG, Tibbalds Planning &amp; Urban Design)*</li> </ul> |

## National

### Economic Growth

- Industrial Strategy - Building a Britain fit for the Future (2017, HM Government)\*

### Climate Change and Energy

- Climate Change Act (2008)
- The National Adaptation Programme (DEFRA, 2018)\*
- Clean Growth Strategy (2017, HM Government)\*
- Community Energy Strategy (2015, DECC)\*

### Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity

- The Environment Bill (2020, Defra)\*
- A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2018, Defra)\*
- 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)
- 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)
- Clean Air Strategy (2019, Defra and MHCLG)\*
- 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)
- Policy advice note: inland waterways (2009, Town and Country Planning Association)\*
- Draft Drought Plan 2022 (2021, United Utilities)\*

### Historic Environment

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)
- Planning Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act (1990)
- The Historic Environment in Local Plans (2015, Historic England)
- Historic England's Industrial Heritage Strategy - Draft (2021, Historic England)\*

### Waste

- The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations (2011)

|   |
|---|
| <b>National</b>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste Management Plan for England (2013, Defra)</li> <li>National Planning Policy for Waste (2014, DCLG)</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Housing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Housing Act (2004)</li> <li>The Charter for Social Housing Residents: Social Housing White Paper (MHCLG, 2020)*</li> <li>Planning Policy for Travellers Sites (2015, DCLG)</li> <li>Housing White Paper "Fixing our Broken Housing Market" (2017, DCLG)</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Transport</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gear Change (2020, Department for Transport)*</li> <li>NPPF: Parking (2012, DCLG)</li> <li>Home to School Travel and Transport Guidance (2014, DfE)</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Health and Well-Being</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation (2015)*</li> <li>Sport England Active Design – Planning for health and wellbeing through sport and physical activity, (Sport England, Public Health England, 2015)*</li> <li>Sport England: Towards an Active Nation, (Sport England, 2016-2021)*</li> <li>Public Health in Planning: Good Practise Guide, (2015, Town and Country Planning Association)*</li> <li>NHS Health New Towns Programme, (2019, NHS, Public Health England, Town &amp; Country Planning Association, The King's Fund, PA Consulting and The Young Foundation)*</li> <li>Public Health White Paper (2011, DH)</li> <li>Health and Social Care Act (2012, DH)</li> <li>Living Well with Dementia: A National Dementia Strategy (2009, DH)</li> <li>No Health without Mental Health; A Cross Government Mental Health Outcomes Strategy for People of all ages (2011, HM Government)</li> </ul> |
| <b>Education</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy Statement - Planning for Schools Development (2011, DCLG)</li> </ul>   |

**Table 4 Other relevant policies, plans and programmes reviewed - Regional, Greater Manchester and Neighbouring Authorities**

|  |
|--|
| <b>Regional, Greater Manchester and Neighbouring Authorities</b>   |
| <b>Overarching</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater Manchester's Plan for Homes, Jobs and the Environment: Greater Manchester Strategic Framework Publication Plan 2020 Draft for Approval (October 2020, GMCA)*</li> <li>The Greater Manchester Strategy - Our People, Our Place (2018, GMCA)*</li> </ul> |
| <b>Climate Change and Air Quality</b>  |

## Regional, Greater Manchester and Neighbouring Authorities

- Greater Manchester 5-Year Environment Plan (2019, GMCA)\*
- Draft Clean Air Plan (2020, GMCA)\*
- Greater Manchester's Springboard to a Green City Region (GMCA, 2018)\*
- Green Infrastructure to Combat Climate Change: A Framework for Action in Cheshire, Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside (2011, Community Forest North West)

### Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- Greater Manchester Natural Capital Investment Programme (2019, GMCA)\*
- All our Trees - Greater Manchester's tree and woodland strategy (2020, GMCA / City of Trees)\*
- 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

- Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Management Framework (2018, GMCA)\*
- 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 (2018, United Utilities)\*
- Water Resources Management Plan (2019, United Utilities)\*

### Waste

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

### Minerals

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

### Transport

- Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040 (Greater Manchester Combined Authority and Transport for Greater Manchester, November 2020)\*
- Our 5 year Transport Delivery Plan 2020 - 2025 (Greater Manchester Combined Authority and Transport for Greater Manchester, November 2020)\*
- Greater Manchester Freight and Logistics Strategy (2016, TFGM)\*
- Our Network (2019, TFGM)\*
- Our Prospectus for Rail (2019, TFGM)\*
- Streets for All (2019, Greater Manchester Combined Authority & Transport for Greater Manchester)\*
- Made to Move (2017, TFGM)

| Regional, Greater Manchester and Neighbouring Authorities   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater Manchester 2040 Transport Strategy (2017, TFGM and GMCA and Greater Manchester LEP)</li> <li>The Northern Powerhouse: One Agenda, One Economy, One North (2015, Transport for the North)</li> <li>Northern Powerhouse Strategy (2016, HM Treasury)</li> <li>Greater Manchester Low Emission Strategy (2016, GMCA, TFGM)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Health and well being</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater Manchester Moving: The Plan for Physical Activity and Sport 2017-2021 (Greater Manchester Combined Authority &amp; GM Moving, 2017)*</li> <li>Greater Manchester Age-Friendly Strategy (2018, GMCA)*</li> <li>The Future of Ageing in Greater Manchester (2017, Greater Manchester Combined Authority)*</li> <li>Greater Manchester Moving Plan (2018, Greater Sport)*</li> <li>Taking charge of our health and social care in Greater Manchester (2015, GMCA and NHS)</li> <li>Greater Manchester Police and Crime Plan (2016, Police and Crime Commissioner)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Economic Growth</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy (2019, GMCA, the GM Local Enterprise Partnership and the UK Government)*</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Housing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater Manchester Housing Strategy (2019-2024)*</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Neighbouring Authorities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peak District National Park Local Development Framework Core Strategy DPD (adopted 2011) (Peak District National Park Authority)</li> <li>Peak District National Park Management Plan 2018-23 (2018, Peak District National Park Authority)*</li> <li>Kirklees Local Plan (2019, Kirklees Council)*</li> <li>Calderdale Publication Local Plan (2018, Calderdale Council)*</li> <li>Manchester's Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2012, Manchester City Council)</li> <li>Rochdale Adopted Core Strategy (2016, Rochdale Council)</li> <li>Tameside Local Plan Joint Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2013, Tameside Council)</li> </ul> |

**Table 5 Other relevant policies, plans and programmes reviewed - Oldham**

| Oldham   |
|--|
| <b>Overarching</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating a Better Place (2020, Oldham Council)*</li> <li>Medium Term Property Strategy (2019, Oldham Council / CBRE)*</li> </ul> |



| Oldham  |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oldham Town Centre Framework (2020, Oldham Council)*</li> <li>• The Corporate Plan (2015, Oldham Council)</li> <li>• The Oldham Plan 2017 -2022 (2017, Oldham Council)*</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Historic Environment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2019, Oldham Council)*</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Climate Change and Energy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green New Deal Strategy 2020 - 2025 (2020, Oldham Council)*</li> <li>• Oldham Affordable Warmth Strategy 2014-2017 (Oldham Council)</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Ground Contamination</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contaminated Land Strategy (2009, Oldham Council)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Housing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oldham's Housing Strategy (2019, Oldham Council)*</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Health and wellbeing, education and communities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oldham Education Provision Strategy 2020-2024 (Oldham Council)*</li> <li>• The Oldham Locality Plan for Health and Social Care Transformation (2016-2021) (Oldham Council and NHS Oldham Clinical Commissioning Group)</li> <li>• Oldham Playing Pitch Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2025 (2015, Oldham Council)</li> </ul> |

## Issues and objectives highlighted

**9.4** 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 Places for Everyone (was 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 ensure that beauty is created in the built environment.
- 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.
- Requires 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.
- Requires objective to ensure that the necessary infrastructure including social infrastructure is part of that delivery.

### **Economy**

- Objectives of the plan should address employment land supply.
- 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 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 and policies to ensure that walking and cycling are the preferred method of travel for journeys of less than two miles.
- 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?

## 10 Stage A2: Collect baseline information: Purpose of the task

**10.1** 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))

**10.2** 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.

**10.3** 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.

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

**10.5** 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.

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

### 11.1 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)).

### 11.2 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.

## 12 Identified sustainability issues and problems

- 12.1** 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, ONS, TFGM, GMSF documents (now Places for Everyone) and council data. Comments on the Scoping Report 2017 have also been incorporated.
- 12.2** A series of Topic Papers have been prepared to support the Issues and Options. The Topic Papers set out current key policies, plans and strategies and any relevant evidence. The papers present a profile of the borough and highlight any key issues and opportunities that the Local Plan should seek to address. The issues identified in the Topic Papers have also fed into this stage to expand on the issues identified through stages A1 and A2.
- 12.3** During the preparation of this Scoping Report the Coronavirus pandemic has also taken place. This may impact on some of the issues outlined below, particularly employment and health however the full impacts are unknown at this stage.

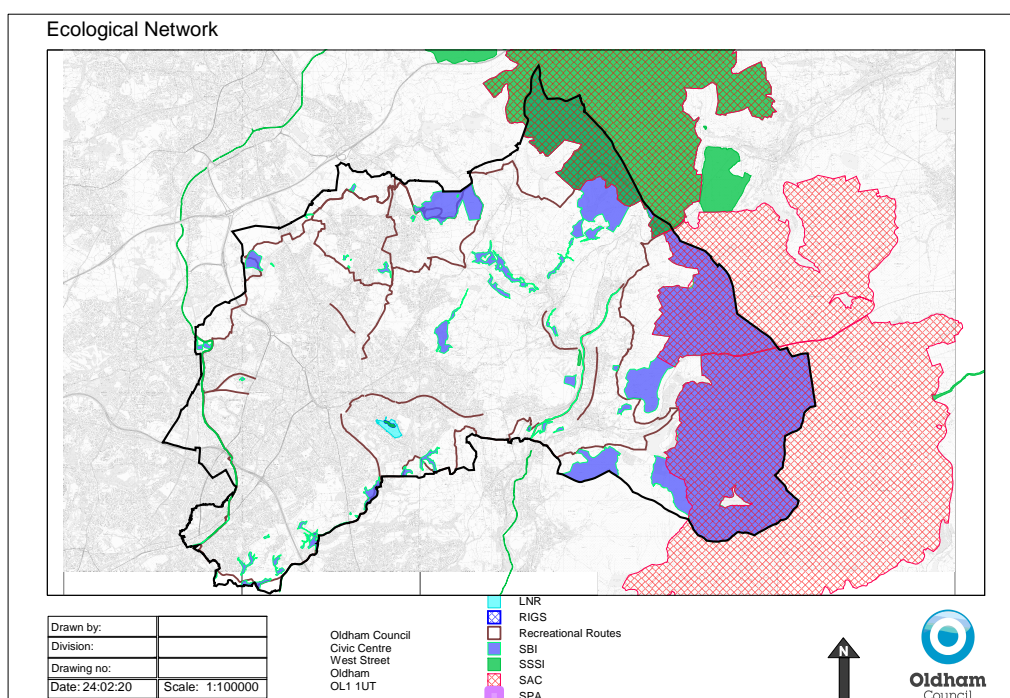
### Natural Environment and Landscape

- 12.4** 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).
- 12.5** 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.
- 12.6** Oldham has 38 Sites of Biological Importance (SBI) totalling 3,455 hectares. The number and extent of SBIs has gradually increased since 1984 from 18 SBIs (142.4 hectares). There was one SBI deletion in 2018 at Royton Moss (Grade B) due to sustained tipping of significant quantities of inert materials over a long period of time and the re-direction of the River Beal, together with consequent changes to landforms and topography resulted in significant losses to the semi-natural vegetation formerly present.
- 12.7** Oldham has one Local Nature Reserve (Glodwick Lows), which contains Lowside Brickworks SSSI. Glodwick Brickpit has also been designated a Regionally Important Geodiversity Site (RIGS) in 2018.



- 12.8** Oldham also has priority species and habitats and other protected species across the borough and these also need to be acknowledged when looking at site allocations and opportunities for net gain.
- 12.9** 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.
- 12.10** It is important to ensure that ecological networks are not compromised and future improvements in habitat connectivity are not prejudiced.
- 12.11** There has not been significant change in designated biodiversity since the 2017 Scoping Report. The main difference is the loss of a SBI in 2018 at Royton Moss and the designation of a RIGS. Biodiversity Net Gain has also been introduced.

There is the continued need to protect and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity and ecological networks, achieve net gain and have regard to Local Nature Recovery Strategies.



- 12.12** There are 13 strategic recreational routes in Oldham equating to 116,164 metres. There is a total of 1,588.86 ha of open space as at 2015. The extent of protected open space in the borough has decreased by 8.14 ha since 2010. An up to date audit as part of a Greenspace Strategy is due to take place in 2020/21.
- 12.13** There has been no evidence collated to note any changes since the 2017 Scoping Report on recreational routes and open space.



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

**12.14** The following National Character Areas falls within Oldham:

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

**12.15** A Greater Manchester Landscape Character and Sensitivity Assessment was carried out by LUC on behalf of GMCA and the ten Greater Manchester districts in 2019. This identifies the following landscape types within Oldham:

- Incised Urban Fringe Valleys;
- Open Moorland and Enclosed Upland Fringes (Dark Peak);
- Open Moorland and Enclosed Upland Fringes (West / South Pennines);
- Pennine Foothills (Dark Peak);
- Pennine Foothills (West / South Pennines); and
- Urban Fringe Farmland.

**12.16** The Assessment identifies the sensitivity rating of each landscape type and key characteristics (such as topography, land use, habitats, archaeology and cultural heritage etc) and sets out guidance and opportunities to consider within each landscape type to help retain and enhance local distinctiveness, identity and sense of place.

**12.17** A Mills Strategy is also being prepared to determine a positive strategy for remaining undesignated mills, prioritising the mills from high to low based on the significance of each mill based on the archaeological interest, historic interest (which may be illustrative or associative) and its architectural / aesthetic interest and sense of place. This has also fed in townscape value.

**12.18** Feeding into this is a landscape overview, which assessed the contribution that mills either individually or cumulatively make to the landscape character of Oldham. The clustering of particular groups of mills provide a unique character to the local landscape and give Oldham an exceptionally strong sense of place and local distinctiveness.

**12.19** The council's Monitoring Reports shows that out of the planning applications which are refused, reasons for refusal relate to matters including landscape character.

**12.20** Since the 2017 Scoping Report there has been updated information on landscape character at a Greater Manchester level.

There is a need to ensure that development respects landscape and townscape, local distinctiveness and sense of place, ensuring that development makes a positive contribution to ensure that these features are retained and taking into consideration the guidance within Landscape Character Assessments.

The Natural Environment Topic Paper provides detailed information on key policies, plans and strategies and any relevant evidence in relation to the natural environment. The paper expands on the above key issues setting out the following issues in relation to green infrastructure:

- There is the need to protect and enhance nature designations, biodiversity, ecological networks and geodiversity.
- There is a need to move away from a net loss of biodiversity to achieving net gains for nature and contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution.
- There is a need for a Green Infrastructure strategy which uses Green Infrastructure as an intervention to tackle wider issues such as mitigating flood risk.
- There is the need to embed Green Infrastructure in new development.
- There is a need to restore and enhance river and canal corridors, particularly within the Irwell Catchment, to improve water quality and enhance biodiversity, re-naturalise rivers and waterways, improve public access to waterways and opportunities for sustainable travel along waterways.
- There is a need to increase tree cover through new tree planting, promote positive Woodland Management and management of recreational pressures.
- There is a need to increase the area of peat spoils, including blanket bog in the uplands to sequester carbon, store water, achieve biodiversity net gain and improve public access and enjoyment of the countryside.
- There is a need to embed guidance from the Landscape Character Assessment into the Local Plan to inform how future development should be managed.
- There is a need to ensure planning policies support the enhancement of open space under threat from increasing development pressures and decreasing maintenance budgets for open space provision.
- There is a need to ensure that communities feel comfortable and empowered to use and value their open spaces by improving the quality of open spaces, for example by correcting dense tree planting, improving isolated accesses and improving facilities.
- There is a need to identify space for communities to grow food and to consider whether new housing developments could incorporate good-quality growing spaces.
- There is a need to encourage and manage recreation, improve public access to Green Infrastructure for all and invest in the management of the Green Infrastructure network.

The Climate Change Topic Paper provides detailed information on key policies, plans and strategies and any relevant evidence in relation to the natural environment. The paper expands on the above key issues setting out the following issues in relation to green infrastructure:

- There is the need to support Greater Manchester's and Oldham's climate change objectives to be carbon neutral and build resilience through mitigating and adapting to climate change, considering the longer implications for flood risk, water supply, drought, biodiversity and landscapes and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures.
- There is a need to take a natural capital approach to combating climate change through low cost responses, such as use of green infrastructure and allowing for adaptation, for example through setting back new development from rivers.
- There is the need to restore peat bogs (blanket bog), particularly in the uplands.

**12.21** A strategic review of the Green Belt is being undertaken through preparation of Places for Everyone (previously GMSF). In Oldham currently there is 6,254 hectares of Green Belt land. Places for Everyone proposes the release of some Green Belt land in Oldham to meet development needs.

**12.22** To provide compensatory measures a study on the Identification of opportunities to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt (GMCA, 2019) has been undertaken. This focuses on the identification of potential opportunities to enhance the beneficial use of retained and proposed Green Belt in the vicinity of the Greater Manchester.

**12.23** The assessment suggests beneficial enhancements projects in relation to access, sport and recreation, biodiversity and wildlife and landscape and visual.

**12.24** There has been no change to the extent of green belt land since the 2017 Scoping Report. Evidence has been collated on the Green Belt at a Greater Manchester level, an overview is provided within the Open Land Topic Paper.

**12.25** There is also now a local project called Northern Roots which aims to create the UK's largest urban farm and eco park on Green Belt land at Snipe Clough in the heart of Oldham in a way that creates jobs and skills for local people whilst also enhancing the environmental value of this green space.

There is the need to plan for the positive use and enhancement of the Green Belt.

**12.26** There are currently 22 Other Protected Open Land (OPOL) designations and one Land Reserved for Future Development (LRFD). Places for Everyone proposes the release of some OPOL and the LRFD as part of proposed strategic allocations.

- 12.27** Since the 2017 Scoping Report a review of OPOL land has been undertaken as part of the Local Plan review against the Local Green Space criteria set out in NPPF. OPOL sites that meet the criteria are proposed to be taken forward as Local Green Spaces.
- 12.28** The assessment will form part of the Issues and Options consultation. This assessment is likely to change the number and extent of existing OPOL sites.

There is a need to identify Local Green Spaces and ensure development is treated in line with national Green Belt policies.

There is a need to consider whether there is scope to identify safeguarded land for future development needs.

The Open Land Topic Paper sets out key issues that the Local Plan should consider addressing. These issues are consistent with those identified above regarding the Green Belt, OPOL and LRFD.

## Links across the Integrated Assessment

- 12.29** 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.
- 12.30** 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. Green infrastructure 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).
- 12.31** 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.

## Heritage Assets and Historic Environment

- 12.32** There are ten entries in the borough on the Historic England at Risk Register, an increase of four entries since 2012/13.
- 12.33** There are two scheduled ancient monuments in Oldham, Bowl Barrow and Castleshaw Roman Forts, neither of which are on the Heritage at Risk register.
- 12.34** There are 36 conservation areas in the borough covering 254.83 hectares. The extent of conservation areas has increased by 4.04 hectares since the adoption of the Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area and Management Plan Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in 2019. The extensions have been designated under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. However the extensions need to be adopted through the Local Plan review to be shown on the Proposals Map. Until then they are treated as a material planning consideration. The Management Plan aims to address issues threatening the deteriorating condition of Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area with the aim of removing it from the 'Heritage at Risk' register.

- 12.35** A further 20 Conservation Areas in Oldham are classed as being vulnerable, this is the highest number in Greater Manchester, although Oldham has the second highest number of conservation areas. Nevertheless, there is a need for up to date appraisals and management plans to address this issue.
- 12.36** Oldham has the following three Registered Parks and Gardens:
- Chadderton Cemetery (Grade II);
  - Greenacres Cemetery (Grade II); and
  - Alexandra Park (Grade II\*).
- 12.37** The Historic Environment Record (HER) also shows that there are undesignated heritage assets across the borough and there is potential for archaeology on sites.
- 12.38** There is the need to ensure that the Local Plan recognises undesignated heritage assets, (such as buildings and Parks and Gardens) and allows for the creation of a local list.
- 12.39** The HER includes 34 'blue plaques' to commemorate past events and people associated with the borough. This includes subjects on the Peterloo Massacre, Sir Winston Churchill (MP for Oldham 1990), Annie Kenney (leading suffragette), Ben Brierley (writer) and John Lees (originator of fish and chips) to name a few.
- 12.40** The Rochdale Canal and Huddersfield Narrow Canal both pass through Oldham. The canals are a historic asset within the borough. The canal network has played a significant part in the development and heritage of the settlements in Oldham since the 18th century. This is especially evident at Failsworth Pole Conservation Area and Uppermill Conservation Area, where the Rochdale and Huddersfield Narrow canals respectively provide an important focal point alongside neighbouring historic former industrial buildings and contain several historic assets, including lock cottages, lock features, stone walls and bridges, some of which are listed. As well as providing a historic asset they are also provide many other benefits such as recreational routes for exercise and ecological networks.
- 12.41** Oldham's cultural heritage also includes traditions such as Morris dancing and the Rushcart festival in Saddleworth. Cultural heritage can also be found within the Saddleworth Museum and Gallery Oldham, which forms part of the extended Conservation Area within Oldham Town Centre.
- 12.42** The Greater Manchester Heritage Topic Paper outlines that there can be many issues and challenges facing historic parks and gardens such as new construction, changes in settings or views, neglect or abandonment, poor maintenance of structure, paths and steps.
- 12.43** An Oldham Buildings at Risk Assessment Report (2016) aimed to provide an understanding of the loss rates of historic textile mills. This outlined that 66 mills have been demolished in Oldham since the previous survey in 1980. The highest numbers of demolition occurred in Coldhurst, Shaw and Chadderton Central. Around 186, 471 square metres of floor space appeared

to be vacant or underused. Most mills however were 'low risk/ no risk and around 12% were considered to be vulnerable. Around 17% were considered to be at risk as a result of vacancy and bad condition.

- 12.44** The assessment concludes that notwithstanding the rates of losses, it is apparent that the borough has an important stock of textile mills still standing, making a significant contribution to the character of the historic industrial environment. The national importance of several of these mills, representing 14% of the total stock, is reflected in their designation as listed buildings, although the borough also contains numerous very significant but non-designated mills. In particular the borough has a particularly fine collection of late Victorian/ early Edwardian mills, representing Oldham's ascendancy as the world's leading centre for cotton spinning by the late twentieth century.
- 12.45** A Mills Strategy is underway which will ensure a positive strategy for the remaining undesignated mills.
- 12.46** Heritage at risk can be associated with socio-environmental degradation including crime, vandalism, fly tipping and the consequent decline in the significance and character of an area. There is a need to ensure the protection of heritage at risk and the reduction in the number of entries on the register by exploring opportunities for regeneration and promoting the full repair and occupation of heritage assets or appropriate management.
- 12.47** Monitoring shows that annually the borough loses part of a number of listed buildings or buildings in Conservation Areas each year through planning applications, although this is often to secure the long term reuse of a listed building.

There is a need to protect, conserve and enhance the borough's historic environment and heritage assets, including listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, conservation Areas, registered parks and gardens, undesignated assets and their settings as well as archaeological heritage.

The Built Environment Topic Paper expands on this key issue setting out the following issues in relation to heritage:

- There is a need to understand local identity, character and distinctiveness to prevent erosion of sense of place.
- There is a need to support heritage-led regeneration and identify specific opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets, including establishing a positive policy framework to support the identified assets on the heritage at risk register and those identified as being vulnerable to improve their condition and vulnerability.
- There is a need for a positive strategy for the sustainable use of Oldham's textile mills to help support the long term use of priority mills.
- There is a need to promote the repair and maintenance of heritage assets.
- There is a need to implement the Oldham Town Centre conservation area management Plan Supplementary Planning Document. This will include reflecting the proposed changes to the conservation area boundaries on



the Local Plan proposals map and embedding relevant policies from the management plan into the Local Plan.

- There is the need for the Local Plan to identify any areas where certain types of development might need to be limited or would be inappropriate due to the impact that they might have upon the historic environment, for example tall buildings within identified view corridors.
- There is the need to offer flexibility on suitable uses within a heritage asset, particularly where the heritage asset is vacant, to allow for alternative uses so that the building is occupied to support its protection and enhancement and prevent further deterioration.

## Design

Monitoring shows that major planning applications are refused for a variety of reasons including design grounds.

There is a need to carry out an assessment of the different areas within Oldham to recognise and record the area's local distinctiveness to inform Local Plan design policies and if appropriate a code that can set out how development should make a positive contribution and reinforce the local distinctiveness of different parts of the borough.

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

The Built Environment Topic Paper expands on this key issue setting out the following issues in relation to design:

- There is a need to evaluate and understand the defining characteristics of the area as part of the Local Plan evidence base, in order to identify appropriate design policies and design codes, possible through the preparation of an Urban Townscape Character Assessment.
- There is a need to ensure design objectives and policy link strongly to the wider objectives for the future of the area and that they enhance the quality of buildings and spaces.
- There is the need to ensure that design is inclusive and takes account of an ageing population.
- There is a need to ensure that Building for Life 12 and the Home Quality Mark is embedded within replacement design policies and any subsequent guidance.
- There is a need to ensure that the requirements of the National Design Guide are embedded within Local Plan and specific design related policies and any subsequent guidance.

## Links across the Integrated Assessment

**12.48** 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, which in turn has a positive economic impact.

- 12.49** Heritage, landscape and design also links to the tourism economy as they attract people to visit the area.
- 12.50** The registered parks and gardens also link to health and well being as they provide opportunities for recreation.

## **Population**

- 12.51** Oldham's population has risen by approximately 15,000 people in the past seventeen years and forecasts show an 11.6% increase in population in Oldham up to 2043.
- 12.52** Oldham has a high proportion of residents that are aged 0-15 years (22.5%) and proportionally fewer aged 65 and over. The overall structure of the population aged 16 - 64 has shifted downwards due to the growth in Oldham's Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities, which have younger age profiles.
- 12.53** Due to the changing age profile, increases in the proportion of people of working age people may impact on labour supply and GVA. It is expected that the number of older people in Oldham's population will grow by 40% within the next 24 years. This will bring major challenges for adult and social care provision.
- 12.54** Changes in Oldham's ethnic comparison are likely to affect patterns of residence within Oldham. There may be increased need to support community relations, particularly within neighbourhoods where ethnic compositions are shifting rapidly.
- 12.55** As the 'younger' population moves into the 16-64 age bracket it will be important that issues such as skills, quality and choice of employment, accessibility and connectivity and quality of place are addressed.
- 12.56** Household forecasts show a 14% increase for Oldham resulting in a total of 106,209 households by 2037.
- 12.57** 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.
- 12.58** 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.
- 12.59** There have been no significant changes in the baseline data on population since 2017 Scoping Report.

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, employment opportunities are provided and the needs of older people are met.

The needs of the future population also needs to be taken into account when thinking about infrastructure, including social infrastructure such as education and health provision.

### Links across the Integrated Assessment

- 12.60** Population links to all areas of the IA. Population growth results in a need for more housing and associated infrastructure such as education and skills, schools, health care, utilities, natural resources and green infrastructure. It is also important to ensure that employment opportunities are available to ensure a healthy and inclusive economy.
- 12.61** Changes in demographics, such as an ageing population and changing ethnic composition can affect the type and size of housing required and as well as the supporting infrastructure.

### Health

- 12.62** Oldham's life expectancy is 80.5 years for females and 77 years for males. Life expectancy has increased steadily over a twenty year period between 1991-1993 and 2011- 2013. Since 2012-2014 life expectancy has been slowly declining for both males and females.
- 12.63** Oldham remains behind the national and North-West average for life expectancy and in recent years the gap between life expectancy in Oldham and the England average has increased.
- 12.64** Oldham has the fifth worst Multiple of Deprivation for 'health and disability' across Greater Manchester and is ranked 31st in the list of deprivation out of 326 authorities.
- 12.65** Oldham is the second highest local authority out of Greater Manchester (56th out of 326 local authorities) in terms of being deprived in relation to the 'living environment' <sup>(1)</sup>.
- 12.66** Survey results show that the majority of adults (aged 16 and over) are active (11.7%) or fairly active (55.8). However this has decreased, and is much lower than the national average (63.3% active).

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

- 12.67** 11.7% of households in Oldham suffer from fuel poverty (2018). Oldham's fuel poverty is higher than the national average and is the 4th highest in Greater Manchester. It is however lower than the regional average and has improved over the past five years. Oldham's Warm Homes programme seeks to address fuel poverty, which may be the main reason for fuel poverty improving in recent years.
- 12.68** Since the 2017 Scoping Report it is important to note the worsening life expectancy and increasing gap between Oldham and the national life expectancy, worsening deprivation for health and disability and living conditions and worsening levels of adults being active.
- 12.69** 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 improve health and well-being, improve life expectancy and reduce health inequalities in Oldham.

The Communities Topic Paper expands on this key issue setting out the following issues in relation to health:

- 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 homes.
- 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 health and education provision, transport infrastructure, green infrastructure and that our plans are coordinated with utility provider's plans.
- There is a need to improve the economic prosperity of the borough and reduce unemployment through providing sufficient employment land and transport connectivity to employment opportunities to improve income for essential goods such as heating and healthy foods and disposable income for sports and recreational activities.

## Links across the Integrated Assessment

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- 12.70** Health and well-being links to population, economy, green infrastructure and climate change.
- 12.71** 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.
- 12.72** 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.
- 12.73** The HIA will assess the impact of the plan on health.

## Climatic Factors and Transport

- 12.74** It is important to encourage the reuse and redevelopment of brownfield land to protect resources. The council's Monitoring Report monitors the number of sites that are being remediated through planning each year.
- 12.75** Monitoring also shows how effective the council is in directing new development on previously developed land. 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 shows that 89% of all housing completions during 2003/04 to 2018/19 were on PDL, which is significantly higher than the 80% target, although in the past year this has fallen.
- 12.76** The 2018/19 Monitoring Report shows housing projections for the next five years (2019/20 to 2023/24). The trajectory shows that 69% of the five-year housing land supply is on PDL.
- 12.77** This information shows that land is being used effectively in Oldham, however there has been a reduction in housing completions on previously developed land in the past year and the trajectory shows that there will be fewer homes on previously developed land in the next five years in comparison to the last Scoping Report in 2017. This highlights that greenfield land is becoming increasingly under pressure to housing development. There is the need to continue to use land effectively and minimise the loss of greenfield land.

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

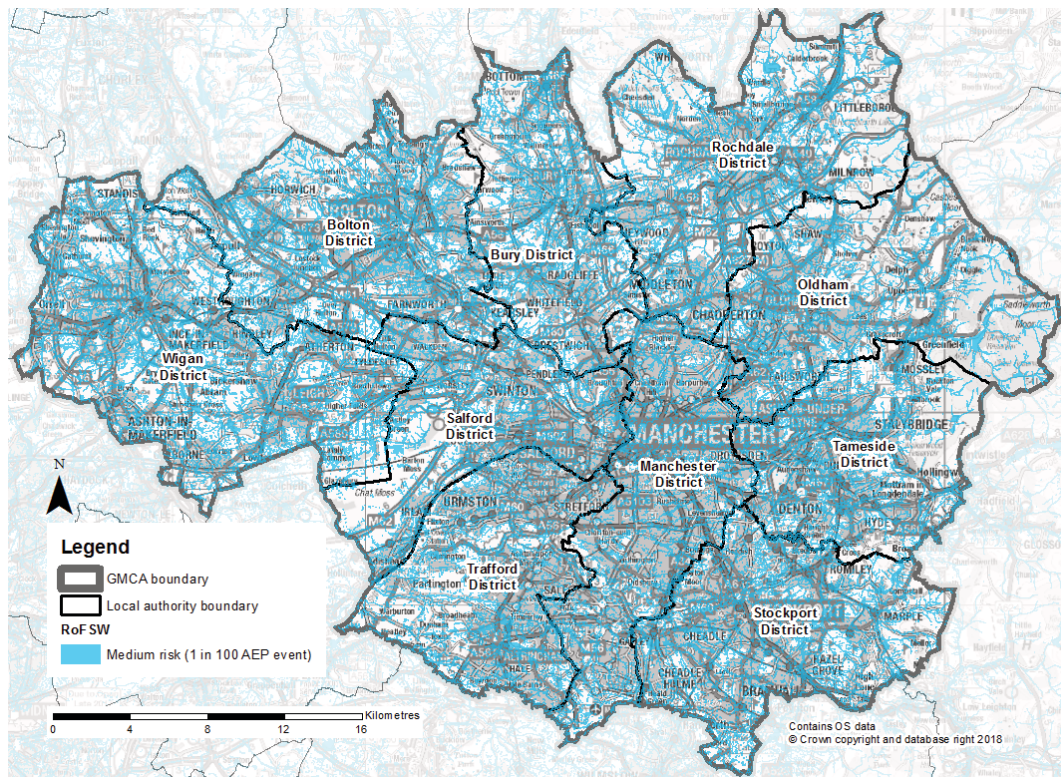
The Climate Change Topic Paper expands on this key issue setting out the following issue:

- There is the need to bring brownfield land back into beneficial use and support town centre growth whilst also achieving environmental improvement.

