

## Delegated Cabinet Member Key Decision Report

<b>Decision Maker and Portfolio area:</b>	<b>Councillor Chadderton, Leader of Oldham Council Cabinet Member for Regeneration and Housing</b>
<b>Date of Decision:</b>	<b>26 January 2023</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Oldham's Brownfield Land Register 2022</b>
<b>Report Author:</b>	<b>Lauren Hargreaves</b>
<b>Ward (s):</b>	<b>All wards</b>

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### Reason for the decision:

**Summary:** To seek approval for the publication of Oldham's 2022 Brownfield Land Register.

***What are the alternative option(s) to be considered? Please give the reason(s) for recommendation(s):*** Option 1 - To approve and publish Part 1 of Oldham's Brownfield Land Register 2021 in line with the Regulations.

Option 2 - To not approve and publish an updated Brownfield Land Register as the 2022 SHLAA already contains all brownfield land considered suitable for housing development. This would not comply with the current Regulations.

**Recommendation(s):** It is recommended to note the approach to determining sites to include in Part 1 and 2 of the Brownfield Register; to approve a 2022 update of the Brownfield Land Register (Part 1 only) for publication; and to delegate authority to make minor amendments and updates to the register throughout the year, if required, to the Executive Director for Place & Economic Growth.

The need to publish a Brownfield Land Register is set out in legislation but there is no current obligation to include sites on Part 2 of the Register.

Option 2 would not be in line with the Regulations and would miss out on the opportunity to use the Brownfield Land Register as a promotional tool identifying development potential in the borough and to encourage development on brownfield land.

## **Implications:**

*What are the **financial** implications?*

As the report will be published on-line there will be no additional revenue costs to be charged to the service associated with publishing the plan.  
(Jamie Kelly)

What are the **procurement** implications?

N/A

*What are the **legal** implications?*

The duty to prepare, maintain and publish a Brownfield Land Register is contained in Regulation 3 of the Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017, which is an executive function for the purposes of the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000. The Council must review and update as necessary the entries in the register at least once within each register year.

The Brownfield Land Register Regulations do not require the Council to include sites in Part 2 of the Register. The Council is only required to do so if it has decided to grant permission in principle pursuant to sections 58A and 59A of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990. The duty to enter land in Part 2 of the Register is not an executive function and cannot be undertaken by the Cabinet. (A Evans)

*What are the **Human Resources** implications?*

N/A

**Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment** attached or not required because (please give reason)

This is a technical document, which forms part of the Local Plan evidence base. The Local Plan will be supported by an Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment.

*What are the **property** implications*

The purpose of the register is to provide up-to-date and consistent information on brownfield land that the local authority considers to be appropriate for residential development. Its publication to support suitable sites being

brought forward for development at the earliest opportunity is therefore fully supported. (Bryn Cooke)

**Risks:**

*No comments provided.*

**Co-operative agenda**

The purpose of producing a Brownfield Land Register is to provide an up to date, standardised public dataset about brownfield land that may be suitable for residential development. This complements the council's priorities and objectives under the Cooperative Agenda.

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Has the relevant Legal Officer confirmed that the recommendations within this report are lawful and comply with the Council's Constitution? Yes

Has the relevant Finance Officer confirmed that any expenditure referred to within this report is consistent with the Council's budget? Yes

Are any of the recommendations within this report contrary to the Policy Framework of the Council? No

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***Reason why this Is a Key Decision***

(2) to be significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more Wards or electoral divisions in the area of the local authority.

This item has been included on the Forward Plan under reference ESR-19-22

**There are no background papers for this report**

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<b>Report Author Sign-off:</b>	
	Lauren Hargreaves
<b>Date:</b>	13 January 2023

Please list any appendices:-

Appendix number or letter	Description
1	Oldham Brownfield Land Register (excel and csv)

**Background – a summary of the following text will be published on Oldham Council’s Brownfield Land Register Webpage:**

- 1.1 The Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017 require each local planning authority in England to prepare, maintain and publish a register of previously developed (brownfield) land suitable for housing. The government considers the purpose of the register is to provide up-to-date and consistent information on sites that local authorities consider appropriate for residential development. To accompany the legislation, they published guidance on preparing and publishing brownfield land registers and a data standard on 28 July 2017.
- 1.2 For the purposes of the register, brownfield land is the same as the definition of previously developed land set out in Annex 2 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):

“Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or was last occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill, where provision for restoration has been made through development management procedures; land in built-up areas such as residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape”.
- 1.3 Local authorities are required to update the information relating to each entry and review the sites on their registers at least once a year and are encouraged to conduct more frequent updates of the register where they wish to do so .
- 1.4 The register is made up of two parts, with Part 2 being a subset of Part 1:
  - Part 1 comprises all brownfield sites that the council has assessed as appropriate for residential development and could include sites with or without planning permission.
  - Part 2 identifies sites that the local authority has decided should be granted (planning) permission in principle (PiP) for residential development. PiP is an alternative route to obtaining planning permission which separates “in principle” matters, such as use and location, from technical details, which are left to be agreed later. The theory is that this will provide greater certainty earlier on in the planning process, making it easier for developers to commit resources to a scheme in the knowledge that the principle of development has already been established and they only need to agree the details.

