

# Oldham

# Local Plan

**Local Plan Review: Draft Local Plan  
Integrated Assessment Scoping Report  
Update**

December 2023



**Oldham**  
Council

# INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT OF THE LOCAL PLAN REVIEW

SCOPING REPORT UPDATE II

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## 2. ABBREVIATIONS

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

**AGMA** - Association of Greater Manchester Authorities  
**CDA** – Critical Drainage Areas  
**DBEIS** - Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy  
**DCLG** - Department for Communities and Local Government  
**DEFRA** - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs  
**DfE** - Department for Education  
**DOH** - Department of Health  
**DPD** - Development Plan Document  
**DWMP** – Drainage and Water Management Plan  
**EIA** - Equality Impact Assessment  
**GI** - Green Infrastructure  
**GMAAS** – Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service  
**GMCA** - Greater Manchester Combined Authority  
**GMEU** - Greater Manchester Ecology Unit  
**HIA** - Health Impact Assessment  
**IA** - Integrated Assessment  
**HER** – Historic Environment Record  
**HRA** - Habitats Regulations Assessment  
**JNCC** - Joint Nature Conservation Committee  
**LACW** - Local Authority Collected Waste  
**LCT** - Landscape Character Type  
**LNR** - Local Nature Reserve  
**LNRS** – Local Nature Recovery Strategy  
**LRFD** - Land Reserved for Future Development  
**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  
**PfE** – Places for Everyone  
**PROW** - Public Rights of Way

**SA** - Sustainability Appraisal  
**SAC** - Special Area of Conservation  
**SBI** - Site of Biological Importance  
**SEA** - Strategic Environmental Assessment  
**SFRA** – Strategic Flood Risk Assessment  
**SPA** - Special Protection Areas  
**SPZ** – Source Protection Zone  
**SSSIs** - Sites of Special Scientific Interest  
**SUDS** - Sustainable Drainage Systems  
**TFGM** - Transport for Greater Manchester

### 3. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 3.1 This Scoping Report Update 2 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 was updated for the Issues and Options stage (Update 1).
- 3.2 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.
- 3.3 This Scoping Report sets out the proposed sustainability objectives and assessment approach to undertaking the IA of the Local Plan review.
- 3.4 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 of Scoping Report Update 1. Update 1 was then subject to consultation as part of the Issues and Options stage of the Local Plan Review. Again, the comments received on the Scoping Report Update 1 and the council's response can be seen in section 7 of this report.
- 3.5 This Scoping Report Update 2 will be subject to public consultation, alongside the IA of the Draft Local Plan.

### OLDHAM LOCAL PLAN REVIEW

- 3.6 Oldham's Joint Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (DPD) was adopted on 9 November 2011.
- 3.7 Since then, work started on the Places for Everyone (PfE). PfE is a long-term plan of nine Greater Manchester districts (Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan) for jobs, new homes, and sustainable growth. It has been published by the GMCA on behalf of the nine districts.
- 3.8 The plan is a joint development plan of the nine districts which will determine the kind of development that takes place in their boroughs, maximising the use of brownfield land and urban spaces while protecting Green Belt land from the risk of unplanned development. It will also ensure all new developments are sustainably integrated into Greater Manchester's transport network or supported by new infrastructure.
- 3.9 More information on PfE and the stage it is at can be found on the Places for Everyone website<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning-and-housing/places-for-everyone/>

- 3.10 PfE does not cover everything that a Local Plan would cover and therefore there is still a need to produce a Local Plan for Oldham. This gives us the opportunity to ensure that we are addressing issues that are specific to Oldham, that matter to our residents and businesses and provide a positive local planning framework to address those local issues. Once PfE is adopted, all nine Local Plans will be required to be in general conformity with it.
- 3.11 In addition, 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.
- 3.12 Oldham's Local Plan will guide development in the borough up to 2039. 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 that are not being superseded by PfE.
- 3.13 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.
- 3.14 The Local Plan covers the whole borough except that part which falls within the Peak District National Park.

## THE PURPOSE OF INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

- 3.15 In recognition that there will be linkages across the various assessments (i.e. outcomes from the HIA and EIA (which is incorporated into the Oldham Impact Assessment (OIA) tool) will feed into the SA) undertaken on the Local Plan, the SA, SEA, EIA and HIA assessments will be incorporated together into one report called an 'Integrated Assessment' (IA). Each element of the IA is explained below.

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL AND STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 3.16 The role of a SA is to promote sustainable development through assessing the emerging Local Plan against economic, environmental and social objectives (including opportunities for net gain). Significant adverse effects 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).

- 3.17 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.
- 3.18 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.
- 3.19 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.
- 3.20 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 the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG).

## EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 3.21 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.
- 3.22 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;
  - Care leavers;
  - 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.



3.23 This Scoping Report includes an objective relating to inclusive communities. The EIA is addressed through the Oldham Impact Assessment (OIA) tool. A tool that has been developed by Oldham Council to assess the impact of relevant policies, programmes and decisions on equalities characteristics, our corporate priorities and the Future Oldham aims. The findings of the OIA will be presented as an appendix to the IA report and will be fed into the IA as part of the iterative process.

## HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.24 The role of a HIA is to assess the potential health and well-being impacts of the Local Plan review. The IA Scoping Report includes a sustainability objective on health and well-being and the 'Links across the Integrated Assessment' section recognises that health overlaps with many of the SEA issues. In addition, there will be a HIA report presented, and this will be fed into the IA as part of the iterative process.

### **DPD: Evidence gathering and engagement**

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

- Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives
- Collect baseline information
- Identify sustainability issues and problems
- Develop the IA framework
- 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**

- Test the DPD objectives against the IA framework
- Develop the DPD options including reasonable alternatives
- Evaluate the likely effects of the DPD and alternatives
- Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
- 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.**

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

#### **Outcome of examination / Consider implications for SA/SEA compliance**

#### **Local Plan adopted**

#### **Stage E: Post adoption reporting and monitoring**

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

3.25 The stages of the IA are set out above.

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

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

3.27 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 Natural England, Environment Agency, Historic England, Department for Education, Active Lives, NOMIS, Oldham Council including the Council's Monitoring Report and TFGM.

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

## SUMMARY OF ISSUES

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### BIODIVERSITY / FAUNA / FLORA / SOIL

3.29 There is a need to:

- protect and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity and ecological networks and a multi-functional green infrastructure network
- protect and enhance soils and remediate contaminated land

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### LANDSCAPES (AND TOWNSCAPES / DESIGN)

3.30 There is a need to:

- ensure that development makes a positive contribution to landscape and townscapes, local distinctiveness and sense of place
- ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land
- promote high-quality, beautiful design through establishing local design expectations

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### CULTURAL HERITAGE (HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT)

3.31 There is a need to:

- protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, including their wider settings and to preserve and conserve archaeological heritage

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## POPULATION

3.32 There is a need to ensure the needs of the future population are met through:

- a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs
- an appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs
- promoting inclusive sustainable communities and community cohesion

3.33 There is a need to:

- improve education and skills attainment
- promote economic growth
- enhance the vitality and viability of the borough's centres
- promote sustainable tourism and recreation

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## HUMAN HEALTH

3.34 There is a need to:

- improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities across the borough
- There is a need to promote quality and accessible open spaces
- There is a need to protect and improve local environmental quality

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## WATER

3.35 There is a need to:

- avoid and mitigate against flood risk
- sustainably manage water resources and protect and enhance water quality
- adapt and be resilient to climate change

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## AIR / CLIMATIC FACTORS

3.36 There is a need to:

- continue improving air quality
- reduce energy use, promote energy efficiency, and promote renewable

and low carbon energy

- promote access to key services to reduce the need to travel
- encourage walking and cycling
- promote a sustainable low emission, integrated, efficient transport system that supports growth in the borough

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## MATERIAL ASSETS

3.37 There is a need to:

- promote sustainable waste management through the waste hierarchy
- manage minerals sustainably

3.38 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

3.39 The proposed IA objectives are set out below. These have taken into account comments received on the original Scoping Report (2017) and Update 1.

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

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

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

3.42 Indicators that are new or amended since Scoping Report Update 1 are marked with a \*.

3.43 It is considered upon reflection that the Local Plan as a whole and all indicators contribute towards IA26.

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 designations (i.e. SBI updates) (IA1)\*
3. Reporting on delivery of BNG (IA1)\*
4. Number of offsite BNG habitat created in the borough (on council owned land) (IA1)\*
5. Percentage of tree cover (IA1, IA9, IA13)\*
6. Number of planning applications that result in the gain or loss of identified open space (IA2, IA8)\*
7. Quantity of identified open space per 1000 population (IA2, IA8)\*
8. Accessibility to open space in the borough by typology (IA2, IA8, IA13)\*
9. Number of major developments refused on landscape grounds (IA3)\*
10. Number of heritage assets on the National Heritage List for England (IA4)
11. Number of entries on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register' (IA4)
12. Number/ extent of Conservation Areas (IA4)
13. Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals (IA4)
14. Number of planning applications that have been given nine greens and above under Building for a Healthy Life (IA5)
15. Number and type of developments permitted in the Green Belt (IA6, IA11)
16. Number and type of developments permitted in Local Green Spaces (IA2, IA6)
17. Infrastructure Funding: Total amount of money received secured through s106; Total amount of s106 receipts collected before the reported year but which have not been allocated; and Total amount of s106 expenditure for the reported year (including transferring it to another person to spend) (IA7)\*
18. Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) remaining at 65 (IA8)
19. Life expectancy at birth (IA8)
20. Sports and Physical Activity Levels (Adults 16+) (IA8)

21. Childhood obesity rates (IA8)
22. The number of new hot food takeaways approved within 400 metres of a principal entry point of a secondary school. (IA8, IA15)\*
23. Self-reported loneliness (IA8)\*
24. Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality grounds (IA9, IA10, IA13)
25. Number of new developments agreed with the council incorporating Sustainable Drainage System (SUDS) to Ciria<sup>2</sup> standard (IA1, IA7, IA9, IA10, IA13)
26. Water Framework Directive status of all waterbodies in the borough (IA10)
27. Number of planning applications with conditions attached relating to contaminated land (IA11)
28. Number of days in Greater Manchester where air pollution was moderate or higher (IA14, IA15)
29. Annual mean nitrogen dioxide (IA14, IA15)
30. Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors (IA14, IA15, IA16, IA17)
31. Number of pedestrian or cycling casualties per year (IA5, IA15)\*
32. Travel Diary Survey: Main Mode all trips and Main Mode commute trips (IA16)\*
33. Percentage increase of adults cycling for 3 days a week (IA16)\*
34. Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission (IA16)
35. Access to key services (IA6, IA8, IA14, IA16, IA17, IA18)\*
36. Proportion of fuel poverty poor (IA12)
37. Total amount of additional floorspace (office, industry and warehousing) by type square metres (sqm) gross (IA18, IA19)
38. Total Amount of employment floorspace (gross) on previously developed land by type (IA6, IA18, IA19)
39. Employment land available by type hectares (ha) (IA18, IA19)
40. Land developed for business and industry (IA18, IA19)
41. 'Health' of town centres (to be determined by assessing the uses and vacancies within each centre) (IA20)\*
42. Number of homes completed within the borough's centres (IA20)\*
43. Number of new cultural and leisure facilities permitted (IA21)
44. Indices of Deprivation (IA8, IA18, IA19)\*
45. Unemployment rate (IA18, IA19)

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<sup>2</sup> Ciria is the Construction Industry Research and Information Association



46. Percentage of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) (IA18, IA19, IA22)
47. State funded primary and secondary school capacity and forecasts (IA7, IA22)
48. Number of education related developments started and/or completed (IA7, IA22)
49. Qualification levels (aged 16-64) (IA18, IA19, IA22)
50. 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)
51. Total completions on housing allocations and non-allocated sites (IA23)\*
52. New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land (IA6, IA11, IA23)
53. Development density in schemes of 10 dwellings or more (IA6, IA23)\*
54. Total housing completions by size and type on major sites (IA23, IA25)\*
55. Affordable housing completions by type and size (IA23, IA25)\*
56. Total completions of specialist housing provision (including older persons housing and housing for disabled people) (IA23)\*
57. Total completions for C2 housing uses (IA23)\*
58. Number of planning applications approved for Homes in Multiple Occupation (IA23)\*
59. Number of self-build, custom-build or community housebuilding plots delivered as part of development sites (IA23)\*
60. Number of vacant properties (IA6)\*
61. Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) (IA23, IA25)
62. Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority (IA24)
63. Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority (IA24) <sup>3</sup>
64. Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) (IA25)<sup>4</sup>

**3.44** 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> Further indicators are available in the Waste Monitoring Report.

3.45 Consultation took place on the initial Scoping Report in 2017 and on the Update 1 in 2021. This Scoping Report update will be available for comment as part of the public consultation on the 'Draft Plan' stage inviting the statutory consultees and other consultees, organisations and members of the public to make comments.

3.46 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).

## 4. LOCAL PLAN REVIEW

- 4.1 This report is the Integrated Assessment (IA) Scoping Report (Update 2) for the Local Plan review.
- 4.2 Oldham's Joint Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (DPD) was adopted on 9 November 2011.
- 4.3 Since then, work started on Places for Everyone (PfE). PfE is a long-term plan of nine Greater Manchester districts (Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan) for jobs, new homes, and sustainable growth. It has been published by the GMCA on behalf of the nine districts.
- 4.4 The plan is a joint development plan of the nine districts which will determine the kind of development that takes place in their boroughs, maximising the use of brownfield land and urban spaces while protecting Green Belt land from the risk of unplanned development. It will also ensure all new developments are sustainably integrated into Greater Manchester's transport network or supported by new infrastructure.
- 4.5 More information on PfE and the stage it is at can be found on the Places for Everyone website<sup>5</sup>.
- 4.6 PfE does not cover everything that a Local Plan would cover and therefore there is a need to produce a Local Plan for Oldham. This gives us the opportunity to ensure that we are addressing issues that are specific to Oldham, that matter to our residents and businesses and providing a positive local planning framework to address those local issues. Once PfE is adopted, all nine Local Plans will be required to be in general conformity with it.
- 4.7 In addition, 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.
- 4.8 Oldham's Local Plan will guide development in the borough up to 2039. 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 that are not being superseded by PfE.
- 4.9 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

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning-and-housing/places-for-everyone/>

climate change, and increasing accessibility for all.

4.10 The Local Plan may include:

- The vision and strategic objectives for Oldham;
- Strategic and non-strategic policies where they provide additional policy direction for Oldham beyond that set out in PfE;
- Identifying land for housing, employment, mixed-uses, green belt, Local Green Space (currently known as Other Protected Open Land), green infrastructure, open spaces, areas of nature conservation, heritage designations, flood zone 3b); and
- A monitoring and implementation framework and delivery strategy.

4.11 It will be accompanied by a Policies Map.

4.12 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.

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

## 5. AN INTRODUCTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

5.1 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.

5.2 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 well-designed, beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and
- **an environmental objective** – to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.

5.3 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). The SA will be incorporated into an IA of the Local Plan review.

## 6. PURPOSE OF AN INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

- 6.1 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). It will assess the economic, social and economic performance of the plan.

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL / STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 6.2 The role of a SA is to promote sustainable development through assessing the emerging Local Plan against economic, environmental and social objectives (including opportunities for net gain). Significant adverse effects 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).
- 6.3 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.
- 6.4 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.
- 6.5 SAs incorporate the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 so that the potential environmental effects are given full consideration.
- 6.6 Therefore, the IA for the Local Plan review will incorporate the requirements of the Directive and its Regulations.

## EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 6.7 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.
- 6.8 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;
- Care Leavers;
- 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.

6.9 This Scoping Report includes an objective relating to inclusive communities. The EIA is addressed through the Oldham Impact Assessment (OIA) tool. A tool that has been developed by Oldham Council to assess the impact of relevant policies, programmes and decisions on equalities characteristics, our corporate priorities and the Future Oldham aims. The findings of the OIA will be presented as an appendix to the IA report and will be fed into the IA as part of the iterative process.

## HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.10 The role of the HIA is to assess the potential health and wellbeing impacts of the Local Plan. A HIA will be published and this will be fed into the IA as part of the iterative process. The HIA has made use of the London Healthy Urban Development Units (HUDU): Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool.

6.11 This Scoping Report recognises that health links across different areas of the IA topics (see 'Links across the Integrated Assessment' in Section 12) and proposes a health and well being objective.

## HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT

6.12 The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 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.

6.13 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.

6.14 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.



## 7. INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT PROCESS

7.1 The stages of the IA are set out below:

### DPD: EVIDENCE GATHERING AND ENGAGEMENT

STAGE A: SETTING THE CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES, ESTABLISHING THE BASELINE AND DECIDING ON THE SCOPE

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

### DPD: PRODUCTION AND CONSULTATION IA STAGES AND TASKS

STAGE B: DEVELOPING AND REFINING OPTIONS AND ASSESSING EFFECTS

1. Test the DPD objectives against the IA framework
2. Develop the DPD options including reasonable alternatives
3. Evaluate the likely effects of the DPD and alternatives
4. Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
5. Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPD

STAGE C: PREPARING THE IA REPORT AND THE PUBLICATION VERSION OF THE DPD

STAGE D: SEEK REPRESENTATIONS ON THE IA REPORT AND THE PUBLICATION DPD FROM CONSULTATION BODIES AND THE PUBLIC

### DPD: SUBMIT DRAFT DPD AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT EXAMINATION

#### DPD: OUTCOME OF EXAMINATION

1. 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

7.2 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.

7.3 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 and Update 1.

7.4 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.

## 8. SUMMARY OF COMMENTS ON THE SCOPING REPORT UPDATE 1 (2021)

- 8.1 The comments below were made on the IA Scoping Report Update 1 (2021). A response to those comments is provided overleaf to indicate how the IA has taken the comment into account. Comments which were previously received on the original Scoping Report can be found in Scoping Report Update 1.

**Table 1: Summary of comments of the IA Scoping Report Update 1 (2021)**

Organisation	Name	Comment	Oldham Council response
Historic England		<p>Pleased to note that the changes which Historic England suggested to the Scoping Report have been incorporated into this latest iteration of the report. Broadly endorse the evaluation of the likely impact which the Policies and proposals of the Plan might have upon the historic environment and, where an adverse effect has been identified, support the proposed mitigation measures which have been proposed to reduce that harm. It would be helpful in further iterations of the Integrated Assessment to set out the IA Objective number against the IA Objective wording for easier reading e.g. "To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting".</p>	<p>Noted. The objectives will be numbered in future iterations.</p>
Emery Planning Partnership	<p>Mr J Jaskolka Gareth Salthouse</p>	<p>Suggests the IA include the following objectives: to attract and retain an economically active population; and to align housing delivery and economic growth through the delivery of the right type of homes in the right places.</p>	<p>An economically active population will be achieved through IA objective 18 (<i>to promote regeneration and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity</i>) and IA objective 19 (<i>to promote sustainable economic growth and job creation</i>).</p> <p>In addition, the alignment of housing delivery and economic growth through the delivery of the right type of homes in the right places, will be achieved through IA objective 23 - <i>To provide a sustainable housing land supply and an</i></p>

			<p><i>appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs.</i></p> <p>Therefore, the addition of the suggested objective is not considered necessary.</p>
Natural England		<p>Agree with the conclusions of the Integrated Assessment. We acknowledge that plan objective 4 and 7 has been screened into the HRA and will be screened further as the local plan is developed.</p> <p>Expect to be consulted with any updates regarding this.</p>	<p>Noted. The Council will continue to consult with Natural England as the Local Plan progresses.</p>
Trendairo Ltd	Nick Scott	<p>The IA should include the following objectives and each local plan issue and option should be assessed against these: To attract and retain an economically active population. To align housing delivery and economic growth through the delivery of the right type of homes in the right places.</p>	<p>An economically active population will be achieved through IA objective 18 (<i>to promote regeneration and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity</i>) and IA objective 19 (<i>to promote sustainable economic growth and job creation</i>).</p> <p>In addition, the alignment of housing delivery and economic growth through the delivery of the right type of homes in the right places, will be achieved through IA objective 23 - <i>To provide a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs.</i></p> <p>Therefore, the addition of the suggested objective is not considered necessary.</p>

## 9. STAGE A1: IDENTIFY OTHER RELEVANT POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES, AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES: PURPOSE OF THE TASK

9.1 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))*

9.2 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.