- 12.78** The Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Assessment shows where there are considerably sized residential areas within Flood Zone 3. Oldham has two areas (Lower Rushcroft and Goats). This is lower than most Greater Manchester districts.
- 12.79** Surface water flood risk is an issue for all Greater Manchester districts. Only the upland areas in the north and east i.e. in Bury, Rochdale, Oldham, Tameside and Stockport are not covered in by the mapped surface water flood risk.



## Surface water flood risk

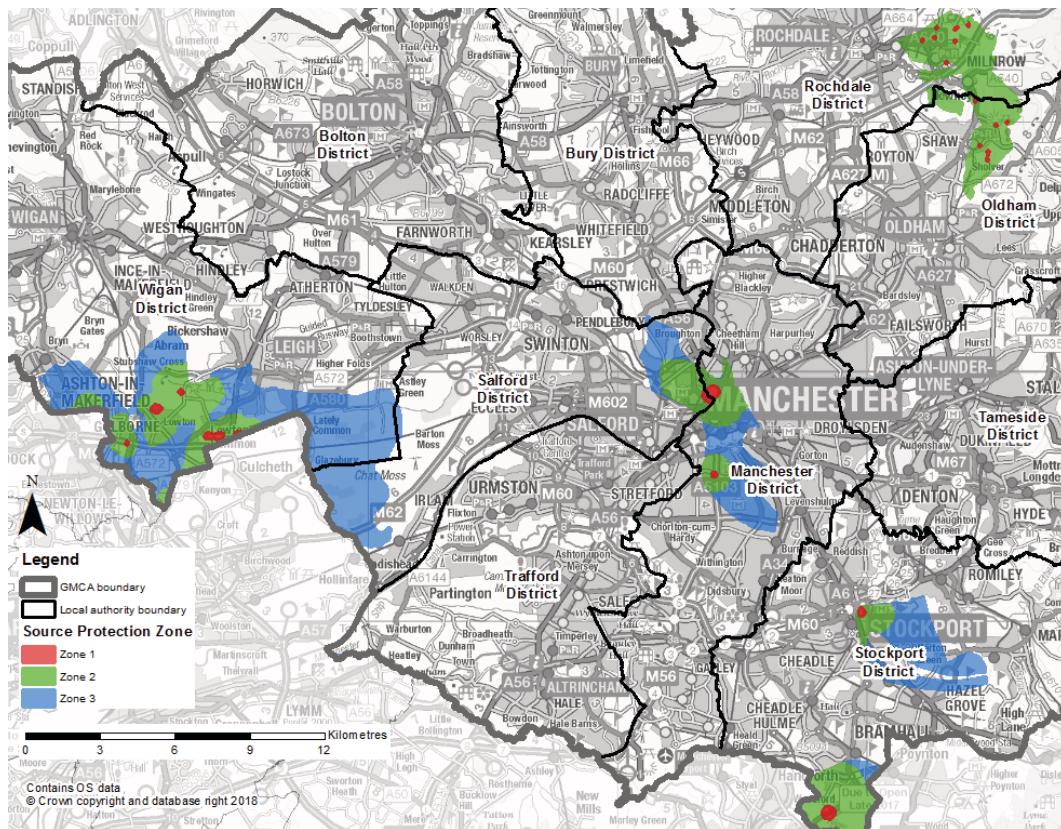


**12.80** United Utilities (UU) is the water company responsible for the management of most of the drainage network across Greater Manchester.

**12.81** Opportunities Areas for Further Critical Drainage Management (OAFCDM) have been drafted using UU data, surface water flood hotspots and historical surface water flooding data and the policy. The policy for 'Critical Drainage Areas' can be applied to these areas. In Oldham the OAFCDM are Oldham Waste Water Treatment Works (WwTW) and Saddleworth WwTW.

**12.82** The SFRA has not mapped Groundwater flooding as it is very localised. EA Source Protection Zones (SPZs) have been assessed however. SPZs show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. Three zones are mapped which show the risk to groundwater source.

## Source Protection Zones

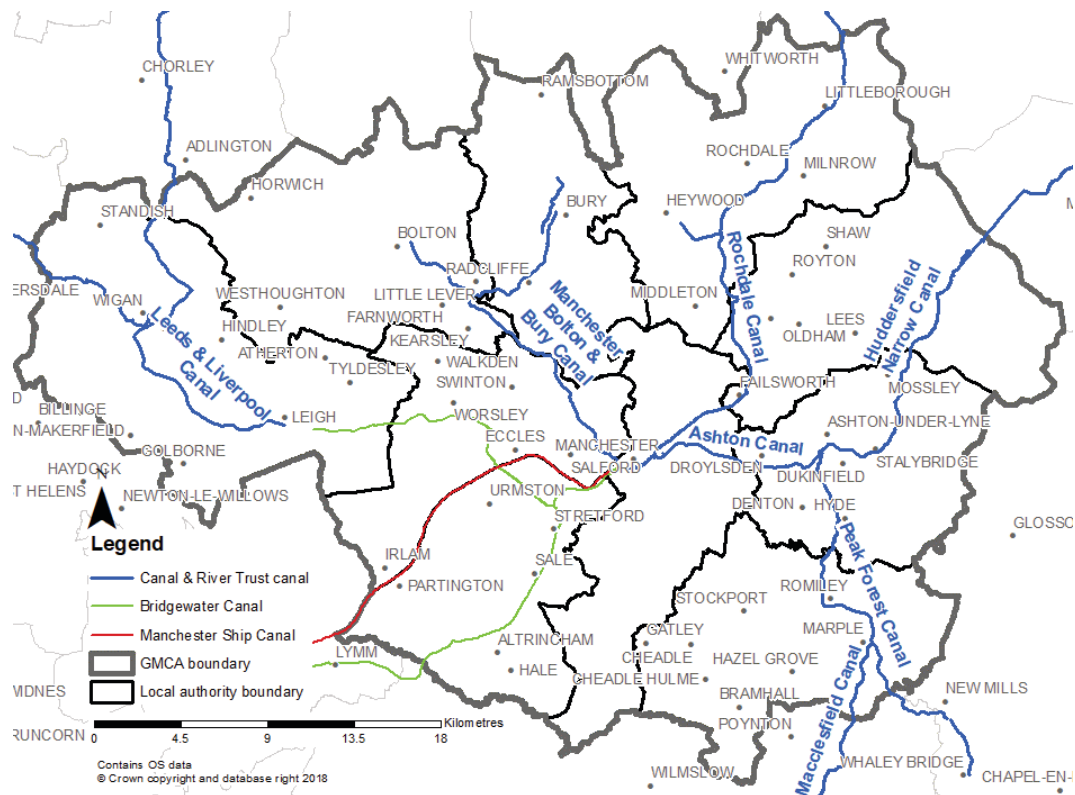


**12.83** The risk of flooding along a canal is considered to be residual and is dependent on a number of factors. As canals are manmade systems that are heavily controlled, it is unlikely they will respond in the same way as a natural watercourse during a storm event. Flooding is more likely to be associated with residual risks, similar to those associated with river defences, such as overtopping of canal banks, breaching of embanked reaches or asset (gate) failure. The SFRA highlights the possible risk of flooding from canals of relevance to Oldham:

- Huddersfield Narrow Canal - a Canal Hazard Zone was produced for the Huddersfield Narrow Canal in Oldham.
- Rochdale Canal - canal breaches are most likely to occur at the lower lying areas of Chadderton and Failsworth.



## Canals passing through Greater Manchester



- 12.84** Like canals, the risk of flooding associated with reservoirs is residual and is associated with failure of reservoir outfalls or breaching. This risk is reduced through regular maintenance by the operating authority. Local Authorities are responsible for coordinating emergency plans for reservoir flooding and ensuring communities are well prepared.
- 12.85** The SFRA highlights where there may be opportunities to work with natural processes to help mitigate flood risk.
- 12.86** 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 tend to be resolved or the application is withdrawn or refused. Monitoring also shows the number of developments incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) each year.
- 12.87** There are major environmental improvements needed to enhance the functioning and ecological quality of the majority of Oldham's river corridors, both in water quality and hydromorphological (river modification) terms that have either been canalised or culverted watercourses, or have been heavily encroached by poor development leaving limited or no natural greenspace buffers, weirs that impede ecological connectivity and inhibit natural hydromorphological processes, and modified river channels with limited or no safe access to river edge, as well as invasive non-native species. There are many watercourses in the borough that are failing their statutory ecological objectives for water quality.



- 12.88** There is the need to promote better integrated riparian development, and rehabilitation and restoration of river corridors, enabling these river valleys to become high quality and multi- functioning green infrastructure assets.
- 12.89** New development should adopt multifunctional designed SUDS that mitigate and reduce water quality issues. Above ground SUDs are preferred where feasible before more orthodox underground solutions, to maximise the green and blue infrastructure benefits.
- 12.90** Natural flood management measures should also be used, particularly in the upland catchment areas.
- 12.91** The waterways network can also contribute towards making a positive impact upon key social, environmental and economic problems and issues identified. It can be de-culverted and re-naturalised as part of development, schemes, and used as part of the green infrastructure to provide enhanced biodiversity and space for recreation.

There is the need to minimise and mitigate flood risk from all sources, including through the use of working with natural processes as part of mitigation.

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.

There is a need to protect and improve water resources.

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

The Climate Change Topic Paper provides detailed information on key policies, plans and strategies and any relevant evidence in relation to water management. The paper expands on the above key issues setting out the following issues in relation to flood risk:

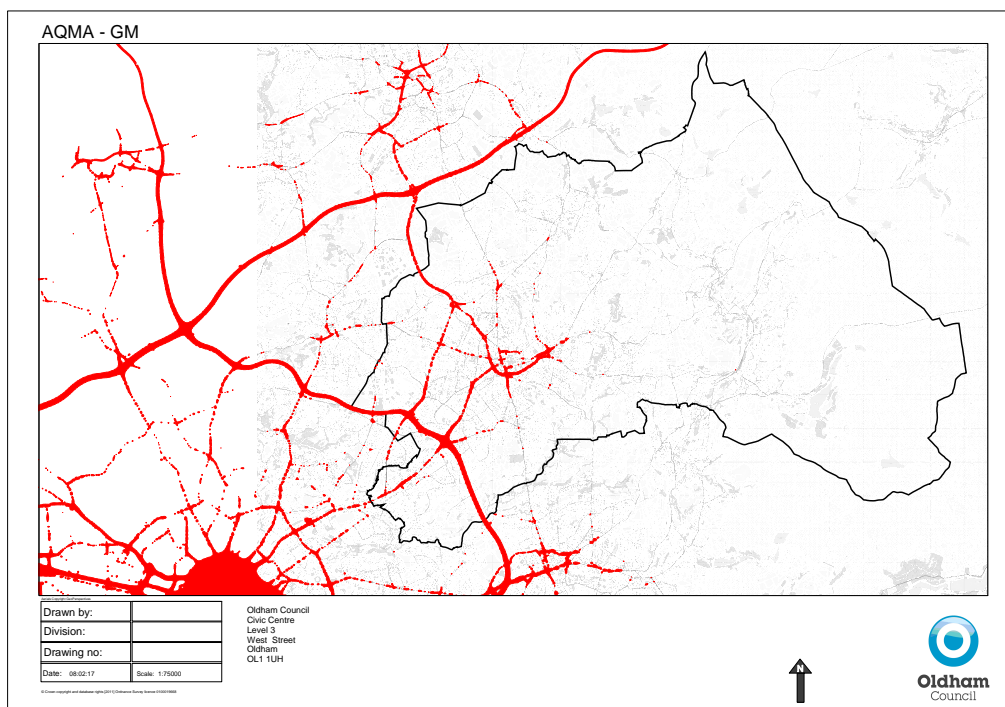
- There is a need to take a natural capital approach to combating climate change through low cost responses, such as use of green infrastructure and allowing for adaptation, for example through setting back new development from rivers.
- There is a need to use the opportunity mapping to identify appropriate measures to achieve integrated water management.
- There is a need to support natural flood management solutions, such as new tree planting under schemes such as City of Trees and Slow the Flow initiatives and water storage in the uplands. There is the need to incorporate green and blue infrastructure into new developments.
- There is a need to reduce and manage flood risk from all sources, taking into account the cumulative impacts on areas susceptible to flooding and climate change.

- There is the need to ensure that new and critical infrastructure is located (or relocated where opportunities arise) away from areas of flood risk.
- There is a need to determine appropriate drainage standards.
- There is the need to promote the use of SUDS that offer multi-functional benefits and which are maintained throughout the lifetime of SUDS.
- There is the need to reduce areas of impermeable surfaces.
- There is the need to protect water resources and avoid Groundwater Source Protection Zones.
- There is the need to improve water quality, re-naturalise rivers and waterways, improve public enjoyment and access to waterways and improve opportunities for sustainable travel along waterways.
- There is the need to ensure sustainable water supply and waste management for wastewater.

**12.92** Since the 2017 Scoping Report Oldham Council, like all the Greater Manchester Council's, has declared a Climate Change emergency. The council has since prepared a Green New Deal Strategy to address climate change whilst also seeking to boost the green economy.

**12.93** 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 since 2011/12, although it has been slightly higher over the past two years. Annual mean nitrogen dioxide has significantly reduced since 2007, and is within the target.

### Greater Manchester Air Quality Management Area



- 12.94** Tonnes per capita emissions have reduced since 2006. The figures for 2018 are a rise on 2017, and give a 44% reduction on the 1990 baseline, which is the first rise in emissions in the borough in seven years. The target in Oldham's Climate Change Strategy of a 48% cut in emissions by 2020 on a 1990 baseline is still achievable but will require that greater cuts in emissions between 2018 and 2020 have been made due to the rise in 2018.
- 12.95** The number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission has fluctuated over the years (between six and eleven travel plans each year).
- 12.96** Oldham's annual kilometres travelled on motorways, motorway weekday flow and daily vehicle flow per kilometre on motorways, A and B roads has increased since 2015.
- 12.97** Monitoring shows that access to services for minor residential development has improved since the last Scoping Report (68%), 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 (71%), however it is lower than previous years.
- 12.98** The Greater Manchester Transport Strategy, Made to Move and Streets for All aim to provide an improved transport network, including improved walking and cycling routes to encourage a shift from use of the car to walking and cycling in order to reduce congestion, air and noise pollution, and stay healthy.
- 12.99** In Oldham there is 330 kilowatts of installed renewable energy capacity in community buildings (2020). The council currently has an energy policy requiring major developments to meet targets that go beyond building regulations Part L.
- 12.100** The main change since the 2017 Scoping Report is that Oldham Council has declared a climate change emergency. Motorised travel and tonnes per capita emissions have also increased however.

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 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.

There is a need for clean, integrated public transport and a need to support the improvement of an integrated public transport walking and cycling network.

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

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 and centres.

There is a need to reduce energy use, including in existing buildings through retrofitting low carbon and renewable energy technologies and ensuring that new developments are energy efficient and make use of renewable and low carbon energy opportunities.

The Climate Change Topic Paper provides detailed information on key policies, plans and strategies and any relevant evidence. The paper expands on the above key issues setting out the following issues in relation to low carbon energy:

- There is a need to identify a positive strategy to ensure that growth is matched with secure, affordable and sustainable energy. There is a need for positive policies for energy that encourage the development of commercial and community-led energy schemes.
- There is the need to consider whether to identify suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources and areas where heat networks could be appropriate. A positive approach should also consider the location, mix and design of development and follow the energy hierarchy.
- There is a need to encourage modern methods of construction.

The Transport Topic paper also reflects and expands upon the above issues in relation to transport:

- Pollution from road traffic is the most significant cause of poor air quality, with sections of the A62, A627, A663 and the M60 the worst affected in the borough. There is a need therefore to reduce the impact that traffic has on air quality in the borough.
- There is a need to reduce the reliance on the car.
- Walking and cycling infrastructure needs to be improved and integrated into new developments so that it becomes the natural choice for short journeys.
- There is a need to introduce Low Traffic/Filtered Neighbourhoods in order to ensure that active modes of transport are the preferred way of moving about in the existing areas of Oldham.
- The need to ensure that the infrastructure is in place to help develop a high quality electric vehicle charging network, both at home and at work.

- There is a need to ensure that jobs and opportunities in the wider city region are accessible to our residents by a public transport network that is reliable, efficient and cost effective.
- New development should be focused in accessible locations, with incentives for new residents to utilise public transport from the first day of moving in.

## Links across the Integrated Assessment

**12.101** 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 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. Development should, where opportunities arise aim to re-naturalise the waterway network to enhance this asset leading to economic, social and environmental benefits. 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

**12.102** Levels of employment floorspace completed and land developed for business and industry since 2012/13 has varied considerably, however there has been a significant increase since the last Scoping Report. Monitoring shows that 100% of floorspace developed for employment has been on previously developed land since 2012/13.

**12.103** The total amount of employment land available for industrial and commercial use (Use Classes Order B1, B2 and B8) as at 31 March 2020 was 60.43 ha. This has reduced since 2011 as the Joint DPD has been implemented.

**12.104** Oldham's unemployment rate is 8.1% as at April 2020. Unemployment has increased during the coronavirus pandemic which is reflected UK wide. The implications of coronavirus on the economy and other factors is not yet known. However, unemployment is the highest in Greater Manchester and is above the England average (5%). The wards with the highest unemployment are Hollinwood, Alexandra and St James.

**12.105** The percentage of economically inactive people (26.8%) in Oldham has increased over the past decade and is higher than Greater Manchester (23.4%), North West (22.3%) and England (20.8%) comparisons. The proportion of 16-19 year olds in Oldham Not in Education, Employment and Training (NEET) is 3.9%. This proportion of people could become a labour resource in the future.

- 12.106** In terms of the overall 'deprivation' statistics, out of 326 local authorities Oldham is the 29th most deprived authority. Across Greater Manchester, Oldham has the 5th highest amount of deprivation. Deprivation in Oldham and Greater Manchester as a whole has worsened since the last Scoping Report.
- 12.107** The occupation which has increased the most in percentage points between 2007 and 2017 is associate, professional and technical; and administrative and secretarial. The occupation which has decreased the most is skilled trades occupations<sup>(2)</sup>.
- 12.108** 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<sup>(3)</sup>.
- 12.109** 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<sup>(4)</sup>.
- 12.110** The Oldham Strategic Investment Framework (SIF)<sup>(5)</sup> 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.
- 12.111** 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. The sectors that were identified in 2019 as being key are:
- Construction - significant contribution to employment and GVA and large future growth potential;
  - Health and social care - significant contribution to employment and GVA, large future growth potential and existing competitive advantage;
  - Digital industries - significant contribution to GVA, high value added and large future growth potential.
  - Business and professional services - significant contribution to employment and and GVA; large future growth potential

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2 NOMIS 2014 Labour Market Profiles  
 3 Oxford Economics, 2014  
 4 Oxford Economics, 2014  
 5 Oldham Council, May 2016 and 2019



- Manufacturing sub-sectors - textiles, machinery and motor vehicles, computers and electronic goods etc) – existing competitive advantage and high value added; and
- Logistics - (warehousing and support) - significant contribution to employment and GVA, existing competitive advantage.

**12.112** There is a need to ensure that there is 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 reduce unemployment and deprivation and promote economic growth, taking into account the growth sectors.

There is a need to reduce deprivation.

The Economy and Employment Topic Paper provides more information on issues relating to the economy. However, it identified that the key issues that the Local Plan needs to address are:

- Oldham has failed to benefit fully from growth at a Greater Manchester level.
- There is a need to plan for future employment needs in order to be a key economic contributor to GM, to provide a place where business and enterprise can thrive and where people will want to live, visit and work.
- Oldham has a higher percentage of working age population that have no qualifications than Greater Manchester and nationally and Oldham's employment rate is the third lowest in Greater Manchester.
- There is 186,471sqm of mill floorspace vacant or underused in Oldham equating to 18.97% of the total industrial/commercial floorspace. This needs to be put to better use.
- There is significant pressure on Oldham's existing employment areas to be released for the development of other uses (including housing).
- Oldham's key potential growth sectors are: Construction; Health and Social Care; Digital Industries (including creative industries); Business and Professional Services; Manufacturing sub sectors; and Logistics. Sites are needed to accommodate the start-up, growth and expansion of these sectors.
- There is a need to ensure that the digital infrastructure in the borough, such as electronic communications, is modern and fit for purpose to assist Oldham in achieving economic growth.

**12.113** 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.

- 12.114** The GMSF (now Places for Everyone) Town Centres Topic Paper (October 2016) states that Oldham Town Centre should continue to be the main focus for retail and leisure development.
- 12.115** The borough's other centres are Chadderton, Failsworth, Hill Stores, Lees, Royton, Shaw and Uppermill and the borough also has a number of local shopping parades.
- 12.116** The council's ambitions for Oldham Town Centre aim to create a more vibrant, revitalised centre that plays a greater role in Greater Manchester. Oldham's cultural offer includes Gallery Oldham, a variety of museum collections, archives, arts, the Oldham Theatre Workshop and libraries. Gallery Oldham continues to attract a high number of visits with visitors enjoying the fantastic range of exhibition and events on offer. A key priority is to bring these together through a new heritage and arts centre (OMA), due to open in 2021.
- 12.117** Oldham town centre has attractions such as Gallery Oldham, The Coliseum and the growing evening economy around Odeon Cinema and family friendly restaurants.
- 12.118** As part of the Council's Creating a Better Place agenda there is a new vision for Oldham town centre which recognises that the purpose of town centres is changing at scale and pace linked to the convenience of shopping online at home and the popularity of out of town retail parks. This contributes to a cycle of disappearing shops, reduced visitor numbers and a potential rise in anti-social behaviour. The vision for Oldham town centre is aligned with national regional and local priorities by ensuring that it has a focus for everyone as a place to live, work, visit and enjoy. Oldham's approach will strengthen the town centre as a cultural designation while bringing new homes, jobs and business opportunities.
- 12.119** Since the last Scoping Report there have been no significant changes to issues relating to centres.

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.

The Centres Topic Paper identified the following issues which are reflected in this Scoping Report:

The key issues in relation to Oldham's Town Centres are:

- There are ambitious plans for Oldham Town Centre, the Local Plan will need to support and help facilitate these plans.
- The traditional role of town centres (the high street and retail sector) is expected to decline, with the rise of e-commerce, there is a need to diversify to promote vitality and vibrancy.
- There is a lack of high quality office space within Oldham Town Centre.



- There is a need to accommodate a level of residential development in the centres, with an appropriate density applied.
- The evening offer in Oldham Town Centre needs to continue to grow on the back of the cinema development.
- COVID-19 has already had and continues to have, a huge impact on high streets, with a number of national multiple retailers restructuring or entering administration, including Clarks, Debenhams, and Brighthouse. In addition to this the future of many pubs and restaurants also remains in doubt. It will be important to ensure the Local Plan has policies which can support our centres to positively respond to and survive this pandemic.

**12.120** In 2019 there was a surplus of 1,086 primary school places. However, primary school places are forecast to continue to increase in Oldham. In comparison to the capacity of primary school places (25,510 at 2019), the projected primary school pupil numbers (26,154) will mean there is an under supply, which needs to be addressed.

**12.121** The number of secondary school pupils is forecast to rise. Currently up to 2023/24 there is a deficit of 2,000 places based on current provision.

**12.122** 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.

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

**12.124** Oldham has a higher proportion of the population with no qualification (13.3%) and a significantly lower proportion of the population with NVQ4 and above (26.9%) compared to the North West (no qualifications 8.7%; NV4+ 36.1%) and Great Britain (no qualifications 7.7%; NVQ4+ 40.3%) respectively.

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

There is a need to improve educational attainment and skills.

The Communities Topic Paper identifies the following issues in relation to education, which are consistent with the issues identified above:

- Improving the futures of Oldham's youth and providing opportunities for better prospects to address the issue that the proportion of Oldham's 16-24 year olds with no qualifications is higher than the national average; and

- Improving Oldham's education offer and promoting Oldham as a University town.
- Ensuring that new developments do not have an adverse impact on existing education establishments

### Links across the Integrated Assessment

**12.125** 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.

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

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

### Housing

**12.128** The number of net housing completions has fluctuated over the last nine years. During 2019/20 728 dwellings were completed. After falling in 2015/16, completions increased again from 2016/17 as a number of larger sites began construction.

**12.129** The council has a housing land supply of 2,266 homes (as at April 2020). Based on the housing requirement for Oldham, calculated using the standard methodology and taking into account projected clearance, the five year supply as at 1 April 2020 contains 1,362 fewer dwellings than the level of housing provisions required across the period (3,628). This equates to having a 3 year supply of deliverable housing land in the borough.

**12.130** The council has a requirement for at least 80% of new dwellings to be on previously developed land. In 2019/20 66% of new and converted dwellings were completed on previously developed land (pdl). This is higher than 2018/19, yet still lower than the target, however it should be noted that there were another 152 dwellings completed in 2019/20 on mixed sites which contain both pdl and greenfield land. These are not included within the pdl figure. If it were assumed that 50% of these mixed sites were comprised of PDL, then there would have been 77% of new dwellings completed on PDL in 2019/20.

**12.131** Out of 728 dwellings completed during 2019/20 there were 671 dwellings on sites with a capacity of 5 dwellings or more, representing 82% of the total completions. Monitoring shows that land is continuing to be being used efficiently in Oldham. During 2019/20 49% of dwellings completed were detached or semi-detached and 60% have 3 or more bedrooms.

**12.132** Since 2011/12 there have been 1,180 affordable homes delivered.

- 12.133** Since 2006/07 there has been 1,508 dwellings demolished. This is an average of around 108 dwellings per annum. Clearance levels have been high in previous years, reaching their highest in 2010/11 due to the regeneration activity that has taken place within the borough. Exceptional clearance of 163 dwellings is projected to take place in the borough during 2020/21. This relates to a single site (SHLAA site reference SHA2130), which is being redeveloped for lower density housing and as such a net loss of dwellings is due to occur. In general levels of clearance are expected to continue at a marginal rate over the remaining plan period.
- 12.134** In Oldham there are 1,919 vacant long term properties (as at 1 October 2020). There has been a small decrease in the percentage of long term vacancies from 2019 to 2020.
- 12.135** Between 2018-2019 the council has helped bring 488 empty homes back into use. The council is increasing efforts in taking action on empty properties in order to both increase the supply of homes available and to increase the desirability of certain neighbourhoods. 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.
- 12.136** There have been no gypsy and traveller pitches constructed or lost since 2011/12.
- 12.137** Since the last Scoping Report the main change is the issue of housing land supply and the introduction of the Housing Delivery Test (HDT) introduced by the Government, which monitors housing delivery. Where housing delivery has fallen below 95% of the local planning authority's housing requirement over the previous three years, the authority is required to prepare an action plan in line with national planning guidance.

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 a mix of house types, sizes and tenure as part of the mix of new residential developments. Local evidence needs to be utilised to ensure that housing delivered meets the needs of the local community.

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.

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 provide a sufficient supply of sites for the gypsy and traveller community.

The Housing Topic Paper identified the following key issues, which expand upon the issues identified through the baseline and document review:

Housing supply and delivery:

- Oldham's LHN of 692 new homes per year is significantly higher than the Local Plan housing requirement of 289 new homes per year, and almost double that of recent average annual completions.
- Due to under-delivery against the borough's housing requirement in the three years prior, Oldham failed the Housing Delivery Test (HDT) in February 2020, with a result of 65%. As such, based on the consequences set out in the HDT Rule Book, Oldham must produce an Housing Delivery Action Plan, identify a 20% buffer of housing land on top of the current supply, and the presumption of sustainable development applies to planning applications.
- Based on the currently identified housing land supply (as at 1st April 2020), Oldham is unable to demonstrate a five-year supply of housing land. As such, the presumption in favour of sustainable development applies to planning applications relating to housing.
- There is a lack of available housing and land suitable for future housing development identified to meet Oldham's housing needs over the longer term.
- Due to the lack of five-year supply and presumption in favour of sustainable development, parts of OPOL and Places for Everyone (previously GMSF) Strategic Allocations are beginning to come forward prematurely. As such, the ability of these sites to be delivered in line with the policy requirements of the allocation and in consideration of the allocation as a whole, including major infrastructure requirements, may be reduced.
- Places for Everyone proposes Green Belt release for development due to the lack of identified housing land in the urban area, including brownfield land. However, to meet housing requirements all the housing land supply must be delivered alongside the Green Belt allocations. The majority of this supply is made up of brownfield land, which is often difficult to develop for viability reasons.
- The redevelopment of Oldham Town Centre sets out a vision for around 2,500 new homes in the town centre, these will need to be delivered as part of a comprehensive masterplan, which includes tackling issues of anti-social behaviour, improving the town centre offer and increasing footfall.
- As there is an identified housing shortage, housing should be built at appropriate densities, taking into account location and sustainability, to ensure the most effective use of land.
- There is a lack of large sites identified within the housing land supply, which are more attractive to volume housebuilders, tend to be built out

faster and who are generally less susceptible to market changes, making these sites less likely to lapse or stall.

- A large proportion of the housing land supply is made up of small sites which tend to be built out slower, have less of a market for and are often being built by individual builders or small developers, who are more susceptible to market changes and are less financially stable if problems occur. Therefore these sites tend to lapse and stall more frequently than larger schemes.
- There are issues with viability and delivery of some sites within Oldham which need to be addressed to make sites more deliverable for residential development, especially in terms of brownfield sites in low value market areas.
- There is a lack of suitable serviced plots available within Oldham to meet the need identified on the Self/ Custom Build Register.

#### Housing to meet particular needs:

- Places for Everyone (previously GMSF) sets out that all new dwellings should comply with nationally described space standards and should be built to 'accessible and adaptable' standard of M2 (2) Building Regulations. The LHNA also suggests that 4% of new dwellings in Oldham are built to M4 (3) wheelchair accessible standard.
- There are imbalances in terms of dwelling size, mix and type across the borough to meet local housing needs, including a need for larger family and adaptable homes.
- Oldham's Housing Offer sets out the Council's intention for providing a diverse housing offer that is attractive and meets the needs of different sections of the population at different life stages.
- Oldham has an ageing population, which is set to increase by 10,000 in the age range of 75+ by 2035, placing pressure on existing older people accommodation and requiring new provision is built suitable for older people's needs.
- Welfare reform is increasing the amount of homelessness and people at risk of homelessness in the borough.
- There is an outward migration of young people in the borough, as such there is a need to ensure there is an attractive housing offer available in the borough to retain and attract young people, for example affordable housing and shared housing options.
- There are issues of overcrowding in some of Oldham's neighbourhoods and an increased need for larger inter-generational family housing.
- There are issues of spatial distribution of access to affordable housing, with affordable housing often being concentrated in lower market areas rather than in higher value areas where there is a distinct need and issues of rural affordability.
- A lack of viability often means affordable housing provision is often not delivered on site or at all, which is often deemed acceptable compared

to no housing at all. This has implications for place making in terms of inclusive neighbourhoods and sustainability.

#### Housing stock:

- Oldham has an ageing housing stock and there are high levels of disrepair, particularly concentrated in areas experiencing deprivation.
- Oldham has the highest proportion of terraced housing in Greater Manchester, which is contributing to overcrowding in some areas.
- Lower than average levels of home ownership and high amounts of private rented housing are impacting on community cohesion in some areas.

#### Large scale development:

- Viability issues and limited funding means delivering large scale infrastructure, required for some large developments, is difficult, can often lead to long determination times and limited contributions to other policy requirements.
- As mentioned above, the housing land supply position means that large development may start coming forward piecemeal, which may impact on the delivery of large scale infrastructure and services as required. This could place further pressure on existing services, infrastructure and facilities in the local area if this is not delivered comprehensively.
- Open space contributions are increasingly being delivered off-site due to issues with viability and future maintenance, which increases deficiencies in open space provision in some areas and pressure on the council's parks and green space resources for ongoing maintenance of these spaces.

#### Policy and Housing Allocations:

- Current Local Plan housing policies no longer apply due to the five-year housing land supply position and presumption in favour of sustainable development now applying to housing related planning applications.
- The affordable housing policy is difficult to apply. It has also been superseded by NPPF, which states that all developments of 10 dwellings and above, should contribute to affordable housing.
- The phasing of the Housing Allocations as set out in the Local Plan no longer applies and there are a number of allocations, especially brownfield allocations, which have not come forward since their identification in the UDP (carried forward to the Local Plan), which may indicate site-specific constraints to be addressed.
- Current housing policies have no targets, no requirements regarding mix, and no allowance for geographical differences. Indications regarding housing needs by district are based on out-of-date evidence.