## 2 Sites to be included on the Register

- 2.1 The register must include all parcels of brownfield land of at least 0.25 hectares in size, or capable of supporting at least 5 dwellings, that the council considers to be suitable, available and achievable for residential development. Sites below these thresholds can also be included on the register at the discretion of the local authority.
- 2.2 Regulation 4 of the Brownfield Land Register Regulations 2017 states that sites on the brownfield register must be:
- **Suitable** for residential development, which includes any site that: has been allocated for housing in the Local Plan; has planning permission for housing; or is, in the opinion of the council, appropriate for housing having regard to any adverse impact on the natural or local built environment (including heritage assets), local amenity and any representations received.
  - **Available** for residential development, which means there is known landowner or developer interest, or the council considers there are no issues relating to ownership or other legal impediments that might prevent residential development.
  - **Achievable**, meaning that the council considers that residential development is likely to take place within 15 years of the entry date on the register.
- 2.3 The selection of sites to include in the register has been informed by ongoing housing land monitoring and is a sub-set of the sites identified in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), as at 1 April 2022.
- 2.4 As the sites to be included are only those that are considered to meet the criteria set out in Regulation 4, the council has decided to identify the following categories of brownfield land for the register:
- Sites that (as of 1 April 2022) have, or have previously had, planning permission for residential development for at least five dwellings<sup>1</sup>;
  - Other sites without residential planning permission which have been identified as “suitable”, “available” and “achievable” in the SHLAA, as at 1 April 2022.
- 2.5 For each site on the register, the minimum net number of dwellings that the site should support needs to be identified. For sites with a current or previous planning permission, this has been given as the number of homes approved as part of that permission. On sites without planning permission, the number stated is that published in the SHLAA. The capacity will be reviewed following the findings of any review of the SHLAA and any changes in density assumptions.
- 2.6 For the 2021 update, the register contains 190 sites which meet the criteria as set out within Regulation 4. However, it should be noted that 12 of these sites, such as those

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<sup>1</sup> This does not include sites that are actively under construction or where construction has stalled as, following advice from a 2017 DCLG in response to a query from Wigan Council, these are not considered “available” for the purposes of the register.

which have been built out, are no longer available brownfield land. As per the updated guidance, outlined below, these sites remain on the register as evidence. Where this is the case, an end date has been included to show that the site is no longer available.

- 2.7 It should be recognised that the brownfield register only presents a partial picture of the total amount of brownfield land in Oldham. This is because of a). the requirements to meet the criteria set out in Regulation 4 (for example, this excludes sites which may be suitable but where it is not known if the land is available) and b). because of the strict requirement to identify *only* brownfield land. Sites which include a mix of brownfield and greenfield land have not been included on the register, unless there is only a very small amount of greenfield land within the site and it would not be reasonable to exclude this. The SHLAA will continue to remain the comprehensive assessment of future housing land supply.

#### *Part 2 of the Brownfield Land Register*

- 2.8 It is important to note that no sites have been included on Part 2 of the register. Given the resources that would be required to grant PiP and the continued policy support to encourage brownfield development in any case, it is not proposed that the council progresses Part 2 of its brownfield register at this time.
- 2.9 It is also considered that, due to the limited scope of PiP, issues such as design quality cannot be as effectively managed as they would be through a conventional planning application. PiP for housing on a mixed-use site may make it difficult to negotiate an appropriate balance of uses once a final scheme is being decided. It is better if such issues are considered as early in the design process as possible but the need to wait for technical details consent stage during a PiP application makes the process less effective. Whilst the council can refuse technical detail consent if an application does not meet quality standards, this would delay development and undermine the fundamental intention of the in principle process. PiP could also raise land values making otherwise sustainable sites unviable, as well as potentially compromising quality standards.
- 2.10 The decision not to progress Part 2 will, however, be kept under review. This is particularly the case given that the council may, in future, become obligated by the government to start granting PiP.

#### *Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)*

- 2.11 Government guidance notes it is possible that the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 could apply, depending on the content of the brownfield register. However, it goes on to note that, given the nature of registers, the content of SEA is likely to be limited in scope and it may be appropriate to use assessments undertaken during the preparation of the Local Plan.

#### **Proposals:**

To publish the updated Brownfield Land Register for 2022 to comply with Regulations and promote available brownfield land within the borough.

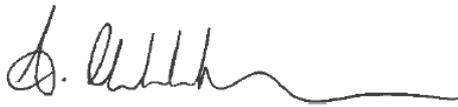
**Conclusions:**

To approve and publish the updated Brownfield Land Register for 2022 to comply with Regulations and promote available brownfield land within the borough. The Register only contains Part 1. Part 2 is not proposed.

Signed: 

Executive Director of Place & Economic Group

Date: 30 January 2023

Signed: 

Leader of the Council

Date: 30 January 2023