9.3 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.

## 10. OUTCOME OF STAGE A1

- 10.1 Below is a list of other relevant policies, plans and programmes reviewed. Documents that have been added or updated since Scoping Report Update I (2021) have a \* next to the document title.
- 10.2 Documents that were considered out of date, superseded or withdrawn have been removed.
- 10.3 The SEA topic that the policy review relates to is shown in brackets next to each subheading.
- 10.4 The aims, objectives or targets of each document and how these might be considered in the Local Plan review and/or IA can be seen in Appendix 1.

**Table 2: Other relevant policies, plans and programmes reviewed - International**

International
<p><b>Overarching (all SEA topics)</b></p> <p>EU Renewed Sustainable Development Strategy (2006, European Union)</p>
<p><b>Biodiversity (Biodiversity / Fauna / Flora / Soil)</b></p> <p>The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (2020, European Commission) Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (1992, JNCC)</p> <p>Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (the codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEc) as amended (2009, JNCC)</p> <p>Convention on wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl habitat (The Ramsar Convention) (1971, Ramsar)</p>
<p><b>Resources / Water Resources (Climatic Factors / Water / Soil / Human Health)</b></p> <p>Council Directive 2000/60/EC (Water Framework Directive) (2000, JNCC) Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks (2007, European Commission)</p> <p>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)</p>

Council Directive 91/271/EEC for urban wastewater treatment Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the regions (2011, European Commission)

Council Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption (1998, EUR-Lex)

### **Air Quality, Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Climatic Factors / Air / Human Health)**

Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (Air Quality Directive) (2008, EUR-Lex)

Energy Efficiency Directive (EU) 2018/2002\*

The Cancun Agreement (2011, UNFCCC) Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (2009, EUR-Lex)

Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (2009, EUR-Lex)

Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants (2016, EUR-Lex)

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2015: The Paris Agreement (2015, United Nations)

### **Waste (Material assets)**

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

Directive 2018/850 on the landfill of waste (2018, European Commission)

### **Landscape**

The European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (2000, Council of Europe)



### **Historic Environment (Cultural Heritage)**

Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention) (1985, Council of Europe)

European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention, (1992, Council of Europe)

UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (1972, UNESCO)

### **Noise (Human Health)**

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

### **Minerals (Material assets)**

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

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

<b>National</b>
<p><b>Overarching (all SEA topics)</b></p> <p>National Planning Policy Framework (2023, DLUHC)* Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023 (October 2023)* Localism Act (as amended) (2011) Equality Act (2010)</p>
<p><b>Design (Human Health / Population)</b></p> <p>National Model Design Code (MHCLG, 2021) National Design Guide (2021, MHCLG, Tibbalds Planning &amp; Urban Design)</p>
<p><b>Economic Growth (Population)</b></p> <p>Northern Powerhouse Strategy (2016, HM Government) Build Back Better – our plan for growth (HM Treasury, 2021)*</p>

### **Climate Change and Energy (Climatic Factors)**

Climate Change Act (2008)

The Third National Adaptation Programme (NAP3) and the Fourth Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting (HM Government, 2023)\*

Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener (2022, HM Government)\*

British Energy Security Strategy (2022, DBEIS and DESNZ)\*

### **Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity (Biodiversity / Fauna / Flora / Soil)**

The Environment Act (2021, Defra)\*

The Environment Improvement Plan (HM Government, 2023)\*

The Path to Sustainable Farming: An Agricultural Transition Plan 2021 to 2024 (2020, 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 Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations (2019)

### **Air Quality and Contaminated Land (Air / Soil)**

The 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 (Water / Climatic Factors)**

The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017\*

The Flood Risk Regulations (2009)\*

Flood & Water Management Act (2010)\*

Water Resources Act (1991, HM Government)

Policy advice note: inland waterways (2009, Town and Country Planning Association)

National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (updated 2022, Environment Agency)\*

### **Historic Environment (Cultural heritage)**

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 (Material Assets)**

The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations (2011)

National Planning Policy for Waste (2014, DCLG)

Waste Management Plan for England 2021 (2021, Defra)\*

### **Housing (Population)**

The Housing Act (2004)

The Charter for Social Housing Residents: Social Housing White Paper (MHCLG, 2021)\*

Planning Policy for Travellers Sites (2015, DCLG)

Housing White Paper "Fixing our Broken Housing Market" (2017, DCLG)

### **Transport (Climatic Factors / Human Health)**

Gear Change (2020, Department for Transport)

Cycle infrastructure design (LTN 1/20), (2020, DfT)\*

### **Health and Well-Being (Human Health / Population)**

Suicide Prevention in England: 5-year cross-sector strategy (2023, DOH)\*

Health and social care integration: joining up care for people, places and populations (2022, DHSC)\*

People at the heart of Care Adult Social Care Reform White Paper (2021, DHSC) \*

PHE strategy 2020-25 (2020, PHE)\*

Planning for Sport Guidance (2019, Sport England)\*

Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation (2023)\*

Sport England Active Design – Creating Active environments Through Planning and Design (2023, Sport England, Active Travel England OHID)\*

Public Health in Planning: Good Practice Guide, (2015, Town and Country Planning Association)

NHS Healthy New Towns Programme, (2019, NHS, Public Health England, Town & Country Planning Association, The King's Fund, PA Consulting and The Young Foundation)

### Education (Population)

Opportunity for all - Strong schools with great teachers for your child (March 2022, DfE)\*  
Delivering schools to support housing growth (2023, DfE, DLUHC)\*

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

<b>Regional, Greater Manchester and Neighbouring Authorities</b>
<p><b>Overarching (all SEA Topics)</b></p> <p>Places For Everyone Plan Composite Version – Modifications Version 2023 (2023, GMCA)*</p> <p>The Greater Manchester Strategy 2021 – 2031 good lives for all (GMCA, 2021)</p>
<p><b>Climate Change and Air Quality (Climatic Factors / Air / Biodiversity / Fauna / Flora / Soil / Water / Material assets and Human Health)</b></p> <p>Greater Manchester 5-Year Environment Plan (2019, GMCA)</p>
<p><b>Green Infrastructure (Climatic Factors, Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Soil, Air, Water)</b></p> <p>Greater Manchester Natural Capital Investment Programme (2019, GMCA)</p> <p>All our Trees - Greater Manchester's tree and woodland strategy (2020, GMCA / City of Trees)</p> <p>Greater Manchester's Local Nature Recovery Strategy Pilot Final Report (2021, GMCA)*</p> <p>Quarries: The Greater Manchester Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan (2011, Natural England)</p>
<p><b>Water Resources and Flood Risk (Climatic Factors / Water / Biodiversity Population / Human Health)</b></p> <p>Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Management Framework (2018, GMCA)</p> <p>Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (May 2023, United Utilities)*</p> <p>Final Drought Plan (2022, United Utilities)*</p> <p>Revised Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (June 2023, United Utilities)*</p> <p>North West River Basin Management Plan (2022, EA)*</p> <p>Upper Mersey Catchment Plan (2023, Catchment Based Approach)*</p> <p>Irwell Catchment Plan 2019 – 2027 (Irwell Catchment Partnership)*</p> <p>Greater Manchester Integrated Water Management Plan (June 2023, GMCA)*</p>
<p><b>Waste (Material assets)</b></p> <p>Greater Manchester Waste Development Plan Document (2012, AGMA)</p>

### **Minerals (Material assets)**

Greater Manchester Minerals Development Plan Document (2013, AGMA)

### **Transport (Climatic Factors / Air / Population / Human Health)**

Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040 (2021, TFGM)\*

GM Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy (TFGM)\*

Change the region to change a nation: Greater Manchester's walking and cycling investment plan (2020, TFGM and GMCA)\*

Our 5 year Transport Delivery Plan 2021 - 2026 (January 2021, TFGM)\*

Greater Manchester Freight and Logistics Strategy (2016, TFGM)

Our Network (2019, TFGM)

Our Prospectus for Rail (2019, TFGM and GMCA)

Made to Move (2017, TFGM)

Streets for All, (2019, GMCA & TFGM)

Greater Manchester Low Emission Strategy (2016, GMCA, TFGM)

### **Health and well being (Population / Human Health)**

Creating Age-Friendly Developments A practical guide for ensuring homes and communities support ageing in place (2023, GMCA)\*

Greater Manchester Age-Friendly Strategy, (2018, GMCA)

Greater Manchester Moving in Action 2021- 2031 (2021, Greater Manchester Moving)\*

Taking charge of our health and social care in Greater Manchester (2015, GMCA and NHS)

Standing Together - Our plan for a new era of accountable and people centred policing, community safety and criminal justice services for Greater Manchester 2022 – 2025 (2022, GMCA)\*

### **Economic Growth (Population)**

Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy (2019, GMCA, the GM Local Enterprise Partnership and the UK Government)

### **Housing (Population)**

Greater Manchester Housing Strategy 2019-2024 (2019, GMCA)

### **Neighbouring Authorities (All SEA Topics)**

Peak District National Park Management Plan 2023 – 2028 (2023, PDNPA)\*  
Peak District National Park Local Development Framework Core Strategy DPD (2011, Peak District National Park Authority)  
Kirklees Local Plan (2019, Kirklees Council)  
Calderdale Local Plan 2018/19 – 2032/33(2023, Calderdale Council)\*  
Manchester's Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2012, Manchester City Council)  
Rochdale Adopted Core Strategy (2016, Rochdale Council)  
Tameside Local Plan Commencement

**Table 5 - Other relevant policies, plans and programmes reviewed – Local level**

<b>Oldham</b>
<p><b>Overarching (Population / Human Health / Climatic Factors / Biodiversity / Flora / Fauna / Soil / Air / Water)</b></p> <p>Creating a Better Place (2020, Oldham Council) Our Future Oldham A shared vision for 2030 (2022, Oldham Partnership)* Oldham Council Corporate Plan 2022-2027 (2022, Oldham Council)*</p>
<p><b>Historic Environment (Cultural Heritage and Landscapes)</b></p> <p>Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2019, Oldham Council) Oldham Mills Strategy (2021, Oldham Council)*</p>
<p><b>Climate Change Climatic Factors / Air / Biodiversity / Soil/ Fauna / Flora / Water)</b></p> <p>Green New Deal Strategy 2020 - 2025 (2020, Oldham Council) Oldham's Green Infrastructure Strategy (2022, TEP)* Local Area Energy Plan Oldham (2021, GM Local Energy Market)*</p>
<p><b>Ground Contamination (Soil)</b></p> <p>Contaminated Land Strategy (2009, Oldham Council)</p>
<p><b>Housing (Population)</b></p> <p>Oldham's Housing Strategy (2019, Oldham Council) Oldham Council Temporary Accommodation Strategy 2021-24 (2021, Oldham Council)*</p>

### **Health and wellbeing, education and communities (Population / Human Health)**

Oldham Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022 – 2030 (2022, Oldham Council)\*

Our strategy for Adult Social Care 2023 – 2028 (2023, Oldham Council)\*

Oldham Education Provision Strategy 2020-2024 (2020, Oldham Council)

Oldham Playing Pitch Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2025 (2015, Oldham Council)

### **Transport (Climatic Factors / Air / Population / Human Health)**

Oldham Transport Strategy and Delivery Plan (2022, Oldham Council)\*

Oldham Town Centre Parking Strategy (2022, Oldham Council)\*

## **ISSUES AND OBJECTIVES HIGHLIGHTED**

10.5 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.

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### **OVERARCHING**

- The plan should contribute towards the achievement of sustainable growth and development

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### **BIODIVERSITY / FAUNA / FLORA / SOIL**

10.6 The IA framework requires objectives on:

- promoting the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, geodiversity and ecological networks and a multi-functional green infrastructure network
- ensuring land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land
- protecting and enhancing soils and remediation of contaminated land

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### **WATER**

10.7 The IA framework requires objectives on:

- sustainably managing water resources, and protecting and enhancing water quality
- minimising flood risk and mitigating and adapting to the effects of flood risk

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## AIR / CLIMATIC FACTORS

10.8 The IA framework requires objectives on:

- improving air quality
- reducing energy use, promoting energy efficiency and promoting renewable and low carbon energy, including at the community level
- adapting to and being resilient to climate change
- protecting and improve local environmental quality
- accessibility to key services and reducing the need to travel
- promoting a sustainable low emission, integrated, efficient transport system that supports growth in the borough
- encouraging walking and cycling

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## MATERIAL ASSETS

10.9 The IA framework requires objectives on:

- promoting sustainable waste management through the waste hierarchy
- Requires objective for the sustainable management of minerals

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## LANDSCAPE (INCLUDING TOWNSCAPE AND DESIGN)

10.10 The IA framework requires objectives on:

- the positive management of our landscapes and townscapes
- promoting high-quality design

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## CULTURAL HERITAGE (HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT)

10.11 The IA framework requires objectives on:

- protecting and enhancing the historic environment, including their wider settings and to preserve and conserve archaeological heritage

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## POPULATION

10.12 The IA framework requires objectives on:

- having a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs
- having appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs
- promoting inclusive sustainable communities and community cohesion



- promoting economic growth
- the vitality and viability of the borough's centres
- improving education and skills attainment
- the need to promote sustainable tourism and recreation

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## HUMAN HEALTH

10.13 The IA framework requires objectives on:

- improving health and well-being and reducing health inequalities across the borough
- promoting quality and accessible open spaces

### **Question 1 | Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes**

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

## 11. STAGE A2: COLLECT BASELINE INFORMATION: PURPOSE OF THE TASK

11.1 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))*

11.2 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.

11.3 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.

11.4 These aspects are linked to the collection of baseline information in Appendix 2.

11.5 Existing monitoring is 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.

11.6 Section 13 covers the likely evolution of the borough in relation to the above SEA topics if the plan is not implemented.

## 12. STAGE A3: IDENTIFY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS: PURPOSE OF THE TASK

12.1 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)).*

12.2 By identifying the sustainability 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.

## 13. IDENTIFIED SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

13.1 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 Natural England, Environment Agency, Historic England, Department for Education. Active Lines, NOMIS, Oldham Council including the Council's Monitoring Report and TFGM.

13.2 The issues have been placed under the most relevant heading however most issues are cross cutting and links to other SEA areas. Commentary on links across the IA has been included.

### BIODIVERSITY / FAUNA / FLORA AND SOIL

13.3 Oldham has one Special Protection Area for rare and vulnerable birds (South Pennine Moors SPA Phase 1 and 2) and two Special Areas of Conservation (South Pennine Moors SAC and the Rochdale Canal SAC).

13.4 Oldham has the following five Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within the borough:

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

13.5 Oldham has 38 Sites of Biological Importance (SBI) totaling 3,457 hectares. The number and extent of SBIs has gradually increased since 1984 from 18 SBIs (142.4 hectares).

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

13.7 Glodwick Brickpit was designated as a Regionally Important Geodiversity Site (RIGS) in 2018. A new RIGS, Rocher Vale, has also been designated in 2022.

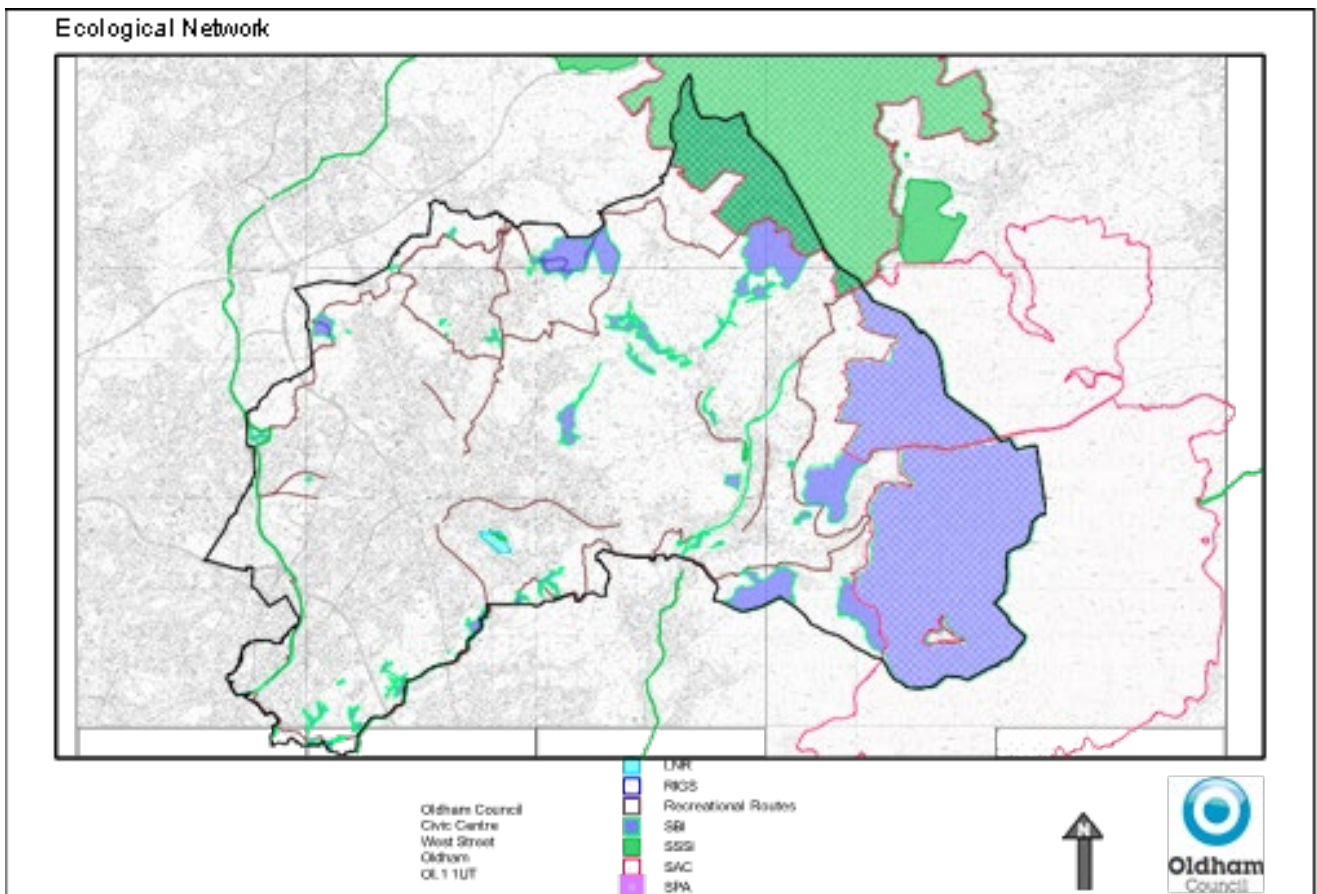
13.8 Oldham also has priority species and habitats and other protected species across the borough and these also need to be acknowledged when looking at site allocations and opportunities for net gain.

13.9 100% of local sites (41) are under positive conservation management. These consist of several SBIs, Glodwick Lows LNR and the rest are local countryside sites.

13.10 It will be important to ensure that in addition to ensuring ecological networks are not compromised that regard is given to the Local Nature Recovery Strategy and biodiversity duties when the Local Plan is prepared, as well as Oldham's own Green Infrastructure Strategy.

There is the need to protect and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity and ecological networks and a multi-functional green infrastructure network.

**Map 1: Oldham's Ecological Network**



13.11 Appendix 2 reports on the number of planning applications with a condition attached related to contaminated land.

There is a need to protect and enhance soils and remediate contaminated land.

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## LINKS ACROSS THE INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

13.12 Biodiversity, fauna, flora and soil links to most other SEA topic areas including climatic factors, air, water, human health, landscapes and population change as well as health and well-being and economic growth.

13.13 Oldham's Green infrastructure strategy identifies seven priority themes, which demonstrates the links between this section and other issues:

1. Thriving wildlife;
2. Carbon neutral Oldham;
3. Healthy and Active Communities;
4. Green Access for All;
5. Distinctive Landscapes;
6. Slowing the Flow and Water Quality; and
7. Sustainable Growth and Green Jobs.

## LANDSCAPE

13.14 A Greater Manchester Landscape Character and Sensitivity Assessment was carried out by LUC on behalf of GMCA and the ten Greater Manchester districts in 2018. 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.