## Links across the Integrated Assessment

- 12.138** Housing relates to all areas of the IA. Population and employment growth results in more pressure for housing growth and vice versa. The change in demographics is also important, taking into account housing that meets older people's needs and the needs of different ethnic groups.
- 12.139** 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.
- 12.140** 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

- 12.141** 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.
- 12.142** The monitoring report includes the following two core indicators:
- 12.143 Indicator M1 Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority:** The monitoring shows there is a landbank of 29.2 years for aggregate crushed rock and a landbank of 4 years for land-won sand and gravel as at 31 December 2018. The sand and gravel landbank is below the 7-year minimum requirement as laid out in paragraph 207(f) of the revised NPPF (2019) and will be fully depleted during the Plan period unless additional proposals for minerals extraction come forward and planning permissions are granted for the release of additional reserves.
- 12.144 Indicator M2 production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority:** This indicator measures production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority. Current data is considered unreliable. Estimates are made using information from primary aggregate reserves and sales to identify any trends which may link to the production of secondary and recycled aggregates. Monitoring shows a general downward trend in sales of aggregate since 2007, whilst reserves of crushed rock showed a slight increase up to 2014 but a small decrease year on year from that point on.

There is a need to safeguard valuable mineral resources and ensure their prudent use and sustainable management. The plan needs to take account of Local Aggregate Assessments.

**12.145** Oldham's recycling rate in 2019/20 is 44%. Targets for recycling waste are being met. There is a need to promote sustainable waste management.

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

### Links across the Integrated Assessment

**12.146** 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.

**12.147** 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.

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

### 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?



## 13 Likely evolution of the borough if the plan is not implemented

- 13.1 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".
- 13.2 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.
- 13.3 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.

### Natural Environment and Landscape

- 13.4 Without the Local Plan review there would be less certainty over where future development would be located. The emerging Places for Everyone will identify strategic sites but the remainder of the housing and employment requirements will need to be met through the Local Plan and/or any Neighbourhood Plans. 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.
- 13.5 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.
- 13.6 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.
- 13.7 There would not be local direction on issues such as biodiversity net gain and habitat connectivity.
- 13.8 Without the Local Plan review there will not be an opportunity to designate Local Green Spaces. This will mean that OPOL will continue to be seen as "out of date", which will make these open spaces more vulnerable to inappropriate development.
- 13.9 There would not be an opportunity to look at how enhancements to the Green Belt can be taken forward.
- 13.10 Any local policies on landscape, such as mill clusters would not be taken forward. This may mean that the borough's identity and local distinctiveness is eroded.

### Historic Environment and Heritage Assets

- 13.11** Without a Local Plan review there will not be a positive strategy for heritage. This includes a policy approach to undesignated mills and a policy approach seeking to remove Oldham Town Centre from the at risk register. The extensions to the Oldham Town Centre conservation area will not be formally adopted and shown on the proposals map.
- 13.12** There will not be an opportunity to specify mitigation and enhancement opportunities for site allocations to mitigate any harm on heritage assets.

## **Design**

- 13.13** Without a Local Plan review there will not be the opportunity to set out design expectation and design codes and reflect the National Design Guide.

## **Population and Housing**

- 13.14** 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 and applications for housing will come forward on a speculative basis. 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. There would be no specific policies for addressing the needs of different elements of the population (including older people and disabled people). The Local Housing Needs 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.

## **Health**

- 13.15** Having an under supply of housing will worsen the affordability of housing which will mean that it is likely that a greater proportion of people's income will go on housing which could lead to less income to spend 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. It may also mean that the right size and type of housing is not delivered which could result in more overcrowding within larger families.
- 13.16** 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.
- 13.17** An increase in greenfield sites coming forward for housing could have a detrimental impact on the borough's green infrastructure and open space provision affecting people's health and well-being.

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- 13.18** 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 and recreational activities such as sports and leisure.
- 13.19** There would be no opportunity for local policies on food growing.

## **Climatic Factors and Transport**

- 13.20** 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 on greenfield sites, which would affect our Green Belt, OPOL (or Local Green Spaces) and green infrastructure land resources to a greater extent.
- 13.21** Allocated sites will go through a sequential test and if necessary exceptions test to direct sites away from flood risk or to 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. The Local Plan can also specify whether there are opportunities for natural flood management.
- 13.22** Without a Local Plan review there would not be opportunities to specify drainage standards to address surface water flood risk.
- 13.23** There would also not be an opportunity to formulate policy that aims to re-naturalise the waterways network and seek opportunities to improve water quality through development. This may limit the benefits associated with the waterways network.
- 13.24** As highlighted above without a Local Plan review 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.
- 13.25** Local parking standards would not be set.
- 13.26** In addition, opportunities for low carbon energy will not be identified.

## **Employment and Education**

- 13.27** Without a Local Plan review there may be a shortfall in employment land 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.

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- 13.28** 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.
- 13.29** 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.

**Material assets - Minerals and Waste**

- 13.30** Minerals and Waste are dealt with at a Greater Manchester level. Therefore it is not expected that there would be significant implications.

## 14 Stage A4: Develop the Integrated Assessment Framework: Purpose of the task

### 14.1 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))

- 14.2 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.
- 14.3 Appendix 3 sets out information on how the IA objectives have been identified together with proposed indicators.
- 14.4 Objectives, targets and indicators can be revised over time as the plan is progressed and in consultation with the relevant bodies.

## 15 Integrated Assessment Objectives and Indicators

- 15.1** 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 programme's objectives and the baseline information. Together these have formed the overall issues and problems as set out in Stage 3.
- 15.2** 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. IA objectives have also been informed by the comments received on the Scoping Report to date.
- 15.3** The proposed IA objectives are set out below. Since the last Scoping Report IA Objective 3 is new and IA Objectives 1, 4, 5, 10, 11 and 16 have been amended following updated information and through comments received.

### Proposed IA objectives

1. To protect, conserve and enhance a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure network, including biodiversity and geodiversity that is ecologically connected
2. To promote quality and accessible open spaces
3. To protect and enhance the character and appearance of landscapes and townscape, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place
4. To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting
5. To promote high quality, beautiful design that meets local design expectations
6. To ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land
7. To ensure appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs
8. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities
9. To minimise and mitigate against flood risk and adapt to the effects of flood risk
10. To protect and improve the quality of water bodies and river corridors and availability of water resources
11. To protect and improve soil quality, best and most versatile agricultural land, and remediate contaminated land

12. To minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable and low carbon energy
13. To ensure communities and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of climate change
14. To protect and improve air quality
15. To protect and improve local environmental quality
16. To promote an integrated and improved transport system that provides sustainable transport choices and improves connectivity, including the walking and cycling network and the protection of the PROW Network
17. To promote accessibility to key services and reduce the need to travel
18. To promote regeneration and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity
19. To promote sustainable economic growth and job creation
20. 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
21. To promote sustainable tourism and leisure
22. To improve education attainment and skill levels
23. To provide a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs
24. To ensure the prudent use and sustainable management of minerals
25. To manage waste sustainably in line with the waste hierarchy
26. To promote mixed, balanced and inclusive sustainable communities

**Proposed sustainability indicators:**

**15.4** The proposed IA indicators are shown below, together with the corresponding IA objective. Indicators 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 22, 25 and 30 are new. Indicators 5, 10, 15, 16, 21, 24, 34 and 46 have been amended.

1. Single data list 160-00 Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented (IA1)
2. Change in areas of biodiversity importance (IA1)
3. Percentage of major developments generating overall biodiversity (IA1)
4. Hectares of biodiversity habitat delivered through strategic sites (IA1)
5. Extent of protected open space (IA2)



6. Percentage of the borough's population having access to a natural greenspace within 400m of their home (IA1, IA2)
7. Hectares of accessible open space per 1000 population (IA2)
8. Amount of major new development with commentary on likely impact on landscape character (IA3)
9. Number of heritage assets on the National Heritage List for England (IA4)
10. Number of entries on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register' (IA4)
11. Number/ extent of Conservation Areas (IA4)
12. Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals (IA4)
13. Number of planning applications that have been given nine greens and above under Building for a Healthy Life (IA5)
14. Number and type of developments permitted in the Green Belt (IA6, IA11)
15. Number and extent of Local Green Spaces (IA1, IA2, IA3, IA4, IA6, IA8)
16. Number and type of developments in Local Green Spaces (IA1, IA2, IA3, IA4, IA6, IA8)
17. Number and type of developments on safeguarded land (IA6);
18. Developer contributions for the delivery of infrastructure (IA7)
19. Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) remaining at 65 (IA8)
20. Life expectancy at birth (IA8)
21. Sports and Physical Activity Levels (Adults 16+) (IA8)
22. Childhood obesity rates (IA8)
23. Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality grounds (IA9, IA10, IA13)
24. Number of new developments where agreed with the council incorporating Sustainable Drainage System to ciria standard <sup>(1)</sup> (SUDS) (IA1, IA7, IA9, IA10, IA13)
25. Water Framework Directive status of all waterbodies in the borough (IA10)

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1 Ciria is the Construction Industry and Information Association

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26. Number of days in Greater Manchester where air pollution was moderate or higher (IA14)
  27. Annual mean nitrogen dioxide (IA14)
  28. Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors (IA14, IA16, IA17)
  29. Applications refused for reasons relating to local environmental quality (IA15)
  30. Percentage of sustainable transport trips undertaken (IA16)
  31. Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission (IA16)
  32. Access to services (IA6, IA8, IA14, IA16, IA17, IA18, IA26)
  33. Installed Renewable Energy Capacity in Community Buildings (IA12, IA13)
  34. Proportion of fuel poverty poor (IA12)
  35. Total amount of additional floorspace (B1, B2 and B8) by type square metres (sqm) gross (IA18, IA19)
  36. Total Amount of employment floorspace (gross) on previously developed land by type (IA18, IA19)
  37. Employment land available by type hectares (ha) (IA18, IA19)
  38. Land developed for business and industry (IA18, IA19)
  39. Percentage increase in residential development in main town centres (IA20)
  40. Percentage vacancy rate in main town centres (IA20)
  41. Number of new cultural and leisure facilities permitted (IA21)
  42. Unemployment rate (IA18, IA19, IA26)
  43. % of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) (IA18, IA19, IA22, IA26)
  44. State funded primary and school capacity and forecasts (IA7, IA22)
  45. Number of education related developments started and/or completed (IA7, IA22)
  46. Qualification levels (aged 16-64) (IA18, IA19, IA22, IA26)

47. 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 (IA23)
48. New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land (IA6, IA11, IA23)
49. Development density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more (IA6, IA23)
50. Housing completions by size and type (IA23, IA25)
51. Gross Affordable housing completions (IA23, IA25)
52. Number of Empty Homes (IA6)
53. Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) (IA23, IA25)
54. Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority (IA24)
55. Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority (IA24)<sup>(2)</sup>
56. Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) (IA25) <sup>(3)</sup>.

### Question 3

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

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<sup>2</sup> Further indicators are available in the Minerals Monitoring Report.

<sup>3</sup> Further indicators are available in the Waste Monitoring Report.

## 16 Compatibility of Integrated Assessment Objectives

**16.1** 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.

**16.2** The IA objectives are numbered in the table as follows:

### Proposed IA objective

1. To protect, conserve and enhance a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure network, including biodiversity and geodiversity that is ecologically connected
2. To promote quality and accessible open spaces
3. To protect and enhance the character and appearance of landscapes and townscapes, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place
4. To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting
5. To promote high quality, beautiful design that meets local design expectations
6. To ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land
7. To ensure appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs
8. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities
9. To minimise and mitigate against flood risk and adapt to the effects of flood risk
10. To protect and improve the quality of water bodies and river corridors and availability of water resources
11. To protect and improve soil quality, best and most versatile agricultural land, and remediate contaminated land
12. To minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable and low carbon energy
13. To ensure communities and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of climate change
14. To protect and improve air quality
15. To protect and improve local environmental quality

16. To promote an integrated and improved transport system that provides sustainable transport choices and improves connectivity, including the walking and cycling network and the protection of the PROW Network
17. To promote accessibility to key services and reduce the need to travel
18. To promote regeneration and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity
19. To promote sustainable economic growth and job creation
20. 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
21. To promote sustainable tourism and leisure
22. To improve education attainment and skill levels
23. To provide a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs
24. To ensure the prudent use and sustainable management of minerals
25. To manage waste sustainably in line with the waste hierarchy
26. To promote mixed, balanced and inclusive sustainable communities

**Table 6 Compatibility of IA Objectives**

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

|    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| 16 | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 17 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 18 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 19 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 20 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 21 | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | +  | -  | +  | +  | -  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 22 | - | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | -  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | -  |    |    |    |    |   |
| 23 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | -- | +  | -  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | -  | +  |    |    |    |   |
| 24 | + | + | - | + | + | + | + | + | + | +  | +  | -  | +  | +  | +  | -  | +  | +  | +  | +  | -  | +  | -  |    |    |   |
| 25 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | -  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | -  | +  |    |   |
| 26 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | +  | + |
|    | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |   |

## Key

+ Compatible

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

- no link / neutral

**16.3** The compatibility exercise shows that there are no IA objectives that tested as being incompatible with each other. There some neutrals where it is felt that IA objectives will not have an impact on one another.

**16.4** 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 and therefore objective 9 generally scored positive. It presumes that any amenity issues would be minimised when considering local environmental quality against renewable and low carbon technologies.

**16.5** Therefore it is not considered that there are any incompatibilities at this stage.

## 17 Integrated Assessment Approach

**17.1** The IA objectives will be used to test the following components of the Local Plan review:

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

**17.2** 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 7 IA Appraisal of Vision and Objectives**

| IA Objective  | Vision | Plan Objective 1 | Plan Objective 2 |
|---|--------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. To protect, conserve and enhance a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure network, including biodiversity and geodiversity that is ecologically connected | ++     | ?                | +                |
| 2. To promote quality and accessible open spaces  | +      | ?                | -                |
| 3. To protect and enhance the character and appearance of landscapes and townscapes,  | ++     | +                | -                |

| IA Objective   | Vision | Plan Objective 1 | Plan Objective 2 |
|--|--------|------------------|------------------|
| maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place |        |                  |                  |

**Table 8 IA Appraisal of Plan Policies**

| Policy 1 Housing  |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| Impact  |   |    |
| S   | M | L  |
| 1. To protect, conserve and enhance a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure network, including biodiversity and geodiversity that is ecologically connected |   |    |
| +   | + | ++ |
| Comments *  |   |    |
| 2. To promote quality and accessible open spaces  |   |    |
| +   | + | +  |
| Comments*   |   |    |

**17.3** The following approach will be used to assess the plan policies. 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; and
- positive and negative effects.

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

**17.5** Overall conclusions will be drawn highlighting any changes needed to the policy to mitigate the effects or further enhance positive effects.

**17.6** The table below will be used to inform the IA appraisal of the site allocation policies, providing site specific information and giving an indication of the scores where possible.

**17.7** Sites that score positive will be colour coded green. Sites that have uncertainties will be colour codes amber. Sites that have no impact / neutral will be left blank and sites that are likely to have a negative impact / cause harm will be colour coded red.



- 17.8** There may in the early stages of site selection be uncertainties until further assessment, e.g. ecology appraisals are carried out. It may therefore be necessary at the early stages to have uncertainties until evidence is gathered and / or policy wording is developed.

**Table 9 Site Assessment Appraisal**

| 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)   | <p>There may be initial uncertainties of the potential impact on a SAC/SPA. Further work with GMEU will feed into the assessment.</p> <p>Development would have a positive effect on a SAC or SPA = +</p> <p>Development is unlikely to have an effect on a SAC or SPA = --</p> <p>Development may have impacts on SAC / SPA but those impacts can be mitigated = --</p> <p>Development may harm a SAC or SPA = X</p> | 1                      |
| Is the site within 250 metres of a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)? There is also a Regionally Important Geodiversity Site (RIGS) within Lowside Brickworks SSSI. | <p>There may be initial uncertainties of the potential impact of a site on a SSSI. Further work with GMEU will feed into the assessment.</p> <p>Development would have a positive effect on a SSSI = +</p> <p>Development is unlikely to have an effect on a SSSI = --</p> <p>Development may have impacts on a SSSI but those impacts can be mitigated = --</p> <p>Development may harm a SSSI = X</p>               | 1                      |
| Is the site within 150 metres of a Site of Biological Importance (SBI)?  | <p>There may be initial uncertainties of the potential impact of a site on a SBI. Further work with GMEU will feed into the assessment.</p> <p>Development would have a positive effect on a SBI = +</p>  | 1                      |

| Criteria   | Notes to explain score  | Links to IA Objectives                    |
|--|---|---|
|  | <p>Development is unlikely to have an effect on a SBI = --</p> <p>Development may have impacts on a SBI but those impacts can be mitigated = --</p> <p>Development may harm a SBI = X</p>   |   |
| Is the site within 150 metres of ancient woodland?   | <p>There may be initial uncertainties of the potential impact of a site on ancient woodland. Further work with GMEU will feed into the assessment.</p> <p>Development would have a positive effect on ancient woodland = +</p> <p>Development is unlikely to have an effect on ancient woodland = --</p> <p>Development may have impacts on ancient woodland but those impacts can be mitigated = --</p> <p>Development may harm ancient woodland = X</p> |   |
| Is the site within 150 metres of a Local Nature Reserve (LNR)?   | <p>There may be initial uncertainties of the potential impact of a site on a LNR. Further work with GMEU will feed into the assessment.</p> <p>Development would have a positive effect on a LNR = +</p> <p>Development is unlikely to have an effect on a LNR = --</p> <p>Development may have impacts on a LNR but those impacts can be mitigated = --</p> <p>Development may harm a LNR = X</p>  | 1   |
| Enhancing biodiversity and multi functional green infrastructure network (including blue infrastructure) | <p>Development would enhance green infrastructure = +</p> <p>Development is unlikely to have an effect on the green infrastructure network = --</p>   | 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, |

| Criteria   | Notes to explain score  | Links to IA Objectives |
|--|---|------------------------|
|  | <p>Development may have impacts on the GI network but those impacts can be mitigated = --</p> <p>Development may harm the borough's green infrastructure network = <b>X</b></p>   |                        |
| Landscape Character  | <p>Note the Landscape Character Area the site falls within or in closest proximity to. Specific design details are unknown at this stage. This will take into consideration the site allocation policy / Local Plan wording to ensure developments will seek opportunities to enhance landscape character.</p> <p>Development would enhance landscape character = <b>+</b></p> <p>Development is unlikely to have an effect on landscape character = --</p> <p>Development may have impacts on local landscape character but those impacts can be mitigated = --</p> <p>Development may harm landscape character = <b>X</b></p> | 3                      |
| <p>Effects on designated heritage</p> <p>(listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, scheduled ancient monuments)</p> | <p>Note conclusions of Historic Environment Assessment. Specific design details are unknown at this stage. This will take into consideration the site allocation policy / Local Plan wording to ensure developments protect and enhance the heritage assets.</p> <p>Development would conserve and enhance designated heritage assets or their settings = <b>+</b></p> <p>Development is unlikely to affect designated heritage assets or their settings = --</p> <p>Development may harm designated heritage assets or their settings but that harm can be mitigated = --</p>  | 3, 4                   |

| Criteria   | Notes to explain score  | Links to IA Objectives |
|--|---|------------------------|
|  | Development may harm designated heritage assets or their settings = <b>X</b>  |                        |
| Flood Risk   | <p>The results of the Sequential Test and Exception Test will be fed into the IA.</p> <p>The site passes the Sequential Test = +</p> <p>The site does not pass the Sequential Test but is likely to pass the Exceptions Test = + / ?</p> <p>The site has not passed the Sequential Test and is unlikely to pass the Exceptions Test = X</p>           | 9, 13                  |
| Water Quality - Groundwater Source Protection Zone | <p>If a site is within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone it does not necessarily need to be screened out, it may just affect viability costs as specific high quality materials may be needed.</p> <p>The site falls outside of a Groundwater Source Protection zone = +</p> <p>The site falls within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone = ?</p> | 10                     |
| Land and soils                                     | <p>Site is:</p> <p>Previously developed land (including vacant / or under used buildings) in urban area = ++</p> <p>Previously developed land in Green Belt/ Mixed = +</p> <p>Mixed: More than 50% brownfield within site boundary = +</p> <p>Mixed: Less than 50% brownfield within site boundary = x</p> <p>Greenfield in urban area = <b>X</b></p> | 1, 2, 6, 11, 18        |

| Criteria   | Notes to explain score  | Links to IA Objectives |
|--|---|------------------------|
| Low Carbon Energy  | <p>Site is close to a low carbon energy opportunity such as a district heat network or could support a heat network / other low carbon or renewable energy opportunities = +</p> <p>No known opportunities = --</p>   | 12                     |
| Is the site in close proximity to a link (road) at risk of or likely to be above annual objectives for Nitrogen Dioxide. | <p>Housing:</p> <p>Within close proximity (20m) to a link in clean air zone = ?</p> <p>Not within close proximity (20m) to a link in a clean air zone = +</p> <p>Employment:</p> <p>locating B2/B8 within close proximity (20m) to existing residential areas: ?</p> <p>Further liaison with environmental health will determine whether mitigation measures can be put in place for the site and type of use proposed.</p>   | 14                     |
| Local environmental quality  | <p>Is the site likely to be affected by or cause local environmental quality or amenity issues (e.g. noise pollution, amenity issues and bad neighbour uses). State issues, this may include issues such as:</p> <p>noise: housing site next to a motorway or major road or B2/B8 use</p> <p>odour: site next to a waste management facility</p> <p>(a distance of 20 metres will be applied where possible)</p> <p>No: --</p> <p>Yes but could be mitigated: ?</p> <p>Yes and unlikely to be mitigated to an acceptable level: X</p> | 15, 26                 |

| Criteria   | Notes to explain score   | Links to IA Objectives |
|--|--|------------------------|
| Public Transport Accessibility   | <p>Major development (above 10 or more dwellings or 0.4 ha and above) with high or very high accessibility <sup>(1)</sup> = ++</p> <p>Major development with medium accessibility <sup>(2)</sup> = X</p> <p>Major development with low (or not achieving low accessibility) accessibility: <sup>(3)</sup> = XX</p> <p>Minor development with medium, high or very high accessibility score = ++</p> <p>Minor development with low accessibility = +</p> <p>Minor development not achieving at least low accessibility = X</p> <p>Any mitigation measures should be specified. This could be taken into account in the scoring process.</p> | 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 26 |
| Are there any public footpaths, cycleways or bridleways running through or along the boundaries of the site? | <p>Development will link up to / enhance footpaths, cycleways or bridleways within the site = +</p> <p>Development will have no effect on public footpaths, cycleways or bridleway = --</p> <p>Development may harm public footpaths, cycleways or bridleway network = X</p>   | 1, 16                  |
| Impact on highway network  | Potential positive impact on highway network = +   | 14, 15, 16             |

- 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 of 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       |
|--|---|------------------------------|
|  | <p>No impact on highway network = --</p> <p>Potential adverse impact on highway network = <b>X</b></p>  |                              |
| Is the site accessible to other key services (not applicable to employment, health facilities and education facilities as these are covered elsewhere) | <p>Major housing site with access to at least three key services and where two services include a education and health facility = <b>+++</b></p> <p>Major housing site with access to at least three key services and where one service is a education or health facility = <b>++</b></p> <p>Major housing site with access to at least three key services = <b>+</b></p> <p>Major housing site with access to one or two key services = <b>X</b></p> <p>Major housing site with no access to key services = <b>XX</b></p> <p>Minor housing site with access to at least two key services and where two services include a education and health facility = <b>+++</b></p> <p>Minor housing site with access to at two key services and where one service is a education or health facility = <b>++</b></p> <p>Minor housing site with access to at least two key services = <b>+</b></p> <p>Minor housing site with access to one key service = <b>X</b></p> <p>Minor housing site with no access to key services = <b>XX</b></p> <p>Other uses: N/A</p> <p>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</p> | 7, 8, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 26 |

| Criteria  | Notes to explain score   | Links to IA Objectives     |
|---|--|----------------------------|
|   | and services (such as doctors and hospitals), secondary schools, primary schools, post offices and community uses (such as libraries, theatres).   |                            |
| Health and well being: Provision of health facilities or open space | <p>Development would contribute to the provision of additional open space and/or health facilities = +</p> <p>Development would not place additional pressure on open space or health facilities = --</p> <p>Development would place additional pressure / loss of open space and / or health facilities and would not contribute towards additional facilities = <b>X</b></p>   | 2, 6, 7, 16, 17, 25        |
| Provision of education facilities                                   | <p>Development would provide additional education facilities on site or contribute to the provision of education facilities = +</p> <p>Development is not expected to increase pressure on educational facilities = --</p> <p>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 = <b>X</b></p> | 7, 17, 22                  |
| Is the site in close proximity to areas of employment               | <p>For employment sites only - Is the site:</p> <p>Within Business Employment Area / Saddleworth Employment Area or centre = +</p> <p>Outside of BEA / SEA or centre = <b>X</b></p> <p>For housing sites: N/A</p>  | 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 26 |



| Criteria   | Notes to explain score   | Links to IA Objectives |
|--|--|------------------------|
| Net employment land gain / loss                          | <p>1ha + = ++</p> <p>0.1ha to 0.99ha of land = +</p> <p>0 ha = --</p> <p>-0.1 ha to 0.99 + = X</p> <p>-1ha + = XX</p>  | 18, 19                 |
| Proximity to deprived areas                              | <p>Within 10% most deprived Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) nationally = ++</p> <p>Within 20% most deprived LSOAs nationally = +</p> <p>Not located within 10% or 20% most deprived LSOAs nationally = --</p>  | 18                     |
| Centres  | <p>Development would have a positive effect on the vitality and viability of the borough's centre(s) = +</p> <p>Development is likely to have no effect on the vitality and viability of the borough's centre(s) = --</p> <p>Development is likely to harm the vitality and viability of the borough's centre(s) = X</p> | 20                     |
| Will the site promote sustainable tourism and recreation | <p>Development would have a positive effect on sustainable tourism and recreation = +</p> <p>Development is likely to have no effect on sustainable tourism and recreation = --</p> <p>Development is likely to harm sustainable tourism and recreation = X</p>  | 21                     |

| Criteria   | Notes to explain score  | Links to IA Objectives |
|--|---|------------------------|
| Housing: provide a appropriate mix of type, size, tenure and density?                      | <p>Development would have a positive effect on the contribution towards an appropriate mix of housing type, size, tenure and density = +</p> <p>Development is unlikely to provide an appropriate mix of housing type, size, tenure and density = X</p> <p>Other uses = N/A</p> | 23, 25                 |
| Gypsy and Travellers:<br><br>Number of transit pitches provided                            | <p>0 pitches = --</p> <p>providing for pitches = +</p>  | 23, 25                 |
| Is the development in the Joint Minerals Plan Area of Search / Minerals Safeguarding Areas | <p>Outside a Minerals Safeguarding Area / Area of Search = --</p> <p>Within a Minerals Safeguarding Area = ?<br/>(prior extraction would need to be considered)</p>   | 24                     |
| Is the development within a waste management site / area                                   | <p>Does the site conflict with a designated waste site / area:</p> <p>Yes = x</p> <p>No = +</p>   | 25                     |

#### Question 4

Do you agree with the Integrated Assessment Framework Approach?

## 18 Integrated Assessment Objectives and links with the Strategic Environmental Assessment

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

**Table 10 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 a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure network, including biodiversity and geodiversity that is ecologically connected. | Yes          |            | Yes          | Yes   | Yes   | Yes  | Yes   | Yes | Yes              | Yes             |  | Yes       |
| 2. To promote quality and accessible open spaces   | Yes          |            | Yes          | Yes   | Yes   |      |       |     |                  | Yes             |  |           |
| 3. To protect and enhance the character and appearance of landscapes and townscapes, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place              |              |            |              |       |       |      |       |     |                  |                 | Yes  | Yes       |
| 4. To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting  |              |            |              |       |       |      |       |     |                  | Yes             | Yes  | Yes       |

|  | Biodiversity | Population | Human Health | Fauna | Flora | Soil | Water | Air | Climatic Factors | Material Assets | Cultural Heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage | Landscape |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-----|------------------|-----------------|--|-----------|
| 5. To promote high quality, beautiful design that meets local design expectations                                    |              |            | Yes          |       |       |      |       |     |                  |                 | Yes  | Yes       |
| 6. 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 | Yes              | Yes             | Yes  | Yes       |
| 7. To ensure appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs                            | Yes          | Yes        | Yes          | Yes   | Yes   |      | Yes   |     |                  | Yes             |  |           |
| 8. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities   |              | Yes        | Yes          |       |       |      |       |     |                  |                 |  |           |
| 9. To minimise and mitigate against flood risk and adapt to the effects of flood risk                                |              | Yes        | Yes          |       |       |      | Yes   |     | Yes              |                 |  |           |
| 10. To protect and improve the quality of water bodies and river corridors and availability of water resources       | Yes          | Yes        | Yes          | Yes   | Yes   |      | Yes   |     | Yes              | Yes             | Yes  |           |
| 11. To protect and improve soil quality, best and most versatile agricultural land, and                              | Yes          | Yes        | Yes          | Yes   | 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 |
|---|--------------|------------|--------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-----|------------------|-----------------|--|-----------|
| remediate contaminated land.  |              |            |              |       |       |      |       |     |                  |                 |  |           |
| 12. 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             |  |           |
| 13. To ensure communities and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of climate change   | Yes          | Yes        | Yes          | Yes   | Yes   | Yes  | Yes   | Yes | Yes              | Yes             |  |           |
| 14. To protect and improve air quality  | Yes          | Yes        | Yes          | Yes   | Yes   | Yes  | Yes   | Yes | Yes              |                 |  | Yes       |
| 15. To protect and improve local environmental quality  | Yes          | Yes        | Yes          | Yes   | Yes   | Yes  | Yes   | Yes | Yes              | Yes             | Yes  | Yes       |
| 16. To promote an integrated and improved transport system that provides sustainable transport choices and improves connectivity, including the walking and cycling |              | 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 |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-----|------------------|-----------------|--|-----------|
| network and the protection and enhancement of the PROW Network.  |              |            |              |       |       |      |       |     |                  |                 |  |           |
| 17. To promote accessibility to key services and reduce the need to travel   |              | Yes        | Yes          |       |       |      |       | Yes | Yes              |                 |  |           |
| 18. To promote regeneration and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity   |              | Yes        | Yes          |       |       |      |       |     |                  |                 |  |           |
| 19. To promote sustainable economic growth and job creation  |              | Yes        | Yes          |       |       |      |       |     |                  |                 |  |           |
| 20. 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             |  |           |
| 21. To promote sustainable tourism and leisure   |              |            |              |       |       |      |       |     |                  | Yes             |  | Yes       |
| 22. To improve education attainment and skill levels   |              | Yes        |              |       |       |      |       |     |                  |                 |  |           |

|   | Biodiversity | Population | Human Health | Fauna | Flora | Soil | Water | Air | Climatic Factors | Material Assets | Cultural Heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage | Landscape |
|---|--------------|------------|--------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-----|------------------|-----------------|--|-----------|
| 23. To provide a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs | Yes          | Yes        | Yes          |       |       |      |       |     |                  | Yes             |  |           |
| 24. To ensure the prudent use and sustainable management of minerals  |              |            |              |       |       |      |       |     |                  | Yes             |  | Yes       |
| 25. To manage waste sustainably in line with the waste hierarchy  |              |            |              |       |       | Yes  |       |     |                  | Yes             |  |           |
| 26. To promote mixed, balanced and inclusive sustainable communities  |              | Yes        | Yes          |       |       |      |       |     |                  |                 |  |           |

## 19 Stage A5: Consulting on the scope of the Integrated Assessment

### 19.1 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)

### 19.2 The council consulted 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.

### 19.3 The IA Scoping Report was also available for other organisations and the public to view and comment on. This IA Scoping Report update will be available to comment on alongside the Local Plan review 'Issues and Options' document. Please see statement of availability for consultation details.