13.15 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.

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

There is a need to ensure that development makes a positive contribution to landscape and townscapes, local distinctiveness and sense of place.

## CULTURAL HERITAGE, INCLUDING ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE (HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT)

- 13.17 A Mills Strategy has been published in 2021, which sets a positive strategy for remaining undesignated mills, prioritising the mills from high to low based on the archaeological interest, historic interest (which may be illustrative or associative) and their architectural / aesthetic interest and sense of place. This has also fed in townscape value. The strategy also considered housing and employment potential of each mill at a high level.
- 13.18 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 groups of mills provides a unique character to the local landscape and give Oldham an exceptionally strong sense of place and local distinctiveness.
- 13.19 There are nine entries in the borough on the Historic England at Risk Register, an increase of four entries since 2012/13. This represents 1.6% of all assets (555).
- 13.20 There are two scheduled ancient monuments in Oldham, Bowl Barrow and Castleshaw Roman Forts, neither of which are on the Heritage at Risk register.
- 13.21 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 and the extensions to the Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area. 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 Policies 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.
- 13.22 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.
- 13.23 Oldham has the following three Registered Parks and Gardens:
- Chadderton Cemetery (Grade II);
  - Greenacres Cemetery (Grade II); and

- Alexandra Park (Grade II\*).

13.24 The Historic Environment Record (HER) also shows that there are undesignated heritage assets across the borough and there is potential for archaeology on sites.

13.25 A local list project is taking place across Greater Manchester. Local Listing aims to celebrate local distinctiveness and helps to protect the unique historic character of an area. Historic buildings, monuments, structures and even street furniture that make a place special are known as 'heritage assets'.

13.26 The Greater Manchester Local Heritage Listing Project is being facilitated by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), working in partnership with the district authorities, the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) and, crucially, local communities and heritage groups.

13.27 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.

13.28 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.

13.29 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.

13.30 Monitoring shows that 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 the need to protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, including their wider settings and to preserve and conserve archaeological heritage.

13.31 The Green Belt boundary is being amended through PfE. Currently the extent of the Green Belt is 6,264 hectares.

13.32 There are currently 22 Other Protected Open Land (OPOL) designations and one Land Reserved for Future Development (LRFD). PfE proposes the release of some OPOL and the LRFD as part of proposed strategic allocations to meet development needs.

13.33 However, the majority of Oldham's development will be met from the urban area on brownfield land.

There is a need to ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land.

13.34 Design Codes will be prepared, supporting Local Plan policies. This will help developments achieve higher quality design which reinforces local distinctiveness, whereas monitoring currently only indicates number of applications refused on poor design grounds.

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

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## LINKS ACROSS THE INTEGRATES ASSESSMENT

13.35 Cultural, heritage and landscape links to most SEA areas including biodiversity, fauna, flora and soil; population, human health, climatic factors and material assets.

13.36 The historic environment can play a strong role in meeting housing and employment needs therefore benefitting the population. An attractive environment including the historic environment uplifts well being and assets such as registered parks and gardens and conservation areas may include a recreational role.

13.37 This section has included Green Belt and Other Protected Open land within a landscape context however, both can offer historic, recreational, wildlife significance.

13.38 Positively managing landscapes can have a variety of benefits such as enhance biodiversity and soil, enhanced access for recreation and the visitor economy.

## POPULATION

13.39 Oldham's population has risen by approximately 17,200 people since the 2011 census and forecasts show this will rise to 263,240 people by 2043.

13.40 The increases are most notable in school age children and people in their 50s and 70s. There has been a reduction in the number of children under the age of 5, reflecting national trends.

13.41 Oldham's population is mostly white (77.5%); followed by 'Asian / Asian British / Pakistani' (10.1%) and 'Asian British / Bangladeshi' (7.3%). Oldham has a more diverse community compared to Greater Manchester and England.

13.42 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. This reflects Oldham's rich community diversity.

13.43 Currently there are enough primary and secondary school places to support existing pupils, although some schools are in excess of capacity and other schools have unfilled places. There may be a need to expand / create new schools to meet projected forecasts within parts of the borough.

13.44 Oldham has a housing land supply of 11,270 houses. The number of housing completions has fluctuated over the past ten years but have generally improved, with the majority of new homes being on brownfield land.

13.45 Affordable housing has made up part of the housing delivery with slightly higher rates seen since 2019. A lower proportion of residents in Oldham own their own home or have a mortgage / shared ownership than regional and national rates so there is a need to ensure a mix of tenures that meets needs.

13.46 A more diverse mix of housing is also being delivered with the proportion of detached and semi-detached properties increasing.

There is a need to ensure the needs of the future population are met through:

- having a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs; and
- having appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs.

13.47 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 in the past year.

13.48 Monitoring shows that between 2012/13 and 2021/22 100% of floorspace developed for employment has been on previously developed land (PDL) since 2012/13. In the past year a large greenfield site was developed therefore employment land on PDL was 31%.

13.49 The total amount of employment land available for industrial and commercial use (Use Classes Order B1, B2 and B8) as at 31 March 2023 was 57.7 ha. This has reduced since 2011 as the Joint DPD has been implemented.

13.50 Oldham's unemployment rate is 6.9% as at May 2022. This is lower than the last Scoping Report but Oldham still continues to have the highest claimant rate in GM and higher than the England average. Youth unemployment is also an issue.

13.51 The proportion of 16–19-year-olds in Oldham Not in Education, Employment and Training (NEET) is 3.9%. This is higher than the last Scoping Report. Oldham also has a higher proportion of the population with no qualifications and a lower proportion with NVQ4 and above compared to regional and national rates.

13.52 Oldham's Index of Multiple Deprivation Local Authority Average Rank is 29 out of 326 authorities showing that the borough has high levels of deprivation.

13.53 However, Oldham does show some consistency with the types of employment that people are employed in (employment by industry) compared to the national picture and employment by occupation, although higher proportions of people nationally and regionally are within professional occupations and management and lower proportions

There is a need to improve education and skills attainment.

There is a need to promote economic growth.

are employed in machine operatives, caring and sales. Therefore, there is a need to attract and retain people with higher qualifications to ensure a strong economy and ensure there is employment land available to suit employment needs.

13.54 Oldham Town Centre is the focus for commercial, retail, civic, education, social, community and cultural activities and is supported by several other centres.

13.55 Oldham's Creating a Better Place agenda aims to enhance the vitality and vibrancy of Oldham Town Centre and our other centres, by creating new jobs, homes and spaces for people to enjoy.

There is a need to enhance the vitality and viability of the borough's centres.

There is a need to promote sustainable tourism and recreation.

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## LINKS ACROSS THE INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

13.56 Population links to all areas, as an increasing population needs to be sustainably managed as to not have adverse impacts on other SEA areas such as biodiversity. An increased population requires suitable housing, employment, and other infrastructure including access to open space and green infrastructure (Human health) and ensure that the population is resistant to climate change (climatic factors). Infrastructure requires minerals which needs to be planned sustainably and water supply needs to be controlled (material assets).

## HUMAN HEALTH

13.57 A Green Infrastructure Strategy for Oldham was completed in 2022, which sets out priority themes for Green Infrastructure and opportunities for investment based on need.

13.58 An up-to-date open space audit has been completed as part of this showing that from open space audited Oldham has 1,578.09 hectares of open space with 56.7% achieving at least 'Good' standard.

13.59 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.

13.60 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.

- 13.61 Oldham is ranked 40<sup>th</sup> in the list of multiple deprivation out of 326 authorities for 'health and disability' and 61<sup>st</sup> for living environment.
- 13.62 Looking at sports and physical activity levels in people over 16 years there has been an increase in the proportion of people who are fairly active and active in comparison to the previous two years. However, the proportion of people who are inactive is still higher than the North West average.
- 13.63 A higher proportion of year 6 and reception children are underweight and more children who are living with obesity compared to the national figures.
- 13.64 Oldham's fuel poverty is consistent with the North West at 14.4% but is higher than the national average.
- 13.65 The number of road accidents in Oldham has significantly declined over the past ten years and is the lowest in Greater Manchester. However, there continues to be a need to reduce road accidents as far as possible and for planning to seek to achieve road safety and good public realm.

There is a need to improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities across the borough.

There is a need to promote quality and accessible open spaces.

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

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## LINKS TO THE INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

- 13.66 Human Health relates to population, ensuring that residents are healthier. It also relates to biodiversity, fauna and flora as access to nature can enhance well being and reduce air pollution and related illnesses. Health also relates to climatic factors as being resilient to climate change through for example urban cooling influences health.

## WATER

- 13.67 Oldham falls in the North West River Basin Management Plan and the Irwell and Upper Mersey Catchments.
- 13.68 A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) was carried to support PfE and this evidence can be used for the Local Plan. As well as identifying flood risk the SFRA highlights where there may be opportunities to work with natural processes to help mitigate flood risk.
- 13.69 The Environment Agency defines Groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZs) and

these are available on the Environment Agency's website and on the Open Data Infrastructure Map on Mapping GM. These are areas that are often used for public drinking water supply purposes. Preventing pollution to drinking water is critical to ensure it is safe to use for public health.

13.70 Critical Drainage Areas (CDAs) have been mapped across Greater Manchester (2023) and are available on the councils' constraints and work is underway to add these to Mapping GM.

13.71 Monitoring shows that there does not tend to be Environment Agency objections based on water quality in Oldham. Where there are objections on flood risk, such as those relating to 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.

13.72 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.

13.73 Natural flood management measures should also be used, particularly in the upland catchment areas.

13.74 There is a need to manage water efficiently, as part of resilience to climate change pressures, including drought.

13.75 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.

13.76 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.

13.77 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 a need to avoid and mitigate against flood risk.

There is a need to sustainably manage water resources and protect and enhance water quality.

There is a need to adapt and be resilient to climate change.

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## LINKS ACROSS THE INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

Water relates to biodiversity, fauna, flora, soil and climatic factors as managing water resources in terms of quantity and quality has a direct link to impacts on wildlife, flood risk and drought. As well as protecting water quality for public drinking an enriched water environment also provides space for recreation therefore relating to population and human health.

## AIR AND CLIMATIC FACTORS

**13.78** Since the original 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.

**13.79** There are several areas in Oldham where, due to road traffic, the levels of the annual average of Nitrogen Dioxide are above 40 micrograms per metre cubed of air, i.e., above the air quality objective.

**13.80** However, the number of days where air pollution is moderate or higher is significantly lower since 2011/12.

**13.81** In addition, the council reports per capita emission estimates for industry, domestic and transport sector and the latest figures are a reduction from previous years and give a 51% reduction (climate change strategy target is 48%) on the 1990 baseline. Oldham's climate change strategy target was achieved.

**13.82** One of the ways in which planning can influence air quality in new developments is through the preparation of travel plans, which tends to be provided within major developments where it is deemed necessary.

**13.83** Access to services is another key factor in influencing how much people are likely to use active model of travel to access services such as schools. The number of minor

developments with access to at least two key services has generally improved over the past ten years (71%) and the number of major developments with access to at least three key services has varied (latest figure 76%).

13.84 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.

There is a need to continue improving air quality.

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

There is a need to promote access to key services to reduce the need to travel.

There is a need to encourage walking and cycling.

There is a need to promote a sustainable low emission, integrated, efficient transport system that supports growth in the borough.

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## LINKS ACROSS THE INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

13.85 Clean air directly impacts on flood risk, biodiversity, fauna, flora and soil as changes result in temperature rises, drought, increased flood risk all of which can impact on ecosystems and landscapes. This section also links to human health as air quality can have health impacts and population as there is a need to ensure that increased population growth does not result in worsening air quality.

## MATERIAL ASSETS

13.86 Joint Greater Manchester Development Plans have been prepared for Minerals and Waste and these form part of Oldham's development plan. Regard will be had to these in preparing the Local Plan review, including site allocations.

13.87 Oldham's Monitoring Reports and Appendix 2 sets out the latest information on waste and minerals monitoring. The recycling rates in Oldham (46.35%) exceed the target (33%).

There is a need to promote sustainable waste management through the waste hierarchy.

There is a need to manage minerals sustainably.

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## LINKS ACROSS THE INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT



13.88 Minerals and waste relate to population. It is important that growth can be supported to meet needs, but this must be done in a sustainable manner.

13.89 The sustainable management of minerals and waste will also seek to ensure the protection of biodiversity, fauna, flora and soil and impacts on landscapes should be managed through restoration and aftercare. The sustainable management of minerals and waste should also seek to protect air, water and cultural heritage.

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

### **Question 2 Sustainability Issues**

Do you agree with the issues that have been identified? Are there any other key issues that you think need to be addressed in the IA Report?

## 14. LIKELY EVOLUTION OF THE BOROUGH IF THE PLAN IS NOT IMPLEMENTED

14.1 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".

14.2 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.

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

### BIODIVERSITY / FAUNA / FLORA AND SOIL

14.4 Without the review of the Local Plan regard would not be had to the emerging Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) within this development plan. Therefore, the purpose of it to reverse the decline in biodiversity will be contributed to less.

14.5 There would not be a new policy which aims to steer net gain close to development sites, within Oldham. Therefore, enhancement of biodiversity will be more limited.

14.6 Embedding the Green Infrastructure Strategy into the Local Plan which seeks to enhance Green Infrastructure within new developments and ensure these meet needs across different parts of the borough will also not take place without a refreshed policy. Therefore, enhancement of Green Infrastructure may not be as effective or additional as it could be.

14.7 Site allocations would not be made which gives greater certainty and control over meeting development needs whilst having regard to biodiversity duties. Not having site allocations 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.

14.8 Without the Local Plan review there would not be an opportunity for the council 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.

### LANDSCAPE (AND DESIGN)

14.9 Without a Local Plan review local policies regarding landscape, such as mill clusters would not be taken forward. This may mean that the borough's identity and local

distinctiveness is eroded.

- 14.10 There would not be more specific policies on design which aim to drive a higher quality of design resulting in more beautiful developments.

## CULTURAL HERITAGE, INCLUDING ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE (HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT)

14.11 Without a Local Plan review there would 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 would not be formally adopted and shown on the policies map.

- 14.12 There would not be an opportunity to specify mitigation and enhancement opportunities for site allocations relating to heritage assets.

## POPULATION

14.13 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.

14.14 The Local Housing Needs Assessment would not have informed planning policy about the type and size of housing that should come forward. There would be no specific policies for addressing the needs of different people (including cared for children and carers, older people and disabled people). It would make it difficult to create mixed and balanced communities without a policy approach to reflect this.

14.15 The needs of the changing population would not be addressed fully for housing and supporting infrastructure such as health care and school places as well as physical infrastructure such as roads and utilities.

14.16 A review of employment land and designations would not take place, which may mean that we are not ensuring employment land is available that meet sector needs and therefore not enhancing economic growth. 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.

14.17 Specific policies to drive forward the Creating a Better Place agenda and proposals for Oldham Town Centre may be undermined.

## HUMAN HEALTH

14.18 Without the Local Plan review the open space standards would not be embedded into the revised local plan policy. Setting out clear expectations in policy will help ensure people have access to quality open space.

14.19 The Local Plan seeks to address inequalities and poor health through policies such as those on restricting hot food takeaways, provision of green infrastructure, including allotments; provision of quality homes that meet local needs and requirements for HIAs. If these policies are not taken forward, then the contribution that planning decisions will make towards addressing health will be less effective.

## WATER

14.20 Without the review of the Local Plan there would not be specific policies separating out flood risk and surface and foul water which aims to address each issue separately to ensure better management of water and flood risk. In addition, there would not be opportunities to specify drainage standards to address surface water flood risk.

14.21 If sites are not allocated this may lead to more sites coming forward with higher amounts of flood risk whereas the Local Plan seeks to avoid flood zone 2 and 3 under the sequential test.

14.22 There would not be specific policies on SPZs to proactively address any developments within these zones upfront.

## AIR AND CLIMATIC FACTORS

14.23 Without the Local Plan review refreshed standards on accessibility to public transport and access to key services would not be embedded within the Local Plan, which risks more developments being in unsustainable locations leading to higher private cars and less travel by sustainable modes of transport, walking and cycling. This would all result in worsening air quality.

14.24 The Local Plan sets out more policies on transport and street hierarchy which encourages more efficient and sustainable transport infrastructure, walking and cycling.

14.25 The Local Plan provides an opportunity to identify areas of search for wind energy, which can also help address climate change.

14.26 Without the Local Plan therefore there would be fewer policies in place to ensure that development is sustainable which may result in worsening air quality.

## MATERIAL ASSETS

14.27 Minerals and Waste are dealt with at a Greater Manchester level. Therefore, without the Local Plan the policy approach to these would be unaffected. However, the IA

process does ensure that minerals and waste are taken into account when assessing site allocations and appraising implications of policies.

14.28 Without the Local Plan it is likely that there would be more applications for sites for development on greenfield land, which would not be making the best use of brownfield sites as a resource and may be within minerals safeguarding areas.

## 15. STAGE A4: DEVELOP THE INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK: PURPOSE OF THE TASK

15.1 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))”*

15.2 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.

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

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

## 16. INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

16.1 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 as set out in Stage 3.

16.2 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.

16.3 IA objectives have also been informed by the comments received on the Scoping Report to date. Changes were made between the original Scoping Report and Scoping Report Update 1 to reflect comments received. It is not considered within this Scoping Report update (Update 2) that further amendments are required to the IA Objectives as they still reflect the identified issues.

## 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 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

## PROPOSED SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS:

16.4 The proposed IA indicators are shown below, together with the IA objective that they help to monitor. The proposed indicators would be used to satisfy Stage E (see Appendix 4).

16.5 Indicators that are new or amended since Scoping Report Update 1 are marked with a \*.

16.6 It is considered upon reflection that the Local Plan as a whole and all indicators contributes towards IA26.

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 designations (i.e. SBI updates) (IA1)\*
3. Reporting on delivery of BNG (IA1)\*
4. Number of offsite BNG habitat created in the borough (on council owned land) (IA1)\*
5. Percentage of tree cover (IA1, IA9, IA13)\*
6. Number of planning applications that result in the gain or loss of identified open space (IA2, IA8)
7. Quantity of identified open space per 1000 population (IA2, IA8)\*
8. Accessibility to open space in the borough by typology (IA2, IA8, IA13)\*
9. Number of major developments refused on landscape grounds (IA3)\*
10. Number of heritage assets on the National Heritage List for England (IA4)
11. Number of entries on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register' (IA4)
12. Number/ extent of Conservation Areas (IA4)
13. Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals (IA4)
14. Number of planning applications that have been given nine greens and above under Building for a Healthy Life (IA5)
15. Number and type of developments permitted in the Green Belt (IA6, IA11)



16. Number and type of developments permitted in Local Green Spaces (IA2, IA6)
17. Infrastructure Funding: Total amount of money received secured through s106; Total amount of s106 receipts collected before the reported year but which have not been allocated; and Total amount of s106 expenditure for the reported year (including transferring it to another person to spend) (IA7)\*
18. Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) remaining at 65 (IA8)
19. Life expectancy at birth (IA8)
20. Sports and Physical Activity Levels (Adults 16+) (IA8)
21. Childhood obesity rates (IA8)
22. The number of new hot food takeaways approved within 400 metres of a principal entry point of a secondary school. (IA8, IA15)\*
23. Self-reported loneliness (IA8)\*
24. Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality grounds (IA9, IA10, IA13)
25. Number of new developments where agreed with the council incorporating Sustainable Drainage System (SUDS) to Ciria standard (IA1, IA7, IA9, IA10, IA13)
26. Water Framework Directive status of all waterbodies in the borough (IA10)
27. Number of planning applications with conditions attached relating to contaminated land (IA11)
28. Number of days in Greater Manchester where air pollution was moderate or higher (IA14, IA15)
29. Annual mean nitrogen dioxide (IA14, IA15)
30. Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors (IA14, IA15, IA16, IA17)
31. Number of pedestrian or cycling casualties per year (IA5, IA15)\*
32. Travel Diary Survey: Main Mode all trips and Main Mode commute trips (IA16)\*
33. Percentage increase of adults cycling for 3 days a week (IA16)\*
34. Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission (IA16)
35. Access to key services (IA6, IA8, IA14, IA16, IA17, IA18)\*
36. Proportion of fuel poverty poor (IA12)
37. Total amount of additional floorspace (office, industry and warehousing) by type square metres (sqm) gross (IA18, IA19)\*
38. Total Amount of employment floorspace (gross) on previously developed land by type (IA6, IA18, IA19)
39. Employment land available by type hectares (ha) (IA18, IA19)

40. Land developed for business and industry (IA18, IA19)
41. 'Health' of town centres (to be determined by assessing the uses and vacancies within each centre) (IA20)\*
42. Number of homes completed within the borough's centres (IA20)\*
43. Number of new cultural and leisure facilities permitted (IA21)
44. Indices of Deprivation (IA8, IA18, IA19)\*
45. Unemployment rate (IA18, IA19)
46. Percentage of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) (IA18, IA19, IA22)
47. State funded primary and secondary school capacity and forecasts (IA7, IA22)
48. Number of education related developments started and/or completed (IA7, IA22)
49. Qualification levels (aged 16-64) (IA18, IA19, IA22)
50. 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)
51. Total completions on housing allocations and non-allocated sites (IA23)\*
52. New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land (IA6, IA11, IA23)
53. Development density in schemes of 10 dwellings or more (IA6, IA23)\*
54. Total housing completions by size and type on major sites (IA23, IA25)\*
55. Affordable housing completions by type and size (IA23, IA25)\*
56. Total completions of specialist housing provision (including older persons housing and housing for disabled people) (IA23)\*
57. Total completions for C2 housing uses (IA23)\*
58. Number of planning applications approved for Homes in Multiple Occupation (IA23)\*
59. Number of self-build, custom-build or community housebuilding plots delivered as part of development sites (IA23)\*
60. Number of vacant properties (IA6)\*
61. Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) (IA23, IA25)
62. Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority (IA24)
63. Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority (IA24)
64. Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) (IA25)

### **Question 3: Develop the IA Framework – Objectives and Indicators**

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

## 17. COMPATIBILITY OF INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

17.1 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.