## 20 Next steps on the Integrated Assessment

- 20.1** 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.
- 20.2** 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.
- 20.3** 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**

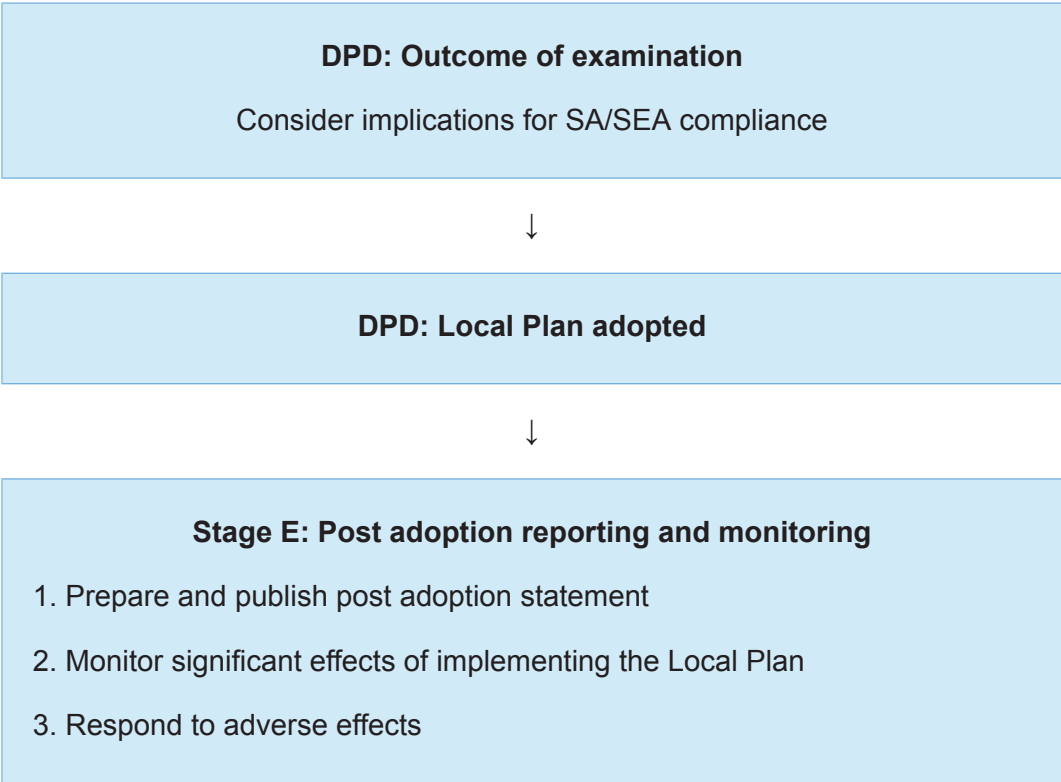


#### **Stage D: Seek representations on the IA report and the publication DPD from consultation bodies and the public**



#### **DPD: Submit draft DPD and supporting documents for independent examination**





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

- 21.1** The tables below document Stage A1 of the IA Scoping Report and identify other relevant plans, programmes and objectives.
- 21.2** The third column identifies how the objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the Local Plan review.

**Table 11 Relationship with other plans and programmes objectives: International level**

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|--|--|--|
| EU Renewed Sustainable Development Strategy (2006, European Union) | <p><b>Key objectives:</b></p> <p><b>Environmental Protection:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Social Equity and Cohesion:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Economic Prosperity:</b> 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.</p> | Requires objectives around environmental protection, economic growth and social development. |

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|---|---|--|
| The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (2020, European Commission)   | <p>The EU Biodiversity Strategy is a long term plan for protecting nature and reversing the degradation of ecosystems. Actions to be delivered by 2030 include:</p> <p>Establish a larger EU wider network of protected areas on land and at sea, with strict protection for areas of very high biodiversity and climate value.</p> <p>A EU restoration plan to restore degraded ecosystems by 2030.</p> <p>A set of measures to enable the necessary transformative change.</p> <p>Measures to tackle global biodiversity challenge.</p> | Requires objective to promote the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, ecosystems and green infrastructure. |
| Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (1992, JNCC) | <p>The aim of this Directive is to contribute towards ensuring bio-diversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>Measures shall be designed to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of community interest.</p> <p>Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.</p>   | Requires objective to promote the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, ecosystems and green infrastructure. |

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|--|--|--|
| Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (the codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC) as amended (2009, JNCC) | <p>The main provisions of the Directive include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The maintenance of the populations of all wild bird species across their natural range.</li> <li>• The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species.</li> </ul> | <p>Ensure the plan protects, conserves and enhances SPAs for wild birds.</p> <p>Ensure that a HRA is undertaken to assess the impact of the Local Plan on the SPA.</p> |
| 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.  |

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|--|--|--|
| Council Directive 2000/60/EC (Water Framework Directive) (2000, JNCC)                            | <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources;</li> <li>• aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment;</li> <li>• ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution; and</li> <li>• contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.</li> </ul> <p>It aims to ensure that all aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands meet 'good' status by 2015.</p> <p>The Directive requires river basin districts to be established and for each of these a river basin management plan.</p> | <p>Ensure that the plan takes account of the North West River Basin Management Plan and Catchment Management Plans.</p> <p>Require objectives to sustainably manage water resources, and protect and improve the aquatic environment; and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts.</p> |
| Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks (2007, European Commission) | <p>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.</p>  | <p>Requires objectives to minimise flood risk, minimise the effects of flood risk and be more resilient to the risks that floods pose.</p>   |

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan                              |
|--|---|--|
| Council Directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (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)   | <p>This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors.</p> <p>The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of the above mentioned waste water discharges.</p>   | 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) | <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boost economic performance while reducing resource use;</li> <li>• Identify and create new opportunities for economic growth and greater innovation and boost the EU's competitiveness;</li> <li>• Ensure security of supply of essential resources; and</li> <li>• Fight against climate change and limit the environmental impacts of resource use.</li> </ul> | Requires objective relating to protecting natural resources. |

| Plan / Programme                           | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan                          |
|--|--|--|
| Council Directive 98/83/EC (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. |



| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the 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.<br><br>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 Directive (EU) 2018/2002*   | The Directive establishes a EU energy efficiency target for 2030 of at least 32.5%.   | Requires objective to reduce energy use and promote energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon energy.  |
| The Cancun Agreement (2011, UNFCCC)   | The main objectives of the agreements are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establish clear objectives for reducing human-generated greenhouse gas emissions over time to keep the global average temperature rise below two degrees;</li> <li>• assist the particularly vulnerable people in the world to adapt to the inevitable impacts of climate change; and</li> <li>• protect the world's forests, which are a major repository of carbon.</li> </ul> | Requires objectives to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reduce energy use and promote energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon energy; and</li> <li>to protect and enhance green infrastructure.</li> </ul> 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. |

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|--|---|--|
| 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 (SO <sub>2</sub> ), nitrogen oxides (NO <sub>x</sub> ), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> ) and fine particulate matter (PM <sub>2.5</sub> ) 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:<br><br>reduce energy use and promote energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon energy; and<br><br>protect and improve air quality. |
| Directive 2008/98/EC of the  | The EU Waste Framework Directive provides the legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste.  | Requires objective to promote sustainable waste  |

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan                             |
|--|---|---|
| European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Waste Framework Directive) (2008, European Commission) | 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. | management through the waste hierarchy.                     |
| Directive 2018/850 on the landfill of waste (2018, European Commission)  | Improve waste management to protect, preserve and improve the quality of the environment, protect human health, ensuring prudent and efficient utilisation of natural resources, promote the principles of the circular economy, increase energy efficiency and reduce the dependence on imported resources. It requires application of the waste hierarchy.        | Requires objective to promote sustainable waste management. |

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|---|--|--|
| 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 Convention) (2000, Council of Europe)   | 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 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.   |
| 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  |
| 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,  | Requires objective for the appropriate extraction, protection and  |

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan        |
|---|--|--|
| the Council on the management of waste from extractive industries (2006, EUR-Lex) | in particular water, air, soil, fauna and flora and 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 12 Relationship with other plans and programmes objectives: National level**

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan   |
|---|--|---|
| National Planning Policy Framework (February, 2019 MHCLG) | <p>The framework sets out that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;</li> <li>b. a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and</li> <li>c. 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.</li> </ul> | <p>The Local Plan should contribute towards the achievement of sustainable growths and development.</p> <p>The Local Plan should reflect all the strategic priorities identified in the NPPF.</p> |

| Plan / Programme                             | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|--|---|--|
| Planning for the Future (August 2020, MHCLG) | <p>The paper sets out the government's plans to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support communities to deliver more homes for local people</li> <li>• Help first time buyers onto the housing ladder</li> <li>• Create beautiful, sustainable places</li> <li>• Ensure affordable, safe and secure housing for all</li> <li>• Lay the foundations for affordable, green and beautiful homes for everyone</li> </ul>   | <p>The Local Plan will need to ensure it provides homes, including a mixtures of size and type including tenure.</p> <p>The Local Plan will need to set out design expectations to ensure beautiful homes are delivered.</p>                             |
| Localism Act (as amended) (2011)             | <p>Main measures of the Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New freedoms and flexibilities for local government; and</li> <li>• New rights and powers for communities and individuals.</li> </ul> <p>Reform to make the planning system more democratic and more effective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abolition of regional strategies;</li> <li>• Duty to cooperate;</li> <li>• Neighbourhood planning;</li> <li>• Community right to build;</li> <li>• Consultation;</li> <li>• Strengthening enforcement rules;</li> <li>• Reforming the CIL;</li> <li>• Reform the way local plans are made; and</li> <li>• Nationally significant infrastructure projects.</li> </ul> <p>Reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally.</p> | <p>Requires Local Plan to support the freedoms and flexibilities outlined under the reform to the planning system as set out in the Act.</p> <p>Requires the council to ensure duty to cooperate duties are fulfilled when preparing the Local Plan.</p> |

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for 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.   |
| National Model Design Code (MHCLG, 2021)  | The National Model Design Code (NMDC) and National Design Guide (NDG) form part of the planning practice guidance (PPG) and should be read alongside the updated section on design. The NMDC is effectively a how-to guide to creating a Design Code, setting out detailed standards for key elements of successful placemaking. The document adds that local planning authorities will be expected to develop their own design codes or guides and is accompanied by a proposed revision to para 130 of the NPPF which states clearly that permission should be refused for development that is “ <i>not well-designed</i> ” and which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions, taking into account any local design standards. | The Local Plan should ensure it takes into account the recommendations from the code, for example policies in relation to highway design, public realm and building design.   |
| Living with beauty (Report of the Building Better, Building Beautiful Commission, 2020) | Sets out series of 30 recommendations in order to help improve design quality and “beauty” in the built environment.   | The Local Plan should ensure it takes into account the recommendations from the report, for example policies in relation to highway design, public realm and building design. |

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan   |
|---|--|---|
|   |  | The Local Plan should ensure that beauty or good design is a key requirement.   |
| National Design Guide (MHCLG, Tibbalds Planning & Urban Design, 2019)                       | <p>Establishes 10 criteria that makes a “great place” these being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Context – enhances the surroundings.</li> <li>• Identity – attractive and distinctive.</li> <li>• Built form – a coherent pattern of development.</li> <li>• Movement – accessible and easy to move around.</li> <li>• Nature – enhanced and optimised.</li> <li>• Public spaces – safe, social and inclusive.</li> <li>• Uses – mixed and integrated.</li> <li>• Homes and buildings – functional, healthy and sustainable.</li> <li>• Resources – efficient and resilient.</li> <li>• Lifespan – made to last.</li> </ul>  | The Local Plan should ensure that it has regard to the criteria in establishing design expectations in the Local Plan to raise the design quality in the borough. |
| Industrial Strategy – Building a Britain fit for the Future (HM Government, November, 2017) | <p>The strategy is looking at Britain’s future potential, for areas of the economy which are either a current success, and with more support could be strengthened further, or areas of the economy where currently the opportunity is small but has huge competitive potential.</p> <p>The key areas under review are as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build on the UK’s strengths and extend excellence into the future.</li> <li>• Close the gaps between the UK’s most productive companies, industries, places and people.</li> <li>• Make the UK one of the most competitive places in the world to start and grow a business.</li> </ul> <p>The strategy is based on ‘five foundations’: ideas, people, infrastructure, business environment and places. Under the ‘ideas’ foundation it sets out four ‘Grand Challenges’ which are:</p> | <p>The Local Plan will aim to strengthen Oldham’s economy.</p> <p>The Local Plan should ensure that employment land is provided for key growth sectors.</p>       |



| Plan / Programme          | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|---------------------------|---|--|
|                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Putting the UK at the forefront of the Artificial Intelligence (AI) and data revolution (the 4th Industrial Revolution).</li> <li>Maximising the advantages for UK industry from the global shift to clean growth.</li> <li>Being a world leader in shaping the future of mobility.</li> <li>Harnessing the power of innovation to help meet the needs of an ageing society.</li> </ul> <p>The government will be investing in strategic innovation challenges through an Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund which will help deliver the Grand Challenges and support sector productivity including through Sector Deals. The Sector Deals that have been announced so far are in life sciences, construction, artificial intelligence and the automotive sector. There are advanced discussions for deals in creative industries and Industrial digitalisation. Manchester is mentioned under the life sciences deal with regard to molecular testing solutions and the company (QIAGEN).</p> |  |
| Climate Change Act (2008) | <p>Targets for 2050 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the reduction of targeted greenhouse gas emissions;</li> <li>to provide for a system of carbon budgeting;</li> <li>provision about adaptation to climate change;</li> <li>provision about the collection of household waste;</li> <li>amend the provisions of the Energy Act 2004 about renewable transport fuel obligations;</li> <li>provision about carbon emissions reduction targets; and</li> <li>provision about climate change.</li> </ul>  | <p>Requires objectives to:</p> <p>reduce the impact of development on air quality; and</p> <p>adapt to climate change.</p> |

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan                              |
|---|---|--|
| <p>The national adaptation programme - Making the country resilient to a changing climate (2018, Defra)</p> | <p>The vision includes:</p> <p>"The natural environment with diverse and healthy ecosystems, is resilient to climate change, able to accommodate change, and valued for the adaptation services it provides."</p> <p>An infrastructure network that is resilient to today's natural hazards and prepared for the future changing climate".</p> <p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reform our approach to water abstraction.</li> <li>• Improve water quality, reverse the deterioration of groundwater and reduce emissions of harmful substances.</li> <li>• Manage floods and coastal erosion to save lives, better protect communities and support economic growth.</li> <li>• Enable households and businesses to increase their resilience to flooding.</li> <li>• Improved management of soils using natural capital thinking.</li> <li>• Improved soil health.</li> <li>• Further cross sector understanding of energy interdependencies as part of resilience planning and risk management strategies.</li> <li>• Increase the resilience of energy infrastructure from all forms of flooding.</li> <li>• Planning for and implementing climate change adaptation at local government level, and addressing relevant priority climate change risks affecting the sector, with government and local government working together.</li> </ul> | <p>Requires objective to be resilient to climate change.</p> |
| <p>Clean Growth Strategy (2017, HM Government)</p>  | <p>The Clean Growth Strategy has identified areas where we need to see the greatest progress to meet the 5th carbon budget set in July 2016, which requires a 57% reduction</p>   | <p>The Local Plan should ensure that it helps to achieve</p> |

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|---|---|--|
|   | in emissions over 2028-32 across the UK compared to a 1990 baseline. This is working towards the Climate Change Act requirement to reduce UK emissions by at least 80 % by 2050. The strategy sets out policies and proposals that aim to accelerate the pace of clean growth i.e. deliver increased economic growth and decreased emissions.   | reductions in carbon emissions.  |
| Community Energy Strategy (2015, DECC)                                    | The vision includes a flexible, devolved, competitive and innovative energy system that serves local people. The strategy highlights that local communities can make an important contribution to maintaining energy security, tackling climate change and keeping costs down for consumers.  | The Local Plan needs to support low carbon and renewable energy, including community energy schemes.                                 |
| The Environment Bill (March, 2020, Defra)                                 | <p><i>“A Bill to Make provision about targets, plans and policies for improving the natural environment; for statements and reports about environmental protection; for the Office for Environmental Protection; about waste and resource efficiency; about air quality; for the recall of products that fail to meet environmental standards; about water; about nature and biodiversity; for conservation covenants; about the regulation of chemicals; and for connected purposes.”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It also expands the duty on relevant authorities from “conserving” to “conserving and enhancing” biodiversity; and requires the creation of Local Nature Recovery Strategies to cover the whole of England.</li> <li>• The Bill legislates for the introduction of voluntary legally binding conservation covenants between landowners and “responsible bodies” which conserve the natural or heritage features of the land.</li> </ul> | The Local Plan should ensure that it seeks to conserve and enhance biodiversity and have regard to Local Nature Recovery Strategies. |
| A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2018, Defra) | <p>The plan sets out to achieve in 25 years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean air</li> <li>• Clean and plentiful water</li> <li>• Thriving plants and wildlife</li> </ul>   | The Local Plan should ensure that it helps to achieve the 25 year plan   |

| Plan / Programme                    | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan   |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
|                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flooding and drought</li> <li>• Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently</li> <li>• Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment</li> </ul> <p>In addition, it sets to manage pressures on the environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigating and adapting to climate change</li> <li>• Minimising waste</li> <li>• Managing exposure to chemicals</li> <li>• Enhancing biosecurity</li> </ul> <p>The government plans to do this by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using and managing land sustainably</li> <li>• Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes</li> <li>• Connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing</li> <li>• Increasing resource efficiency, and reducing pollution and waste</li> <li>• Securing clean, productive and biologically diverse seas and oceans</li> <li>• Protecting and improving the global environment</li> </ul> | <p>including clean air, water and enhanced biodiversity and mitigating and adapting to climate change.</p>                                  |
| Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) | <p>Covers SSSI's and SPAs. An act to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amend the law relating to protection of certain mammals</li> <li>• To restrict the introduction of certain animals and plants</li> <li>• Amend the endangered species Act 1976</li> <li>• Amend the law relating to nature conservation, countryside and national parks</li> <li>• Amend the law relating to public rights of way</li> </ul>  | <p>Requires objective to protect and enhance the natural environment, including the protection of nature designations and biodiversity.</p> |

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|---|---|--|
| 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. 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.   | Requires objective for the protection and enhancement 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to make provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads;</li> <li>• to amend the law relating to rights of way;</li> <li>• to make provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; and</li> <li>• to provide for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs.</li> </ul> | Requires objective to support the conservation, enhancement and management of natural environment and thereby contribute to sustainable development. |
| The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011, Defra)    | The key reforms for protecting and improving our natural environment are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting Local Nature Partnerships;</li> <li>• New Nature Improvement Areas;</li> <li>• Ecologically coherent planning; and</li> <li>• Piloting biodiversity offsets.</li> </ul>   | 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.  |

## Review of relevant plans, policies and programmes - National continued

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan  |
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| 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designated air quality management areas;</li> <li>• Restrictions of particular substances; and</li> <li>• Air quality assessments.</li> </ul>   | Requires objective for the management and improvement of air quality.  |
| Clean Air Strategy (2019, Defra and MHCLG)                   | <p>The Clean Air Strategy sets actions to meet goals in relation to air pollution targets. This includes the creation of Clean Air Zones to lower emissions from all sources of air pollution and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term.</p> <p>The strategy focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding the problem</li> <li>• Protecting the nation's health</li> <li>• Protecting the environment</li> <li>• Securing clean growth and innovation</li> <li>• Action to reduce emissions from transport</li> <li>• Action to reduce emissions at home</li> <li>• Action to reduce emissions from farming</li> <li>• Action to reduce emissions from industry</li> </ul> | Requires objective for the management and improvement of air quality and pollution.                            |
| Safeguarding our soils: A Strategy for England (2009, Defra) | <p>The Vision is that by 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully.</p> <p>The Vision means that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed</li> </ul>   | Requires objective on the protection and enhancement of soils and remediation of contaminated land.            |

| Plan / Programme                          | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan   |
|---|--|---|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts</li> <li>• Soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained</li> <li>• Pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with</li> </ul> |   |
| The Water Environment Regulations (2003)  | <p>Regulations and objectives focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The protection of the water environment</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• The provision of water and sewerage services</li> </ul>                  | Requires objective which protects and enhances sustainable water provision and usage. |
| The Flood Risk Regulations (2009)         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describes a common framework for measurement and management of flood risk.</li> <li>• Places duties on the EA and local authorities to prepare flood risk assessments, flood risk maps and flood risk management plans.</li> </ul>  | Requires objective to minimise and manage flood risk.                                 |
| Floods & Water Management Act (2010)      | <p>Makes provision about water, including provision about the management of risks in connection with flooding and coastal erosion.</p> <p>Strategies for managing flood risk from groundwater, surface water and ordinary watercourses in local areas.</p>   | Requires objective to minimise and manage flood risk.                                 |
| Written Statement on Sustainable Drainage | Sets out expectation that local planning decisions and policies on planning applications relating to major developments to ensure sustainable  | Requires objective to minimise and manage flood risk.                                 |

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan  |
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| Systems (2014, DCLG)   | drainage systems for the management of run-off are put in place, unless demonstrated to be inappropriate.  |  |
| Water Resources Act (1991, HM Government)  | The Act regulates water resources, water quality and pollution, and flood defences.  | Requires objectives to:<br><br>minimise and manage flood risk; and<br><br>to protect and enhance water resources.  |
| Policy advice note: inland waterways (2009, Town and Country Planning Association) | <p>The overarching purpose of this Policy Advice Note is to highlight the areas of opportunity to strengthen existing planning policy at all the different spatial levels, in order to provide robust planning policy frameworks that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support the inland waterways as a cross-cutting policy theme;</li> <li>• support the inland waterways' ability to contribute fully in the delivery of Government agendas; and</li> <li>• secure the long-term sustainability of the inland waterway network, their corridors and adjoining communities.</li> </ul> <p>The inland waterways are a multi-functional resource. Apart from their traditional role as a system of travel or transport they serve in a variety of roles, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an agent of or catalyst for regeneration;</li> <li>• a contributor to water supply and transfer, drainage and flood management;</li> <li>• a tourism, cultural, sport, leisure and recreation resource;</li> <li>• a heritage landscape, open space and ecological resource;</li> </ul> | <p>Requires objective:</p> <p>to protect and improve the quality of water bodies and river corridors and availability of water resources; and</p> <p>to protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting.</p> |



| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan   |
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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sustainable modes of transport; and</li> <li>routes for telecommunication.</li> </ul>   |   |
| Draft Drought Plan 2022 (2021, United Utilities)                                 | The drought plan provides a high level guide of how United Utilities (UU) will manage a drought in the North West. It includes details on the likelihood of a drought occurring, how UU forecast a drought, the actions UU will undertake to protect our customers supply and the environment, finishing with how UU track recovery following a drought event and capture lessons learnt.          | Requires objective to protect the availability of water resources.  |
| Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)                            | <p>An Act to make provision for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters;</li> <li>Areas of archaeological importance, city centres of historic significance; and</li> <li>Ancient monuments protection.</li> </ul> | 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 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.   |
| Historic England's Industrial Heritage Strategy - draft (2021, Historic England) | The vision is England's industrial heritage is of major social, economic, environmental and cultural value. Historic England will engage and work with a wide range of partners (including volunteer groups and local communities) to ensure the wider public recognises, champions, and benefits from this internationally important legacy.  | Requires objective to protect and enhance the historic environment.   |

| Plan / Programme                                 | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan   |
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|  | The strategy sets out a number of actions under key issues and themes.   |   |
| 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.                                 |
| The Housing Act (2004)                           | <p>An Act to make provision about housing conditions to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• regulate houses in multiple occupation and certain other residential accommodation;</li> <li>• make provision for home information packs in connection with the sale of residential properties;</li> <li>• make provision about secure tenants and the right to buy;</li> <li>• make provision about mobile homes and the accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers; and</li> <li>• make other provision about housing.</li> </ul> | Requires objective which ensures the adequate, varied and appropriate provision of housing. |

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan   |
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| The Charter for Social Housing Residents: Social Housing White Paper (MHCLG, 2020) | <p>The charter sets out that every social housing resident should be able to expect. This includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To be safe in your home.</li> <li>2. To have a good quality home and neighbourhood to live in, with your landlord keeping your home in good repair.</li> <li>3. To be supported to take your first step to ownership, so it is a ladder to other opportunities, should your circumstances allow.</li> </ol>  | The Local Plan needs to ensure that good quality homes including social homes are provided in a good quality neighbourhood. This needs to take account of the Decent Homes Standard and the provision of green spaces.  |
| Planning Policy for Travellers Sites (2015, DCLG)                                  | <p>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.</p>   | Requires objective to ensure the needs of all communities are met in the provision of housing.  |
| Housing White Paper "Fixing our broken housing market" (2017, DCLG)                | <p>The White Paper aims to boost housing supply and create a more efficient housing market.</p> <p>Some of the proposals include to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have an up to date, sufficiently ambitious plan so that local communities decide where development should go;</li> <li>• Ensure that plans start from an objective assessment of the need for new homes;</li> <li>• Clarify what land is available for new housing;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Maintain strong protections for the Green Belt, and only amend in exceptional circumstances when</li> </ul> | <p>Requires objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ensure an assessment of housing requirements and sufficient supply of housing land;</li> <li>-ensure appropriate densities are identified.</li> </ul> <p>The council should maximise the contribution of sites from brownfield and surplus land in the Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment.</p> |

| Plan / Programme                             | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan  |
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|  | <p>local authorities can demonstrate that they have fully examined all other reasonable options for meeting their identified housing requirements;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give communities a stronger voice in the design of new housing; and</li> <li>• Make better use of land for housing by encouraging higher densities, where appropriate.</li> </ul>   |  |
| Gear Change (Department for Transport, 2020) | <p>Gear Change is the first national cycling strategy. It introduces the case for increasing the amount of trips that are undertaken by walking and cycling, rather than the private car. The strategy outlines four themes which will focus on enabling walking and cycling to be the preferred way of making short journeys.</p> <p>1: Better streets for cycling and people</p> <p>2: Cycling at the heart of decision-making</p> <p>3: Empowering and encouraging Local Authorities</p> <p>4. Enabling people to cycle and protecting them when they do.</p>                                      | Requires objective around a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling.                        |
| NPPF: Parking (2012, DCLG)                   | <p>Local planning authorities should set local parking standards for residential and non-residential development taking into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The accessibility of the development;</li> <li>• The type, mix and use of the development;</li> <li>• The availability of and opportunities for public transport;</li> <li>• Car ownership levels; and</li> <li>• A need to reduce the use of high emission vehicles.</li> </ul> <p>Improve the quality of parking in town centres and set parking charges that do not undermine the vitality of town centres.</p> | The plan should set out appropriate parking standards considering wider transport infrastructure and sustainability. |

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan                               |
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| 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. |

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan  |
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| Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation (2015)   | <p>The Strategy aims to ensure that everyone can benefit from sport and increase not only participation but harness the multi-dimensional and far-reaching benefits of sport to change people's lives for the better.</p> <p>Local government's role is to ensure that the multiple benefits of sport can be achieved for communities by investing in green spaces and routes as venues for sport and healthy activity.</p>  | Requires objective to improve health and well-being of the population and ensure access to open space and sports facilities. |
| Sport England Active Design – Planning for health and wellbeing through sport and physical activity, (Sport England, Public Health England, 2015) | <p>The following 10 Active Design Principles are set out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Activity for all – Neighbourhoods, facilities and open spaces should be accessible to all users and should support sport and physical activity across all ages.</li> <li>2. Walkable communities – Homes, schools, shops, community facilities, workplaces, open spaces and sports facilities should be within easy reach of each other.</li> <li>3. Connected walking &amp; cycling routes – All destinations should be connected by a direct, legible and integrated network of walking and cycling routes. Routes must be safe, well lit, overlooked, welcoming, well-maintained, durable and clearly sign-posted. Active travel should be prioritised over other modes of transport.</li> <li>4. Co-location of community facilities – The co-location and concentration of retail, community and associated uses to support linked trips should be promoted. A mix of land-uses and activities should be promoted that avoid the uniform zoning of large areas to single uses.</li> <li>5. Network of multifunctional open space – A network of multifunctional open space should be created</li> </ol> | Requires objective to improve health and well-being of the population and ensure access to open space and sports facilities. |

| Plan / Programme | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan |
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|                  | <p>across all communities to support a range of activities including sport, recreation and play, plus other landscape features including, SUDS, woodland, wildlife habitats and productive landscapes e.g. allotments, orchards. Facilities for sport, recreation and play should be of an appropriate scale and positioned in prominent locations.</p> <p>6. High quality streets and spaces – Flexible and durable high quality streets and public spaces should be promoted, employing high quality durable materials, street furniture and signage.</p> <p>7. Appropriate infrastructure – Supporting infrastructure to enable sport and physical activity to take place should be provided across all contexts including workplaces, sports facilities and public space, to facilitate all forms of activity;</p> <p>8. Active buildings – The internal and external layout, design and use of buildings should promote opportunities for physical activity.</p> <p>9. Management, maintenance, monitoring and evaluation – The management, long-term maintenance and viability of sports facilities and public spaces should be considered in their design interventions.</p> <p>10. Activity promotion &amp; local champions – Promoting the importance of participation in sport and physical activity as a means of improving health and wellbeing should be supported. Health promotion measures and local champions should be supported to inspire participation in sport and physical activity across neighbourhoods, workplaces and facilities.</p> |                                 |

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan  |
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| Sport England: Towards an Active Nation, (Sport England, 2016-2021)  | <p>The vision is for ‘everyone in England regardless of age, background or level of ability to feel able to engage in sport and physical activity. We need a sport sector which welcomes everyone, meets their needs, treats them as individuals and values them as customers.’</p> <p>The following principles aim to get more people from every background regularly and meaningfully being engaged in sport and physical activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inactive people becoming active;</li> <li>• More resilient habits;</li> <li>• More positive attitudes among young people;</li> <li>• More diverse volunteers; and</li> <li>• Improved progression and inclusion in talent development.</li> </ul> | Requires objective to improve health and well-being of the population and ensure access to open space and sports facilities. |
| Public Health in Planning: Good Practise Guide, (Town and Country Planning Association, 2015)  | <p>The guide states that there are several opportunities for public health to integrate into planning, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engaging public health on major planning applications;</li> <li>• Involve health in infrastructure planning;</li> <li>• Require Health Impact Assessments for certain planning applications;</li> <li>• Include the measuring of planning's influence on health and wellbeing in monitoring practises.</li> </ul>   | Requires objective to improve health and reduce health inequalities across the borough.                                      |
| NHS Health New Towns Programme, (NHS, Public Health England, Town & Country Planning Association, The King's Fund, PA Consulting and | <p>The report outlines 10 Principles for Healthy Places, these being:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plan ahead collectively</li> <li>2. Assess local health and care needs and assets</li> <li>3. Connect, involve and empower people and communities</li> <li>4. Create compact neighbourhoods</li> <li>5. Maximise active travel</li> <li>6. Inspire and enable healthy eating</li> <li>7. Foster health in homes and buildings</li> </ol>   | Requires objective to improve health and reduce health inequalities across the borough.                                      |



| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan   |
|--|---|---|
| The Young Foundation, 2019)  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Enable healthy play and leisure</li> <li>9. Develop health services that help people stay well</li> <li>10. Create integrated health and wellbeing centres</li> </ol>   |   |
| Public Health White Paper (2011, DH)                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposes to put local communities at the heart of tackling public health challenges.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Key focus of health professional's contribution to public health.</li> </ul> | Requires objective to improve health and well-being of the population.          |
| Health and Social Care Act (2012, DH)                              | <p>Key policy objective areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinically led commissioning;</li> <li>• Provider regulation to support innovative services;</li> <li>• Greater voices for patients;</li> <li>• New focus for public health;</li> <li>• Greater accountability locally and nationally; and</li> <li>• Streamlined arms-length bodies.</li> </ul>                                    | Requires objective to improve the health and well-being of the population.      |
| 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. |

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan   |
|--|---|---|
| No health without mental health: A cross government mental health outcomes strategy for people of all ages (2011, HM Government) | <p>Objective one: More people will have good mental health</p> <p>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.</p> | <p>Requires objectives to:</p> <p>improve the health and well-being of the population;</p> <p>protect and enhance a multi-functional Green Infrastructure network and open space provision; and</p> <p>improve skills and employment levels and reduce deprivation.</p> |

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|--|--|--|
| 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 13 Relationship with other plans and programmes objectives: Regional and Greater Manchester**