17.2 The Key is shown below:

- + compatible
- X / ? Incompatible / screening and / or mitigation may be required
- - no link / neutral

**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

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

17.4 It is presumed that national and Local Plan policy would be implemented. It presumes for example that any amenity issues would be minimised when considering local environmental quality and landscape against renewable and low carbon technologies.

## 18. INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT APPROACH

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

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

18.2 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)  
L = Local  
CB = Cross boundary  
P = Permanent  
T = Temporary

18.3 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, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place	++	++	+

18.4 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.

18.5 Any assumptions and uncertainties will also be expressed.

**Table 8 IA Appraisal of Plan Policies**

IA Objective	Score	Score	Score	Effects are Temporary or Permanent	Scale	Justification	Mitigation / enhancement	Changes made as a result of the IA
	ST < 5 years	MT 5 - 10 years	LT 10+ years		Local or Cross- boundary <sup>6</sup>			
1.To protect, conserve and enhance a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure network, including biodiversity and geodiversity that is ecologically connected	+	++	++	Permanent	Cross- boundary	Text to explain why scores given	Text to recommend amendments that could be made to policy to mitigate any negative effects or enhance the policy	Any mitigation / enhancements expressed
2.To promote quality and accessible open spaces	++	++	++	Permanent	Local	Text to explain why scores given	Text to recommend amendments that could be made to policy to mitigate any negative effects or enhance the policy	Any mitigation / enhancements expressed

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

<sup>6</sup> It is assumed that if an effect is cross-boundary it is also local.

18.7 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.

18.8 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**

Site ref / name:	Potential use: (Residential/ Mixed-use/ Employment)	Area: (ha)	Indicative capacity: (Major <sup>7</sup> / Minor <sup>8</sup> )	Minimum density (as proposed under policy H3)	
IA Objective	Theme	Criteria	Score	Comments	Mitigation
1	Ecology	Does the site have ecological concerns?  No / little concern = --  Site will require ecological assessment = ?  Site has ecological interest and will require a greater degree of ecological investigation = ?/x		Comments to justify the score. This may be commentary from Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU) or from evidence such as ecology mapping.	
3 and 5	Landscape Character	Development does not fall within a landscape character type (LCT) = --  Development falls within a LCT and will need to consider guidance / take into account sensitivity = -- / ?		Comments to justify the score. State which LCT the site is within or close to if relevant.	
3, 4 and 5	Historic environment	Does the site have heritage concerns:  No heritage concerns = +  Some heritage concerns which can be mitigated = --		Comments to justify the score provided from Conservation Officer.	

<sup>7</sup> above 10 or more dwellings or 0.4 ha and above

<sup>8</sup> Below 10 or more dwellings or 0.4 ha



Site ref / name:	Potential use: (Residential/ Mixed-use/ Employment)	Area: (ha)	Indicative capacity: (Major <sup>7</sup> / Minor <sup>8</sup> )	Minimum density (as proposed under policy H3)	
IA Objective	Theme	Criteria	Score	Comments	Mitigation
		Major heritage concerns – mitigation may be possible = ? Heritage concerns which cannot be mitigated= X			
9 and 13	Flood Risk	Site passes the Sequential Test = + Site does not pass the Sequential Test and so exception test is required = ? Site does not pass Sequential test and Exception Test is likely to be passed = -- Site has not passed Sequential Test and is unlikely to pass Exception test = X Sequential Test not applicable: N/A		Comments to justify the score. State if passed Sequential Test.	
10	Water Quality	The site falls outside of a Groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ) = + The site falls within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone = ?		Comments to justify the score.	
1, 2, 6, 11 and 18	Land and soils	Previously developed land (including vacant / or under used buildings) in urban area = ++ Previously developed land in Green Belt = + Mixed: More than 50% brownfield within site boundary = + Mixed: Less than 50% brownfield within site boundary = x		Comments to justify the score.	

Site ref / name:	Potential use: (Residential/ Mixed-use/ Employment)	Area: (ha)	Indicative capacity: (Major <sup>7</sup> / Minor <sup>8</sup> )	Minimum density (as proposed under policy H3)	
IA Objective	Theme	Criteria	Score	Comments	Mitigation
		Greenfield in urban area / edge of settlement = X			
12	Low carbon energy	No score if given for this objective as all sites will be required to meet PFE policies.		Any known low carbon opportunities will be stated i.e. if a site is within a heat network.	
14	Air Quality	Housing:  Within close proximity to a road which exceeds or is close to exceeding the legal limit for NO2 = ?  Not within close proximity to a road which exceeds or is close to exceeding legal limit for NO2 = --		Comments to justify the score.	
15	Local environmental quality	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).  Local environmental quality noise: housing site next to a motorway or major road or B2/B8 use odour: site next to a waste management facility (a distance of 20 metres will be applied where possible)  No = --  Yes but could be mitigated = ?		Comments to justify the score.	

Site ref / name:	Potential use: (Residential/ Mixed-use/ Employment)	Area: (ha)	Indicative capacity: (Major <sup>7</sup> / Minor <sup>8</sup> )	Minimum density (as proposed under policy H3)	
IA Objective	Theme	Criteria	Score	Comments	Mitigation
		Yes and unlikely to be mitigated to an acceptable level = X			
14, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 26	Public Transport Accessibility	Major development (above 10 or more dwellings or 0.4 ha and above) with very high accessibility = ++  Major development with high accessibility = +  Major development with medium accessibility = X  Major development with low (or not achieving low accessibility) accessibility: = XX		Comments to justify the score. Details of accessibility.	
1 and 16	Footpaths	Are there any public footpaths, cycleways or bridleways running through or along the boundaries of the site?  Yes. Development would need to consider how proposals link up to / enhance footpaths, cycleways or bridleways within the site = ?  No. Development unlikely to impact on public footpaths, cycleways or bridleway = --		Comments to justify the score.	
14, 15 and 16	Highways	Site acceptable in principle (subject to transport assessment / site layout etc) = +  Some highways concerns which can be mitigated = ?  Highways concerns and unlikely to be mitigated = X		Comments to explain score, including comments from Highways Officer.	

Site ref / name:	Potential use: (Residential/ Mixed-use/ Employment)	Area: (ha)	Indicative capacity: (Major <sup>7</sup> / Minor <sup>8</sup> )	Minimum density (as proposed under policy H3)	
IA Objective	Theme	Criteria	Score	Comments	Mitigation
14, 15 and 16	Impact on strategic highway network	<p>Potential positive impact on highway network = +</p> <p>No impact on highway network = --</p> <p>Potential adverse impact on highway network = X</p> <p>Unknown = ?</p>		Comments to explain score.	
7, 8, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 26	Access to key services <sup>9</sup>	<p>Is the site accessible to other key services:</p> <p>Major housing site with access to at least three key services and where two services include an education and health facility = +++</p> <p>Major housing site with access to at least three key services and where one service is an education or health facility = ++</p> <p>Major housing site with access to at least three key services = +</p> <p>Major housing site with access to one or two key services = X</p> <p>Major housing site with no access to key services = XX</p>		Add comments to explain score, including how many key services site is accessible to.	

<sup>9</sup> Within 800m of services including health related facilities, primary schools, secondary schools, major retail centre, post offices and community uses

Site ref / name:	Potential use: (Residential/ Mixed-use/ Employment)	Area: (ha)	Indicative capacity: (Major <sup>7</sup> / Minor <sup>8</sup> )	Minimum density (as proposed under policy H3)	
IA Objective	Theme	Criteria	Score	Comments	Mitigation
2, 6, 7, 8, 16, 17 and 26	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 = X</p> <p>Unknown at current stage = ?</p> <p>For employment sites = N/A</p>		Add comments to explain score.	
7, 17 and 22	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 = X</p> <p>Unknown at current stage = ?</p> <p>For employment sites = N/A</p>		Add comments to explain score.	

Site ref / name:	Potential use: (Residential/ Mixed-use/ Employment)	Area: (ha)	Indicative capacity: (Major <sup>7</sup> / Minor <sup>8</sup> )	Minimum density (as proposed under policy H3)	
IA Objective	Theme	Criteria	Score	Comments	Mitigation
18, 19, 20 and 26	Is the site in close proximity to areas of employment	For employment sites only - Is the site:  Within Business Employment Area / Saddleworth Employment Area / mixed use site or centre = +  Outside of BEA / SEA / mixed use site or centre = X  For housing sites: N/A		Add comments to explain score including whether in existing employment / mixed use designation.	
18 and 19	Net employment land gain / loss	For employment / mixed use / housing site where employment is still in active / recent use:  1ha + = ++  0.1ha to 0.99ha of land = +  0 ha = --  -0.1 ha to 0.99 + = X  -1ha + = XX		Add comments to explain score.	
18	Proximity to deprived areas (Index of Multiple Deprivation Score)	Red (scores 1 to 3 high deprivation) = ++ Amber (scores 4 to 6 medium deprivation) = + Green (scores 7 to 10 low deprivation) = --		State deprivation score.	
20	Centres	Housing / mixed use within centre / within 400m of centre = +  Housing site outside of centre/ not within 400m of centre = --		State if within centre or within 400 metres of a centre.	

Site ref / name:	Potential use: (Residential/ Mixed-use/ Employment)	Area: (ha)	Indicative capacity: (Major <sup>7</sup> / Minor <sup>8</sup> )	Minimum density (as proposed under policy H3)	
IA Objective	Theme	Criteria	Score	Comments	Mitigation
23 and 26	Housing: provide an appropriate mix of type, size, tenure and density?	Development would have a positive effect on the contribution towards an appropriate mix of housing type, size, tenure and density = +  Development is unlikely to provide an appropriate mix of housing type, size, tenure and density = X  Other uses = N/A		Add comments to explain score.	
23 and 26	Gypsy and Travellers: Number of transit pitches provided	providing for pitches = +  0 pitches = --		Add comments including number of pitches.	
24	Is the development in a Minerals Safeguarding Area (MSA)	Outside a Minerals Safeguarding Area = --  Within a Minerals Safeguarding Area = ? (prior extraction would need to be considered)		State if within MSA.	
25	Waste	Is the development within / close to waste management site / area  Yes (for any use other than employment) = x No for any use = + Yes for employment = ?		Add comments including whether any waste sites / areas.	

18.9 The site appraisal table does not include IA objective 21. To promote sustainable tourism and leisure as this is not considered to generally be relevant to site allocations for housing and employment.

#### Question 4: Integrated Assessment Approach

Do you agree with the Integrated Assessment Framework Approach?

## 19. STAGE A5: CONSULTING ON THE SCOPE OF THE INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

19.1 The SEA requires:

19.2 *"...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)*

19.3 The council consulted the following three consultation bodies on the scope and level of detail in the IA Scoping Report (2017):

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

19.4 The IA Scoping Report was also available for other organisations and the public to view and comment on.

19.5 Scoping Report Update 1 was also available alongside Issues and Options consultation for the consultation bodies and other organisations and the public to view and comment on.

19.6 This IA Scoping Report Update 2 will be available to comment on alongside the Draft Local Plan. Please see statement of availability for consultation details.



## 20. NEXT STEPS ON THE INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

- 20.1 Following consultation on the IA Scoping Report Update 2 the council will make any necessary amendments to the report. Work will also progress on the Local Plan review to publication stage.
- 20.2 The IA Scoping Report is the first stage of the IA (Stage A). The Scoping Report forms the basis of the IA, which will be carried out on the Local Plan review.
- 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.**

Submit draft DPD and supporting documents for independent examination

Outcome of examination / Consider implications for SA/SEA compliance

Local Plan adopted

**Stage E: Post adoption reporting and monitoring**

- a. Prepare and publish post adoption statement
- b. Monitor significant effects of implementing the Local Plan
- c. Respond to adverse effects

## 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 that will inform the IA and Local Plan review.
- 21.2 The following international legislation was considered but a review is not included within this Scoping Report Update (see previous Scoping Reports for their full review) as they have already informed the IA objectives for the Local Plan review to date.

**Table 10 Relationship with other plans and programmes objectives: International level**

<b>International legislation</b>
<b>Overarching (all SEA Topics)</b>
EU Renewed Sustainable Development Strategy (2006, European Union)
Biodiversity (Biodiversity / Fauna / Flora / Soil)
The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (2020, European Commission)
Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (1992, JNCC)
Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (the codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC) as amended (2009, JNCC)
Convention on wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl habitat (The Ramsar Convention) (1971, Ramsar)
Resources & Water Resources (Climatic Factors / Water / Soil / Human Health)
Council Directive 2000/60/EC (Water Framework Directive) (2000, JNCC)
Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks (2007, European Commission)
Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (Nitrates Directive) (1991, Eur-Lex)
Council Directive 91/271/EEC for urban waste water treatment (1991, EUR-Lex)
Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the regions (2011, European Commission)
Council Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption (1998, EUR-Lex)
Air Quality, Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Climatic Factors / Air / Human Health)
Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (Air Quality Directive) (2008, EUR-Lex)
Energy Efficiency Directive (EU) 2018/2002*

The Cancun Agreement (2011, UNFCCC)
Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (2009, EUR-Lex)
Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants (2016, EUR-Lex)
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2015: The Paris Agreement (2015, United Nations)
Waste (Material assets)
Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Waste Framework Directive) (2008, European Commission)
Directive 2018/850 on the landfill of waste (2018, European Commission)
Heritage and Landscape (Cultural Heritage and Landscape)
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention) (1985, Council of Europe)
European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention, (1992, Council of Europe)
The European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (2000, Council of Europe)
UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (1972, UNESCO)
Noise (Human Health)
Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise (2002, Eur-Lex)
Minerals (Material assets)
Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the management of waste from extractive industries (2006, EUR-Lex)

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

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
<b>Overarching (all SEA topics)</b>		
National Planning Policy Framework (September 2023, DLUHC)	<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 well-designed, beautiful and safe places, 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 objective - to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.</li> </ul>	<p>IA objectives should focus on achievement of sustainable development.</p> <p>The Local Plan should reflect all the strategic priorities identified in the NPPF.</p>
Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023 (October 2023)	The Act will ensure new development is built more beautifully, produces more local infrastructure, like GP surgeries, schools and transport links, is shaped by local people’s democratic wishes, enhances the	The Local Plan must respond to key measures in the Act in particular the need to prepare design codes. There is a need to ensure high quality design

	<p>environment, and creates neighbourhoods where people want to live and work.</p> <p>The Act will:</p> <p>Make it easier to put local plan in place and require design codes;  Boost local services – requiring developers to deliver vital infrastructure;  Give local councils the power to increase council tax on empty homes;  Encourage developers to get building – giving updates on progress; and  Bring high streets back to life – bring empty buildings back into use by local businesses and community group.</p> <p>The Act will ensure homes are built where they are needed in urban areas and the countryside will be enhanced.</p>	<p>informed by design codes; ensure appropriate provision of infrastructure; ensure efficient use of land and buildings; promote centers that are vibrant and ensure a sufficient supply of housing land.</p>
<b>Design (Human Health / Population)</b>		
National Model Design Code (MHCLG, 2021)	<p>The National Model Design Code (NMDC) and National Design Guide (NDG) advises on creating a Design Code, setting out detailed standards for key elements of successful placemaking.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure it references the need for design codes and the IA framework include objectives on promoting high quality design.</p>
National Design Guide (MHCLG, Tibbalds Planning & Urban Design, 2021)	<p>Establishes 10 criteria that makes a “great place” these being:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Context – enhances the surroundings.</li> <li>2. Identity – attractive and distinctive.</li> <li>3. Built form – a coherent pattern of development.</li> <li>4. Movement – accessible and easy to move around.</li> <li>5. Nature – enhanced and optimised.</li> <li>6. Public spaces – safe, social and inclusive.</li> </ol>	<p>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 and the IA framework include objectives on promoting high quality design.</p>

	<p>7. Uses – mixed and integrated.</p> <p>8. Homes and buildings – functional, healthy and sustainable.</p> <p>9. Resources – efficient and resilient.</p> <p>10. Lifespan – made to last</p>	
<b>Economic Growth (Population)</b>		
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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Connectivity;</li> <li>2. Skills;</li> <li>3. Enterprise and innovation; and</li> <li>4. Trade and investment.</li> </ol>	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.
Build Back Better – our plan for growth (HM Treasury, 2021)	<p>The government will focus on three core pillars of growth:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Infrastructure;</li> <li>2. Skills; and</li> <li>3. Innovation</li> </ol>	<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> <p>Requires IA objectives on economic growth.</p>
<b>Climate change and energy (climatic factors)</b>		

Climate Change Act (2008)	The Climate Change Act 2008 is the basis for the UK's approach to tackling and responding to climate change. It requires that emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are reduced by 2050 by 100% lower than 1990 baseline and that climate change risks are adapted to.	Requires objective to mitigate climate change and to improve air quality.
The Third National Adaptation Programme (NAP3) and the Fourth Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting (HM Government, 2023)	The vision is for a country that effectively plans for and is fully adapted to the changing climate, with resilience against each of the identified climate risks. The programme sets out actions in relation to: 1. Infrastructure 2. Natural environment 3. Health, communities and the built environment 4. Business and Industry 5. International impacts 6. Adaptation Reporting Power 7. Supporting evidence	Requires objective to adapt to climate change.
Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener (updated 2022, HM Government)	This strategy aims to help deliver the UK's carbon budgets as set out in the Climate Change Act, the 2030 Nationally Determined Contribution, and carbon net zero by 2050. It includes our decarbonisation pathways to net zero by 2050, including illustrative scenarios policies; proposals to reduce emissions for each sector and cross-cutting action to support the transition	Requires objective to mitigate and be resilient to climate change.
British Energy Security Strategy (DBEIS and DESNZ, 2022)	This strategy sets out how Britain will accelerate homegrown power for greater energy independence. The plan sets out energy plan objectives and key measures to up to 2050.	Requires objectives on low carbon and renewable energy.
<b>Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity (Biodiversity / Fauna / Flora / Soil)</b>		
The Environment Act	The Act will clean up the country's air, restore natural	Requires IA objectives on enhancing biodiversity,



(2021, Defra)	habitats, increase biodiversity, reduce waste and make better use of our resources.  It will halt the decline in species by 2030, require new developments to improve or create habitats for nature, and tackle deforestation overseas.	improving water quality and air quality and the sustainable management of resources.
The Environment Improvement Plan (HM Government, 2023)	The plan is the first revision to the Government's 25-year environment plan and continues to build on the ten goals: Thriving plants and wildlife Clean air Clean and plentiful water Managing exposure to chemicals and pesticides Maximise our resources, minimize our waste Using resources from nature sustainably Mitigating and adapting to climate change Reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards Enhancing biosecurity Enhanced beauty, heritage, engagement with the natural environment	Requires objectives on protecting and enhancing biodiversity, environmental quality, use of resources and mitigation of climate change.
The Path to Sustainable Farming: An Agricultural Transition Plan 2021 to 2024 (2020, Defra)	By 2028, we want to see a renewed agricultural sector, producing healthy food for consumption at home and abroad, where farms can be profitable and economically sustainable without subsidy and farming and the countryside contributing significantly to environmental goals including addressing climate change	Requires objectives on protecting and enhancing biodiversity.
<b>Air Quality and Contaminated Land (Air / Soil)</b>		
Clean Air Strategy (2019, Defra and MHCLG)	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	Requires IA objective for improvement of air quality.