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|---|--|--|
| Greater Manchester's Plan for Homes, Jobs and the Environment: Greater Manchester Strategic Framework Publication Plan 2020 Draft for Approval (October 2020, GMCA) | <p>The GMSF aims to:</p> <p>Meet Greater Manchester's housing need by:</p> <p>a. Increasing the net additional dwellings – A minimum of 179,078 new homes (net) from 2020-2037 across Greater Manchester. In Oldham this equates to an annual average of 695 homes or 11,817 from 2020-2037, broken down as follows using a three stepped requirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2020 - 2025 = 330 a year</li> <li>• 2026 - 2030 = 695 a year</li> <li>• 2031 - 2037 - 956 a year</li> </ul> <p>b. Prioritising the use of brownfield land – including through the application of appropriate densities;</p> <p>Create Neighbourhoods of choice by:</p> | <p>The Local Plan should support the strategy and vision for Greater Manchester to be a leading city-region.</p> <p>The Local Plan should support implementation of GMSF (now Places for Everyone) and be in conformity with the policies contained therein.</p> <p>The Local Plan should identify land to meet the remaining employment and housing requirements.</p> |

| Plan / Programme | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|------------------|--|--|
|                  | <p>a. Increasing the number of affordable homes – with the aim to deliver at least 50,000 new affordable homes across GM up to 2037, with at least 30,000 being for social rent or affordable rent (no specific breakdown given for districts);</p> <p>b. Focusing new homes in the Core Growth Area and the town centres;</p> <p>c. Focus new homes within 800m of public transport hubs;</p> <p>d. Promoting carbon neutrality of new development by 2028;</p> <p>Ensure a Thriving and productive economy in all parts of the city-region by:</p> <p>a. Providing at least 2, 500, 000 sqm of new office floorspace in GM over the period 2020-2037 with a focus on key areas including town centres (in Oldham an office land supply of 70,826 sqm is identified for 2020-37);</p> <p>b. Providing at least 4, 100, 000 sqm of new industrial and warehousing floorspace in GM over the period 2020-2037 (in Oldham an industry and warehousing supply of 273,241 sqm was identified 2020-37);</p> <p>Maximise the potential arising from our national and international assets.</p> | <p>The Local Plan will need to address any policy gaps between itself and Places for Everyone.</p> |

| Plan / Programme | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan |
|------------------|--|---------------------------------|
|                  | <p>Reduce inequalities and improve prosperity.</p> <p>Promote the sustainable movement of people, goods and information, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that walking and cycling are the preferred modes of transport for journeys of less than 2km by ensuring that new developments are linked to the Bee Network and highways are upgraded and designed in accordance with the Streets for All guidance;</li> <li>• Enabling the provision of new 5G and Fibre To The Premises (FTTP) to ensure better, faster, more reliable digital connectivity; and</li> <li>• Where walking and cycling journeys are unfeasible, ensuring that there are high quality bus routes through the creation of Quality Bus Transit corridors and integrating bus services with Metrolink.</li> </ul> <p>Promote the sustainable movement of people, goods and information.</p> <p>Ensure that Greater Manchester is a more resilient and carbon neutral city-region.</p> <p>Improve the quality of our natural environment and access to green space by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aiming to plant a tree for every resident in GM over the next 25</li> </ul> |                                 |

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan   |
|--|---|---|
|  | <p>years as part of the City of Trees initiative; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Across the plan net enhancement of biodiversity resources will be sought; The achievement of a circular economy and a zero-waste economy will play a key role in meeting GM's ambition of becoming a leading green city region by 2038.</li> </ul>   |   |
| The Greater Manchester Strategy – Our People, Our Place (2018, GMCA) | <p>The strategy is structured around 10 priorities, reflecting the life journey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Priority 1: Children starting school ready to learn</li> <li>• Priority 2: Young people equipped for life</li> <li>• Priority 3: Good jobs, with opportunities for people to progress and develop</li> <li>• Priority 4: A thriving and productive economy in all parts of Greater Manchester</li> <li>• Priority 5: World-class connectivity that keeps Greater Manchester moving</li> <li>• Priority 6: Safe, decent and affordable housing</li> <li>• Priority 7: A green city-region and a high quality culture and leisure offer for all</li> <li>• Priority 8: Safer and stronger communities</li> <li>• Priority 9: Healthy lives, with quality care available for those that need it</li> <li>• Priority 10: An age-friendly city-region</li> </ul> | <p>The Local Plan needs to ensure that it helps to deliver the strategy through providing employment land for growth sectors, housing land and ensuring appropriate housing types and sizes are delivered, and through ensuring a well designed borough that is safe, green and allows people to live and age well.</p> |

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan   |
|---|---|---|
| Greater Manchester 5-year Environment Plan (2019, GMCA) | <p>To deliver its vision the plan establishes a set of key aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Aim for our mitigation of climate change: For our city-region to be carbon neutral by 2038 and meet carbon budgets that comply with the international commitments.</li> <li>2. Aim for air quality: To improve our air quality, meeting WHO guidelines on air quality by 2030 and supporting the UK Government in meeting and maintain all thresholds for key air pollutants at the earliest date.</li> <li>3. Aim for sustainable consumption and production: To put us on a path to being a circular economy, recycling 65% of our municipal waste by 2035 and reducing that amount of waste we produce.</li> <li>4. Aim for our natural environment: To protect, maintain and enhance our natural environment for all our benefit, taking steps to implement and achieve environmental net gain.</li> <li>5. Aim for resilience and adaptation to climate change: To be prepared for the impacts of climate change and already be adapting to the future changes from any increase in climate shocks and stresses.</li> </ol> | <p>The Local Plan needs to support the Environment Plan through including objectives on mitigation, resilience and adaptation to climate change, improved air quality, sustainable waste management and an enhanced natural environment achieving net gain.</p> |
| Draft Clean Air Plan (2020, GMCA)                       | <p>The proposed 'category C' charging Clean Air Zone would cover local roads across the whole of Greater Manchester from 2022. It would operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week.</p> <p>The most polluting commercial vehicles would pay a daily charge to travel on local roads in the Zone.</p>   | <p>The Local Plan should ensure it includes an objective and policies to improve air quality.</p>   |

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|---|--|--|
|   | <p>The proposed Clean Air Zone aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bring NO2 emissions within legal limits as quickly as possible.</li> <li>• Discourage polluting commercial vehicles from travelling on local roads in Greater Manchester.</li> <li>• Encourage businesses to switch to cleaner, low- or zero-emission vehicles.</li> </ul>  |  |
| <p>Greater Manchester's Springboard to a Green City Region (GMCA, 2018)</p> | <p>The vision is for a carbon neutral, climate resilient city-region with a thriving natural environment and circular, zero-waste economy where infrastructure will be smart and fit for the future. We will have an integrated, clean and affordable public transport system, resource efficient buildings, greater local community renewable energy, cleaner air, water and greenspace for all.</p> <p>Actions include to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the rate of carbon emission reductions and sequestration between 2030 and 2045 and provide a stable rate of sequestration after 2045.</li> <li>• Achieving net green gain (i.e. more green space, green roofs, Green Infrastructure and trees in Greater Manchester) in new developments.</li> <li>• Protecting, improving and maintaining existing green space and green assets including peat and soils.</li> </ul> | <p>Requires objectives to mitigate, adapt and be resilient to climate change, to promote low carbon and renewable energy, to develop a clean integrated public transport system, to improve air and water quality and green space, to protect and improve soils and to achieve net green gain.</p> |



| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the 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) | <p>The framework sets out actions to combat climate change and deliver other economic, social and environmental benefits. These are based around:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managing surface water;</li> <li>• Managing high temperatures;</li> <li>• Carbon storage and sequestration;</li> <li>• Managing riverine flooding;</li> <li>• Food production;</li> <li>• Material substitution;</li> <li>• Providing low carbon fuels;</li> <li>• Reducing the need to travel by car;</li> <li>• Helping other species adapt;</li> <li>• Managing visitor pressure;</li> <li>• Reducing soil erosion; and</li> <li>• Managing water resources.</li> </ul> <p>The framework aims to double woodland cover in the North West by 2050.</p> | Requires objective to protect and improve multi functional green infrastructure. |
| Greater Manchester Natural Capital Investment Programme, (2019, GMCA)   | <p>The programme will encourage investment in the natural environment to secure financial and social returns. The investment plan looks at the roles for different types of potential investors within the wider picture of the social, economic and governance structure of the city region, and of (local and national) environmental policies and regulations. The plan has three key components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A pipeline of potential project types which need investment;</li> </ol>  | The Local Plan needs to support a natural capital approach.                      |

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|---|--|--|
|   | <p>2. Finance models to facilitate private sector investment and the role of public sector, and</p> <p>3. Recommendations to put the plan into practice over the next 5 years.</p> <p>The baseline review identified the following key priorities and opportunities which the investment plan can help achieve, several of which are linked:</p> <p>a. Improved health outcomes</p> <p>b. A more attractive place to live and work</p> <p>c. Building resilience, principally addressing climate change and flood risks</p> <p>d. Supporting the local economy</p> <p>e. Conserving and enhancing habitat and wildlife</p> <p>f. Sustainable travel</p> <p>g. Water quality and flood management</p> <p>h. Climate regulation including carbon storage and sequestration</p> |  |
| All Our Trees – Greater Manchester’s tree and woodland strategy (2020, GMCA by City of Trees) | <p>The aims and objectives include to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plant at least 3 million trees within 25 years – of which 1 million trees to be planted by 2024, and a further 2 million by 2050 – to help Greater Manchester meet its CO2 reduction commitments.</li> </ul>   | The Local Plan needs to ensure that it supports the aim to increase tree and woodland cover. |

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|---|--|--|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct our tree planting strategically – using the opportunity mapping.</li> <li>• New trees planted to higher standard.</li> <li>• More plantable land identified and released for planting.</li> <li>• More native trees and bigger species in green spaces – more native broadleaved woodlands to support biodiversity.</li> <li>• National urban tree canopy of 16% exceeded.</li> </ul> <p>Existing trees and woodlands managed and protected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection and management of our trees encouraged to deliver more benefits for longer.</li> <li>• Fewer trees removed by developers, and replacements based on appropriate valuation of benefits lost.</li> <li>• Better use made of existing mechanisms to protect valuable mature trees and woodlands.</li> <li>• Restoration and expansion of heritage and new orchards and hedgerows across Greater Manchester.</li> </ul> |  |
| 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. |

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|--|---|--|
| Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester (2008, (AGMA, Natural England) | <p>Green Infrastructure underpins the growth, transformation and management of Greater Manchester, making it a place where people want to stay.</p> <p>The framework sets out objectives around the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood risk management and climate change adaption;</li> <li>• An ecological framework;</li> <li>• A sustainable movement network;</li> <li>• A sense of place;</li> <li>• River and Canal Corridor Management;</li> <li>• Positive image and a setting for growth;</li> <li>• Supporting urban regeneration; and</li> <li>• Community, health and enjoyment.</li> </ul> | Requires objective to protect and enhance a multi-functional Green Infrastructure network. |
| An Ecological Framework for Greater Manchester (2008, AGMA)                                    | <p>The framework identifies four main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To conserve and enhance biological diversity in Greater Manchester by repairing, creating and connecting habitats;</li> <li>• To provide guidance as to the best ways of enhancing biological diversity;</li> <li>• To promote the need for pro-active nature conservation in Greater Manchester; and</li> <li>• To contribute to achieving a step change increase in biodiversity resources.</li> </ul>   | Requires objective for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.                     |
| Quarries: The Greater Manchester Biodiversity and  | There are no specific UK Biodiversity Action Plan objectives for quarry sites, although targets do exist for several of   | Requires objective for the protection and  |

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|--|--|--|
| Geodiversity Action Plan (2011, Natural England)                               | the habitats they support, for example upland and lowland heathland, blanket bog, acid grassland and ponds.  | enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity.  |
| Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Management Framework (September, 2018) | <p>The purpose of the Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Management Framework (GM SFRMF) is to provide a spatial framework for FRM across Greater Manchester, highlighting the key strategic flood risks including cross-boundary issues within and outside the City Region and recommending key priorities for intervention taking account of previous, existing and planned interventions delivered or to be delivered by Risk Management Authorities (RMAs).</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GMCA and its constituent LPAs should look to develop catchment based solutions with multiple partners from the outset to achieve integrated solutions and maximise funding opportunities.</li> <li>• Potential surface water schemes could benefit from a packaged approach across Greater Manchester to maximise the achievement of Outcome Measures that will in turn influence the funding that can be secured.</li> <li>• Schemes should be considered for groups of properties by LLFAs where residual risk needs to be managed.</li> <li>• Development in areas at flood risk needs to include resilient design and consider the development of long term climate adaptation strategies for areas where flood</li> </ul> | <p>The Local Plan should consider catchment based flood risk management plans.</p> <p>Requires objective to minimise and manage flood risk, including through the use of SUDs.</p> |

| Plan / Programme | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan |
|------------------|--|---------------------------------|
|                  | <p>risk is likely to increase in the future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate SuDS requirements with large development and redevelopment opportunities and through development strategies to avoid piecemeal development that could contribute to overall surface water flood risk.</li> <li>• Develop integrated approach to SuDS to achieve flood risk and biodiversity benefits. This should include consideration of adoption and maintenance issues.</li> <li>• Update the current SWMP with updated information on surface water flood risk and using 21st Century Drainage outputs, and ensure delivery is actioned and monitored.</li> <li>• As detailed in the SFRA, all LLFAs should assess the structures and features on their FRM Asset Registers to inform the capital programme and prioritise maintenance work.</li> <li>• Asset management should be prioritised based on condition, capacity and resultant damages to manage liability and the risk of flooding from LLFA assets.</li> <li>• Consider opportunities for asset data sharing.</li> <li>• Use the findings of the water governance review to establish a governance structure that maximises opportunities for collaborative and coordinated working at the catchment scale.</li> </ul> |                                 |

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|---|--|--|
| Upper Mersey Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009, Environment Agency) | <p>Plan sets out sustainable flood risk management plan for the next 50 years. The sub areas relevant to Oldham are:</p> <p>Sub-area 1- Peak District</p> <p>Actions include to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore means of achieving land management change to reduce run-off from the upper catchment; and</li> <li>• Assess the potential for making flood storage or expanding existing flood storage to reduce flood risk downstream and increase biodiversity and water sports recreation.</li> </ul> <p>Sub-area 3 - Tame</p> <p>Actions include to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the maintenance / capital works associated with flood risk management that will be required over the future 100 year horizon; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> | <p>Requires objectives to:</p> <p>minimise and manage flood risk; and</p> <p>be resilient to climate change.</p> |
| Irwell Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009, Environment Agency)       | <p>The sub-areas and actions relevant to Oldham are:</p> <p>Sub-area 4 Middleton, Radcliffe and Milnrow</p>  | <p>Requires objective to minimise and manage flood risk.</p>   |

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan                          |
|---|--|--|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a Flood Risk Management Strategy for the River Beal to assess viable flood risk reduction options;</li> <li>• Continue inspecting the condition of existing defences;</li> <li>• Identify and monitor culvert condition; and</li> <li>• Continue to provide advice on development issues so as to not increase flood risk.</li> </ul> <p>Sub-area 9 - Heywood, Whitefield and South Oldham</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop hydraulic models for the Medlock to increase understanding of flood risk;</li> <li>• Develop a flood risk management strategy for the Medlock;</li> <li>• Provide advice on development issues so as not to increase flood risk; and</li> <li>• Identify and monitor culvert condition.</li> </ul> <p>Sub-area 10 - North Oldham, Rochdale, Whitworth and Littleborough</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to provide advice on development issues so as to not increase flood risk; and</li> <li>• Continue to investigate causes of sewer flooding to look at culvert conditions.</li> </ul> |  |
| Greater Manchester Surface Water Management Plan (2012, AGMA) | <p>The Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support and work with AGMA and unitary level capacity building initiatives;</li> </ul>   | Requires objective to mitigate surface water flood risk. |



| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan                            |
|--|---|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver outputs that can satisfy the requirements of the Flood Risk Regulations;</li> <li>• Provide greater understanding of flood risk at identified local hotspots;</li> <li>• Consider interactions between surface water and other sources of flooding; and</li> <li>• Provide an evidence base that can be used cross-departmentally and by external partners.</li> </ul> <p>Inform, align and deliver public and private investment over the next 10-20 years.</p> |  |
| North West River Basin District - River Basin Management Plan (2015, Environment Agency) | <p>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.</p> <p>It sets out local measures and projects including the Moston Brook restoration.</p>   | Requires objective to protect and improve water resources. |
| Final Drought Plan (2018, United Utilities)  | <p>The drought plan outlines United Utilities' approach in managing water supplies to make sure there's always enough water available for nearly seven million customers and 200,000 businesses across the North West, even during drought conditions.</p> <p>Greater Manchester falls within the Integrated Resource Zone. The plan explains the drought triggers applicable to this zone.</p>   | Requires objective to promote the efficient use of water.  |

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan   |
|--|--|---|
| Water Resources Management Plan (2019, United Utilities)           | <p>The Management Plan sets out a sustainable plan for water supplies in the North West.</p> <p>Oldham falls within the 'Strategic Resource Zone' where there is a healthy surplus of water once leakage reductions and water deficiency activities have been implemented. This also ensures resilience should demand be higher than expected or the climate more drier than predicted.</p>                | <p>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.</p> <p>Requires objective to promote the efficient use of water.</p> |
| 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.  |
| Greater Manchester Minerals Development Plan Document (2013, AGMA) | <p>Provides a clear guide up to 2027 to minerals operators and the public about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The locations where mineral extraction may take place;</li> <li>• The safeguarding of sensitive environmental features and of mineral resources with potential for future extraction; and</li> <li>• All aspects of environmental amenity and resource protection</li> </ul> | Requires objective for the appropriate extraction, protection and restoration of mineral infrastructure.  |

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan   |
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|   | including the sustainable transportation of minerals.   |   |
| Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040 (GMCA and TFGM, November 2020) | <p>The vision for 2040 is to have:</p> <p>'World class connections that support long-term, sustainable economic growth and access to opportunity for all'.</p> <p>The four key elements of the vision are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting sustainable economic growth;</li> <li>• Protecting our environment;</li> <li>• Improving quality of life for all; and</li> <li>• Developing an innovative city-region.</li> </ul> <p>There are seven mutually reinforcing principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated;</li> <li>• Inclusive;</li> <li>• Healthy;</li> <li>• Environmentally responsible;</li> <li>• Reliable;</li> <li>• Safe and secure; and</li> <li>• Well maintained and resilient.</li> </ul> <p>The Ambition for 2040 is to deliver a transport system which makes it much easier for residents, business and visitors in Greater Manchester to travel to a wide range of different destinations and opportunities, and where sustainable transport can be a viable and attractive alternative to the car.</p> | The Local Plan needs to ensure that it supports transport infrastructure proposals and seeks to coordinate development close to public transport infrastructure and encourage integrated travel between all modes, including walking and cycling. |
| Our 5 year Transport Delivery Plan 2020 - 2025 (GMCA and TFGM)            | This plan is the delivery plan for the GM Transport Strategy. It sets out the priorities to deliver the strategy under the following headings:  | The Local Plan needs to ensure that it supports transport   |

| Plan / Programme                               | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan  |
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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our Bus</li> <li>• Our Metrolink</li> <li>• Our Rail</li> <li>• Our Streets</li> <li>• Our Integrated Network</li> </ul> <p>This includes Oldham's Local Implementation Plan. To achieve Oldham's ambitions, the plan sets out five key transport-related outcomes that aim to achieve by 2025.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Outcome 1:</b> More neighbourhood journeys (under 2km) will be made by foot and by bike in Oldham;</li> <li>• <b>Outcome 2:</b> Connections to Oldham's town centres, employment sites and key destinations will be enhanced by foot, bike and public transport;</li> <li>• <b>Outcome 3:</b> Streets in Oldham will be cleaner and greener;</li> <li>• <b>Outcome 4:</b> Oldham residents, workers and visitors will have good access to safe, reliable, affordable, high quality public transport connections;</li> <li>• <b>Outcome 5:</b> Streets in Oldham will be safer, well-maintained, resilient, reliable and accessible by all.</li> </ul> | <p>infrastructure proposals and seeks to coordinate development close to public transport infrastructure and encourage integrated travel between all modes, including walking and cycling.</p> |
| GM Freight and Logistics Strategy (2016, TFGM) | <p>The purpose of this strategy is to consider current GM freight distribution, delivery, servicing and logistics activities and set out the ambitions of the region, balancing the often-conflicting needs of freight and passenger demand for our transport network and systems.</p>   | <p>The Local Plan should ensure that it considers the needs of the freight and logistics activities.</p>   |

| Plan / Programme                     | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan   |
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| Our Network (2019, TFGM)             | Our Network sets out a ten year investment plan to improve our public transport and walking and cycling networks. It includes projects underway, contactless payment on Metrolink, £160m investment in walking and cycling infrastructure, and Park and Ride improvements, alongside aspirational projects dependent on further funding, such as further extensions to Metrolink and improvements to the bus network.  | The Local Plan needs to ensure that it supports transport infrastructure proposals and seeks to coordinate development close to public transport infrastructure.  |
| Our Prospectus for Rail (2019, TFGM) | <p>By 2040, we expect our city-region's population to exceed 3 million. This will mean that people are making an extra 600,000 journeys every day on our transport network, with significant growth in demand for the movement of goods. To support this continued population and economic growth, Greater Manchester needs all rail travel – including Metrolink, local and National Rail services – to play a more significant role in transforming our transport network.</p> <p>Greater Manchester has identified four areas of focus to transform rail travel in our city region, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making best use of what is available now rail services need to cope with growing demand in a cost-effective way, while improving comfort for passengers, reliability and punctuality. To meet these challenges, better use needs to be made of the rail infrastructure that already exists, such as by providing longer, higher capacity vehicles with simpler service</li> </ul> | The Local Plan needs to ensure that it supports transport infrastructure proposals and seeks to coordinate development close to public transport infrastructure and encourage integrated travel between all modes, including walking and cycling. |

| Plan / Programme          | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|---------------------------|---|--|
|                           | <p>patterns to improve reliability and punctuality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivering more capacity and better connectivity to meet long-term growth in demand for rail-based travel to, from and within Greater Manchester, the capacity and connectivity of the whole network needs to be improved.</li> <li>• A devolved and accountable rail-based network the rail industry must be re-structured to allow city-regions to make more decisions about stations and services for and on behalf of local people.</li> <li>• Integrated travel between all modes Greater Manchester needs a fully integrated transport network that allows people to travel seamlessly between modes with simple, affordable ticketing. Rail and Metrolink services should connect well with each other and with the rest of the transport network, especially bus services, while supporting more walking and cycling.</li> </ul> |  |
| Made to Move (2017, TFGM) | <p>Made to Move, a 15-step plan to transform Greater Manchester, outlined the need for a detailed walking and cycling infrastructure proposal.</p> <p>The cycling and walking network is just that: a vision of a fully joined up cycling and walking network covering 1,800 miles for Greater Manchester.</p>  | The Local Plan needs support the expansion and improvement of the cycling and walking network. |

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan   |
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| Streets for All, (Greater Manchester Combined Authority & Transport for Greater Manchester, 2019)  | <p>Streets for All presents a new approach to planning the streets of Greater Manchester. The initiative looks to create streets that better balance the movement of people and goods with the creation of more people-friendly places.</p> <p>Streets for All takes account of both movement and place functions within streets. Streets for All moves away from planning for transport modes, and towards putting people first to better shape and manage our streets. This will help create more sustainable, healthy and resilient places across Greater Manchester; overall leading to an improved quality of life for those who live, work and visit our great city region.</p> | Require objective around a fully integrated transport network, including walking and cycling.                     |
| Greater Manchester 2040 Transport Strategy (2017, TFGM, Greater Manchester Combined Authority and Greater Manchester Local Enterprise Partnership) | <p>Key elements of strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting sustainable economic growth;</li> <li>• Improving quality of life for all;</li> <li>• Protecting our environment; and</li> <li>• Developing an innovative city-region.</li> </ul> <p>The outcomes include:</p> <p>To support sustainable economic growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less congested roads and public transport;</li> <li>• Better access to skills and markets;</li> </ul>   | Requires objective to promote integrated infrastructure planning and sustainability across the transport network. |

| Plan / Programme | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan |
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|                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A resilient and well-maintained network; and</li> <li>• A transport system for a major European city, which is viewed as a great place to visit and invest.</li> </ul> <p>To improve quality of life for our residents we need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better access to jobs and training, and to health-care and other essential services;</li> <li>• A transport network that makes it easier to stay healthy through regular walking and cycling;</li> <li>• Improved road safety and reduced crime; and</li> <li>• Local environments that are not dominated by traffic, noise and pollution.</li> </ul> <p>To help protect our environment, we need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More people to travel by public transport, on foot and by bike;</li> <li>• A reduction in harmful emissions from vehicles;</li> <li>• To make best use of our existing transport infrastructure; and</li> <li>• A reduction in the damage that transport can do to natural environments.</li> </ul> <p>To develop Greater Manchester as an innovative city region we need to support investment in transport to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance the capacity, efficiency, resilience and safety of our transport network;</li> </ul> |                                 |



| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan   |
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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce environmental impacts through low emission vehicle technology; and</li> <li>• Reduce the need to travel and transport goods through digital communications.</li> </ul>  |   |
| The Northern Powerhouse: One Agenda, One Economy, One North (2015, HM Government) | <p>Includes a number of other plans which aim to address the economic and physical challenges of the north, including a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rail plan;</li> <li>• Highways plan;</li> <li>• Freight and logistics plan;</li> <li>• Integrated and smart travel plan;</li> <li>• Airports in the north plan;</li> <li>• Local connectivity plan; and</li> <li>• Transport for the north.</li> </ul>  | 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. |
| Northern Powerhouse Strategy (2016, HM Government)                                | <p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connectivity;</li> <li>• Skills;</li> <li>• Enterprise and innovation; and</li> <li>• Trade and investment.</li> </ul> | 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. |

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan   |
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| Greater Manchester Low - Emission Strategy (2016, GMCA, TFGM) | <p>The aims of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the UK government in meeting all EU thresholds for key pollutants at the earliest date;</li> <li>• Contribute to reducing Greater Manchester's carbon footprint, in line with the Greater Manchester Climate Change Strategy and Implementation Plan; and</li> <li>• Reduce air pollution as a contributor to ill-health in Greater Manchester.</li> </ul> <p>Measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing travel behaviours;</li> <li>• Managing emissions;</li> <li>• Greening vehicle fleets; and</li> <li>• Awareness-raising.</li> </ul> | <p>Requires objectives to:</p> <p>improve air quality; and</p> <p>ensure developments are located close to key services and public transport to reduce the need to travel and encourage active travel and public transport.</p> |
| Greater Manchester Age-Friendly Strategy, (2018, GMCA)        | <p>In Greater Manchester, we will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish age-friendly communities across GM, promoting volunteering and bringing generations together</li> <li>2. Build a health and social care system that works for older people</li> <li>3. Increase housing choice to promote social connections and wellbeing in later life</li> <li>4. Create opportunities to maximise the skills and experience of older workers</li> <li>5. Create a transport network that supports older people to stay connected and active</li> <li>6. Develop an age-friendly plan for each local authority area</li> </ol>                      | <p>The Local Plan will need to ensure that it provides age friendly housing and environments.</p>   |

| Plan / Programme | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan |
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|                  | <p>7. Become a world leader in research and innovation for an ageing society</p> <p>8. Campaign for positive change in the way older people are viewed</p> <p>9. Make sure access to entitlements and benefits is easier and simpler</p> <p>10. Show leadership in developing age-friendly initiatives at all levels and across all sectors</p> <p>11. Support more people to be physically active as they age</p> <p>12. Engage and involve older people in arts and cultural activities across Greater Manchester and establish a Centre for Age Friendly Culture – a world first</p> <p>Our priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To become the first age-friendly city region in the country</li> <li>• To be a global centre of excellence for ageing: pioneering research, technology and new ideas</li> <li>• To increase economic participation amongst the over-50s</li> </ul> <p>Three year objectives for housing and planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have an age-friendly Spatial Framework promoting social inclusion and a mix of generations wherever possible, in planning processes and housing developments</li> </ul> |                                 |

| Plan / Programme                                     | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan  |
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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have an active GM network of age-friendly housing providers promoting choice and innovation</li> <li>Age-friendly design principles will inform all GM housing and planning developments</li> </ul>  |  |
| Greater Manchester Moving Plan (2018, Greater Sport) | <p>Greater Manchester will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lead policy, legislation, and system change to support active lives, ensuring that physical activity becomes a central feature in policy and practice related to planning, transport, health and social care, economic development, education, and the environment.</li> <li>2. Ensure that young people aged 0-4 have the best active start in life with physical literacy prioritised as a central feature of starting well.</li> <li>3. Make Greater Manchester the best place in England for children and young people aged 5-25 to grow up, developing their life chances through a more active lifestyle, with a focus on reducing inequalities.</li> <li>4. Increase physical activity and sport engagement across the adult population, reducing inequalities and contributing to health, wealth and wellbeing.</li> <li>5. Make active ageing a central pillar within the Greater Manchester Ageing Hub supporting the Greater Manchester ambition for an age friendly city region, which will lead to better health, wellbeing and independence.</li> </ol> | <p>The Local Plan needs to ensure the principles of active design are embedded and support and enable more active lives, including active travel.</p> <p>Requires objective to improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.</p> |

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan   |
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|   | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Develop more active and sustainable environments and communities through active design and infrastructure.</li> <li>7. Maximise the contribution of the physical activity and sport sector to economic growth across Greater Manchester.</li> <li>8. Build the knowledge, skills and understanding of the workforce across Greater Manchester to embed physical activity, make every contact count, and develop a workforce fit to deliver the ambitions of this plan.</li> </ol>   |   |
| Greater Manchester Moving: The Plan for Physical Activity and Sport 2017-2021 (Greater Manchester Combined Authority & GM Moving, 2017) | <p>The documents sets out the overarching strategy for Greater Manchester. It sets out GM's shared ambition to achieve a major increase in the number of people engaged in physical activity, in line with Sport England's strategy Towards an Active Nation.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out a number of Priority Actions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that plans support and enable more active lives, healthier, more resilient places and communities through high quality spatial planning.</li> <li>• Establish a 'Greater Manchester standard', informed by the ten principles of Active Design and other evidence/best practice.</li> <li>• Ensure that master planning for all developments consider Active Design from the start.</li> </ul> | Requires objective to improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities. |

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan  |
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| The Future of Ageing in Greater Manchester, (Greater Manchester Combined Authority, 2017) | The report sets the challenge to GM to respond to five cross-cutting strategic recommendations in order to achieve the ambition 'for older residents in GM to be able to contribute to and benefit from sustained prosperity and enjoy a good quality of life'.  | Requires objective around equality for all.  |
| 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)            | <p>The six objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackling crime and anti-social behaviour;</li> <li>• Putting victims at the centre;</li> <li>• Protecting vulnerable people;</li> <li>• Dealing with terrorism, serious organised crime and maintaining public safety;</li> <li>• Investing in and delivering high quality policing services; and</li> <li>• Building and strengthening partnerships.</li> </ul> | Requires objective to promote high quality design that aims to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour. |

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan  |
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| Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy (2019, GMCA, the GM Local Enterprise Partnership and the UK Government) | <p>Greater Manchester's Local Industrial Strategy (LIS) is underpinned by a shared understanding of the place and its people and is designed to enable the city-region to go further and faster towards its ambitions than ever before, while meeting key national objectives. It states that key to the success of the LIS will be strengthening the city-region's foundations of productivity and ensuring that growth benefits all people and places.</p> <p>The Industrial Strategy is centred around two key aspects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Five foundations of productivity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ideas</li> <li>• People</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Business Environment</li> <li>• Places</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Four Grand Challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Innovation</li> <li>• Advanced Materials and Manufacturing</li> <li>• Digital, Creative and Media</li> <li>• Clean Growth</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p>The GM LIS is a long-term plan which will aim to develop increased productivity and wealth creation across Greater Manchester. The strategy states that:</p> <p><b>“By 2040, Greater Manchester will aim to have secured:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increased productivity and pay across sectors, particularly where</li> </ul> | <p>The Local Plan will support the Greater Manchester LIS. Oldham's largest sector is Health and Social Care (14.2% jobs), with Manufacturing being the 3rd largest sector (11.5%) which has potential to support the first two Grand Challenges.</p> <p>The growth in construction sector, linked to the new Oldham College Construction School will support the Clean Growth Grand Challenge as will Oldham's Green Deal. One of the objectives of the Green Deal is to, 'Deliver a sustainable economy, tackling fuel poverty and generating training and employment opportunities in</p> |

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|   | <p>they are currently behind national averages, driven by businesses which are well led and managed, innovative and trading and investing globally;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a greater number of high-quality manufacturing opportunities in strategic sites across the city-region, giving a more productive manufacturing base close to transport links and population centres;</li> <li>• a fully integrated and digitalised health and care system, creating and adopting the latest in preventative and assistive health technology, and</li> <li>• helping people stay in the labour market and stay productive for longer.</li> </ul>                               | <p>the growing green business sector’.</p> <p>The Local Plan will encourage and facilitate the development of the borough's key economic sectors.</p>   |
| Greater Manchester Housing Strategy (2019-2024) | <p>The Strategy is based on and builds upon the Greater Manchester Strategy which, in terms of housing, sets out priorities to deliver the vision of 'safe, decent and affordable housing' for Greater Manchester residents.</p> <p>The Strategy is structured around three main elements - housing, people and place; existing stock; and new homes needed.</p> <p>It recognises that a wider 'place-based' approach to housing is needed and sets out ambitions for housing in relation to health and social care; age-friendly GM; rough sleeping and homelessness; supported housing; safe and decent homes; fuel poverty, carbon reduction and retrofit, ownership and affordability.</p> | <p>The Local Plan will ensure that Oldham has enough quality homes to meet the local need and diversify the housing offer, including providing affordable housing, and reflect a place-based approach delivering diverse communities and improved neighbourhoods.</p> |



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|                  | <p>The actions of the Strategy fall under two strategic priorities:</p> <p>A: Safe, healthy, accessible home for all – including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackling homelessness and rough sleeping;</li> <li>• Making a positive difference to the lives of private tenants;</li> <li>• Developing healthy homes services to support vulnerable households;</li> <li>• Improving access to social housing for those who need it; and</li> <li>• Identifying pathways to volume domestic retrofit and reducing fuel poverty.</li> </ul> <p>B: Delivering the new homes we need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New models of delivery;</li> <li>• Investing in truly affordable housing; and</li> <li>• Increasing choice in the housing market for Greater Manchester households</li> </ul> | <p>In reflecting the Strategy's 'place-based' approach, 'Place Plans' could be produced as part of the Local Plan which would be co-produced with residents to include a wide range of considerations that will determine what sort of place the neighbourhood becomes, including the design of physical developments, community spaces and services. While these would not in themselves be statutory documents, Place Plans would inform the Local Plan and any neighbourhood plans.</p> |

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| <p>Peak District National Park Management Plan 2018-23 (2018, Peak District National Park Authority)</p> | <p>The Peak District National Park:</p> <p>Where beauty, vitality and discovery meet at the heart of the nation;</p> <p>An enhanced diverse, working and cherished landscape;</p> <p>A sustainable, welcoming and inspiring place for all; and</p> <p>Thriving and sustainable communities and economy.</p> <p>This vision translates to 6 areas to act upon each with a set of “intentions” all within a Delivery Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intention 1.1: Reduce the effects of climate change on the special qualities</li> <li>• Intention 2.1: Secure funding for future land management to benefit all</li> <li>• Intention 2.2: Ensure that the management of upland moors delivers environmental, social &amp; economic benefits</li> <li>• Intention 3.1: Establish monitoring at a landscape scale</li> <li>• Intention 3.2: Develop a White Peak Partnership</li> <li>• Intention 3.3: Maintain existing landscape scale delivery</li> <li>• Intention 4.1: Overcome physical barriers to access</li> <li>• Intention 4.2: Overcome perceived barriers to access</li> <li>• Intention 5.1: Balance opportunities for enjoyment with conserving a fragile environment</li> </ul> | <p>The plan should ensure that cross border issues and aspirations are taken into account.</p> |

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intention 5.2: Ensure shared responsibility</li> <li>• Intention 5.3: Develop an awareness and understanding of the benefits of the Peak District National Park</li> <li>• Supporting thriving and sustainable communities and economy</li> <li>• Improve access to services</li> <li>• Support the provision of locally needed housing</li> <li>• Enable local businesses to thrive in a way that is compatible and, wherever possible, enhances the special qualities of the Peak District National Park</li> </ul>   |   |
| Peak District National Park Local Development Framework Core Strategy DPD (2011, Peak District National Park Authority) | <p>Objectives of the Core Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mitigating and adapting to climate change;</li> <li>• Delivering high quality design respecting local distinctiveness;</li> <li>• Fostering access to services and facilities by locating development according to the objectives of the spatial strategy;</li> <li>• Encouraging social interaction in an inclusive environment that considers people's diverse needs regardless of age, gender or disability;</li> <li>• Encouraging good health, safety and well-being;</li> <li>• Supporting appropriate economic development;</li> <li>• Championing environmental quality;</li> <li>• Seeking development of an appropriate scale;</li> </ul> | The plan should ensure that cross border issues and aspirations are taken into account. |

| Plan / Programme                             | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan   |
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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addressing the local needs of the National Park's communities; and</li> <li>Considering the needs of future generations.</li> </ul>   |   |
| Kirklees Local Plan (2019, Kirklees Council) | <p>The strategic objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high quality communication infrastructure;</li> <li>Strengthen the role of town centres to support their vitality and viability;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education;</li> <li>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</li> </ul> | The plan should ensure that cross border issues and aspirations are taken into account. |

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|  | <p>habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas; and</li> <li>• Facilitate the sustainable use and management of minerals and waste.</li> </ul> |   |
| Calderdale Publication Local Plan (2018, Calderdale Council) | <p>Strategic Objectives are:</p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 1 - Sustainable Development</b></p> <p><i>"To follow the principles of sustainable development in the location and design of all new and refurbished development and associated infrastructure"</i></p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 2 Climate Change</b></p>  | The plan should ensure that cross border issues and aspirations are taken into account. |

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|                  | <p><i>"Ensuring benefits to people, the environment and the economy are secured through addressing the causes of climate change, mitigating the effects whilst adapting to its impacts".</i></p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 3: Economy and Enterprise</b></p> <p><i>"Create a resilient sustainable economy founded upon innovation and enterprise; building upon the exceptional character of Calderdale and our location within Leeds City Region and proximity to Manchester"</i></p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 4: Housing</b></p> <p><i>"To meet the Borough's housing needs through the provision of a range of good quality dwellings of varying types, sizes and prices in sustainable locations utilising sustainable building methods and maximising the use of brownfield land".</i></p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 5: Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment</b></p> <p><i>"To protect and enhance green infrastructure and the natural environment in Calderdale for its contribution to landscape, biodiversity, sport and recreation and its value for well being and health"</i></p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 6: Historic Environment and Design</b></p> <p><i>"To conserve the Borough's heritage assets, maximising their contribution to the wider economic and social objectives of the plan, and to ensure</i></p> |                                 |

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|                  | <p><i>that new development and investment helps to improve and reinforce the local character and identity of Calderdale's communities through high quality, inclusive design"</i></p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 7: Transport</b></p> <p><i>"To ensure the provision of a sustainable, safe and efficient transport system which reduces car dependency and improves quality of life through a balance of promoting economic growth, enhancing environments and improving transport access for communities"</i></p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 8: Communities and Narrowing the Gap</b></p> <p><i>"Work to ensure that the differences in health, quality of life and economic prosperity between different communities in Calderdale reduce".</i></p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 9: Minerals</b></p> <p><i>"To ensure a sufficient and sustainable supply of minerals, including through appropriate safeguarding, having regard to the need to encourage the efficient use and recycling of minerals, minimising the environmental and social impacts of mineral workings, and promote restoration of mineral sites that provide a beneficial after use"</i></p> <p><b>Strategic Objective 10: Waste</b></p> <p><i>"To plan for sufficient waste management facilities in sustainable locations, minimising transport impacts, and managing waste as a resource in order to minimise the amount sent to landfill"</i></p> |                                 |

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| Manchester's Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2012, Manchester City Council) | <p>The Spatial Objectives include:</p> <p><b>S01.</b> Provide a framework within which sustainable development of the City can contribute to halting climate change;</p> <p><b>S02.</b> 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;</p> <p><b>S03.</b> 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;</p> <p><b>S04.</b> 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;</p> <p><b>S05.</b> 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</p> <p><b>S06.</b> 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 provide networks of</p> | The plan should ensure that cross border issues and aspirations are taken into account in the plan preparation. |



| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan   |
|---|---|---|
|   | 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)   | <p>The strategic objectives are to:</p> <p><b>SO1</b> deliver a more prosperous economy;</p> <p><b>SO2</b> create successful and healthy communities;</p> <p><b>SO3</b> improve design, image and quality of place;</p> <p><b>SO4</b> promote a greener environment; and</p> <p><b>SO5</b> improve accessibility and deliver sustainable transport.</p>   | 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) | <p>The draft Strategic Objectives are to:</p> <p><b>SO1</b> Promote sustainable development, and mitigate and adapt to climate change across the Borough;</p> <p><b>SO2</b> Promote sustainable economic growth and the transition of the Borough's economy, through diversification and supporting the role of manufacturing;</p> <p><b>SO3</b> Create sustainable communities that enhance the Borough for residents, now and in the future;</p> <p><b>SO4</b> Improve the educational attainment and increase the skills of the Borough's residents;</p> | The plan should ensure that cross border issues and aspirations are taken into account. |

| Plan / Programme | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan |
|------------------|---|---------------------------------|
|                  | <p><b>SO5</b> To promote the creation of a high quality, attractive borough with a self sustaining natural environment for existing and future generations;</p> <p><b>SO6</b> To improve the health of the Borough's population; and</p> <p><b>SO7</b> To promote community safety and crime prevention in the Borough.</p> |                                 |

**Table 14 Relationship with other plan and programmes objectives: Oldham**

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan   |
|--|---|---|
| Creating a Better Place (Oldham Council, January 2020)         | <p>Focuses on building more homes for our residents, creating new jobs through town centre regeneration, and ensuring Oldham is a great place to visit with lots of family friendly and accessible places to go.</p> <p>This approach has the potential to deliver around 2,500 new homes in the town centre designed for a range of different budgets and needs, 1,000 new jobs and 100 new opportunities for apprenticeships, and is in alignment with Council priorities to be the Greenest Borough.</p> | Ensure the Local Plan supports plans for town centre investment and regeneration and focus growth within the town centre.   |
| Medium Term Property Strategy (Oldham Council/ CBRE Dec, 2019) | The key recommendations are that a new focus is needed on public sector accommodation rationalisation to support zero carbon ambitions and utilisation of buildings to support c.50% of estimated revenue savings and facilitate opportunities for major housing and regenerative benefits to the town centre.  | <p>Requires objectives and appropriate Local Plan policies to promote the council's zero carbon ambitions.</p> <p>Requires objectives and appropriate Local Plan policies</p> |

| Plan / Programme                                    | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|---|---|--|
|   |   | to support and facilitate the future regeneration of Oldham Town Centre, including opportunities for residential development.                              |
| Oldham Town Centre Framework (2020, Oldham Council) | <p>The Oldham Town Centre Framework establishes a vision for the Town Centre based around a new linear park, an increased residential offer in the Town Centre and making it easier and more pleasurable experience for pedestrians and cyclists to move through and around the town centre.</p> <p>The Framework also establishes high level design concepts for six sites within the Town Centre. These sites are expected to deliver a mix of high density living with supporting office and commercial development.</p> | The Local Plan should support regeneration plans for Oldham Town Centre.   |
| The Corporate Plan (2015, Oldham Council)           | <p>The Corporate Plan includes the following objectives and outcomes:</p> <p>A productive place where business and enterprise thrive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oldham a place to invest and do business;</li> <li>• Bring forward key regeneration projects to grow the business base, create jobs and transform Oldham into a vibrant borough; and</li> <li>• Create job opportunities for local people.</li> </ul> <p>Confident communities where everyone does their bit:</p>                        | <p>Requires objectives to:</p> <p>support employment opportunities for local people; and</p> <p>support health and wellbeing and cohesive communities.</p> |

| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan  |
|---|---|--|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work proactively with residents and partners to promote healthy, independent lifestyles; and</li> <li>Work with residents and partners to create cohesive communities which are well cared for, safe and which have decent homes.</li> </ul>   |  |
| The Oldham Plan 2017 -2022 (Oldham Council)   | <p>The Plan's ambition is 'To be a productive and cooperative place with healthy, aspirational and sustainable communities'.</p> <p>The model to deliver this ambition is based around three fundamental shifts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inclusive Economy: Our vision is for Oldham to become Greater Manchester's Inclusive Economy capital by making significant progress in living standards, wages and skills for everyone.</li> <li>2. Co-operative Services: Our vision is to collaborate, integrate and innovate to improve outcomes for residents and create the most effective and seamless services in Greater Manchester.</li> <li>3. Thriving Communities: Our vision is for people and communities to have the power to be healthy, happy and able to make positive choices and both offer and access insightful and responsive support when required.</li> </ol> | The Local Plan should ensure that it helps to provide a inclusive economy and thriving communities.  |
| Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (CAAMP) (Oldham Council, 2019) | <p>The CAAMP undertakes an analysis of the existing Conservation Area and Town Centre as a whole, assessing the quality of the buildings within it and whether they bring a positive or negative contribution to Townscape.</p> <p>The CAAMP proposes a number of additions to the Conservation Area for the Town Centre and these will be implemented through the Local Plan review.</p>   | The CAAMP SPD will help to ensure that the Town Centre Conservation Area is removed from the "Heritage at Risk" register. Coupled with the additions to the Conservation Area and a set of revised policies the Local Plan will be |

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan   |
|--|--|---|
|  |  | able to better respond to development within the Town Centre Conservation Area.   |
| Green New Deal Strategy 2020 - 2025 (2020, Oldham Council) | <p>The vision is to "Make Oldham a greener, smarter, more enterprising place".</p> <p>The objectives include to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make Oldham a leading local authority area for environmental quality and play a leading role in meeting the GM Mayor's Green City Region objectives.</li> <li>• Deliver a sustainable economy, tackling fuel poverty and generating training and employment opportunities in the growing green business sector.</li> <li>• Maintain a high quality local environment which delivers health and well being for residents, including food and recreation, reducing costs for public services.</li> <li>• Generate inbound tourism for the borough by building on Oldham's reputation for being a green, attractive and forward thinking sustainable borough.</li> <li>• Keep Oldham at the forefront of development and deployment of cutting edge environmental technologies, and ensure that the benefits are kept locally.</li> <li>• Future-proof the regeneration of the borough by establishing Oldham as an exemplar Green City on energy, carbon, water and green infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p>The three pillars of the strategy are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Green Economy, including work, skills and business engagement;</li> <li>2. Low Carbon (physical infrastructure); and</li> </ol> | The Local Plan should support the strategy through a positive approach to low carbon opportunities and the green economy and supporting the implementation of Northern Roots. |

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan   |
|--|---|---|
|  | 3. Northern Roots (the 160-acre eco-park at Snipe Clough and its attendant brand and initiatives, and the state of the art zero-carbon Eco-Centre at Alexandra Park).   |   |
| Oldham Affordable Warmth Strategy 2014-2017 (2014, Oldham Council) | <p>The Strategy has three key themes for delivery:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase uptake of energy efficiency measures and raise awareness of the benefits of being energy efficient;</li> <li>2. Improve the energy efficiency of housing stock; and</li> <li>3. Help tackle fuel poverty and improve health and well being amongst the most vulnerable groups.</li> </ol>       | Requires objectives for reducing emissions, promoting low carbon energy and adapting to climate change.   |
| Contaminated Land Strategy (2009, Oldham Council)                  | <p>The primary objectives of the Contaminated Land Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make information available to enable consideration to be made about land contamination in policy making processes, and bringing sites forward for economic development; and</li> <li>• minimise the potential for any unnecessary blight of land.</li> </ul>                             | Requires objectives to improve land and water resources and remediate contaminated land.  |
| Oldham's Housing Strategy (2019)                                   | <p>The aim of the Housing Strategy and underpinning delivery plan is to provide a diverse housing offer in Oldham, that is attractive and meets the needs of different sections of the population at different stages of their lives.</p> <p>In summary, the Oldham Housing Offer will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater diversity in the type of new homes built;</li> </ul> | The Housing Strategy will form a key part of the Local Plan evidence base informing policies as appropriate, to ensure that through the Local Plan quality homes are built to meet the local housing need and diversify the housing offer for Oldham's residents. |

| Plan / Programme | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme  | Implications for the Local Plan   |
|------------------|--|---|
|                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More choice in affordable homes and financial products;</li> <li>• Homes attractive to young people;</li> <li>• Homes suitable for older people;</li> <li>• Specialised and supported housing for vulnerable people;</li> <li>• More homes accessible to large and inter-generational families to relieve overcrowding;</li> <li>• Options to 'Do It Yourself' and support for community-led housing;</li> <li>• Greater choice for existing tenants;</li> <li>• Bringing empty homes back into use;</li> <li>• Improved quality and condition of homes and tenancies for private tenants.</li> </ul> <p>The Strategy identifies a number of housing challenges facing the borough, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population growth and change (ageing population, outward migration of young people);</li> <li>• Increased housing need;</li> <li>• Limited opportunity for funding or assistance in terms of housing programmes, at Government level;</li> <li>• Poor performance in local economy in recent years and lower income levels than regional and national averages;</li> <li>• Ageing housing stock and concentrations of deprivation;</li> <li>• High levels of disrepair in existing stock;</li> <li>• Lower than average levels of home ownership;</li> <li>• Overcrowding and limited supply of larger family housing;</li> <li>• Housing land supply issues;</li> <li>• Increased risk of homelessness.</li> </ul> | <p>The Local Plan, informed by the Local Housing Needs Assessment, will address the local housing needs of the borough through providing for the ageing population, families and disabled persons as well as opportunities for self and custom build.</p> <p>It will provide an appropriate level and range of housing tenures to meet local housing need, including affordable housing and the private rented sector, taking into account the need of particular parts of the borough.</p> <p>As part of developing the Local Plan evidence base, Housing Insights will be prepared as recommended in the Housing Strategy, to set out the evidence behind what might work best in terms of the mix of new homes and other interventions/ investment that is expected to achieve the overall vision for that place. Furthermore,</p> |

| Plan / Programme | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan   |
|------------------|---|---|
|                  | <p>The strategy identifies a number of opportunities to improve the housing and place offer and sets out a number of actions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing partnerships with committed developers and registered housing providers to build homes and places, including opportunities for small and medium sized house builders and developers;</li> <li>• Extracting greater co-operative and social value from contracts, including elements such as improvements to the public realm, play facilities and design features to make neighbourhoods more secure and age-friendly; and</li> <li>• Improving the viability of difficult sites with developers, in particular difficult brownfield sites to minimise the need for development on greenfield land. This includes a range of actions such as, land price and planning obligations, exploring sources of 'gap funding'; foster developer certainty and cash-flow, supporting sales of completed homes and deferring payment on the sale of council land for housing until sales have taken place; identifying new sources of funding; and improving housing markets in some localities through upgrading the quality of existing homes, environments and management practices.</li> </ul> <p>The Strategy also makes reference to the major development sites identified within the GMSF (to be replaced with Places for Everyone). It also recommends the production of Housing Insight documents to give localised view of the housing issues, opportunities and actions.</p> | <p>place-plans could be produced as part of the Local Plan which will incorporate the Housing Insight's into a wider 'place-based' vision for a defined area.</p> |



| Plan / Programme  | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan   |
|---|---|---|
|   | A Local Housing Needs Assessment (LHNA) and Rented Property Sector report are important pieces of evidence base supporting and informing the Housing Strategy.  |   |
| Oldham Education Provision Strategy 2020-2024   | <p>This strategic document provides the context and policy for the provision of education places for children and young people aged including those with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND). This information may prove useful for schools and education providers in the context of their own development planning and for those organisations who are considering offering education provision in the town or submitting applications to open provision via the annual Free School Wave.</p> <p>Additional capacity will also be provided by two brand new Secondary Academies in 2020 and 2022 which will eventually (when full) provide an additional 2,700 places.</p> <p>In order to deliver its statutory responsibilities in the provision of school places, Oldham Council will seek to provide standardised design solutions based on the Education and Skills Funding Agency's (ESFA) baseline template wherever possible, in order to minimise costs and timescales.</p> | The Local Plan must ensure that it takes into account education provision requirements. |
| The Oldham Locality Plan for Health and Social Care Transformation (2016-2021) (2016, Oldham Council and NHS Oldham Clinical Commissioning Group) | <p>The plan identifies four key programmes of work to transform health and wellbeing and deliver the plan's vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing an Accountable Care and Management Organisation;</li> <li>• Mental Health is central to good health;</li> <li>• Starting Well: Early years, children and young people; and</li> <li>• Living Well: Action to build resilient communities and provide early help.</li> </ul>   | Requires objective to improve health and reduce health inequalities.                    |

| Plan / Programme   | Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme   | Implications for the Local Plan                              |
|--|---|--|
| Oldham Playing Pitch Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2025 (2015, Oldham Council) | <p>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”</p> <p>The aims to support the vision are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect the existing supply of sports facilities where it is needed for meeting current or future needs;</li> <li>• enhance outdoor sports facilities through improving quality and management of sites; and</li> <li>• provide new outdoor sports facilities where there is current or future demand to do so.</li> </ul> | Requires objective to protect and enhance sports facilities. |

## 22 Appendix 2: Stage A2 Baseline information

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

**Table 15 Baseline information**

| SEA Topic   | Indicator  | Quantified information   | Comparators and Targets | Trend   | Issues / Constraints  | Source of data   |
|---|--|--|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Soil, Material Assets, Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Landscape | Single data list 160-00<br>Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented.                | The latest figures are for 2019/20 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:<br><br>2017/18 - 2015/16 100% of sites (41) were under positive conservation management.<br><br>14/15: 100% of local sites were under positive conservation management.<br><br>2013/14: information unavailable<br><br>2012/13: 100% of sites (9) were under positive conservation management.<br><br>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.<br><br>There is the continued need to protect and enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure and increase the ecosystem benefits of the sites. | Oldham Council (2020); and Oldham's Monitoring Reports |
| Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Soil, Material Assets, Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Landscape | Change in areas of biodiversity importance - International:<br><br>Special Protection Areas (SPA)<br><br>Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) | Part of the Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) and part of the South Pennine Moors (Phase 2) fall within Oldham.<br><br>The total area of the SPA is:<br><br>Phase 1 - 45,300.57 hectares (ha)<br><br>Phase 2 - 20,944.5 ha<br><br>South Pennine Moors SAC: 65,025.5 ha<br><br>Rochdale Canal SAC: 26.11 ha | N/A                     | The extent of the International nature designations have increased in total.<br><br>In the 2012 Site Allocations Scoping Report the following information was recorded for 2011:<br><br>SPA Phase 2: 20,936.53 ha<br><br>SAC = 64,983.13 ha<br><br>Rochdale Canal - 25.55 (2000).   | There is the continued need to protect and enhance nature designations.   | JNCC UK, Oldham Council (2020)                         |
| Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Soil, Material Assets,  | Change in areas of biodiversity Importance - National:   | Oldham has five SSSIs within the borough.  | N/A                     | Rochdale SSSI: 25.55 ha (2000)<br><br>South Pennine Moors SSSI: 20,938ha (1994).  | The extent of four SSSIs has increased and one SSSI has stayed the same. There is a need to protect and enhance the condition of nature designations.   | Natural England (2020)                                 |

| SEA Topic   | Indicator  | Quantified information   | Comparators and Targets | Trend   | Issues / Constraints  | Source of data  |
|---|--|--|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Landscape  | Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)  | <p>Rochdale Canal: 26.37ha. Site is 100% unfavourable - recovering.</p> <p>South Pennine Moors 20,944.5 ha.</p> <p>Site is 1.16% favourable and 94.68% unfavourable recovering and 4.16% unfavourable - no change</p> <p>Standedge Road Cutting: 3.6ha. Site is 100% favourable condition.</p> <p>Ladcastle and Den Quarries SSSI 2.7 ha. Site is 100% favourable condition.</p> <p>Lowside Brickworks SSSI 1.4 ha. Site is 100% favourable condition.</p> |                         | <p>The 2012 Site Allocations Scoping Report stated that the SSSI was 92.59% unfavourable recovering, 6.28% unfavourable no change and 1.13% favourable.</p> <p>Standedge Road Cutting SSSI: 3.5ha (1984)</p> <p>Ladcastle and Den Quarries SSSI: 2.5ha (1984)</p> <p>Lowside Brickworks SSSI 1.4ha (1989)</p>   |   |   |
| Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Soil, Material Assets, Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Landscape | <p>Change in areas of biodiversity Importance - local:</p> <p>Sites of Biological Importance (SBI)</p> | <p>2019:</p> <p>Oldham has 38 SBIs</p> <p>The SBIs total 3,454.4 ha. Of this there are:</p> <p>10 SBIs Grade A, measuring 3288.8ha.</p> <p>14 SBIs Grade B, measuring 122.6ha.</p> <p>14 SBIs Grade C, measuring 43.0ha.</p>   | N/A                     | <p>Previous years show:</p> <p>Number of SBIs (extent ha)</p> <p>2017: 38 (3455)</p> <p>2016: 39 (3454.9)</p> <p>2015: 39 (3,451)</p> <p>2014: 40 (3,449.4) ha.</p> <p>2013: 40 SBIs totalling 3,449.5 ha</p> <p>2012: 40 SBIs totalling 3,445.6 ha</p> <p>2011: 40 SBIs totalling 3,445.7</p> <p>2010: 37 SBIs totalling 3,402.5ha</p> <p>2009: 37 SBIs totalling 3,395.0 ha</p> | <p>The number and extent of SBIs has gradually increased since 1984.</p> <p>There is the need to protect and enhance nature designations.</p> | GMEU and Oldham Sites of Biological Importance Reports (2020) |

| SEA Topic   | Indicator  | Quantified information   | Comparators and Targets   | Trend   | Issues / Constraints   | Source of data   |
|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|
|   |  |  |   | 2008: 37 SBIs totalling 3,288.0 ha<br><br>1984 18 SBIs totalling 142.4 ha.  |  |  |
| Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Soil, Material Assets, Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Landscape | Number of Local Nature Reserves  | Glodwick 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 (2020)  |
| Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Soil, Material Assets, Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Landscape | Number of Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites (RIGS)               | Oldham has one RIGS at Glodwick Brickpit.  | N/A   | Glodwick Brickpit was designated in 2018. This is Oldham's first RIGS.  | There is a need to protect and enhance geodiversity.   | Oldham Council (2020)  |
| Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Soil, Material Assets, Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Landscape | Number of planning applications refused on landscape character grounds | 2019/20: there were no applications refused on landscape grounds.  | 100% of planning applications that do not protect and / or enhance landscape character, where appropriate, should be refused. | 2018/19: one application<br>2017/18: 0 applications<br>2016/17: four applications<br>2015/16: six applications<br>2014/15: four applications<br>2013/14: five applications<br>2012/13: two applications | Monitoring shows that applications are being refused on matters relating to landscape character.<br><br>There is a need to ensure that development respects landscape character. | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20   |
| Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Soil, Material Assets, Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Landscape | Landscape Character Areas  | The following Greater Manchester Landscape Character Types fall within Oldham:<br><br>- Incised Urban Fringe Valleys;<br><br>- Open Moorlands and Enclosed Upland Fringes (Dark Peak);<br><br>- Pennine Foothills (Dark Peak); | N/A   | N/A   | There is a need to ensure that development takes account of the sensitivity ratings and recommendations from the Landscape Character and Sensitivity Report.                     | Greater Manchester Landscape Character and Sensitivity Report (GMCA, 2018) |

| SEA Topic  | Indicator  | Quantified information   | Comparators and Targets   | Trend   | Issues / Constraints   | Source of data                     |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|------------------------------------|
|  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pennine Foothills (West/South Pennines); and</li> <li>- Urban Fringe Farmland.</li> </ul> |   |   |  |                                    |
| Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Soil, Material Assets, Air, Climatic Factors, 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.   | <p>A strategic review of the Green Belt is being undertaken through preparation of Places for Everyone.</p> <p>There is the need to ensure that the remaining green belt is enhanced and protected from inappropriate development.</p> | Oldham Council (2020)              |
| Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Soil, Material Assets, Air, Climatic Factors, 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.  | <p>A review of OPOL land will be undertaken as part of Places for Everyone (previously GMSF) / Local Plan review.</p> <p>There is a need to protect remaining OPOL from inappropriate development.</p>                                 | Oldham Council (2020)              |
| Material Assets,   | 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. | <p>Bullcote Lane is proposed for development as part of Places for Everyone (previously GMSF).</p> <p>There is a need to consider whether to identify further safeguarded land.</p>  | Oldham Council (2020)              |
| Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Soil, Material Assets, Climatic Factors, 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 (2020)              |
| Human Health, Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Soil, Wster, Air,  | Local Services - Open Space<br>I) extent of protected; and | i) The extent of protected open space in the borough:  | 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.   | <p>There is a need to protect and enhance open space in the borough.</p> <p>The accessibility of open space also needs to be monitored.</p>  | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2014/15 |

| SEA Topic                         | Indicator   | Quantified information   | Comparators and Targets | Trend   | Issues / Constraints  | Source of data                                      |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| Climatic Factors, Material Assets | li) percentage of quality open spaces meeting local standards | <p>As at 1 April 2015 the council's Open Space Study included a total of 1,588.86 ha of protected open space.</p> <p>ii) Percentage of quality and accessible open spaces meeting local standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 65% of allotments meets the quality standard</li> <li>- 6.74% of amenity greenspace sites meet the quality standard</li> <li>- 36.67% of cemeteries and churchyards meet the quality standard</li> <li>- 2.84% of natural and semi-natural open spaces meet the quality standard</li> <li>- 44.78% of outdoor sports facilities meet the quality standard</li> <li>- 51.51% of parks and gardens meet the quality standard</li> <li>- 38.66% of provision for children and young people meet the quality standard. This is an increase from 36.23% in 2010.</li> </ul> |                         |   |   |   |
| Population                        | Population Change   | 2018: 235,623 people   | N/A                     | 2013: 227, 312 people<br>2003: 217,300 people | <p>The population has risen by approximately 15,000 people in the past seventeen years.</p> <p>There is the need to ensure that the needs of future population growth</p> | ONS 2018 sub national population Projections (2020) |

| SEA Topic  | Indicator                      | Quantified information  | Comparators and Targets | Trend   | Issues / Constraints  | Source of data                                     |
|------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|---|--|
|            |                                |   |                         |   | are met in terms of housing, employment and supporting infrastructure.  |  |
| Population | Population Forecasts           | 2043: 263,000 people  | N/A                     | 2018: 235, 623 people   | <p>Forecasts show a 11.6% increase in population in Oldham from 2018.</p> <p>There is a need to ensure the needs of the future population are met through sufficient housing, employment and supporting infrastructure.</p>   | ONS 2018 Subnational Population Projections (2020) |
| Population | Age Demographics               | <p>Oldham:</p> <p>aged 0-15 years: 22.5%</p> <p>aged 16 - 64 years: 61.8%</p> <p>aged 65+: 15.7</p> | N/A                     | <p>Oldham has a high proportion (22.5%) of residents aged under 16 and proportionally fewer (15.7%) aged 65 and over. The overall structure of the population has shifted downwards due to the growth in Oldham's Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities, which have younger age profiles.</p> | <p>Due to Oldham's changing age profile, increases in the proportion (yet relatively steady number) of people of working age may impact on labour supply and GVA.</p> <p>it is expected that the number of older people in Oldham's population will grow by 40% within the next 24 years. This will bring major challenges for adult social care and health provision.</p> <p>Changes in Oldham's ethnic composition are likely to affect patterns of residence within Oldham. There may be an increased need to support community relations, particularly within neighbourhoods where ethnic compositions are shifting rapidly.</p> <p>There is a need to ensure that the needs of the population, including the younger and older population are met.</p> | Oldham Council, Oldham in Profile, 2019            |
| Population | Household forecast 2018 - 2037 | 2037: 106,209 households  | N/A                     | 2018: 94,100  | <p>Forecasts show 13,045 household growth, equating to 14% change in Oldham.</p> <p>This is a lower % change than the England (19%) and Greater Manchester (16.2%) averages.</p> <p>There is a need to ensure that there is a sufficient housing land supply and that the appropriate mix of</p>  | ONS 2016   |



| SEA Topic  | Indicator        | Quantified information   | Comparators and Targets | Trend   | Issues / Constraints  | Source of data |
|------------|------------------|--|-------------------------|---|---|----------------|
|            |                  |  |                         |   | housing is provided alongside supporting infrastructure.  |                |
| Population | Ethnicity        | <p>Oldham:</p> <p>White: 77.5%</p> <p>Gypsy / Traveller: 0.0%</p> <p>Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups: 1.8%</p> <p>Asian / Asian British / Indian: 0.7%</p> <p>Asian/ Asian British / Pakistani: 10.1%</p> <p>Asian British / Bangladeshi: 7.3%</p> <p>Asian / Asian British / Chinese: 0.3%</p> <p>Asian / Asian British / Other Asian: 0.8%</p> <p>Black / African / Caribbean / Black British: 1.2%</p> <p>Other ethnic group: 0.2%</p> | N/A                     | <p>GM / England and Wales:</p> <p>White: 83.7% / 85.9%</p> <p>Gypsy / Traveller: 0.1% (both)</p> <p>Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups: 2.3% / 2.2%</p> <p>Asian / Asian British / Indian: 2.0% / 2.5%</p> <p>Asian/ Asian British / Pakistani: 4.8% / 2.0%</p> <p>Asian British / Bangladeshi: 1.3% / 0.8%</p> <p>Asian / Asian British / Chinese 1.0% / 0.7%</p> <p>Asian / Asian British / Other Asian: 1.1% / 1.5%</p> <p>Black / African / Caribbean / Black British: 2.8% / 3.3%</p> <p>Other ethnic group: 1% (both)</p> | <p>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%.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The needs of all ethnicity groups should be taken into account.</p> | ONS 2011       |
| Population | Religious belief | <p>Oldham:</p> <p>Christian: 59.7%</p> <p>Buddhist: 0.2%</p> <p>Hindu: 0.5%</p> <p>Jewish: 0.0%</p> <p>Muslim: 17.7%</p> <p>Sikh: 0.0%</p> <p>Other religion: 0.2%</p> <p>No religion: 16.1%</p>   | N/A                     | <p>GM / England and Wales</p> <p>Christian: 61.8% / 59.3%</p> <p>Buddhist: 0.4% (both)</p> <p>Hindu: 0.9% / 1.5%</p> <p>Jewish: 0.9% / 0.5%</p> <p>Muslim: 8.7% / 4.8%</p> <p>Sikh: 0.2% / 0.8%</p> <p>Other religion: 0.3% / 0.4%</p> <p>No religion: 20.8% / 25.1%</p> <p>Not stated: 6.1% / 7.2%</p>   | <p>Oldham's main religious belief is Christianity, followed by Islam.</p> <p>Oldham has a significantly higher percentage of Muslims than the England and Wales and GM averages.</p> <p>The percentage of people who are Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, other religion and no religion is lower than the GM and England and Wales averages.</p> <p>There is a need to ensure that the needs of all the community are taken into</p>   | ONS 2011       |