	<p>term.</p> <p>The strategy focuses on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Understanding the problem</li> <li>2. Protecting the nation's health</li> <li>3. Protecting the environment</li> <li>4. Securing clean growth and innovation</li> <li>5. Action to reduce emissions from transport</li> <li>6. Action to reduce emissions at home</li> <li>7. Action to reduce emissions from farming</li> <li>8. Action to reduce emissions from industry</li> </ol>	
<p>Safeguarding our soils: A Strategy for England (2009, Defra)</p>	<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed</li> <li>2. Soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts</li> <li>3. Soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained</li> <li>4. Pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land</li> <li>5. is being dealt with</li> </ol>	<p>Requires objective on the protection and enhancement of soils and remediation of contaminated land.</p>
<p><b>Water Resources and Flood Risk (Climatic Factors / Water / Biodiversity Population / Human Health)</b></p>		
<p>The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and</p>	<p>Regulations address water quality, including groundwater against pollution and deterioration.</p>	<p>Requires IA objective on improvement of water quality.</p>

Wales) Regulations 2017	Establishes the need for river basin management plans.	
The Flood Risk Regulations (2009)	Regulations setting out the need for the assessment and management of flood risk.	Local Plan must use strategic flood risk assessment when assessing site allocations.  Requires IA objective on management of flood risk.
Flood & Water Management Act (2010)	The Act aims to provide better, more sustainable management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, help safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges and protect water supplies to the consumer.	Requires IA objective on management of flood risk and sustainable management of water resources.
Policy advice note: inland waterways (2009, Town and Country Planning Association)	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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. support the inland waterways as a cross-cutting policy theme;</li> <li>2. support the inland waterways' ability to contribute fully in delivery of the Government agendas; and</li> <li>3. secure the long-term sustainability of the inland waterway network, their</li> <li>4. corridors and adjoining communities.</li> </ol>	Requires objective on protecting and improving the quality and availability of water resources.
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (updated 2022, Environment Agency)	This policy statement sets out the government's long-term ambition to create a nation ready for and resilient to flooding and coastal change. It has 3 long-term ambitions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Climate resilient places;</li> <li>2. Today's growth and infrastructure resilient in tomorrow's climate: making the right investment and planning decisions to secure sustainable growth and</li> </ol>	Requires objective to avoid and mitigate against flood risk and to be resilient to climate change.

	environmental improvements, as well as infrastructure resilient to flooding and coastal change and 3.A nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change.	
<b>Historic Environment (Cultural heritage)</b>		
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.  The strategy sets out several actions under key issues and themes.	Requires objective to protect and enhance the historic environment.
<b>Waste (Material assets)</b>		
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.	Waste is dealt with in the joint GM Waste Plan. However, the Local Plan and site allocations will have regard to this plan.  Requires objective to manage waste in a sustainable manner.
Waste Management Plan for England 2021 (2021, Defra)	The plan provides overview of waste management in England.  Waste management plans must include the measures to be taken so that, by 2035: the preparing for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste is increased to a	Waste management is covered by a joint GM plan. However, the Local Plan will ensure that it does not conflict.  Requires IA objective on waste management.

	minimum of 65% by weight and the amount of municipal waste landfilled is reduced to 10% or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated (by weight).	
<b>Housing (Population)</b>		
The Charter for Social Housing Residents White Paper (2021, MHCLG)	<p>The charter sets out that every social housing resident should be able to expect.</p> <p>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>	<p>The Local Plan needs to ensure that good quality homes including social homes are provided in a good quality neighbourhood.</p> <p>This needs to take account of the Decent Homes Standard and the provision of green spaces</p> <p>Requires IA objective on sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs.</p>
Planning Policy for Travellers Sites (2015, DCLG)	The aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life while respecting the interests of needs of all the settled community. Local authorities should ensure suitable and sustainable sites are identified and infrastructure provided.	<p>Local Plan needs to consider latest evidence on travellers needs</p> <p>. Requires IA objective on sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs.</p>
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. Some of the proposals include to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Have an up-to-date, sufficiently ambitious plan so that communities decide where development should go</li> <li>2. Ensure that plans start from an objective assessment of the need for new homes;</li> <li>3. Clarify what land is available for new housing;</li> <li>4. 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</li> </ol>	<p>Requires IA objective on sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs; and to ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land.</p> <p>The council should maximise the contribution of sites from brownfield and surplus land in the Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment.</p>

	<p>sites;</p> <p>5. Maintain strong protections for the Green Belt, and only amend in exceptional circumstances when local authorities can demonstrate that they have fully examined all other reasonable options for meeting their identified housing requirements;</p> <p>6. Give communities a stronger voice in the design of new housing; and</p> <p>7. Make better use of land for housing by encouraging higher densities, where appropriate.</p>	
<b>Transport (Climatic Factors / Human Health)</b>		
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  2: Cycling at the heart of decision-making  3: Empowering and encouraging Local Authorities  4. Enabling people to cycle and protecting them when they do</p>	Requires objective around a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling.
Cycle infrastructure design (LTN 1/20), (2020, DfT)*	<p>This Local Transport Note provides guidance and good practice for the design of cycle infrastructure, in support of the Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy. The scope of the document is limited to design matters.</p> <p>Networks and routes should be Coherent; Direct; Safe; Comfortable and Attractive.</p>	Requires objective around a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling.
<b>Health and Well-Being (Human Health / Population)</b>		
Suicide Prevention in	The aim of this cross-government strategy is to bring	Requires IA objective on well-being and mixed

<p>England: 5-year cross-sector strategy (2023, DOH)</p>	<p>everybody together around common priorities and set out actions that can be taken to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.reduce the suicide rate over the next 5 years – with initial reductions observed within half this time or sooner</li> <li>2.improve support for people who have self-harmed</li> <li>3.improve support for people bereaved by suicide</li> </ol> <p>The strategy aims to address common risk factors linked to suicide at a population level by providing early intervention and tailored support. These are: physical illness; financial difficulty and economic; adversity; gambling; alcohol and drug misuse; social isolation and loneliness and domestic abuse</p>	<p>communities and inclusivity to prevent loneliness.</p>
<p>Health and social care integration: joining up care for people, places and populations (2022, DHSC)</p>	<p>Our vision is that integration makes a significant positive impact on population health through services that shift to prevention and address people’s needs promptly and effectively; but it is also about the details and the experience of care</p> <p>The plans will support the development of a health and care system which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. is levelled-up in terms of outcomes and reduced disparities; and</li> <li>2. ensures people have access to health and care services which meet their needs, and experience outstanding quality care.</li> </ol>	<p>Requires IA objective on improving health and well-being and reducing health inequalities and having appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs</p>
<p>People at the heart of Care Adult Social Care Reform White Paper (2021, DHSC)</p>	<p>The vision puts people at its heart and revolves around three objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. People have choice, control, and support to live independent lives.</li> <li>2. People can access outstanding quality and tailored care and support.</li> <li>3. People find adult social care fair and accessible.</li> </ol>	<p>Requires IA objective on improving health and well-being and reducing health inequalities and to promote inclusive sustainable communities.</p>

<p>Public Health England strategy 2020-25 (2020, PHE)</p>	<p>The strategy focuses on keeping people safe, preventing poor health, narrowing the health gap and supporting a strong economy.</p> <p>There are ten priorities to deliver the biggest impact on public health:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. smoke-free society</li> <li>2. healthier diets, healthier weight</li> <li>3. cleaner air</li> <li>4. better mental health</li> <li>5. best start in life</li> <li>6. effective responses to major incidents</li> <li>7. reduced risk from antimicrobial resistance</li> <li>8. predictive prevention</li> <li>9. enhanced data and surveillance capabilities</li> <li>10. new national science campus</li> </ol>	<p>Requires IA objective on improving health and well-being and reducing health inequalities</p>
<p>Planning for Sport Guidance (Sport England, 2019)</p>	<p>Planning for sports sets out 12 principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recognise and give weight to the benefits of sport and activity</li> <li>2. Undertake, maintain and apply robust up to date assessments of need and strategies for sport and physical activity provision and base policies decisions and guidance upon them.</li> <li>3. Plan, design and maintain buildings, developments, facilities, land and environments that enable people to lead active lifestyle</li> <li>4. Protect and promote existing sport and physical activity provision and ensure new development does not prejudice its use</li> <li>5. Ensure long term viable management and maintenance of new and existing sport and physical activity provision</li> <li>6. Support improvements to existing sports and physical activity provision where they are needed</li> </ol>	<p>The Local Plan needs to have up to date evidence on assessments of need for sports provision and prepare a policy linked to that.</p> <p>Requires IA objective on improving health and well-being and reducing health inequalities and having appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs including promoting quality and accessible open spaces.</p>



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Encourage and secure wider community use of existing and new sport and physical activity provision</li> <li>8. Support new provision, including allocating new sites for sport and physical activity which meets identified need.</li> <li>9. Ensure a positive approach to meeting the needs generated by new development for sport and physical activity provision</li> <li>10. Provide sport and physical activity provision which is fit for purpose and well designed</li> <li>11. Plan positively for sport and physical activity provision in designated landscapes and the Green Belt</li> <li>12. Proactively address any amenity issues arising from sport and physical activity developments.</li> </ol>	
<p>Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation (2023)</p>	<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>	<p>Requires objective to improve health and well-being of the population and ensure access to open space and sports facilities.</p>
<p>Sport England Active Design – Creating Active environments Through Planning and Design (2023, Sport England, Active Travel England OHID)*</p>	<p>The guidance sets out 10 principles for active design:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Activity for all</li> <li>2. Walkable communities</li> <li>3. Providing connected active travel routes</li> <li>4. Mixing uses and co-locating facilities</li> <li>5. Network of multi-functional open spaces</li> <li>6. High quality streets and spaces</li> <li>7. Providing activity infrastructure</li> <li>8. Active buildings, inside and out</li> </ol>	<p>Requires IA objectives on improving health and well-being and promoting an integrated and improved transport system that improves connectivity, including the walking and cycling network.</p>

	<p>9. Maintaining high-quality flexible spaces</p> <p>10. Activating spaces</p>	
<p>Public Health in Planning: Good Practice Guide, (Town and Country Planning Association, 2015)</p>	<p>The guide states that there are several opportunities for public health to integrate into planning, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Engaging public health on major planning applications;</li> <li>2. Involve health in infrastructure planning;</li> <li>3. Require Health Impact Assessments for certain planning applications;</li> <li>4. Include the measuring of planning's influence on health and wellbeing in monitoring practices.</li> </ol>	<p>Requires objective to improve health and reduce health inequalities across the borough.</p>
<p>NHS Healthy New Towns Programme, (2019, NHS, Public Health England, Town &amp; Country Planning Association, The King's Fund, PA Consulting and The Young Foundation)</p>	<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> <li>8. Enable healthy play and leisure</li> <li>9. Develop health services that help people stay well</li> </ol>	<p>Requires objective to improve health and reduce health inequalities across the borough.</p>
<p><b>Education (Population)</b></p>		
<p>Opportunity for all - Strong schools with great teachers for your child (March 2022, DfE)*</p>	<p>By 2030:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. every child will be taught by an excellent teacher trained in the best evidenced approaches</li> <li>2. every child will be taught a broad and ambitious curriculum in a school with high expectations and strong standards of behaviour</li> <li>3. every child who falls behind in English or maths will get the right support to get back on track</li> <li>4. all children will benefit from being taught in a family of schools, with their school in a strong multi</li> </ol>	<p>Requires IA objective to improve education attainment and skill levels.</p>

	academy trust or with plans to join or form one	
Delivering schools to support housing growth (2023, DfE, DLUHC)*	Guidance for local authorities on planning new education infrastructure that is required due to housing growth, through the provision of new or expanded schools and other educational and childcare settings.	Requires IA objective on having appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs.

The following legislation was also considered but a full review is not included within this Scoping Report Update (see previous Scoping Reports for their full review) as they have already informed the IA objectives for the Local Plan review to date:

- Localism Act (as amended) (2011)
- Equality Act (2010)
- The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Defra)
- Part IV of the Environmental Act (1995)
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)
- 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 Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations (2019)
- Water Resources Act (1991, HM Government)
- The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations (2011)
- The Housing Act (2004)

**Table 12 Relationship with other plans and programmes objectives: Regional and Greater Manchester**

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
<b>Overarching (all SEA Topics)</b>		
Places For Everyone Plan Composite Version – Modifications consultation 2023 (2023, GMCA)	<p>This Composite version incorporates the Main Modifications to the Places for Everyone Plan, which can be found in the Main Modifications Schedule.</p> <p>This is our plan for sustainable growth in the nine boroughs, it: sets out how they should develop for the years 2022 - 2039; provides the strategic framework for local plans; sets specific requirements to be taken forward in local plans in terms of housing, offices, and industry and warehousing, and the main areas in which this will be focused; sets out policies to inform the preparation and determination of planning applications; identifies the important environmental assets which will be protected and enhanced; allocates sites for employment and housing outside of the urban area; supports the delivery of key infrastructure, such as transport and utilities; and defines a new Green Belt boundary for the nine boroughs.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should support implementation of 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. The Local Plan will need to address any policy gaps between itself and Places for Everyone.</p>
Greater Manchester Strategy 2021 – 2031 Good Lives for All (GMCA, 2021)	<p>The vision is Good Lives for All: that Greater Manchester is a great place to grow up, get on and grow old; a great place to invest, do business, visit and study.</p> <p>The three shared outcomes are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. People’s wellbeing – with better homes, jobs, transport, and health, living in vibrant</li> </ol>	<p>The Local Plan needs to ensure that it helps to deliver the strategy through providing employment land for growth sectors and 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>

	<p>communities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Thriving businesses – which succeed and look after their people, places and planet.</li> <li>3. Leading the UK and the world – in sectors including low carbon and digital.</li> </ol>	Requires IA objectives on housing supply that meets local needs, economic growth and design.
<p><b>Climate Change and Air Quality (Climatic Factors / Air / Biodiversity / Fauna / Flora / Soil / Water / Material assets and Human Health)</b></p>		
<p>Greater Manchester 5-year Environment Plan (GMCA, 2019)</p>	<p>To deliver its vision the plan establishes to aim for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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</li> </ol>	Requires objectives on climate change, air quality, sustainable waste management and an enhanced natural environment.

	and stresses.	
<b>Green Infrastructure (Climatic Factors, Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Soil, Air, Water)</b>		
Greater Manchester Natural Capital Investment Programme, (2019, GMCA)	<p>The programme will encourage investment in the natural environment to secure financial and social returns.</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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved health outcomes</li> <li>2. A more attractive place to live and work</li> <li>3. Building resilience, principally addressing climate change and flood risks</li> <li>4. Supporting the local economy</li> <li>5. Conserving and enhancing habitat and wildlife</li> <li>6. Sustainable travel</li> <li>7. Water quality and flood management</li> <li>8. Climate regulation including carbon storage and sequestration</li> </ol>	Requires objectives on mitigating climate change, enhancing biodiversity, improving health, promoting economic growth, sustainable travel, and water quality.
All Our Trees – Greater Manchester’s tree and woodland strategy (2020, GMCA by City of Trees)	<p>The aims and objectives include to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 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> <li>2. Direct our tree planting strategically – using the opportunity mapping.</li> <li>3. New trees planted to higher standard.</li> <li>4. More plantable land identified and</li> </ol>	Requires objectives on enhancing biodiversity.

	<p>released for planting.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. More native trees and bigger species in green spaces – more native broadleaved woodlands to support biodiversity.</li> <li>6. National urban tree canopy of 16% exceeded.</li> </ol> <p>Existing trees and woodlands managed and protected:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Protection and management of our trees encouraged to deliver more benefits for longer.</li> <li>8. Fewer trees removed by developers, and replacements based on appropriate valuation of benefits lost.</li> <li>9. Better use made of existing mechanisms to protect valuable mature trees and woodlands.</li> <li>10. Restoration and expansion of heritage and new orchards and hedgerows across Greater Manchester.</li> </ol>	
Greater Manchester's Local Nature Recovery Strategy Pilot Final Report (2021, GMCA)	<p>In August 2020, Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) pilot studies were set up in five areas, including Greater Manchester, to help map the most valuable sites and habitats for wildlife in their area and identify where nature can be restored. The study was to test how the recovery of England's landscapes and wildlife can be driven locally.</p> <p>The pilot LNRS maps out opportunities for nature.</p>	<p>Requires objective for the restoration, protection and enhancement of valuable sites and habitats for wildlife. Requires objective on the management of landscapes.</p> <p>The Local Plan will need to have regard to the final statutory GM LNRS.</p>
Quarries: The Greater Manchester Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan	<p>There are no specific UK Biodiversity Action Plan objectives for quarry sites, although targets do exist for several of the habitats they support,</p>	<p>Requires objective for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>

(2011, Natural England)	for example upland and lowland heathland, blanket bog, acid grassland and ponds.	
<b>Water Resources and Flood Risk (Climatic Factors, Water)</b>		
Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Management Framework (2018, GMCA)	<p>The aim of the framework / strategy is to manage current and future flood risk to enable the sustainable development of Greater Manchester by adopting a catchment-based approach and working with natural processes where possible.</p> <p>This will be achieved by several actions including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Avoiding development in areas that are most at risk of flooding now and in the future;</li> <li>2. Adopting a catchment-based approach to the development of FRM initiatives that focuses on working with natural processes;</li> <li>3. Focusing interventions in the areas of Greater Manchester that present the most significant risk now, and in the future; and</li> <li>4. Developing a consistent approach to the management of surface water flood risk.</li> </ol>	Requires objective to avoid, minimise and manage flood risk including through using natural solutions.
Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (May 2023, United Utilities)	<p>The Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) is a long-term plan, which sets out how United Utilities Water (UW) proposes to ensure robust and resilient drainage and wastewater services for the North West. The plan seeks to deliver benefits including:</p> <p>AMP8 2025-2030 - 29,000 spills/annum reduction through AMP8 overflow programme to</p>	Requires objectives and plan policy to efficiently manage drainage and wastewater.