| SEA Topic                | Indicator   | Quantified information  | Comparators and Targets | Trend   | Issues / Constraints  | Source of data                                  |
|--------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|---|
|                          |   | Not stated: 5.6%  |                         |   | account, such as when thinking about housing and community facilities.  |   |
| Population, Human Health | Life expectancy   | <p>Oldham (years):</p> <p>Females:</p> <p>80.5</p> <p>Males: 77</p> <p>Males:</p> <p>2002: 73.5</p> <p>2012: 77.1</p>   | N/A                     | <p>GM (years):</p> <p>Females:</p> <p>2002: 79.0</p> <p>2012: 81.2</p> <p>Males:</p> <p>2002: 74.0</p> <p>2012: 77.3</p> <p>North West:</p> <p>Females:</p> <p>2002: 79.4</p> <p>2012: 81.7</p> <p>Males:</p> <p>2002: 74.6</p> <p>2012: 77.7</p> <p>England:</p> <p>Females:</p> <p>2002: 80.6</p> <p>2012: 83.0</p> <p>Males:</p> <p>2002: 76.0</p> <p>2012: 79.2</p> | <p>Life Expectancy (LE) at birth in Oldham increased steadily over the 20 year period from 1991-1993 to 2011-2013. Since 2012-2014, it has been slowly declining for both Males and Females. Oldham remains behind the national and North West average, and in recent years the gap between life expectancy in Oldham and the England average has increased: life expectancy is now 2.5 years lower for male residents, and 2.6 years lower for female residents. LE in Oldham is still higher for females than for males. Since 2011-13, female LE has fallen by 0.7 years, whilst male LE fell by 0.5 years.</p> <p>There is a need to continue to improve health and reduce health inequalities.</p> | Oldham Council, Oldham in Profile, 2019         |
| Human Health             | <p>Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) for health and disability</p> <p>The lower the number (out of 326) the more deprived the area. The health and disability domain measures premature death and</p> | <p>2019: Local Authority):</p> <p>Oldham: 31</p> <p>Bolton: 51</p> <p>Bury: 88</p> <p>Manchester: 5</p> <p>Rochdale: 18</p> <p>Salford: 12</p> <p>Stockport: 86</p> | N/A                     | 2010: 49  | <p>Oldham has the 5th worst Multiple of Deprivation for health and disability across GM and the situation has deteriorated.</p> <p>There is a need to improve health and well being.</p>  | Oldham Council, Oldham in Profile, 2019 and ONS |

| SEA Topic    | Indicator   | Quantified information   | Comparators and Targets | Trend   | Issues / Constraints  | Source of data                   |
|--------------|---|--|-------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|
|              | impairment of quality of life by poor health.   | Tameside: 16<br>Trafford: 149<br>Wigan: 47   |                         |   |   |                                  |
| Human Health | <p>IMD Living Environment</p> <p>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).</p> | <p>2015:</p> <p>Oldham: 56</p> <p>Bolton: 80</p> <p>Bury: 124</p> <p>Manchester: 40</p> <p>Rochdale: 145</p> <p>Salford: 83</p> <p>Stockport: 143</p> <p>Tameside: 81</p> <p>Trafford: 121</p> <p>Wigan: 254</p>               | N/A                     | N/A   | <p>Oldham is the second highest local authority in Greater Manchester for deprivation relating to the living environment.</p> <p>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.</p> | MHCLG, 2019                      |
| Human Health | Sports and Physical Activity Levels (Adults 16+)  | <p>May 2019 - May 2020 - Oldham - amount of physical activity per week by adults:</p> <p>29.8% less than 30 minutes - inactive;</p> <p>12.7% - 30 to 149 minutes - 'fairly active'</p> <p>57.5% - 150 minutes + - 'active'</p> | N/A                     | <p>November 2018 - 2019 Oldham - amount of physical activity per week by adults:</p> <p>32.5% less than 30 minutes - inactive;</p> <p>11.7% - 30 to 149 minutes - 'fairly active'</p> <p>55.8% - 150 minutes + - 'active'</p> <p>May 2018 - 2019:</p> <p>32.4% less than 30 minutes - inactive;</p> <p>11.7% - 30 to 149 minutes - 'fairly active'</p> <p>56% - 150 minutes + - 'active'</p> <p>2017/18 -</p> <p>31.6% less than 30 minutes - inactive;</p> | <p>The majority of adults who took part in the survey are active or fairly active and this has improved since the last survey reported. There is a need however for this to continue to improve.</p> <p>There is a need to ensure that there is access to quality leisure facilities and open spaces to encourage higher physical activity levels.</p>  | Active Lives November 2019 -2020 |

| SEA Topic                           | Indicator  | Quantified information   | Comparators and Targets | Trend   | Issues / Constraints  | Source of data   |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|---|---|--|
|                                     |  |  |                         | <p>12.5% - 30 to 149 minutes - 'fairly active'</p> <p>55.9% - 150 minutes + - 'active'</p> <p>England average - 63.3% active.</p>   |   |  |
| Human Health                        | Childhood obesity rates                                    | <p>Oldham 2019/20 (England average in brackets):</p> <p>Reception:</p> <p>Prevalence of underweight: 1% (Eng 0.9%)</p> <p>Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity): 11.7% (Eng 9.9%)</p> <p>Year 6:</p> <p>Prevalence of underweight: 2.4% (Eng 1.4%)</p> <p>Prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity): 24% (Eng 21%)</p> | N/A                     | The year 6 obesity rates are increasing.  | <p>The Oldham average for Reception and Year 6 is higher than the England average for underweight and obesity.</p> <p>There is a need to improve health.</p>  | National Child Measure Programme (Public Health England,               |
| Human Health, Air, Climatic Factors | <p>Proportion of fuel poverty poor:</p> <p>2018: 11.7%</p> | 2018: 11.7%  | N/A                     | <p>2018:</p> <p>England: 10.3%</p> <p>North West: 12.1%</p> <p>Wigan: 10.8%</p> <p>Tameside: 10.7%</p> <p>Bolton: 11.9%</p> <p>Bury: 10.6%</p> <p>Rochdale: 12.2%</p> <p>Salford: 11.2%</p> <p>Stockport: 9.8%</p> <p>Trafford: 10.4%</p> <p>Manchester: 15.5%</p> <p>Oldham:</p> <p>2017 - 12.9%</p> | <p>Oldham's fuel poverty is higher than the national average and is the 4th highest in Greater Manchester. It is lower than the regional average for fuel poverty however.</p> <p>Oldham's Warm Homes programme seeks to address fuel poverty, which may be a main contributor for the lowering trend in fuel poverty.</p> <p>There is a continued need to reduce fuel poverty.</p> | Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy 2020 (2018 data) |

| SEA Topic  | Indicator  | Quantified information   | Comparators and Targets | Trend  | Issues / Constraints  | Source of data                     |
|--|--|--|-------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|
|  |  |  |                         | 2016 - 11.8%<br><br>2015 - 12.1%   |   |                                    |
| Human Health   | Road Traffic Accidents: General  | 2018: Oldham Reported Accidents: 308<br><br>Oldham Reported Casualties: 427  | N/A                     | Report Accidents total:<br><br>2017: 344<br><br>2016: 251<br><br>2015: 289<br><br>2014: 366<br><br>Oldham reported casualties:<br><br>2017: 494<br><br>2016: 346<br><br>2015: 406<br><br>2014: 546   | The number of reported injury accidents and casualties has fluctuated over the years.<br><br>There is a need to promote high quality design and safe transport infrastructure.  | TFGM, 2018                         |
| Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Water, Soil, Air, Material Assets, Climatic Factors, Landscape | Contaminated Land: Number of sites remediated as a result of planning permission                                   | 2017/18: 39 sites.   | N/A                     | Number of sites remediated:<br><br>2016/17: 24<br><br>2015/16: 35<br><br>2014/15: eight<br><br>2013/14: five   | Monitoring shows that sites are being remediated through planning.<br><br>There is the need to use Previously Developed Land (PDL) in the borough and to encourage the reclamation of contaminated land.  | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2018-19 |
| Biodiversity, Human Health, Water / Climatic Factors                                       | Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds | 2019/20: There were no Environment Agency objections on the basis of water quality.<br><br>There were four applications which received EA objections. One has not yet been decided, two were granted following a satisfactory Flood Risk Assessment; and on one application it was considered as the previous scheme had started there was a strong fall back position | None                    | Water quality objections:<br><br>Since 2012/13 there have been no applications granted contrary to the advice on water quality grounds.<br><br>Since 2012/13 there have been EA objections on flood risk grounds each year. During 2017/18 and 2018/19 there has been one application each year granted contrary to the advice of the EA.<br><br>In 2017/18 this was for an allotment including a shed which fell outside of Flood Zone 2 and in 2018/19 the application was for one dwelling. | There is the continued need to ensure that any EA objections are resolved satisfactorily.<br><br>There is the need to ensure that water resources are protected and improved.<br><br>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. | Environment Agency, 2020           |

| SEA Topic   | Indicator   | Quantified information   | Comparators and Targets                              | Trend   | Issues / Constraints  | Source of data                     |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|------------------------------------|
|   |   | (application was also reported last year).   |  |   |   |                                    |
| Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna, Water, Climatic Factors | Number of new developments agreed with the council incorporating Sustainable Drainage System (SUDS) | 2019/20: 21  | 100% of developments (where agreed with the council) | 2018/19: 4<br>2017/18: 15<br>2016/17: 5<br>2015/16: 6<br>2014/15: 6<br>2013/14: 6<br>2012/13: 3 | The number of planning applications incorporating SUDS has increased significantly in the past year.<br><br>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 2019/20 |
| Water, Climatic Factors                             | Number of properties which flooded per event  | 26 December 2015:<br>136 internal flooding<br>29 external flooding<br><br>8 & 10 June 2016:<br>62 Internal flooding<br>33 external flooding<br><br>13 September 2016:<br>79 Internal flooding<br>33 external flooding<br><br>21 November 2016:<br>142 internal flooding<br>160 external flooding | 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)                 |
| 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                     |

| SEA Topic                           | Indicator   | Quantified information  | Comparators and Targets   | Trend   | Issues / Constraints  | Source of data        |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health | Number of days in GM where air pollution was moderate or higher | 2019:<br><br>Moderate: 22<br><br>High: 1<br><br>Very High: 0<br><br>Total: 22 | N/A   | 2018: 21<br><br>2017: 12<br><br>2016: 11<br><br>2015: 16<br><br>2014: 21<br><br>2013: 17<br><br>2012: 32<br><br>2011: 33  | <p>The amount of days where pollution is moderate or higher across GM is significantly lower than 2011/12. However, it has increased in the past two years.</p> <p>The number of days where pollution is moderate or higher is affected primarily by meteorological conditions that allow pollution concentrations to build up. An example would be when there are dry still days, particularly if there is a temperature inversion, which means that the pollution can't disperse. There are even some occasions when pollution is brought in from far away (e.g. Saharan dust which can contribute to elevated pollution concentrations).</p> <p>The Moors fires may also have contributed to this, although this has not been confirmed.</p> <p>There is a continued need to reduce the number of days where air pollution is moderate or higher.</p> <p>There is a need to locate developments close to key services to reduce the need to travel and encourage public transport active travel.</p> | Oldham Council 2020   |
| Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health | Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide - Oldham                           | 2019: 31 ug/m3  | Annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) target = 40 microgrammes per cubic metre (ugm3). | 2018: 28 ug/m3<br><br>2017: 36.0 ug/m3<br><br>2016: 29.0 ug/m3<br><br>2015: 34.6 ug/m3<br><br>2014: 32.4 ug/m3<br><br>2013: 30.07 ug/m3<br><br>2012: 31.8 ug/m3<br><br>2011: 32.3 ug/m3<br><br>2010: 33.3 ug/m3<br><br>2009: 46.5 ug/m3<br><br>2008: 42.5 ug/m3 | <p>Annual mean nitrogen dioxide has significantly reduced since 2007, with some fluctuation in recent years.</p> <p>There is the need to continue to reduce annual mean nitrogen dioxide to improve air quality.</p>  | Oldham's Council 2020 |

| SEA Topic                           | Indicator  | Quantified information   | Comparators and Targets | Trend   | Issues / Constraints   | Source of data  |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|---|--|---|
|                                     |  |  |                         | 2007: 41.3 ug/m3  |  |   |
| Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health | Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors (previously NI186) | 2018: 3.4 tonnes of per capita emissions.<br><br>Industry – 255.3 kilotonnes (kt)<br><br>Domestic – 314.2 kt<br><br>Transport – 247.8 kt<br><br>Grand total - 811.7 kt | N/A                     | Previous years (tonnes per capita emissions):<br><br>2017: 3.4<br>2016: 3.5<br>2015: 3.7<br>2014: 3.9<br>2013: 4.4<br>2012: 4.6<br>2011: 4.2<br>2010: 4.8<br>2009: 4.6<br>2008: 5.1<br>2007: 5.3<br>2006: 5.5 | Per capita emissions have reduced since 2006.<br><br>There is a need to continue to reduce per capita emissions to improve air quality.  | Oldham Council 2020   |
| Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health | Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission                       | 2018/19: Nine travel plans were secured as a condition of planning permission.   | N/A                     | 2017/18: 8<br><br>2016/17: 7<br><br>2015/16: 8<br><br>2014/15: 8<br><br>2013/14: 11<br><br>2012/13: 6   | The number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission has fluctuated over the years.<br><br>There is a need to reduce the need to travel and encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport to access employment and services.  | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2018/19                                  |
| Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health | Annual Kilometres travelled on Motorways (millions)  | Oldham: 223  | N/A                     | 2015: 201   | Oldham's annual kilometres travelled on motorways has increased since 2015.<br><br>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, 2017 data (2019) |



| SEA Topic                           | Indicator  | Quantified information                                  | Comparators and Targets | Trend  | Issues / Constraints   | Source of data  |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|--|--|---|
| Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health | Average daily vehicle flow per km Motorways            | Oldham: 92, 900   | N/A                     | 2015: 83, 500  | <p>Oldham's average daily vehicle flow per km motorway has increased over the past couple of years.</p> <p>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.</p>   | Highway Forecasting and Analytical Services, TFGM, 2017 data (2019) |
| Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health | Annual Kilometres travelled on A Roads (millions)      | Oldham - 2017: 466                                      | N/A                     | 2015: 458<br>2015: 12,800  | <p>Oldham's average daily vehicle flow per km on A Roads has increased over the past couple of years.</p> <p>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.</p> | Highway Forecasting and Analytical Services, TFGM, 2019             |
|                                     | Average Daily Vehicle Flow per km on A Roads           | Oldham - 2017: 13,000                                   |                         |  |  |   |
| Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health | Annual Kilometres travelled on B Roads (millions)      | Oldham - 2017: 104                                      | N/A                     | 2015: 100<br>2015: 9,100   | <p>Oldham's travel on B Roads has increased over the past couple of years.</p> <p>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.</p>                            | Highway Forecasting and Analytical Services, TFGM, 2019             |
|                                     | Annual Daily Vehicle Flow per km on B Roads            | Oldham - 2017: 9,500                                    |                         |  |  |   |
| Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health | % change in Motorway 24 hour weekday flow 2016 to 2017 | <p>Oldham: 3</p> <p>GM: -1</p> <p>Great Britain: -1</p> | N/A                     | <p>2014 - 15:</p> <p>Oldham: 1</p> <p>GM: -1</p> <p>Great Britain: 2</p> | <p>Oldham has seen a higher % change in motorway weekday flow compared to Great Britain and Greater Manchester.</p> <p>There is a need to ensure that employment sites are strategically well placed in</p>  | Highway Forecasting and Analytical Services, TFGM, 2019             |

| SEA Topic                           | Indicator  | Quantified information                           | Comparators and Targets | Trend   | Issues / Constraints  | Source of data  |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|---|---|---|
|                                     |  |  |                         |   | 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 2016 to 2017. | Oldham: 0<br>GM: 0<br>Great Britain: 0           | N/A                     | 2014-2015:<br>Oldham: 1<br>GM: -1<br>Great Britain: 2 | There has been no change in combined A and B weekday flows.<br><br>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, 2019 |
| Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health | % Change in Combined A and B Road 12 Hour Weekday Flow since 1993    | Oldham: -3<br>GM: -5<br>Great Britain: -1        | N/A                     | 2015:<br>Oldham: -3<br>GM: -5<br>Great Britain: 3     | Oldham's % change in combined A and B road weekday flow has reduced, however not to the same extent as the GM average.<br><br>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, 2019 |
| Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health | Traffic Growth   | 2017:<br>Oldham: 97%<br>GM: 95%<br>National: 99% | N/A                     | 1993 (baseline 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.<br><br>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, 2019 |

| SEA Topic                           | Indicator  | Quantified information   | Comparators and Targets | Trend   | Issues / Constraints  | Source of data  |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health | Weekday Manchester Bound Boarders on the Rochdale Metrolink Line                       | January 2018 (boarders):<br><br>AM peak: 3003<br><br>PM peak: 2353<br><br>Off peak: 3036 | N/A                     | November 2015 (boarders):<br><br>AM peak: 1943<br><br>PM peak: 2056<br><br>Off peak: 1940<br><br>October 2012:<br><br>AM peak: 1399<br><br>PM peak: N/A<br><br>Off peak: 1481 | The percentage of people using Metrolink at peak and off peak times has increased since 2013 by 115% am and 105% off peak .<br><br>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.<br><br>There is a need to locate development close to the metrolink line and consider higher densities in such locations. | Highway Forecasting and Analytical Services, TFGM, 2019 |
| Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health | Trend in Pedestrians entering Oldham Key Centre  | 2017:<br><br>7.30 - 9.30: 2418<br><br>10.00-12.00 2963<br><br>16.00 - 18.00 2309         | N/A                     | Since 2001 there have been the following % increase in pedestrians entering Oldham Key Centre.<br><br>7.30 - 9.30: 1.95<br><br>10-12.00: 1.45<br><br>16.00 - 18.00: 1.43      | The number of pedestrians entering the town centre has increased.<br><br>There is a need to encourage walking into the town centre.   | Highway Forecasting and Analytical Services, TFGM, 2019 |
| Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health | Number of minor residential development with access to at least two key services (1)   | 2018/19: 68%   | N/A                     | 2017/18: 67%<br><br>2016/17: 66%<br><br>2015/16: 72%<br><br>2014/15: 66%<br><br>2013/14: 69%<br><br>2012/13: 90%  | 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 2018/19                      |
| Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health | Number of major residential development with access to at least three key services (2) | 2018/19: 71%   | N/A                     | 2017/18: 60%<br><br>2016/17: 80%<br><br>2015/16: 95%<br><br>2014/15: 98%<br><br>2013/14: 78%  | Access to services for major residential developments is relatively high. There is a need to continue to encourage residential developments in sustainable locations with access to key services.   | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2018/19                      |

- 1 Minor residential development is defined in the current adopted Joint DPD as being below the major residential development threshold
- 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                     |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
|                                     |  |   |                         | 2012/13: 91%  |  |                                    |
| Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health | Installed Renewable Energy Capacity in Community Buildings (kilowatts)                   | 2020: 330kw<br><br>This includes the Oldham Community Power installations and Tommyfield Market.  | N/A                     | This has increased from 120kw in 2016.  | 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, 2020               |
| Material Assets, Population         | Total amount of additional floorspace by type square metres (sqm) gross                  | The total floorspace completed during 2019/20 for industrial and commercial uses (use classes B1, B2 and B8) was 11, 223 sqm (gross). A breakdown of the use classes is shown below (sqm).<br><br>80 (B1);<br>1,830 (B2);<br>360 (B8); and<br>8, 693 (mix of B1, B2 and B8) | N/A                     | The total floorspace completed for industrial and commercial use (sqm):<br><br>2018/19: 10, 734 sqm.<br><br>2017/18: 13, 416<br><br>2016/17: 3,565.5<br><br>2015/16: 2,676<br><br>2014/15: 8,976<br><br>2013/14: 1,643.2<br><br>2012/13: 11,716 | 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 2019/20 |
| Material Assets, Population         | Total Amount of employment floorspace (gross) on previously developed land (PDL) by type | 2019/20: 11, 223 sqm (100%)   | N/A                     | The total floorspace developed for employment on PDL has been 100% since 2012/13.   | The information shows that 100% of floorspace developed for employment has been on PDL.<br><br>There is a need to continue to use PDL for employment purposes.   | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20 |
| Material Assets, Population         | Employment land available by type hectares (ha) (Use Classes Order B1, B2 and B8)        | 31 March 2020: 60.43 ha.<br><br>The total consists of 38.5 ha of Business and Industry, Mixed Use saved UDP allocations and 21.93 ha of sites that are not allocations but have planning permissions for employment uses and are either                                     | N/A                     | 2019: 70.56 ha  | The amount of employment floorspace available has reduced since 2012/13.<br><br>There is a need to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of employment floorspace available.  | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20 |

| SEA Topic                   | Indicator   | Quantified information   | Comparators and Targets | Trend  | Issues / Constraints  | Source of data   |
|-----------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|--|---|--|
|                             |   | unimplemented or under construction.   |                         |  |   |  |
| Material Assets, Population | Employment land lost to other uses<br><br>(This is based on officer knowledge). | There were no known losses of large employment sites in 2019/20.   | N/A                     | 2018/19: 0 ha<br><br>2017/18: 0.88 ha<br><br>2016/17: 0 ha<br><br>2015/16: 0 ha<br><br>2014/15: 1 ha<br><br>2013/14: 0 ha<br><br>2012/13: 0 ha   | There has been 1.88 ha of employment land lost to other uses since 2012. However this is based on officer knowledge and does not include land lost under permitted development rights.<br><br>There is the need to ensure a sufficient employment land supply which meets modern needs. | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20                                     |
| Material Assets, Population | Land developed for business and industry (ha)                                   | 2019/20: 5.08. Of this:<br><br>0.01 developed for B1 uses;<br><br>0.67 developed for B2 uses;<br><br>0.45 developed for B8 uses; and<br><br>2.95 developed for a mix of B1, B2 and B8. | N/A                     | 2018/19: 2.97<br><br>2017/18: 5.26<br><br>2016/17: 1.73<br><br>2015/16: 0.74<br><br>2014/15: 2.15<br><br>2013/14: 0.46<br><br>2012/13: 4.31  | 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 2019/20                                     |
| Population                  | Unemployment rate   | Oldham (April 2020): 8.1%  | N/A                     | Unemployment has increased during the coronavirus pandemic which is reflected UK wide.<br><br>However unemployment is the highest in Greater Manchester and is above the GM and England averages of 6.7 and 5.0% respectively.<br><br>The wards with the highest unemployment are Hollinwood, Alexandra and St James'. | 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 May 2020)        |
| Population                  | Economic inactivity   | % of economically inactive (2019):<br><br>Oldham: 26.8%<br><br>GM: 23.4%<br><br>North West: 22.3%  | N/A                     | % of economically inactive (2004):<br><br>Oldham: 26.3%<br><br>GM: 26%<br><br>North West: 25%<br><br>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.<br><br>This proportion of people could become a labour resource in the future.   | NOMIS 2019 National and regional profiles and Local Authority Profiles |

| SEA Topic                   | Indicator  | Quantified information  | Comparators and Targets | Trend  | Issues / Constraints   | Source of data  |
|-----------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|--|--|---|
|                             |  | England: 20.8%  |                         |  | 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.   |   |
| Population                  | 16-19s Not in Education, Employment and Training (NEET)              | April 2020: 3.9%  | N/A                     | April 2019: 3.6%<br>February 2017: 5%<br>December 2016: 4.7%   | 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 May 2020) |
| Population                  | Qualification levels aged 16-64 (2019)                               | Oldham:<br>NVQ4 and above: 26.9<br><br>No Qualification: 13.3%  | N/A                     | North West:<br><br>NVQ4 and above: 36.1<br><br>No Qualification: 8.7%<br><br>Great Britain:<br><br>NVQ4 and above 40.3%<br><br>No Qualification: 7.7%  | Oldham has a higher proportion of the population with no qualification and a significantly lower proportion of the population with NVQ4+ compared to the North West and Great Britain.<br><br>There is a need to improve educational attainment and skills.  | Nomis (2020)  |
| Population, Human Health    | IMD 2019 Deprivation - Local Authority District Rank of Average Rank | Oldham: 29<br><br>Bolton: 47<br><br>Bury: 110<br><br>Manchester: 2<br><br>Rochdale: 17<br><br>Salford: 20<br><br>Stockport: 154<br><br>Tameside: 23<br><br>Trafford: 209<br><br>Wigan: 97 | N/A                     | 2010:<br><br>Oldham: 46<br><br>Bolton: 48<br><br>Bury: 119<br><br>Manchester: 4<br><br>Rochdale: 29<br><br>Salford: 26<br><br>Stockport: 167<br><br>Tameside: 34<br><br>Trafford: 190<br><br>Wigan: 85 | Out of 326 local authorities Oldham is the 29th most deprived. Across GM Oldham has the 5th highest amount of deprivation.<br><br>Deprivation in Oldham and Greater Manchester as a whole has worsened.<br><br>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. | Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019     |
| Material Assets, Population | GVA percentage point change 2004-2014 by sector                      | Oldham:<br><br>Primary Services (Agricultural and Mining): 0.04   | 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   | Oxford Economics 2014   |

| SEA Topic                   | Indicator   | Quantified information   | Comparators and Targets | Trend  | Issues / Constraints  | Source of data                    |
|-----------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|
|                             |   | Energy and Water: -0.23<br><br>Manufacturing: -4.60<br><br>Construction: -1.78<br><br>Services 6.56 <sup>(3)</sup><br><br>Wholesale and retail, including motor trades: -3.16<br><br>Transport Storage: 0.94<br><br>Accommodation and food services: -0.07<br><br>Information and communication: 1.01<br><br>Financial and other business services: 0.28<br><br>Public Admin, Education and Health: 0.35<br><br>Other services: 6.54 |                         |  | communication; public admin; education and health; financial and other business services; and primary services.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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 2007 - 2017 | Oldham:<br><br>Managers, Directors and Senior Officials: 0.7<br><br>Professional Occupations: 0.2<br><br>Associate Professional & Technical: 2.8<br><br>Administrative & Secretarial: 2.8<br><br>Skilled Trades Occupations: -4.2  | N/A                     | 2004 - 2014:<br><br>Managers, Directors and Senior Officials: -3.4<br><br>Professional Occupations: 0.8<br><br>Associate Professional & Technical: 1.7<br><br>Administrative & Secretarial: -1.2<br><br>Skilled Trades Occupations: -4<br><br>Caring, Leisure and other services occupations: 1.4<br><br>Sales and Customer Service Occupations: 1.4 | The occupation which has seen the highest percentage point increase is Associate professional and technical; and administrative and Secretarial.<br><br>The occupation which has decreased the most is skilled trades occupations.<br><br>There is a need to take into account occupation changes together with the Strategic Investment Framework when ensuring that we have a sufficient employment land supply that meet modern needs.   | NOMIS 2019 Labour Market Profiles |

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        |
|-----------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
|                             |   | <p>Caring, Leisure and other services occupations: 2.6</p> <p>Sales and Customer Service Occupations: -0.3</p> <p>Process Plant &amp; Machine Operatives -1.0</p> <p>Elementary Occupations 2.0</p>  |                         | <p>Process Plan &amp; Machine Operatives -1.5</p> <p>Elementary Occupations 2.6</p> |   |                       |
| Material Assets, Population | GVA forecast percentage point change 2014- 2034 by sector | <p>Oldham:</p> <p>Primary Services (Agricultural and Mining): -0.02</p> <p>Energy and Water: -0.73</p> <p>Manufacturing: -1.31</p> <p>Construction: -0.98</p> <p>Services -0.25</p> <p>Wholesale and retail, including motor trades: -0.01</p> <p>Transport Storage: 0.17</p> <p>Accommodation and food services: 0.08</p> <p>Information and communication: 1.43</p> <p>Financial and other business services: 0.74</p> <p>Public Admin, Education and Health: -1.84</p> <p>Other services: -7.44</p> | N/A                     | N/A   | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 employment land supply that meets modern needs.</p> | Oxford Economics 2014 |
| Material Assets, Population | State funded primary school capacity                      | <p>Oldham 2018-19:</p> <p>Number of Schools: 86</p>  | N/A                     | <p>Unfilled places:</p> <p>North West: 8.0%</p>                                     | In 2019 there was a surplus of 1,086 primary school places and the percentage of unfilled   | DfE, 2020             |



| SEA Topic                   | Indicator                              | Quantified information  | Comparators and Targets | Trend   | Issues / Constraints  | Source of data |
|-----------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|---|---|----------------|
|                             |  | <p>Number of school places: 25, 510</p> <p>Number of pupils: 24,424</p> <p>Number of schools with one or more unfilled places: 57</p> <p>Number of unfilled places: 1,245</p> <p>Number of unfilled places as a percentage of total places: 4.9%</p>  |                         | England: 9.9%   | places is lower than the North West and England average. 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.   |                |
| Material Assets, Population | State funded Primary School Forecasts  | 2021/22: 26,154   | N/A                     | <p>2020/21: 25,947</p> <p>2019/20: 25,617</p> <p>2018/19: 25, 341</p> <p>2017/18: 24,869</p> <p>2016/17: 23,529</p> | Primary school places are forecast to continue increasing in Oldham. In comparison to the capacity of primary school places above (25,510) this shows that there is already an undersupply of 4644 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, 2020      |
| Material Assets, Population | State funded Secondary School capacity | <p>Oldham 2018/19:</p> <p>Number of Schools: 13</p> <p>Number of school places: 18, 326</p> <p>Number of pupils: 16, 590</p> <p>Number of schools with one or more unfilled places: 10</p> <p>Number of unfilled places: 1,923</p> <p>Number of unfilled places as a percentage of total places: 10.5</p> | N/A                     | N/A   | In 2019 there was a surplus of 1,736 secondary school places available. As population and housing growth increases there is a need to ensure that there is sufficient supply of secondary school places available in close proximity to those areas where growth is concentrated.   | DfE, 2020      |

| SEA Topic                         | Indicator  | Quantified information   | Comparators and Targets  | Trend  | Issues / Constraints  | Source of data                     |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|------------------------------------|
| Material Assets, Population       | State funded secondary school forecasts for number of pupils   | 2023/24: 20, 326   | N/A  | 2022/23: 20, 014<br>2021/22: 19,598<br>2020/21: 19,048<br>2019/20: 16,657<br>2018/19: 16,393<br>2017/18: 16,124<br>2016/17: 15,819   | <p>The forecast shows the number of secondary school pupils will continue to rise. Currently up to 2023/24 there is a deficit of 2,000 places based on current provision.</p> <p>As population and subsequent housing growth increases there is a need to ensure that there are sufficient secondary school places available in close proximity to those areas where growth is concentrated as part of the Local Plan review.</p>   | DfE, 2020 School Capacity          |
| Material Assets, Population       | Plan period and housing targets;                               | Number of net completions compared to annual average target:<br>2019/20: 728 | 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 | 2018/19: 410 (+121)<br>2017/18: 345 (+56)<br>2016/17: 374 (+85)<br>2015/16: 277 (-12)<br>2014/15: 564 (+ 275)<br>2013/14: 351 (+62)<br>2012/13: 252 (-37)<br>2011/12: 8 (-281) | <p>The number of net completions has fluctuated over the last eight years. However there has been a large increase during the past year. After falling in 2015/16, completions increased again from 2016/17 as a number of larger sites began construction.</p>   | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20 |
| Material Assets, Population, Soil | New and converted dwellings on previously developed land (PDL) | 2019/20: 66%   | Joint DPD target: 80%  | Between 2011/12 and 2019/20: 89%   | <p>In 2019/20, 66% of new and converted dwellings were completed on previously developed land (PDL) in Oldham.</p> <p>This is higher than 2018/19, yet still lower than the target, however it should be noted that there were another 152 dwellings completed in 2019/20 on mixed sites which contain both PDL and greenfield land. These are not included within the PDL figure. If it were assumed that 50% of these mixed sites were comprised of PDL, then there would have been 77% of new dwellings completed on PDL in 2019/20.</p> | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20 |
| Material Assets, Population       | Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)                   | 2019/20: 0. No pitches were constructed or lost.                             | N/A  | This has remained as 0 since the local plan was adopted in 2011.   | The Local Plan review will identify sites for gypsy and traveller provision as appropriate.   | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20 |