	<p>achieve 2030 SODRP trajectory; 7,987 hectares of SSSIs improved; 412 kilometres of rivers improved; and reduced impacts on 27 shellfish waters and 30 bathing waters.</p> <p>DWMP 2025-2050 - 62% reduction in internal flooding; 28% reduction in external flooding; 57% reduction in pollution incidents; and 36% reduction in sewer collapses.</p>	
Final Drought Plan (2022, United Utilities)	<p>The drought plan outlines United Utilities' approach in managing water supplies to make sure there's always enough clean safe water available during a drought.</p> <p>Greater Manchester falls within the Strategic Resource Zone. The plan explains the drought triggers applicable to this zone.</p>	Requires objective to promote the efficient use of water.
Revised Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (June 2023, United Utilities)	<p>The Management Plan sets out a strategy to achieve a long-term, best value and sustainable plan for water supplies in the North West. It ensures that there is an adequate supply to meet demand over the 25 years from 2025 to 2050.</p> <p>Objectives include: Maintain a resilient, safe and clean supply of water for customers; develop a plan to support national drought resilience through water transfer and which is in line with our water transfer principles; ensure that our plan enables us to meet our long-term environmental destination; ensure that our plan delivers environmental benefits, taking into account sustainability and natural capital effects</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>
North West River Basin	The Northwest River Basin Management Plan	Requires objectives to protect and improve water

<p>Management Plan (2022, EA)</p>	<p>sets out measures to protect and improve the water environment.</p> <p>The interactive maps set out ecological and chemical objectives for surface waters and quantitative and chemical objectives for groundwater with dates of 2027 and 2063.</p>	<p>quality.</p>
<p>Upper Mersey Catchment Plan (2023, Catchment Based Approach)</p>	<p>Our vision is to deliver a healthy water environment, which is rich in wildlife and a real community asset that is resilient to climate change, supports economic growth, and health and wellbeing.</p> <p>The objectives of the partnership are to: create cleaner and healthier water bodies; protect and enhance Nature Recovery and the natural aspects of our catchment; and develop a catchment which is more resilient to the effects of climate change</p>	<p>Requires objectives to protect and improve water quality, enhance nature and be resilient to climate change.</p>
<p>Irwell Catchment Plan 2019 – 2027 (Irwell Catchment Partnership)</p>	<p>The objective is to work collaboratively to make the water environment in the Irwell catchment more adaptive and resilient to climate change, whilst addressing environmental inequalities. The partnership will: create clean and plentiful water for wildlife and people; restore rivers to improve their natural forms and function; work to improve biodiversity and protect habitats; engage and connect more with their local water environment; influence decision makers to ensure the natural environment is enhanced and protected; and support and contribute to integrated waste management practice</p>	<p>Requires objectives to protect and improve water quality, enhance nature and be resilient to climate change.</p>
<p>Greater Manchester Integrated Water Management Plan (June</p>	<p>The vision is: 'Working together, we will manage Greater Manchester's water wherever it falls, to</p>	<p>Requires objectives to manage flood risk, improve water quality, enhance green infrastructure and be resilient to climate change.</p>

2023, GMCA)	<p>enhance the environment, support people and forge prosperous places’.</p> <p>Objectives are set for 2023, 2040 and 2050 on reducing flood risk and improving water quality, incorporating SUDS in new developments, reducing agricultural run-off, creating new / enhanced green and blue infrastructure and have resilience to drought.</p>	
<b>Waste (Material assets)</b>		
Greater Manchester Waste Joint Development Plan Document (2012, GMCA)	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 on managing waste sustainably.
<b>Minerals (Material assets)</b>		
Greater Manchester Minerals Joint Development Plan Document (2013, GMCA)	<p>Provides a clear guide up to 2027 to minerals operators and the public about:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The locations where mineral extraction may take place;</li> <li>2. The safeguarding of sensitive environmental features and of mineral resources with potential for future extraction; and</li> <li>3. All aspects of environmental amenity and resource protection</li> </ol>	Requires objective for the appropriate extraction, protection and restoration of mineral infrastructure.

<b>Transport (Climatic Factors / Air / Population / Human Health)</b>		
<p>Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040 (January 2021, TFGM)</p>	<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Supporting sustainable economic growth;</li> <li>2. Protecting our environment;</li> <li>3. Improving quality of life for all; and</li> <li>4. Developing an innovative city-region.</li> </ol> <p>There are seven mutually reinforcing principles: Integrated; Inclusive; Healthy; Environmentally responsible; Reliable; Safe and secure; and well maintained and resilient.</p> <p>The Ambition for 2040 is to enable people to move seamlessly between services on a single, high quality, easy-to-use network; providing choice and supporting low-car lifestyles, made possible by integrated land use and transport planning.</p>	<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.</p> <p>Requires objective around a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling.</p>
<p>GM Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy – Part of the Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040 (TFGM)</p>	<p>The vision is to be an exemplar city region for enabling the electrification of transport in the context of a smart, integrated, sustainable mobility network. By 2030, Greater Manchester's businesses, residents and visitors to the region, who have no choice but to travel by car or LGV, will be able to use electric vehicles with the confidence that they will be</p>	<p>The Local Plan should support the implementation of EV charging infrastructure.</p> <p>Requires IA objective on improving transport infrastructure.</p>

	able to conveniently recharge them (via public or private charging points); and in doing so will help to improve air quality and reduce tailpipe carbon emissions across the conurbation.	
Change the region to change a nation: Greater Manchester's walking and cycling investment plan (2020, TFGM and GMCA)	<p>This investment plan provides details of how the Bee Network will support the delivery of 'Our Network':</p> <p>Greater Manchester's plan for an integrated, simple and convenient London-style transport system. It will allow people to change easily between different modes of transport, with simple affordable ticketing and an aspiration to have a London-style cap across all modes. This would include orbital routes that allow people to travel around the city-region, as well as in and out of the centres.</p> <p>These activities will all work to deliver the Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040 which sets out a vision for at least 50% of all journeys in Greater Manchester to be made by walking, cycling and public transport by 2040</p>	<p>The Local Plan needs to support an integrated transport network.</p> <p>Requires IA objective around a fully integrated transport network, including walking and cycling.</p>
Our 5 year Transport Delivery Plan 2021 - 2026 (January 2021, TFGM)	<p>This plan is the delivery plan for the GM Transport Strategy. It sets out the priorities to deliver the strategy under the following headings:</p> <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>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.</p> <p>Require objective around a fully integrated transport network, including walking and cycling.</p>

	<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 2026.</p> <p><b>Outcome 1:</b> More neighbourhood journeys (under 2km) will be made by foot and by bike in Oldham;</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Connections to Oldham's town centres, employment sites and key destinations will be enhanced by foot, bike and public transport;</p> <p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Streets in Oldham will be cleaner and greener;</p> <p><b>Outcome 4:</b> Oldham residents, workers and visitors will have good access to safe, reliable, affordable, high quality public transport connections;</p> <p><b>Outcome 5:</b> Streets in Oldham will be safer, well-maintained, resilient, reliable and accessible by all.</p>	
<p>GM Freight and Logistics Strategy (2016, TFGM)</p>	<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> <p>Require objective around the transport network.</p>

Our Network (2019, GMCA)	Our Network sets out a ten-year investment plan to improve our public transport and walking and cycling networks. It includes £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.  Require objective around a fully integrated transport network, including walking and cycling.
Our Prospectus for Rail (2019, TFGM and GMCA)	Greater Manchester has identified four areas of focus to transform rail travel in our city region, which are:  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Making best use of what is available now - better use needs to be made of the rail infrastructure that already exists, such as by providing longer, higher capacity vehicles with simpler service patterns to improve reliability and punctuality.</li> <li>2. 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>3. A devolved and accountable rail-based network</li> <li>4. Integrated travel between all modes - 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> </ol>	Require objective around a fully integrated transport network, including walking and cycling.

<p>Made to Move (2017, TFGM)</p>	<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>	<p>Require objective around a fully integrated transport network, including walking and cycling.</p>
<p>Streets for All, (2019, GMCA &amp; TFGM)</p>	<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>	<p>Require objective around a fully integrated transport network, including walking and cycling.</p>
<p>Greater Manchester Low Emission Strategy (2016, GMCA, TFGM)</p>	<p>The aims of the strategy are to: support the UK government in meeting all EU thresholds for key pollutants at the earliest date; contribute to reducing Greater Manchester's carbon footprint, in line with the Greater Manchester Climate Change Strategy and Implementation Plan; and reduce air pollution as a contributor to ill-health in Greater Manchester.</p>	<p>Requires objectives to: improve air quality; and ensure developments are located close to key services and public transport to reduce the need to travel and encourage active travel and public transport.</p>



	Measures include: hanging travel behaviors; Managing emissions; greening vehicle fleets; and awareness-raising.	
<b>Health and Well Being (Population and Human Health)</b>		
Creating Age-Friendly Developments A practical guide for ensuring homes and communities support ageing in place (2023, GMCA)	Key features to consider include: Celebrating Older People Planning for Age-Friendly Neighbourhoods Designing Age-Friendly Homes	Requires IA objectives on housing to meet local needs, inclusive neighbourhoods and high-quality development.
Greater Manchester Age-Friendly Strategy, (2018, GMCA)	In Greater Manchester, we will: <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> <li>7. Become a world leader in research and innovation for an ageing society</li> <li>8. Campaign for positive change in the way older people are viewed</li> <li>9. Make sure access to entitlements and benefits is easier and simpler</li> </ol>	The Local Plan will need to ensure that it provides age friendly housing and environments. Requires objective around providing a mix of types and tenures of housing and mixed, balanced communities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Show leadership in developing age-friendly initiatives at all levels and across all sectors</li> <li>11. Support more people to be physically active as they age</li> <li>12. Engage and involve older people in arts and cultural activities across Greater Manchester and</li> <li>13. establish a Centre for Age Friendly Culture – a world first</li> </ul>	
Greater Manchester Moving in Action 2021- 2031 (2021, Greater Manchester Moving)	<p>The mission is active lives for all. The five key priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. people, families and communities</li> <li>2. inclusive participation and access</li> <li>3. active places</li> <li>4. whole system integration</li> <li>5. culture change</li> </ul>	Requires objective on health and well-being.
Taking charge of our health and social care in Greater Manchester (2015, GMCA and NHS)	The Strategy aims to close the gap between Greater Manchester and England by raising population health outcomes.	Requires objective to improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.
Standing Together - Our plan for a new era of accountable and people centred policing, community safety and criminal justice services for Greater Manchester 2022 – 2025 (2022, GMCA)	<p>The plan sets out 3 priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Keeping People Safe and Supporting Victims</li> <li>2. Reducing Harm and Offending</li> <li>3. Strengthening Communities and Places</li> </ul>	Requires objective on design, local environmental quality and inclusive communities.
<b>Economic Growth (Population)</b>		

<p>Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy (2019, GMCA, the GM Local Enterprise Partnership and the UK Government)</p>	<p>The Industrial Strategy is centred around two key aspects:</p> <p>Five foundations of productivity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ideas</li> <li>2. People</li> <li>3. Infrastructure</li> <li>4. Business Environment</li> <li>5. Places</li> </ol> <p>2. Four Grand Challenges - Health Innovation; Advanced Materials and Manufacturing; Digital, Creative and Media; and Clean Growth.</p> <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>“By 2040, Greater Manchester will aim to have secured: increased productivity and pay across sectors, particularly where they are currently behind national averages, driven by businesses which are well led and managed, innovative and trading and investing globally; 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; and a fully integrated and digitalised health and care system, creating and adopting the latest in preventative and assistive health technology, and helping people stay in the labour market and stay productive for longer.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will support the Greater Manchester LIS. Oldham’s largest sector is Health and Social Care, with Manufacturing being the 3rd largest sector which has potential to support the first two Grand Challenges.</p> <p>Oldham’s Green New Deal will also support clean growth.</p> <p>The Local Plan will encourage and facilitate the development of the borough’s key economic sectors.</p> <p>Requires IA objective on economic growth.</p>
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<b>Housing (Population)</b>		
<p>Greater Manchester Housing Strategy 2019-2024 (2019, GMCA)</p>	<p>The Strategy builds upon the Greater Manchester Strategy which, sets out priorities to deliver the vision of 'safe, decent and affordable housing'.</p> <p>The Strategy is structured around three main elements - housing, people and place; existing stock; and new homes needed.</p> <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>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.</p> <p>Requires IA objective on housing supply and meeting needs.</p>
<b>Neighbouring Authorities (all SEA Topics)</b>		

<p>Peak District National Park Management Plan 2023 – 2028 (2023, PDNPA)</p>	<p>The vision is that by 2043 the Peak District National Park is exemplary in its response to climate change and nature recovery. Its special qualities and resilience as a living landscape have been significantly enhanced. It is a welcoming place where all are inspired to care and communities thrive.</p> <p>The plan is set around four aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Climate Change: the PDNP is more resilient and net-zero by 2040 through its exemplary response to climate change.</li> <li>2. Landscape and nature: the PDNP is a resilient landscape in which nature, beauty, and cultural heritage are significantly enhanced.</li> <li>3. Welcoming place: The PD is a welcoming place where all are inspired to enjoy, care for and connect to its special qualities.</li> <li>4. Thriving communities: Peak District National Park communities are thriving and sustainable places where all generations can live healthy and fulfilled lives.</li> </ol>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that the qualities of the PDNP are taken into account.</p>
<p>Peak District National Park Local Development Framework Core Strategy DPD (2011, Peak District National Park Authority)</p>	<p>Objectives of the Core Strategy include:  Mitigating and adapting to climate change;  Delivering high quality design respecting local distinctiveness;  Fostering access to services and facilities by locating development according to the objectives of the spatial strategy;  Encouraging social interaction in an inclusive environment that considers people's diverse needs regardless of age, gender or disability;  Encouraging good health, safety and well-being;</p>	<p>The Local Plan process needs to ensure that any cross borders strategic matters are cooperated upon.</p>

	<p>Supporting appropriate economic development; Championing environmental quality; Seeking development of an appropriate scale; Addressing the local needs of the National Park's communities; and Considering the needs of future generations.</p>	
<p>Kirklees Local Plan (2019, Kirklees Council)</p>	<p>The strategic objectives are to: Support the growth and diversification of the economy, to increase skill levels and employment opportunities including the provision of a high-quality communication infrastructure; Strengthen the role of town centres to support their vitality and viability; Improve transport links within and between Kirklees towns and with neighbouring towns and cities, giving priority to public transport, and to cycling and walking, providing an efficient highway network which supports the district's economy; Provide new homes which meet the housing needs of the community offering a range of size, tenure and affordability, support existing communities and access to employment, public transport, shops and services; Tackle inequality and give all residents the opportunity of a healthy lifestyle, free from crime and to achieve their potential in work and education; Protect and improve green infrastructure to support health and well-being, giving residents access to good quality open spaces, sport and recreation opportunities, and to support habitats, allowing wildlife to flourish; Promote development that helps to reduce and mitigate climate change, and development which is adapted so that the potential impact from climate change is reduced and to help the transition towards a low carbon economy;</p>	<p>The Local Plan process needs to ensure that any cross borders strategic matters are cooperated upon.</p>

	<p>Protect and enhance the characteristics of the built, natural and historic environment, and local distinctiveness which contribute to the character of Kirklees, including the South Pennine Moors, Moorland fringe and the area's industrial heritage; Promote the re-use of existing buildings and the use of brownfield land to meet development needs and support the regeneration of areas; and Facilitate the sustainable use and management of minerals and waste.</p>	
<p>Calderdale Local Plan 2018/19 – 2032/33 (2023, Calderdale Council)</p>	<p>The plan is focussed around the following strategic objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: Sustainable Development</li> <li>2: Climate Change</li> <li>3: Economy and Enterprise</li> <li>4: Housing</li> <li>5: Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment</li> <li>6: Historic Environment and Design</li> <li>7: Transport</li> <li>8: Communities and Narrowing the Gap</li> <li>9: Minerals</li> <li>10: Waste</li> </ol>	<p>The Local Plan process needs to ensure that any cross borders strategic matters are cooperated upon.</p>
<p>Manchester's Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2012, Manchester City Council)</p>	<p>The Spatial Objectives include:</p> <p>S01. Provide a framework within which sustainable development of the City can contribute to halting climate change;</p> <p>S02. Support a significant further improvement of the City's economic performance and spread the benefits of this growth across the City to reduce economic, environmental and social</p>	<p>The Local Plan process needs to ensure that any cross borders strategic matters are cooperated upon.</p>

	<p>disparities, and to help create inclusive sustainable communities;</p> <p>S03. Provide a significant increase in high quality housing provision at sustainable locations throughout the city, to both address demographic needs and to support economic growth;</p> <p>S04. Provide a network of distinctive, attractive and high-quality centres, strengthening local identity, providing essential services close to homes and local access to healthy food;</p> <p>S05. Improve the physical connectivity of the City, through sustainable and accessible transport networks, to enhance its functioning and competitiveness and provide access to jobs, education, services, retail, leisure and recreation; and</p> <p>S06. 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 high quality green infrastructure, ensuring that the City is inclusive and attractive to residents, workers, investors and visitors.</p>	
<p>Rochdale Adopted Core Strategy (2016, Rochdale Council)</p>	<p>The strategic objectives are to:</p> <p>SO1 deliver a more prosperous economy;</p>	<p>The Local Plan process needs to ensure that any cross borders strategic matters are cooperated upon.</p>



	<p>SO2 create successful and healthy communities;</p> <p>SO3 improve design, image and quality of place;</p> <p>SO4 promote a greener environment; and</p> <p>SO5 improve accessibility and deliver sustainable transport.</p>	
Tameside council have commenced the start of the local plan review with consultation on a Scoping Report.	The objectives of Tameside's Local Plan will be embedded into the Scoping Report when available.	The Local Plan process needs to ensure that any cross borders strategic matters are cooperated upon.

**Table 13 Relationship with other plan and programmes objectives: Oldham**

<b>Plan / Programme</b>	<b>Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme</b>	<b>Implications for the Local Plan / Integrated Assessment</b>
<b>Overarching (Population / Human Health)</b>		
Creating a Better Place (2020, Oldham Council)	<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>	<p>Ensure the Local Plan supports plans for town centre investment and regeneration.</p> <p>Requires objectives to promote economic growth and vibrant centres.</p>

<p>Our Future Oldham A shared vision for 2030 (2022, Oldham Partnership)</p>	<p>The aim is to uplift every resident so that we all have: A well-rounded, enriching, life-long education; The opportunity to get a decent job that pays well and offers security and flexibility; Quick, cheap and easy transport to every part of the city region; A home that is affordable, well-maintained and appropriate; Timely access to vital services to keep people healthy and safe; A clean, green and healthy environment; Diverse opportunities to get together, with regular activities to boost physical and mental health and community spirit; and a local area that meets people's needs and makes them proud.</p>	<p>The Local Plan and IA objectives should reflect these priorities on education, economic growth, transport, housing, key services, a clean environment and social inclusion.</p>
<p>Oldham Council Corporate Plan 2022-2027 (2022, Oldham Council)</p>	<p>The plan sets the priorities which are: A clean and green future; Healthy, safe and well supported residents; Quality homes for everyone; Better jobs and dynamic businesses; and a great start and skills for life.</p>	<p>The Local Plan and IA objectives should reflect these priorities on a clean, green environment, health and well-being, homes, economic growth and skills.</p>
<p>Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (CAAMP) (Oldham Council, 2019)</p>	<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>	<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 able to better respond to development within the Town Centre Conservation Area.</p> <p>Requires IA objective on the historic environment.</p>
<p>Oldham Mills Strategy (2021, Oldham Council)</p>	<p>The Strategy identifies the remaining non-listed mills across Oldham which are of landscape and heritage value and sets out a robust strategy to ensure their sustainable future, which considers their potential for future development for residential, employment and other uses.</p>	<p>The mills strategy should inform local plan policy on mills.</p> <p>Requires IA objective on the preserving and enhancing the historic environment.</p>

	The Strategy also sets out policy recommendations for the conservation of the remaining mill stock based on levels of priority relative to the landscape and heritage value of individual mills.	
<b>Climate Change Climatic Factors / Air / Biodiversity / Soil/ Fauna / Flora / Water)</b>		
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>a) 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>b) Deliver a sustainable economy, tackling fuel poverty and generating training and employment opportunities in the growing green business sector.</li> <li>c) 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>d) Generate inbound tourism for the borough by building on Oldham's reputation for being a green, attractive and forward-thinking sustainable borough.</li> <li>e) Keep Oldham at the forefront of development and deployment of cutting edge environmental technologies and ensure that the benefits are kept locally.</li> <li>f) Future-proof the regeneration of the</li> </ul>	<p>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.</p> <p>Requires IA objectives on low carbon energy, green infrastructure, tourism and leisure and economic growth.</p>

	<p>borough by establishing Oldham as an exemplar Green City on energy, carbon, water and green infrastructure.</p> <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> <li>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).</li> </ol>	
Oldham's Green Infrastructure Strategy (2022, TEP)	<p>Our Vision for Oldham's Green Infrastructure (GI) is that by 2037 the borough will be a carbon neutral exemplar with a GI network which brings multiple benefits to people, wildlife and neighbourhoods.</p> <p>The strategy sets out seven priorities themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Thriving Wildlife</li> <li>2. Carbon Neutral Oldham</li> <li>3. Healthy and Active Communities</li> <li>4. Green Access for All</li> <li>5. Distinctive Landscapes</li> <li>6. Slowing the Flow and Water Quality</li> <li>7. Sustainable Growth and Green Jobs</li> </ol>	Requires IA objective on protecting and enhancing green infrastructure and managing distinctive landscapes.
Local Area Energy Plan Oldham (2021, GM Local Energy Market)	<p>This Local Area Energy Plan aims to support Oldham to transition to an affordable and decarbonised energy system and to support the delivery of Greater Manchester's commitment to carbon neutrality by 2038.</p> <p>Decarbonising Oldham local energy system by</p>	Requires objective on promoting energy efficiency and the use of renewable and low carbon energy.