| SEA Topic                         | Indicator   | Quantified information  | Comparators and Targets  | Trend   | Issues / Constraints   | Source of data                     |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
| Material Assets, Population       | Gross Affordable housing completions                  | 2019/20: 176 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 2011/12 there have been 1,180 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 2019/20 |
| Material Assets, Population, Soil | Development density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more | <p>Out of 728 dwellings completed during 2019/20 there were 671 dwellings on sites with a capacity of 5 dwellings or more, representing 82% of the total completions.</p> <p>Densities achieved on these sites were as follows:</p> <p>Less than 30 dwellings per hectare (dpha) = 23.5% (79 dwellings)</p> <p>30 to 50 dpha = 23.6% (79 dwellings)</p> <p>Over 50 dpha = 20.1% (176 dwellings)</p> | N/A  | In 2018/19, out of 410 dwellings completed during 2018/19, there were 334 dwellings on sites with a capacity of 5 dwellings or more, representing 81% of the total completions. | <p>These figures show that land is continuing to be being used efficiently in Oldham.</p> <p>There is a need to carry on using land efficiently, ensuring that appropriate densities are achieved.</p>   | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20 |
| Material Assets, Population       | Housing completions by size and type                  | <p>The breakdown of dwellings completed in 2019/20 by type is shown below:</p> <p>Detached - 159 (22%)</p> <p>Semi-detached - 193 (27%)</p> <p>Terraced - 178 (24%)</p> <p>Flats - 198 (27%)</p> <p>The breakdown of dwellings completed in 2019/20 by size is shown below:</p>   | N/A  | The proportion of detached and semi-detached properties has increased since 2014/15 (when only 49% were detached or semi-detached).   | <p>This shows that 49% of dwellings completed are detached or semi-detached and 60% have 3 or more bedrooms.</p> <p>Continue to encourage the provision of larger family (three/four plus bed) accommodation as part of the mix of new residential developments. Utilise local evidence to ensure that housing delivered meets the needs of the local community.</p> | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20 |

| SEA Topic                   | Indicator                                | Quantified information  | Comparators and Targets                          | Trend   | Issues / Constraints   | Source of data                     |
|-----------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
|                             |  | 1 bedroom - 176 (24%)<br><br>2 bedrooms - 117 (16%)<br><br>3 bedrooms - 304 (42%)<br><br>4 or more bedrooms - 131 (18%) |  |   |  |                                    |
| Material Assets, Population | Supply of ready to develop housing sites | 1 April 2020: 2,266 (before projected clearance)  | Annual housing requirement up to 2015/26 is 692. | 1 April 2019: 2,381 dwellings (before projected clearance)<br><br>April 2018: 2,725<br><br>April 2017: 2,999            | <p>Based on the housing requirement for Oldham, calculated using the standard methodology and taking into account projected clearance, the five-year supply as at 1 April 2020 contains 1,362 fewer dwellings than the level of housing provision required across the period (3,628).</p> <p>As of 1 April 2020, there is a 3 year supply of deliverable housing land in the borough (2,266 - 163/693).</p> <p>There is a need to ensure that there is a sufficient housing land supply for the Local Plan review.</p>   | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20 |
| Material Assets, Population | Dwellings cleared                        | During 2019/20 there were four dwellings demolished.  | N/A  | Since 2006/07 there have been 1, 508 dwellings demolished / lost. This is an average of around 108 dwellings per annum. | <p>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.</p> <p>Exceptional clearance of 163 dwellings is projected to take place in the borough during 2020/21. This relates to a single site (SHLAA site reference SHA2130), which is being redeveloped for lower density housing and as such a net loss of dwellings is due to occur.</p> <p>Levels of clearance will be kept under review although it is expected that these will continue at a marginal rate over the plan period.</p> | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20 |

| SEA Topic                    | Indicator  | Quantified information   | Comparators and Targets  | Trend   | Issues / Constraints   | Source of data                     |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
| Material Assets, Population, | Reduction in vacancy rate  | Total vacant: 1,919<br><br>% vacant: 1.97%   | N/A  | 2019:<br>Total vacant: 2,117<br>% vacant: 2.18%   | There has been a small decrease in the percentage of long term vacancies from 2019 to 2020.  | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20 |
| Material Assets, Population  | Number of properties added to stock which have 3+bedrooms in Housing Market Renewal (HMR) area | Whilst HMR no longer exists it is still considered important to monitor the number of 3+ bedrooms coming forward, particularly in terms of illustrating how we are delivering a mix of housing.<br><br>Within the former HMR areas, there were 295 dwellings completed in 2019/20 with 3+ bedrooms (65% of a total of 454 dwellings completed in these areas). | 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:<br><br>2018/19: 115 (53%)<br><br>2017/18: 31 (94%)<br><br>2016/17: 16 (43%)<br><br>2015/16: 34 (12.3%)<br><br>2014/15: 179 (31.7%).<br><br>2013/14: 182 (87.5%)<br><br>2012/13: 190 (87.56%) | There were more 3+ bedroom properties completed last year in comparison to previous years.<br><br>However, the proportion of three and four bedroomed plus properties has decreased overall across the borough to 64% of all completions (from 75% in 2017/18). The need for larger family homes continues, along with the need to encourage development of higher value aspirational housing that will provide opportunities for existing residents and attract new residents to the borough.<br><br>There is a need to ensure a sufficient supply of larger family sized homes to ensure a appropriate mix of housing. | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20 |
| Material Assets, Population  | Housing stock: tenure  | % owned outright or with mortgage (2018):<br><br>Oldham: 62.65<br><br>GM: 61.90<br><br>North West: 66.45<br><br>England: 63.2<br><br>Private Rented:<br><br>Oldham: 15.48<br><br>GM: 16.68<br><br>North West: 15.96<br><br>England: 19.89  | N/A  | N/A   | Oldham has the second lowest proportion of property that is owner outright or with a mortgage in Greater Manchester and a lower proportion than the Greater Manchester, North West and England averages.<br><br>Oldham has a lower proportion of private rented stock than the Greater Manchester, North West and England averages.<br><br>The Local Plan should ensure a mix of house types.  | ONS Property by Tenure Type (2019) |
| Material Assets, landscape   | Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral   | GM, Halton, Warrington and Merseyside:   | N/A  | Previous Monitoring reports set out monitoring on minerals.   | Although a slight upturn in recent years, sales continue to be below the apportionment and levels of future provision will be  | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20 |

| SEA Topic       | Indicator   | Quantified information  | Comparators and Targets | Trend   | Issues / Constraints  | Source of data                     |
|-----------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|
|                 | planning authority  | <p>Aggregate crushed rock landbank as at 31 December 2018:</p> <p>Permitted reserves: 17.5 million tonnes (mt)</p> <p>Annual apportionment requirement 2005-2020: 0.85 mt</p> <p>Landbank: 29.2 years</p> <p>Aggregate land-won sand and gravel landbank as at 31 December 2018:</p> <p>Permitted reserves: 1.2 mt</p> <p>Annual apportionment requirement 2005-2020: 0.3 mt</p> <p>Landbank: 4 years</p> |                         |   | <p>addressed through the Local Aggregate Assessment.</p> <p>The figures show that there is a landbank of primary land won aggregates, however for sand and gravel this is below the 7 year minimum requirement as laid out in NPPF.</p> <p>There is a need to ensure provision of primary land won aggregate.</p>   |                                    |
| Material Assets | Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority | <p>2018: million tonnes:</p> <p>Crushed rock sales: 0.65</p> <p>Crushed rock reserves: 17.5</p> <p>Sand and gravel sales: 0.26</p> <p>Sand and gravel reserves: 4.0</p>   | N/A                     | Previous Monitoring reports set out monitoring on minerals. | <p>Monitoring indicates a downward trend in sales of aggregate since 2007, whilst reserves of crushed rock showed a slight increase up to 2014 but a small decrease year on year from that point.</p> <p>Sand and gravel reserves have tended to fall and are currently below the required 7 years landbank and are likely to remain that way. The general fall in sales and reserves of crushed rock may indicate an increased use of secondary and recycled aggregate in the region in place of local primary aggregates.</p> <p>There is a need to ensure an appropriate provision of secondary and recycled aggregates.</p> | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20 |

| SEA Topic   | Indicator  | Quantified information  | Comparators and Targets                                     | Trend   | Issues / Constraints  | Source of data                     |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|------------------------------------|
| Material Assets   | Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority.         | 2019/20:<br><br>Recycling rate: Oldham 44%  | 33% of household waste managed by recycling and composting. | 2018/19: 44.65<br><br>2017/18: 44.69%<br><br>2016/17: 42.53%<br><br>2015/16: 39%<br><br>2014/15: 38%<br><br>2013/14: 37%<br><br>2012/13: 36.76%   | Targets for recycling waste are being met.<br><br>There is a need to ensure adequate waste management facilities and promote the sustainable management of waste. | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20 |
| Cultural Heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage and<br><br>Material Assets  | Number of Listed Buildings<br>Number of entries on the National Heritage List for England.<br>Register | In Oldham there are 549 listed buildings. Of these 13 are Grade II* and the remainder are Grade II.<br><br>There are 704 entries on the national heritage list for England. | N/A   | N/A   | There is a need to protect, conserve and enhance listed buildings and their settings.   | Historic England (2020)            |
| Cultural Heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, Material Assets            | Number of entries on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register'                                  | There are ten entries buildings in the borough on the Historic England at Risk Register. This includes Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area.                                | No loss   | There has been an increase of three 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.   | Historic England (2020)            |
| 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 254.83 ha.   | No loss   | The extent of conservation areas has increased by 4.04 hectares since the adoption of the Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan SPD in 2019. The extensions have been designated under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. However, until the reviewed Local Plan is adopted these extensions cannot be shown on the Local Plan Proposals Map and will be treated as a material planning consideration. | There is a need to protect, conserve and enhance conservation areas.  | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20 |
| Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, Landscape,                 | Number of registered parks and gardens   | There are three registered parks and gardens:<br><br>Chadderton Cemetery (Grade II)   | N/A   | N/A   | There is a need to conserve, protect and enhance the boroughs heritage, historic features and landscape.  | Historic England (2020)            |

| SEA Topic   | Indicator   | Quantified information   | Comparators and Targets   | Trend   | Issues / Constraints   | Source of data  |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| Material Assets   |   | Greenacres Cemetery (Grade II); and<br><br>Alexandra Park (Grade II*)  |   |   |  |   |
| 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 | 2019/20:<br><br>There was one application approved for the demolition of a listed link bridge. The structure linked a listed building to a non listed building. It was consisted the removal of the bridge would help the long term reuse of the listed building.<br><br>There was one application for the removal of an addition to a building as part of its conversion. It was considered that this was improve the appearance of the building and contribute better to Lees Conservation Area. | No loss   | Since 2013/14 there has been:<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>24 approvals for part demolitions of listed buildings;</li><li>one approval for demolition of a whole building (Hartford Mill);</li><li>16 applications for demolitions within conservation areas.</li></ul> | Monitoring shows that annually the borough loses part of a number of listed buildings or buildings in conservation areas, although often this is to secure the long term reuse of a listed building.<br><br>There is a need to conserve, protect and enhance the boroughs heritage, historic features and landscape. | Oldham Council and Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20 |
| Human Health, Cultural Heritage and Landscape   | Number and percentage of major planning applications refused on poor design grounds                             | 2019/20:<br><br>There were no major planning applications refused on design grounds.   | 100% of applications with poor design quality should be refused | Since 2012/13 there have been ten major applications refused on design grounds.   | Monitoring shows that major applications are refused each year for reasons including design grounds.<br><br>There is a need to ensure that the Local Plan promotes high quality design through design codes.   | Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20                    |



## 23 Appendix 3: Stage A3 Developing the Integrated Assessment Framework

- 23.1** 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.
- 23.2** It has also been informed by responses to the consultation on the Scoping Report in 2017.
- 23.3** 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 16 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 biodiversity, geodiversity and ecological networks, achieve net gain and have regard to Local Nature Recovery Strategies. | To protect, conserve and enhance a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure network, including biodiversity and geodiversity that is ecologically connected | Single data list 160-00<br>Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented   | EU Renewed Sustainable Development Strategy (2006, European Union)<br><br>The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030  |
|   |  | To ensure communities and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of climate change  | Change in areas of biodiversity importance<br><br>Percentage of major developments generating overall biodiversity<br><br>Hectares of biodiversity habitat delivered through strategic sites | Council Directive 92/43/EEC<br><br>Directive 2009/147/EC<br><br>The Ramsar Convention<br><br>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<br><br>Wildlife and Countryside Act |

| SEA topic | Sustainability Issue and problem | Proposed IA Objective | Proposed IA Indicator | Source   |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
|           |                                  |                       |                       | <p>The Hedgerows Regulations</p> <p>The Countryside and Rights of Way Act</p> <p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act</p> <p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations</p> <p>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)</p> <p>Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan</p> <p>Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester</p> <p>An Ecological Framework for Greater Manchester</p> <p>Quarries: The Greater Manchester Biodiversity</p> |

| SEA topic   | Sustainability Issue and problem   | Proposed IA Objective  | Proposed IA Indicator  | Source  |
|---|--|--|--|---|
|   |  |  |  | and Geodiversity Action Plan  |
| Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets and Landscape, Health | There is the need to protect and enhance green infrastructure, including open space provision. The accessibility of open space also needs to be monitored. | <p>To protect, conserve and enhance a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure network, including biodiversity and geodiversity that is ecologically connected</p> <p>To promote quality and accessible open spaces</p> | <p>Extent of protected open space</p> <p>Percentage of the borough's population having access to a natural greenspace within 400m of their home</p> <p>Hectares of accessible open space per 1000 population</p> <p>Single data list 160-00 Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented.</p> | <p>EU Renewed Sustainable Development Strategy</p> <p>The Countryside and Rights of Way Act</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</p> <p>The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature</p> <p>No health without mental health: A cross Government mental health outcomes strategy for people of all ages</p> <p>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)</p> <p>Green Infrastructure to Combat Climate Change: A framework for Action in Cheshire,</p> |

| SEA topic   | Sustainability Issue and problem   | Proposed IA Objective  | Proposed IA Indicator  | Source   |
|---|--|--|--|--|
|   |  |  |  | <p>Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside</p> <p>Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester</p> <p>Play Strategy for England</p> <p>Oldham Playing Pitch Strategy</p> |
| Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets and Landscape       | There is a need to ensure that development respects landscape and townscape, local distinctiveness and sense of place. Development should take into consideration the guidance within Landscape Character Assessments. | To protect and enhance the character and appearance of landscapes and townscapes, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place | Amount of major new development with commentary on likely impact on landscape character  | <p>Florence Convention, 2000</p> <p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</p> <p>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)</p>   |
| Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets and Landscape, Soil | There is the need to plan for the positive use and enhancement of the Green Belt.  | To protect, conserve and enhance a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure network, including biodiversity and geodiversity                    | <p>Number and type of developments permitted in the Green Belt</p> <p>Single data list 160-00 Proportion of local sites where positive</p> | <p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</p> <p>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)</p>  |

| SEA topic | Sustainability Issue and problem | Proposed IA Objective   | Proposed IA Indicator   | Source |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---|---|--------|
|           |                                  | <p>that is ecologically connected</p> <p>To protect and enhance the character and appearance of landscapes and townscapes, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place</p> <p>To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities</p> <p>To promote an integrated transport system that provides sustainable transport choices and improves connectivity, including the walking and cycling network and the protection and enhancement of the PROW Network</p> | <p>conservation management is being or has been implemented</p> <p>Change in areas of biodiversity importance</p> |        |

| SEA topic  | Sustainability Issue and problem  | Proposed IA Objective   | Proposed IA Indicator  | Source   |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets and Landscape, Soil              | There is a need to identify Local Green Spaces and ensure development is treated in line with national Green Belt policies.   | To ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land | Number and extent of Local Green Spaces<br><br>Number and type of developments in Local Green Spaces | National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<br><br>Environmental Protection Act  |
| Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Material Assets and Landscape, Soil              | There is a need to consider whether there is scope to identify safeguarded land for future development needs.   | To ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land | Number and type of developments on safeguarded land  | National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)  |
| Population, Material Assets, Human Health, Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Water | There is a need to ensure that growth is supported by appropriate levels of infrastructure.<br><br>The needs of the future population also needs to be taken into account when thinking about infrastructure, including social infrastructure such as education and health provision. | To ensure appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs                            | Infrastructure provided as part of major development   | National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<br><br>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)<br><br>Greater Manchester 2040 Transport Strategy |
| Cultural Heritage including  | There is a need to protect, conserve and enhance the  | To protect, conserve and enhance the  | Number of heritage assets on the National Heritage List for England                                  | Granada Convention, 1985   |

| SEA topic  | Sustainability Issue and problem  | Proposed IA Objective  | Proposed IA Indicator   | Source  |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| Architectural and Archaeological Heritage (Material Assets)                    | borough's historic environment and heritage assets, including listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, conservation Areas, registered parks and gardens, undesignated assets and their settings as well as archaeological heritage. | historic environment, heritage assets and their setting                        | <p>Number of entries on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register'</p> <p>Number/ extent of Conservation Areas</p> <p>Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in Conservation Areas lost through new development proposals</p> | <p>Valetta Convention, 1992</p> <p>Florence Convention, 2000</p> <p>Convention concerning the protection of world cultural and natural heritage</p> <p>National Planning Policy Framework</p> <p>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act</p> <p>Planning Listed Buildings and Conservation Act</p> <p>The historic environment in local plans</p> <p>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)</p> |
| Human Health, Population, Biodiversity, Landscape, Climatic Factors, Transport | There is a need to promote high quality, beautiful design through establishing local design expectations.   | To promote high quality, beautiful design that meets local design expectations | Number and percentage of major planning applications refused on poor design grounds   | <p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</p> <p>Planning for the Future, White Paper</p>  |

| SEA topic                | Sustainability Issue and problem   | Proposed IA Objective  | Proposed IA Indicator   | Source  |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|---|
|                          |  |  |   | <p>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)</p> <p>Greater Manchester Police and Crime Plan</p> <p>Oldham's Housing Strategy</p> |
| Population, Human Health | <p>There is a need to eliminate discrimination, promote equality and foster community cohesion between people.</p> <p>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, employment opportunities are provided and the needs of older people are met.</p> | To promote mixed, balanced and inclusive sustainable communities | <p>Access to services</p> <p>Unemployment rate</p> <p>% of 16-19s not in education, employment or training</p> <p>Qualification levels (aged 16-64)</p> <p>Housing completions by size and type</p> <p>Gross affordable housing completions</p> | <p>Equality Act (2010)</p> <p>Oldham's Housing Strategy</p>   |



| SEA topic                | Sustainability Issue and problem   | Proposed IA Objective   | Proposed IA Indicator  | Source  |
|--------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Human Health, Population | <p>There is a need to continue to improve health and well-being, improve life expectancy and reduce health inequalities in Oldham.</p> <p>There is a need to improve adult participation in sport.</p> | To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities | <p>Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) remaining at 65:</p> <p>Life expectancy at birth</p> <p>Childhood obesity rates</p> <p>Sports and Physical Activity Levels (Adults 16+)</p> | <p>Health and Social Care Act</p> <p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</p> <p>Active Design</p> <p>NHS Healthy New Towns Programme</p> <p>No health without mental health: A cross Government health outcomes strategy for people of all ages</p> <p>Public Health White Paper</p> <p>Living with Dementia</p> <p>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)</p> <p>Taking charge of our health and social care in Greater Manchester</p> <p>The Corporate Plan</p> <p>The Oldham Plan 2015-18</p> |

| SEA topic   | Sustainability Issue and problem   | Proposed IA Objective   | Proposed IA Indicator   | Source   |
|---|--|---|---|--|
|   |  |   |   | The Oldham Locality Plan for Health and Social Care Transformation   |
| Material Assets, Soil, Water, Air                 | There is the need identify and prioritise brownfield sites in the borough and to encourage the remediation of contaminated land.                           | <p>To ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land</p> <p>To protect and improve soil quality, best and most versatile agricultural land, and remediate contaminated land</p> | <p>New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land</p> <p>Development density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more</p> <p>Number and type of developments permitted in the Green Belt</p> <p>Number and extent of Local Green Spaces</p> <p>Number and type of developments in Local Green Spaces</p> | <p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</p> <p>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)</p> <p>Directive 2008/1/EC</p> <p>Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England</p> <p>Contaminated Land Strategy</p> |
| Climatic Factors, Water, Human Health, Population | There is the need to minimise and mitigate flood risk from all sources, including through the use of working with natural processes as part of mitigation. | To minimise and mitigate against flood risk and adapt to the effects of flood risk  | Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency   | <p>Council Directive 2000/60/EC</p> <p>Directive 2007/60/EC</p>  |

| SEA topic | Sustainability Issue and problem   | Proposed IA Objective | Proposed IA Indicator  | Source   |
|-----------|--|-----------------------|--|--|
|           | <p>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.</p> <p>The plan should take into account other plans such as Catchment Flood Management Plans and work closely with the LLFA on allocations.</p> |                       | <p>advice on flooding grounds</p> <p>Number of new developments where agreed with the council incorporating Sustainable Drainage System (SUDS) to Ciria standard</p> | <p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</p> <p>Climate Resilient Infrastructure: Preparing for a Changing Climate</p> <p>The Flood Risk Regulations</p> <p>Flood and Water Management Act</p> <p>Written Statement of Sustainable Drainage Systems</p> <p>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)</p> <p>Upper Mersey Catchment Flood Management Plan</p> <p>Irwell Catchment Flood Management Plan</p> <p>Greater Manchester Surface Water Management Plan</p> |

| SEA topic  | Sustainability Issue and problem                                  | Proposed IA Objective  | Proposed IA Indicator  | Source  |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Population, Human Health, Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna Soil, Water, Air | There is a need to be resilient to the effects of climate change. | To ensure communities and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of climate change                    | <p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding grounds</p> <p>Number of new developments where agreed with the council incorporating Sustainable Drainage System (SUDS) to Ciria standard</p> | <p>Directive 2007/60/EC</p> <p>Council Directive 2000/60/EC</p> <p>Council Directive 91/676/EEC</p> <p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</p> <p>Climate Resilient Infrastructure: Preparing for a Changing Climate</p> <p>Upper Mersey Catchment Flood Management Plan</p> <p>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)</p> |
| 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 of water bodies and river corridors and availability of water resources | <p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds</p> <p>Water Framework</p>  | <p>Council Directive 2000/60/EC</p> <p>Council Directive 98/83/EC</p> <p>Council Directive 91/676/EEC</p>   |

| SEA topic | Sustainability Issue and problem | Proposed IA Objective | Proposed IA Indicator                              | Source   |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
|           |                                  |                       | Directive status of all waterbodies in the borough | <p>Council Directive 91/271/EEC</p> <p>Council Directive 98/83/EC</p> <p>The Ramsar Convention</p> <p>Water Resources Act</p> <p>Water for life - White Paper</p> <p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</p> <p>Environmental Protection Act</p> <p>The Water Environment Regulations</p> <p>Final Drought Plan</p> <p>Water Resources Management Plan</p> <p>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)</p> <p>North West River Basin District River Basin Management Plan</p> |

| SEA topic  | Sustainability Issue and problem   | Proposed IA Objective                              | Proposed IA Indicator   | Source  |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| Climatic Factors, Human Health and Air, Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora | <p>There is a need to improve air quality</p> <p>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.</p> | To protect and improve air quality                 | <p>Number of days in Greater Manchester where air pollution was moderate or higher</p> <p>Annual mean nitrogen dioxide</p> <p>Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors</p> | <p>Directive 2008/50/EC</p> <p>Directive 2016/2284</p> <p>The Paris Agreement</p> <p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</p> <p>Climate Change Act</p> <p>Environmental Protection Act</p> <p>Part IV of the Environmental Act</p> <p>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)</p> <p>Greater Manchester 2040 Transport Strategy</p> |
| 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 | <p>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.</p> <p>Travel Plans should also continue to be encouraged.</p> <p>There is a need for clean, integrated public transport and a need to support the improvement of an integrated public transport walking and cycling network.</p> <p>NPPF also requires Local Plans to set out appropriate local parking standards.</p> | <p>To promote an integrated and improved transport system that provides sustainable transport choices and improves connectivity, including the walking and cycling network and the protection of the PROW Network</p> <p>To promote accessibility to key services and reduce the need to travel</p> | <p>Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission</p> <p>Access to services</p> <p>Percentage of sustainable transport trips undertaken</p> | <p>Gear Change</p> <p>LTN 1/20</p> <p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</p> <p>NPPF: Parking</p> <p>Home to school travel and transport guidance</p> <p>The Northern Powerhouse: One agenda, one economy, one north</p> <p>The Northern Powerhouse Strategy</p> <p>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)</p> <p>Greater Manchester Third Local Transport Plan</p> <p>Greater Manchester Rail Prospectus</p> <p>Greater Manchester 2040 Transport Strategy</p> |

| SEA topic   | Sustainability Issue and problem   | Proposed IA Objective  | Proposed IA Indicator   | Source  |
|---|--|--|---|---|
|   |  |  |   | Greater Manchester Growth Deal<br><br>Made to Move  |
| Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Water, Air, Human Health, Population, Soil, Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora | There is a need to reduce energy use, including through 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 opportunities | To minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable and low carbon energy | Proportion of Fuel Poverty Poor<br><br>Installed Renewable Energy Capacity in Community Buildings | Directive 2009/28/EC<br><br>The Paris Agreement<br><br>The Cancun Agreement<br><br>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<br><br>Climate Change Act<br><br>Energy Efficiency Directive<br><br>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)<br><br>Oldham Affordable Warmth Strategy |
| Material Assets, Population, Human Health   | There is a need to reduce unemployment and deprivation and promote economic growth, taking into account the growth sectors.  | To promote sustainable economic growth and job creation  | Total amount of additional floorspace (B1,B2 and B8) by type square metres (sqm) gross            | Industrial Strategy – Building a Britain fit for the Future   |



| SEA topic  | Sustainability Issue and problem  | Proposed IA Objective  | Proposed IA Indicator  | Source   |
|--|---|--|--|--|
|  |   |  | <p>Total Amount of employment floorspace (gross) on previously developed land by type</p> <p>Employment land available by type hectares (ha)</p> <p>Land developed for business and industry</p> | <p>The Greater Manchester Strategy – Our People, Our Place</p> <p>Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy (GMLIS)</p>                     |
| Population, Human Health   | There is a need to reduce deprivation   | To promote regeneration and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity   | <p>Unemployment rate</p> <p>% of 16-19s not in education, employment or training (NEET)</p>  | <p>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)</p> <p>Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy (GMLIS)</p> <p>The Corporate Plan</p> |
| Material Assets, Population, Human Health, Cultural Heritage including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage | 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 | <p>Percentage increase in residential development in main town centres</p> <p>Percentage vacancy rate in main town centres</p>   | <p>National Planning Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</p> <p>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)</p>                             |

| SEA topic                                     | Sustainability Issue and problem  | Proposed IA Objective                            | Proposed IA Indicator   | Source  |
|---|---|--|---|---|
|   |   |  |   | Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (CAAMP)  |
| Material Assets, Cultural Heritage, Landscape | There is the need to promote sustainable tourism and recreation   | To promote sustainable tourism and leisure       | Number of new culture and leisure facilities  | Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)   |
| Material Assets, Population                   | <p>There is the need to ensure adequate school places and support education regeneration programmes.</p> <p>There is a need to improve educational attainment and skills.</p> | To improve education attainment and skill levels | <p>State funded primary and school capacity and forecasts</p> <p>Number of education related developments started and/or completed</p> <p>Qualification levels (aged 16-64)</p> <p>Developer contributions for the delivery of infrastructure</p> | <p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</p> <p>Policy Statement - Planning for schools development</p> <p>Northern Powerhouse Strategy</p> <p>Stronger Together Greater Manchester Strategy</p> <p>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)</p> <p>Greater Manchester Growth Deal</p> |

| SEA topic                                 | Sustainability Issue and problem  | Proposed IA Objective   | Proposed IA Indicator   | Source   |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Material Assets, Population, Human Health | 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 a mix of house types, sizes and tenure as part of the mix of new residential developments. | To provide a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs | <p>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</p> <p>New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land</p> <p>Development density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more</p> <p>Housing completions by size and type</p> <p>Gross Affordable housing completions</p> | <p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</p> <p>The Housing Act</p> <p>Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England</p> <p>Planning for the Future</p> <p>Living with Dementia: A National Dementia Strategy</p> <p>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)</p> <p>Oldham Housing Strategy</p> |
| Material Assets, Population and Housing   | There is a need to use land and buildings efficiently and effectively, promoting housing on brownfield land,  | To ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner,   | New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land  | National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)  |

| SEA topic                                 | Sustainability Issue and problem   | Proposed IA Objective   | Proposed IA Indicator  | Source   |
|---|--|---|--|--|
|   | appropriate densities, including higher densities in close proximity to the Metrolink route and other public transport infrastructure. | maximising the use of brownfield land   | Development density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more<br><br>Number and type of developments permitted in the Green Belt<br><br>Number and type of developments in Local Green Space | Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)  |
| 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  | National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<br><br>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) |
| 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 meet local housing needs | Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)   | National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<br><br>Planning Policy for travellers sites              |

| SEA topic       | Sustainability Issue and problem   | Proposed IA Objective   | Proposed IA Indicator  | Source  |
|-----------------|--|---|--|---|
|                 |  |   |  | Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)   |
| Material Assets | There is a need to safeguard valuable mineral resources and ensure their prudent use and sustainable management. | To ensure the prudent use and sustainable management of minerals    | <p>Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority</p> <p>Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority</p> <p>Further indicators are available in the Minerals Monitoring Report.</p> | <p>Directive 2006/21/EC</p> <p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</p> <p>National Planning Policy for Waste</p> <p>Waste Management Plan for England</p> <p>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)</p> <p>Greater Manchester Minerals Development Plan Document</p> |
| 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 | <p>Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)</p> <p>Further indicators are available in the Waste Monitoring Report.</p>  | <p>Directive 2008/98/EC</p> <p>NPPF</p> <p>National Planning Policy for Waste</p> <p>The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations</p>  |

| SEA topic | Sustainability Issue and problem | Proposed IA Objective | Proposed IA Indicator | Source  |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
|           |                                  |                       |                       | <p>Waste Management Plan for England</p> <p>Draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF)</p> <p>Greater Manchester Waste Development Plan Document</p> |

## 24 Appendix 4: Equality Impact Assessment Framework

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

### General Information

| Question number | General Questions   | Answer |
|-----------------|---|--------|
| 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? |        |

### EIA Assessment

| Screening Question   |             |                 |                 |                 |
|--|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1e. Does the project, policy or proposal have the potential to <u>disproportionately</u> impact on any of the following groups? If so, is the impact positive or negative? | <b>None</b> | <b>Positive</b> | <b>Negative</b> | <b>Not sure</b> |
| 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  |             |                 |                 |                 |

| Screening Question  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| People on low incomes   |  |  |  |  |
| People in particular age groups   |  |  |  |  |
| Groups with particular faiths and beliefs   |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Are there any other groups that you think may be affected negatively or positively by this project, policy or proposal?</b>                |  |  |  |  |
| <i>vulnerable residents, homeless people, individuals at risk of loneliness, carers or serving and ex-serving members of the armed forces</i> |  |  |  |  |

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

#### Overall Impact

| Question   | None / Minimal | Significant |
|--|----------------|-------------|
| 1f. What do you think that the overall NEGATIVE impact on groups and communities will be?  |                |             |
| <p><u>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.</u></p> <p>Wherever a negative impact has been identified you should consider completing the rest of the form.</p> |                |             |

#### EIA Conclusion

| Question | Concluding Question   | Response and Justification |
|----------|---|----------------------------|
| 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?   |                            |



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

## 25 Appendix 5: Framework for Health Impact Assessment

- 25.1** The table below is the screening assessment taken from the Health Impact Assessment of Government Policy (DOH, 2010).
- 25.2** 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 17 HIA Stage 1 Screening**

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

| Screening Question  | No<br><br>If there will be no health impact, provide a brief explanation for your response | Yes<br><br>If there will be health impact(s) provide a brief explanation |
|---|--|--|
| For example: Primary Care, Hospital Carr, community Services and Social Services? |  |  |
| <b>Will the proposal have an impact on global health?</b>                         |  | If yes, go to global health impact assessment tool.                      |

## 26 Appendix 6: Compliance with the SEA Directives / Regulations

**26.1** The following table sets out compliance with the SEA Directive:

**Table 18 Compliance with the SEA Directive**

| Stage   | SEA Directive   |
|---|---|
| <p>Stage A:</p> <p>Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.</p> | <p>The Environmental Report should provide information on [inter alia]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the “relationship [of the plan or programme] with other relevant plans or programmes” (Annex I(a))</li> <li>“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))</li> <li>“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))</li> <li>“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))</li> </ul> <p>“...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)</p> |
| <p>Stage B:</p> <p>Developing and refining options and assessing effects</p>                                    | <p>“...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))</p>  |

| Stage   | SEA Directive  |
|---|--|
| <p>Stage C:</p> <p>Preparing the IA Report</p>                                      | <p>"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).</p> <p>Information to be provided in the Environmental Report includes:</p> <p>"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).</p> <p>"an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with" (Annex I (h))</p> <p>"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))</p> |
| <p>Stage D:</p> <p>Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and IA Report</p> | <p>"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)).</p> <p>"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).</p> <p>"...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)).</p>                |

| Stage   | SEA Directive  |
|---|--|
| <p>Stage E:</p> <p>Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD</p> | <p>"Member States shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the plans and programmes in order, <i>inter alia</i>, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action" (Article 10.1).</p> <p>The Environmental Report shall include "a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring" (Annex I (i)).</p> |