	<p>2038 is achievable and expected to require capital investment of £5.6 bn.</p> <p>The plan sets out priority areas for different types of low carbon energy including heat pumps, district heat networks, solar PV and EV charging.</p>	
<b>Contaminated Land (Soil)</b>		
Contaminated Land Strategy (2009, Oldham Council)	The primary objectives of the Contaminated Land Strategy are to: make information available to enable consideration to be made about land contamination in policy making processes, and bringing sites forward for economic development; and minimise the potential for any unnecessary blight of land.	Requires objectives to improve land and water resources and remediate contaminated land.
<b>Housing (Population)</b>		
Oldham's Housing Strategy (2019, Oldham Council)	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.	Requires IA objective on meeting housing needs.
Oldham Council Temporary Accommodation Strategy 2021-24 (2021, Oldham Council)	The key priority for this document is to enable Oldham Council to continue meeting its statutory obligation to provide temporary accommodation, but to ensure this is done in a cost-effective and sustainable manner. Successful delivery of the strategy would enable the Council to make a significant improvement to the lives of Oldham residents, by providing better housing and support to improve people's lives.	Requires IA objective on meeting housing needs.
<b>Health and wellbeing, education and communities (Population /</b>		

<b>Human Health)</b>		
<p>Oldham Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022 – 2030 (2022, Oldham Council)</p>	<p>The vision is Oldham residents are happier and healthier; they feel safe, supported and they thrive in this vibrant and diverse borough.</p> <p>The ambition is People lead longer, healthier, and happier lives, and the gap in health outcomes between different groups and communities in Oldham, and between Oldham and England, is reduced. A demonstrable difference will be made to the average life expectancy and average healthy life expectancy of residents, and inequalities will be reduced.</p> <p>Goals are set within the strategy including:          Infant mortality will decrease so that the rate in Oldham is the same as for England as a whole (the gap was 2.3% in 2018-20).</p> <p>Oldham will have the same percentage of children achieve a good level of development at the end of reception as in England as a whole (the difference between Oldham and England was 3.7% in 2018/19).</p> <p>The percentage of people reporting high levels of anxiety will be smaller than the England average (this affected 24.7% of people in Oldham, and 24.2% in England as a whole in 2020/21).</p> <p>The percentage of people who feel lonely will be significantly smaller than the national average</p>	<p>Requires objectives around health and wellbeing, social inclusion and education and skills.</p>

	<p>(19.5% of people in Oldham reported loneliness in 2019/20, and 22.3% in England).</p> <p>Oldham will have the same percentage of physically active adults as England as a whole (the gap was 6.3% in 2022).</p>	
Our strategy for Adult Social Care 2023 – 2028 (2023, Oldham Council)	The vision is supporting you to be independent, healthy, safe and well so you can lead the lives you want to live.	Requires objectives around health and wellbeing and social inclusion.
Oldham Education Provision Strategy 2020-2024 (2020, Oldham Council)	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).	Requires IA objective on education. The Local Plan must ensure that it takes into account education provision requirements.
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: protect the existing supply of sports facilities where it is needed for meeting current or future needs; enhance outdoor sports facilities through improving quality and management of sites; and provide new outdoor sports facilities where there is current or future demand to do so.</p>	Requires objective on open space and green infrastructure, health and well-being.
Oldham Transport Strategy and Delivery Plan (2022, Oldham Council)	This strategy sets the strategic direction for travel and mobility within Oldham. It captures existing commitments and priorities for all our communities and identifies the requirements	<p>Transport policies to have regard to strategy.</p> <p>Requires IA objective on an improved transport system that provides sustainable transport choices</p>

	<p>for transport in the future both for growth and in response to changing travel technologies.</p> <p>The Oldham Transport Strategy is an all-encompassing transport plan for Oldham, including the town's core and each Neighbourhood District Area including the Pennine edge and the city-region travel to work area.</p> <p>The strategy is categorized into six ambitions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Healthy Oldham</li> <li>2. Safe Oldham</li> <li>3. Clean Oldham</li> <li>4. Connected Oldham</li> <li>5. Accessible Oldham</li> <li>6. Thriving Oldham</li> </ol>	<p>and improves connectivity, including the walking and cycling network.</p>
<p>Oldham Town Centre Parking Strategy (2022, Oldham Council)</p>	<p>The Parking Strategy is necessary to support the current regeneration proposals for the town centre, which are aimed at providing quality homes within the town centre, increasing office and service space, and promoting decreasing road traffic and increased access to public transport.</p> <p>The vision to: decrease road traffic and subsequently improve local air quality, is supporting Oldham Council's proposals to redevelop a number of town centre parking locations and in turn supports the Transport Strategy.</p>	<p>The Local Plan town centre and transport policies should have regard to the strategy.</p> <p>Requires IA objective on an improved transport system that provides sustainable transport choices and improves connectivity, including the walking and cycling network to encourage the need for less parking.</p>



## 22. APPENDIX 2: STAGE A2 BASELINE INFORMATION

22.1 Stage A2 is the collection of baseline information. This is set out below under the most relevant SEA topic headings. An update has been provided where data could be identified and was still determined to be relevant.

**Table 14 Baseline information for Biodiversity / Fauna / Flora and Soil**

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Single data list 160-00 Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented	100% of local sites (41 sites) have positive conservation management being implemented.  Wetland creation and management Leaking dams, woodland creation and management, pollinators, non-intervention, invasive weed control. Habitat piles, standing and fallen deadwood. Wildlife reporting, tackling ASB, species protection and monitoring.	N/A	The percentage of sites under positive conservation management has remained the same since 2010/11.	There is the continued need to protect and enhance biodiversity.	Oldham Council (2023)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
<p>Change in areas of biodiversity importance - International: Special Protection Areas (SPA)</p> <p>Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)</p>	<p>Part of the Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) and part of the South Pennine Moors (Phase 2) fall within Oldham.</p> <p>The total area of the SPA is:</p> <p>Phase 1 -45,300.57 hectares (ha)</p> <p>Phase 2 -20,944.5 ha</p> <p>South Pennine Moors SAC: 65,025.5 ha</p> <p>Rochdale Canal SAC: 26.11 ha</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The extent of the International nature designations have increased in total since 2012 but remained the same in recent years.</p> <p>In the 2012 Site Allocations Scoping Report the following information was recorded for 2011:</p> <p>SPA Phase 2: 20,936.53 ha</p> <p>SAC = 64,983.13 ha</p> <p>Rochdale Canal -25.55 (2000).</p>	<p>There is the continued need to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>	<p>Natural England Open Data (2023)</p>

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
<p>Change in areas of biodiversity Importance - National:</p>	<p>Oldham has five SSSIs within the borough.</p> <p>Rochdale Canal: 26.37ha. Site is 100% Unfavourable - recovering.</p> <p>South Pennine Moors 20,944.5 ha. Site is 0.61% favourable and 83.80% unfavourable recovering; 15.37% unfavourable -no change; and 0.22% unfavourable declining.</p> <p>Dark Peak: 31,825.79ha Site is 4.33% favorable, 87.45% unfavourable – recovering.</p> <p>Standedge Road Cutting: 3.6ha. Site is 100% favourable condition.</p> <p>Ladcastle and Den Quarries SSSI 2.73 ha. Site is 100% favourable condition.</p> <p>Lowside Brickworks SSSI</p>	<p>To all be in favourable condition.</p>	<p>Rochdale SSSI: 25.55 ha (2000)</p> <p>South Pennine Moors SSSI: 20,938ha (1994).</p>	<p>Since the last Scoping Report, the condition of the south Pennine Moors SSSI has worsened.</p> <p>There is a need to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>	<p>Natural England Designated Site View (2023)</p>

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	1.38 ha. Site is 100% favourable condition.				
Change in areas of biodiversity Importance - local: Sites of Biological Importance (SBI)	Oldham has 38 SBI The SBIs total 3,457.9 ha. Of this there are:  10 SBIs Grade A, measuring 3288.3ha.  15 SBIs Grade B, measuring 127.1ha.  13 SBIs Grade C, measuring 42.5ha.	N/A	Previous years show: Number of SBIs (extent ha)  2019: 38 (3458.4)  2017: 38 (3455)  2016: 39 (3454.9)  2015: 39 (3,451)  2014: 40 (3,449.4) ha.  2013: 40 SBIs totalling 3,449.5 ha  2012: 40 SBIs totalling 3,445.6 ha  1984: 18 (142.4)	The number and extent of SBIs has decreased by 0.1% since Scoping Report Update 1 but gradually increased overall since the 1980s.  There is the need to protect and enhance biodiversity.	GMEU 2020 SBI Review received 2023.
Number of Local Nature Reserves	Glodwick Lows (17 ha)	N/A	No information	There is the need to protect and enhance biodiversity.	Oldham Council (2023)
Number of Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites (RIGS)	Oldham has two RIGS at Glodwick Brickpit and Rocher Vale.	N/A	Rocher Vale was designated in 2022.  Glodwick Brickpit was designated in 2018.	There is a need to protect and enhance geodiversity.	Oldham Council (2023)
Number of applications given	2021/22:	N/A	2020/21: 81; 54 and 10 applications respectively.	There is a need to remediate contaminated land.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021/22

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
conditions related to contaminated land	78 Applications were given the Contaminated Land Investigation Condition  80 Applications were given the Landfill Gas Investigation Condition  20 Applications were given the Gas Membrane Condition				(2022, Oldham Council)

**Table 15 Baseline information for Landscape**

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Number of planning applications refused on landscape character grounds	2020/21: 0	100% of planning applications that do not protect and / or enhance landscape character, where appropriate, should be refused.	2019/20: 0 2017/18: 0 2016/17: 4 2015/16: 6 2014/15: 4 2013/14: 5 2012/13: 2	Monitoring shows that few applications are being refused on matters relating to landscape character. This may be an indication that applications are having regard to the landscape character.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021/22 (2022, Oldham Council)
Landscape Character Areas (Types)	The following Greater Manchester Landscape Character Types fall within Oldham:	N/A	N/A	There is need to positively manage landscape and townscapes.	Greater Manchester Landscape Character and Sensitivity Report (GMCA, 2018)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	<p>Incised Urban Fringe Valleys; Open Moorlands and Enclosed Upland Fringes (Dark Peak);</p> <p>Pennine Foothills (Dark Peak);</p> <p>Pennine Foothills (West/South Pennines); and</p> <p>Urban Fringe Farmland</p>				

**Table 16 Baseline information for Cultural Heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage (Historic Environment)**

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Number of heritage assets on the National Heritage List for England	<p>There are 555 assets on the national heritage list in Oldham.</p> <p>Of these there are: 13 Grade II* listed buildings 537 Grade II listed buildings 2 Scheduled</p>	N/A	N/A	There is a need to protect, conserve and enhance listed buildings and their settings.	Historic England, 2023

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	Monuments 3 Registered Park and Gardens				
Number of entries on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register'	There are 9 entries on the Heritage at Risk Register.	No entries.	2020/21: 9 2019/20: 9 (the AMR reported 10 however there was an error). 2018/19: 10 2017/18: 10 2016/17: 9 2015/16: 10 2014/15: 7 2013/14: 6	2012/13: 6 The number of entries has generally increased over the plan period. There is a need to support landowners in protecting and repairing heritage assets.	Historic England 2023
Number / extent of Conservation Areas	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	There is a need to protect, conserve and enhance conservation areas.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021/22 (2022, Oldham Council)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
			Local Plan is adopted these extensions cannot be shown on the Local Plan Proposals Map and will be treated as a material planning consideration.		
Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals	2021/22: There was one application granted for the loss of a chimney stack. The works will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of this designated heritage asset. Other applications included internal alternations. There were nine applications including the demolition of structures within conservation areas.	No substantial harm	Previous years (for both part demolitions of listed buildings and/or their settings and demolition in conservation areas): 2020/21: Listed buildings – four applications for alterations; conservation areas – one application. 2019/20: Listed buildings - one application for loss of link bridge connected to a listed building; conservation area - one application. 2018/19: Listed Building - one application for the		Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021/22 (2022, Oldham Council)



Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
			<p>whole of a listed building and six relating to alterations to listed buildings.</p> <p>2017/18: Listed buildings - three applications; conservation areas - zero applications.</p> <p>2016/17: Listed buildings- four applications; conservation areas - two applications;</p> <p>2015/16: Listed buildings - two applications; conservation areas - one application;</p> <p>2014/15: Listed buildings - six applications; conservation areas - three applications; and</p> <p>2013/14: Listed buildings - two applications; conservation areas - eight applications</p>		
Extent of Green Belt	6264.5 ha	N/A	The Green Belt is higher than	There is a need to use land effectively	Annual Green Belt return (2023)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
			previously recorded (6254) due to more accurate measuring.	and efficiently.	
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 adopted Joint DPD de-designated an OPOL site as part of the Foxdenton mixed employment / housing site. This measured 16.14 ha.	There is a need to use land effectively and efficiently.	Oldham Council (2023)
Number and percentage of major planning applications refused on poor design grounds	There were no major planning applications refused on design grounds in the monitoring year 2021/22.	100% of applications with poor design quality should be refused.	2020/21: 0 2019/20: 0 2018/19: 1 2017/18: 2 2016/17: 2 2015/16: 3 2014/15: 1 2013/14: 0 2012/13: 1	The number of major planning applications refused on design grounds has remained relatively low, indicating that most major planning applications are achieving acceptable design. There is a need to ensure that the Local Plan promotes high quality design through design codes.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021/22 (2022, Oldham Council)

**Table 17 Baseline information for Human Health**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Quantified Information</b>	<b>Comparators and Targets</b>	<b>Trend</b>	<b>Issues / Constraints</b>	<b>Source of Data</b>
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 promote health and well being and encourage active travel through walking and cycling.	Oldham Council (2023)
Extent of protected open space; and percentage of quality open spaces meeting local standards	2022:  1,159 sites designated as open space with a total area of 1,578.09 hectares with so 56.7% achieve at least 'Good' standard.	N/A	1 April 2015 the council's Open Space Study included a total of 1,588.86 ha of protected open space.	The amount of protected open space has decreased.  There is a need to promote quality and accessible open spaces	Open Space audit (2022, Oldham Council)
Life expectancy	Oldham (years) 2019:  Females: 80.5  Males: 77	Oldham remains behind the national and North West average, and in recent years the gap between life expectancy in Oldham and the England average	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	There is a need improve health and reduce health inequalities.	Oldham in Profile (2019, Oldham Council)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
		has increased: life expectancy is now 2.5 years lower for male residents, and 2.6 years lower for female residents.	Males and Females.  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.		
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) for health and disability  The lower the number (out of 326) the more deprived the area.	2019: Local Authority:  Oldham: 40	N/A	2015: 31  2010: 49	Although Oldham has seen an improvement for this domain compared to 2015 the authority still has poor health in comparison to other authorities across England.  There is a need to improve health and well-being.	Indices of Deprivation Initial overview (2019, Oldham Council)
IMD Living Environment  The lower the number (out of 326) the more deprived the area.	2019: 61	N/A	2015: 129  2010: 48	The domain measures individuals' immediate surroundings within (quality of housing) and outside the home (air quality and road traffic	Indices of Deprivation Initial overview (2019, Oldham Council)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
				<p>accidents).</p> <p>Living Environment rank for Oldham has come more into line with other ranks. This is a relative decline from 2015, but note that most data in this domain is modelled from very high level data, so may not reflect local changes.</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>	
Sports and Physical	Oldham:	North West:	Inactive:	Compared to the previous two years	Active Lives November 2021 -

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Activity Levels (Adults 16+)	November 2021-22: Levels of activity (per week): Inactive (Less than 30 minutes): 28.5% Fairly active (30 – 149 minutes) 11.8% Active (at least 150 minutes): 59.7%	November 2021-22: Inactive: 27.6% Fairly active: 11.2% Active: 61.3%	November 20-21: 33.3% May 20-21: 37.6% Fairly active: November 20-21: 10.6% May 20-21: 10.9% Active: November 20-21: 56.1% May 20-21: 51.6%	survey there is a higher proportion of Oldham's population who are fairly active and active. However, the proportion of people that are inactive is higher than the north west. There is a need to ensure access to open space and to improve health and well-being.	2022
Childhood obesity rates	Oldham 2021-22: Underweight: Reception: 2.4% Year 6: 1.7% Healthy weight: Reception: 76.6%	<b>Underweight:</b> England: Reception: 1.2 Year 6: 1.5% North West: Reception: 1.1% Year 6: 1.3%	In comparison to 2019/20 the proportion of children underweight has increased.	A higher proportion of year 6 children are underweight compared to the national and regional figures and a lower proportion are a healthy weight, resulting in higher proportions who are living with obesity. There is a need to	National Child Measurement Programme 2021/22 (NHS Digital)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	<p>Year 6: 56.5%</p> <p>Overweight: Reception: 10.5%</p> <p>Year 6: 15.1%</p> <p>Living with obesity: Reception: 10.3%</p> <p>Year 6: 26.7%</p> <p>Living with severe obesity: Reception: 3.3%</p> <p>Year 6: 5.9%</p>	<p><b>Healthy weight:</b></p> <p>England: Reception: 76.5%</p> <p>Year 6: 60.8%</p> <p>North West: Reception: 75.6%</p> <p>Year 6: 59.6%</p> <p><b>Overweight:</b></p> <p>England: Reception: 12.1%</p> <p>Year 6: 14.3%</p> <p>North West: Reception: 12.7%</p> <p>Year 6: 14.6%</p> <p><b>Living with obesity:</b></p>		<p>improve health and well being.</p>	

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
		England: Reception: 10.1% Year 6: 23.4% North West: Reception: 10.6% Year 6: 24.4% <b>Living with severe obesity:</b> England: Reception: 2.9% Year 6: 5.8% North West: Reception: 3.0% Year 6: 6.1%			
Proportion of fuel poverty poor	Oldham 2020: 14.4%	Greater Manchester: 15.1%  North West: 14.4%	2018: 11.7%	Oldham has higher than the England average for fuel poverty but is consistent with the Northwest average	Sub-regional fuel poverty date 2022 (April 2022, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy)



Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
		England: 13.2%		and lower than the GM average for fuel poverty. Fuel poverty has increased since 2018.	
Road Traffic Accidents: General	2022: Total: 161 Fatal: 3 Serious: 40 Slight: 118	2022 total accidents: Bolton: 263 Bury: 173 Manchester: 528 Rochdale: 189 Salford: 112 Stockport: 223 Tameside: 227 Trafford: 193 Wigan: 233	2021: Total: 180 Fatal: 5 Serious: 42 Slight: 133 2012: Total: 252 Fatal: 3 Serious: 33 Slight: 216	The number of road traffic accidents has positively declined since 2012 and Oldham has the second lowest road traffic accidents in Greater Manchester.  Nonetheless there is a need to ensure high quality design and local environmental quality to continue to reduce road accidents as far as reasonable within planning's control.	TFGM (2023)

**Table 18 Baseline information for Population**

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Population Change	2021:  242,100	N/A	Increase of population of around 17,200 (7.6%) since the 2011 census.	<p>The population increase is the third highest in Greater Manchester. This is an increase of around 17,200 (7.6%) since the 2011 census.</p> <p>Nationally, the population of England and Wales grew by 6.3%.</p> <p>The increases are in certain age groups, notably school-age children, and people in their 50s and 70s.</p> <p>There has been a reduction in the number of children under the age of 5, which reflects the national trend.</p> <p>There is a need to ensure that the needs of the population, including the younger and older population are met.</p>	ONS (2021) and Oldham Council 2022.

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Population Forecasts	2043: 263,240 people	N/A	N/A	There is a need to ensure the needs of the future population are met through sufficient housing, employment and supporting infrastructure.	ONS 2018-based subnational population projections (Table 2)
Household Forecasts	2043: 109,758 households	2043: 109,758 households	N/A	<p>Current households (rounded): 2021: 93,100</p> <p>This is an increase of around 3,400 households (3.8%) from the 2011 Census figure of 89,703.</p> <p>There is a need to ensure that there is a sufficient housing land supply and that the appropriate mix of housing is provided alongside supporting infrastructure.</p>	ONS 2021 and Oldham Council Census 2021 First Outputs Briefing (2022)
Ethnicity	<p>Oldham:</p> <p>White: 77.5%</p> <p>Gypsy / Traveller: 0.0%</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</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</p>	ONS 2011

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	<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>		<p>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>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>	

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Religious belief	<p>Oldham:</p> <p>Christian: 59.7%</p> <p>Muslim: 17.7%</p> <p>No religion: 16.1%</p> <p>Not stated: 5.6%</p> <p>Hindu: 0.5%</p> <p>Buddhist: 0.2%</p> <p>Other religion: 0.2%</p> <p>Jewish: 0.0%</p> <p>Sikh: 0.0%</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 account, such as when thinking about housing, community facilities and social cohesion.</p>	ONS 2011
Total amount of additional floorspace by type square metres (sqm) gross	The total floorspace completed during 2022/23 for industrial and commercial uses (use classes Eg)i), B2 and B8) was	N/A	<p>The total floorspace completed for industrial and commercial use (sqm):</p> <p>2021/22: 746sqm</p> <p>2020/21: 2, 938sqm</p>	There is a need to ensure support economic growth through ensuring a supply of employment land.	Oldham Council, 2023

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	48,635 sqm (gross). Of this:  9,971 sqm was developed for Eg)i) uses;  3,333 sqm was developed for B2 uses; and  35,331 sqm was developed for B8 uses.		2019/20: 11,223 sqm  2018/19: 10, 734 sqm.  2017/18: 13, 416  2016/17: 3,565.5  2015/16: 2,676  2014/15: 8,976  2013/14: 1,643.2  2012/13: 11,716		
Total Amount of employment floorspace (gross) on previously developed land (PDL) by type	2022/23: 15,529 sqm (31%)	N/A	The total floorspace developed for employment on PDL has been 100% between 2012/13 and 2021/22.	This year there has been a large completion on a site consisting of greenfield land at Broadway Green.  Prior to this information shows that 100% of floorspace developed for employment has been on PDL.  There is a need to continue to use land efficiently.	Oldham Council, 2023
Employment land available	31 March 2023:	N/A	We have changed the way we measure this indicator, so it is	There is a need to ensure that there is a sufficient	Oldham Council, 2023

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
by type hectares (ha) (Use Classes Order B1, B2 and B8)	57.7 ha.  The total consists of 35.09 ha of Business and Industry allocations and 22.61 ha of sites that are not allocations but have planning permission for employment use and are either unimplemented or under construction.		in line with figures provided to Greater Manchester Combined Authority, so it is not comparable to some previous years.	supply of employment floorspace available to support economic growth.	
Land developed for business and industry (ha)	2022/23: 12.12 ha  Of this:  2.05 was developed for E g i) (office) uses;  0.95 ha was developed for	N/A	2021/22: 0.18  2020/21: 1.35  2019/20: 5.08.  2018/19: 2.97  2017/18: 5.26  2016/17: 1.73	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 to support economic growth.	Oldham Council, 2023

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	B2 uses; and  9.12 ha was developed for B8 uses.		2015/16: 0.74  2014/15: 2.15  2013/14: 0.46		
Unemployment rate	Unemployment: Oldham (May 2022): 6.9%  Youth unemployment: 9.6%	N/A	Unemployment:  November 2021: 8.1%	<p>The unemployment rate stands at 6.9%, a decrease of 2.4% in the previous month. All local authorities across Greater Manchester saw a decrease in their unemployment rate this month. However, Oldham had one of the smallest decreases across Greater Manchester with Oldham's unemployment rate still remaining the highest across the borough. No wards have an unemployment rate equal to or better than pre-COVID levels for this month's report.</p> <p>As of April 2022, there were 10,130 claimants in Oldham (3,430 claimants more than in Jan 2020 due to the COVID-19 economic shock).</p>	Monthly Labour Market Report May 2022 (2022, Oldham Council)



Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
				<p>Oldham continues to have the highest claimant rate in GM, and higher than the England average.</p> <p>Youth unemployment in Oldham has also increased this month by 0.8%, with 1900 young people (aged 18-24) in Oldham claiming. This represents a youth unemployment rate of 9.6%, the highest rate across Greater Manchester and higher than the national rate.</p> <p>All local authorities saw decreases in their youth unemployment rate this month with the exception of Oldham. It's clear to see from the data now that the youth unemployment rate is starting to stabilise at a significantly higher rate than what was seen pre-COVID. This shows Oldham could face a significant challenge in</p>	

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
				reducing youth unemployment.  There is a need to support economic attainment and skills and economic growth.	
16-19s Not in Education, Employment and Training (NEET)	Oldham April 2022: 3.7%	N/A	November 2021: 2.9%	Since the last Scoping Report there has been an increase in the proportion of 16–19-year-olds that are NEET.	Monthly Labour Market Report May 2022 (2022, Oldham Council)
Qualification levels aged 16-64 (2019)	Oldham (2021):  NVQ4 and above: 24.6%  No Qualification: 24.7%	N/A	North West:  NVQ4 and above: 31.2%  No Qualification: 19.5%  England:  NVQ4 and above: 33.9%  No Qualification: 18.1%	Oldham has a higher proportion of the population with no qualifications than the regional and national rates and a lower proportion with NVQ4 and above.  There is a need to improve education attainment.	NOMIS 2021
IMD 2019 Deprivation  - Local Authority District Rank of Average	Oldham: 29	N/A	Bolton: 47  Bury: 110  Manchester: 2	Oldham's average rank for deprivation is the 5 <sup>th</sup> worst in GM out of the 10 authorities and the 29 <sup>th</sup> worst out of 326 authorities.	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Rank			Rochdale: 17  Salford: 20  Stockport: 154  Tameside: 23  Trafford: 209  Wigan: 97		
Employment by industry	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles: 18.4%  Human health and social work activities: 15.5%  Education: 10.1%  Construction: 8.5%  Manufacturing: 8.3%  Transport and	N/A	Oldham is consistent with the north west and England data in terms of the highest proportions of people working in retail / repair and human health and social work.	There is a need to ensure land is available to meet existing and growing sectors to allow for a variety of employment types to support economic growth.	NOMIS 2021

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	<p>storage: 6.5%</p> <p>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security: 5.6%</p> <p>Accommodation and food service activities: 5.5%</p> <p>Administrative and support service activities: 5.1%</p> <p>Professional, scientific and technical activities: 4.5%</p> <p>R, S, T, U Other: 3.6%</p> <p>Information and communication: 2.8%</p> <p>Financial and</p>				

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	<p>insurance activities: 2.7%</p> <p>Real estate activities: 1.6%</p> <p>Water supply; Sewerage, Waste management and Remediation activities: 0.6%</p> <p>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply: 0.5%</p> <p>Agriculture, Forestry and fishing: 0.2%</p>				
Employment by occupation	<p>Managers, directors and senior officials: 9.8%</p> <p>Professional occupations: 15.3%</p> <p>Associate</p>	N/A	Oldham's highest proportion of occupations is in professional occupations which is consistent with the North West and England although the regional proportion and national proportions are higher (19.2% and 20.3% respectively). Oldham has higher proportions of working people in plant and machine	There is a need to retain qualified people within the borough by providing more attractive borough – a better housing mix, a green environment an local environmental quality. There is a need t ensure that employment land is available to suit a arrange of employment	NOMIS 2021

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	<p>professional and technical occupations: 11.5%</p> <p>Administrative and secretarial occupations 9.7%</p> <p>Skilled trades occupations: 11.3%</p> <p>Caring, leisure and other service occupations: 10.8%</p> <p>Sales and customer service occupations: 8.8%</p> <p>Process, plant and machine operatives: 9.5%</p> <p>Elementary</p>		<p>operatives, caring occupations and sales and lower proportions of workers in management roles.</p>	<p>types and people can access employment opportunities.</p>	

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	occupations: 13.3%				
State funded primary school capacity	2021/22:  Number of schools: 86  Number of school places: 25,900  Number of pupils: 24,199  Number of schools at or in excess of capacity: 19  Pupils in places that exceed their school's capacity: 161  Number of schools with one or more unfilled places: 67  Unfilled places: 1,862	N/A	N/A	<p>This data shows there are enough primary school places across the borough to support the existing pupils for primary school. However, there may be a need to support new / expanded schools to meet school places within certain parts of the borough where there is a particular need.</p> <p>There is a need to ensure sufficient infrastructure is in place to support growth.</p>	Department for Education (March 2023)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Local authority pupil forecasts – primary	2024/25: 24,190  2026/27: 23,881	N/A	N/A	<p>Data shows there is currently enough school places across the borough to support the projected pupils for primary school. However, there will be a need to meet longer term forecasts over the plan period and to support new / expanded schools to meet school places within certain parts of the borough where there is a particular need.</p> <p>There is a need to ensure sufficient infrastructure is in place to support growth.</p>	Department for Education (March 2023)
State funded secondary school capacity	2021/22:  Number of schools: 13  Number of school places: 19,370  Number of pupils: 17,951	N/A	N/A	<p>This data shows there are enough secondary school places across the borough to support the existing pupils for secondary school. However, there may be a need to support new / expanded schools to meet school places within certain parts of the borough where there is a</p>	Department for Education (March 2023)



Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	<p>Number of schools at or in excess of capacity: 3</p> <p>Pupils in places that exceed their school's capacity: 50</p> <p>Number of schools with one or more unfilled places: 10</p> <p>Unfilled places: 1,469</p>			<p>particular need.</p> <p>There is a need to ensure sufficient infrastructure is in place to support growth.</p>	
Local authority pupil forecasts – secondary	<p>2024/25: 18,716</p> <p>2028/29: 18,982</p>	N/A	N/A	<p>Data shows there is currently enough secondary school places across the borough to support the projected pupils for secondary school. However, there will be a need to meet longer term forecasts over the plan period and to support new / expanded schools to meet school places within certain parts of the borough where there is a</p>	<p>Department for Education (March 2023)</p>

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
				particular need.  There is a need to ensure sufficient infrastructure is in place to support growth.	
Number of net completions compared to annual average target:	2021/22 Housing requirement: 683  Completions: 506 (-177)	See columns for housing requirement	The housing requirement for years 2018/19 to 2021/22 varies <sup>10</sup> (see relevant <a href="#">Monitoring Reports</a> <sup>11</sup> for further information):  2021/22: 506 (-177)  2020/21: 373 (-320)  2019/20: 728 (+36)  2018/19: 410 (+282)  Housing requirement 289 <sup>12</sup> :  2017/18: 345 (+56)  2016/17: 374 (+85)	The number of net completions has fluctuated over the last ten years. After falling in 2015/16, completions increased again from 2016/17 as a number of larger sites began construction. Completions for 2020/21 were significantly lower than the previous year 2019/20 and the following year of 2021/22. It is likely that the impact of Covid-19 and wider socio-economic issues may have contributed to the lower completions for 2020/21. However, on average over the last ten years (2012/13 to	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021-2022 (2022, Oldham Council)

<sup>10</sup> Due to the introduction of the Standard Methodology for Calculating Local Housing Need, as set out in national guidance:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments>

<sup>11</sup> [https://www.oldham.gov.uk/info/201230/monitoring/263/oldhams\\_monitoring\\_report](https://www.oldham.gov.uk/info/201230/monitoring/263/oldhams_monitoring_report)

<sup>12</sup> As set out in the current Local Plan – The Joint Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD.

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
			2015/16: 296 (+7) 2014/15: 594 (+ 305) 2013/14: 363 (+74) 2012/13: 257 (-32)	2021/22), completions have improved, with an average of 425 dwellings being completed annually.  There is a need to ensure there is a sustainable housing land supply.	
New and converted dwellings on previously developed land (PDL)	2021/22: 47%	Joint DPD target: 80%	78% of all completions during 2011/12 to 2021/22 were on PDL.	This is below the target of 80%. However, it should be noted that there were another 86 dwellings completed in 2021/22 on mixed sites which contain both PDL and greenfield land. These are not included in the PDL figure. Therefore 64% of all dwellings completed in 2021/22 were on PDL or mixed sites. Whilst the number of dwellings completed on previously developed land seems lower, greenfield sites only accounted for 16% (14 sites) of all sites (85 sites) with plot completions during 2021/22. A significant proportion of completions - 31% of all completions	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021-2022 (2022, Oldham Council)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
				<p>or 157 homes – were also on three large greenfield sites thereby having a considerable impact on the proportion of completions on brownfield land. Brownfield and mixed sites still make up the majority of sites within the housing land supply.</p> <p>There is a need to use land efficiently.</p>	
Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	The number of net additional pitches for 2021/22 is zero, as no pitches were constructed or lost.	N/A	This has remained as 0 since the local plan was adopted in 2011.	<p>The Local Plan review will identify a pitch requirement and sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople provision as appropriate if there is a clear and demonstrable need based on up-to-date evidence.</p> <p>There is a need for a sustainable housing land supply that meets different needs.</p>	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021-2022 (2022, Oldham Council)
Gross Affordable housing	In 2021/22, 173 new affordable homes were	7.5% of the total development	There have been 1,482 affordable homes delivered	Affordable housing delivery was much higher during the years when	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021-

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
completions	completed.	<p>sales value to go towards the delivery of affordable housing where viable in line with Policy 10 of the Joint DPD.</p>	since 2011/12.	<p>there was significant activity in the Housing Market Renewal areas but, as these sites have been completed, the number of new affordable homes being built reduced between 2015 and 2019.</p> <p>However, the number of affordable homes being built increased again from 2019.</p> <p>There is a need to ensure a sufficient supply of housing that includes a range of types and tenures.</p>	2022 (2022, Oldham Council)
Development density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more	<p>2021/22:</p> <p>Out of 506 dwellings completed, there were 432 dwellings on sites with a capacity of 5 dwellings or more, representing 85% of the total</p>	N/A	In 2020/21 out of 373 dwellings completed, there were 295 dwellings on sites with a capacity of 5 dwellings or more, representing 79% of the total completions.	There is a need to ensure land is being used efficiently.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021-2022 (2022, Oldham Council)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
<p>Housing completions by size and type</p>	<p>completions.</p> <p>The breakdown of dwellings completed in 2021/22 by house type is shown below:</p> <p>Detached - 133 (26%)</p> <p>Semi-detached - 158 (31%)</p> <p>Bungalow – 5 (1%)</p> <p>Terraced - 78 (16%)</p> <p>Flats - 128 (25%)</p> <p>HMO - 4 (1%)</p> <p>The breakdown of dwellings completed in 2021/22 by size is shown below</p> <p>1 bedroom - 52</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The proportion of detached and semi-detached properties has increased since 2014/15 (when only 49% were detached or semi-detached).</p>	<p>Continue to encourage the provision of larger family (three/four plus bed) accommodation as part of the mix of new residential developments. There is a need to ensure a mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs.</p>	<p>Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021-2022 (2022, Oldham Council)</p>

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	<p>(10%)</p> <p>2 bedrooms - 98 (19%)</p> <p>3 bedrooms - 201 (40%)</p> <p>4 or more bedrooms - 155 (31%)</p> <p>This shows that 58% of dwellings completed are detached or semi-detached and 70% have 3 or more bedrooms.</p>				
Supply of ready to develop housing sites	The housing trajectory shows that there is a potential housing land supply identified to deliver 11,270 dwellings (taking into account a small	Total housing required for the five-year period (3,650)	<p>1 April 2021:3,415 (before projected clearance)</p> <p>1 April 2020: 2,266 (before projected clearance)</p> <p>1 April 2019: 2,381 dwellings (before projected clearance)</p> <p>April 2018: 2,725</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 2021 contains 709 fewer dwellings than the level of housing provision required across the period (3,602).	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021-2022 (2022, Oldham Council)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	site allowance, minus projected clearances - see SHLAA for details).		April 2017: 2,999		
Dwellings cleared	During 2021/22 one dwelling was lost through residential conversion from two separate dwellings into one.	N/A	Since 2011/12 there have been 323 dwellings demolished/ lost. This is an average of 29 dwellings per annum.	Continue to review the five-year supply to ensure there is adequate supply to accommodate expected clearance for 2022/23 to 2026/27.  There is a need to ensure a sustainable housing land supply.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021-2022 (2022, Oldham Council)
Reduction in vacancy rate	1 October: 2.01%	Below a 3% vacancy rate.	1 October 2021: 1.92%  1 October 2020: 1.97%	There has been a small increase in the percentage of vacant stock from 2021 to 2022, however it is still within the target.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021-2022 (2022, Oldham Council)
Housing stock: tenure	2021:  Owns outright: 31.5%  Owns with a mortgage or shared ownership: 29.3%  Social rented:	n/a	A lower proportion of people in Oldham own their own property or owns with a mortgage / shared ownership than the North West and England. There is a higher proportion in social rented in comparison to the North West and England.	There is a need to provide a mix of house types and tenures to meet needs.	NOMIS 2021



Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	21.2%  Private rented or lives rent free: 18%				

**Table 19: Baseline information for Water and Climatic Factors**

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency (EA) advice on flooding and water quality grounds	2022/23: There were no Environment Agency objections on the basis of water quality. Two objections were made on flood risk grounds. One application was refused, and the other application was approved with the objection being resolved.		Since 2012/13 there have been no applications granted contrary to the advice on water quality grounds. Since 2012/13 there have been EA objections on flood risk grounds each year. There was one application each year granted contrary to the advice of the EA during 2017/18 and 2019/20. In 2017/18 this was for an allotment including a shed which fell outside of	There is the continued need to ensure that any EA objections are resolved satisfactorily. There is the need to ensure that water resources are protected and improved.	Environment Agency 2023

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
			Flood Zone 2 and in 2019/20 the application was for one dwelling.		
Number of new developments agreed with the council incorporating Sustainable Drainage System (SUDS)	21/22: 91	100% of developments (where agreed with the council)	2020/21: 34 2019/20: 21 2018/19: 4 2017/18: 15 2016/17: 5 2015/16: 6 2014/15: 6 2013/14: 6 2012/13: 3	<p>The number of planning applications incorporating SUDS has increased significantly in the past year.</p> <p>There is the need to ensure that developments incorporate SUDS to reduce surface water flood risk to the development and elsewhere.</p>	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021/22 (2022, Oldham Council)

**Table 20: Baseline information for Air and Climatic Factors**

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Number of days in GM where air pollution was moderate or higher	2021: 6	N/A	Number of days in GM where air pollution was moderate or higher	2021: 6	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021/22 (2022, Oldham Council)
Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide - Oldham	2021: 25 ug/m3	Annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) target = 40 microgrammes per cubic metre (ugm3).	2020: 23 ug/m3 2019: 30 ug/m3 2018: 28 ug/m3 2017: 32.0 ug/m3 2016: 29.0 ug/m3 2015: 34.6 ug/m3 2014: 32.4 ug/m3 2013: 30.07 ug/m3 2012: 31.8 ug/m3	Annual mean nitrogen dioxide has significantly reduced since 2007, with some fluctuation in recent years (see previous scoping reports for more data on previous years).  There is the need to continue to improve air quality.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021/22 (2022, Oldham Council)
Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors (previously NI186)	2020: 3.0 tonnes of per capita emissions.  Commercial: 54.4 kilotonnes (kt) Domestic – 296.4	48% reduction in emissions on the 1990 baseline (750.36kt CO2)	Previous years (tonnes per capita emissions): 2019: 3.3 2018: 3.4	The figures for 2020 are a reduction from 2019 and give a 51% reduction on the 1990 baseline of 1455.5 Tco2.  This means that the	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021/22 (2022, Oldham Council)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	kt  Transport – 233.1 kt  Grand total - 708 kt		2017: 3.4  2016: 3.5  2015: 3.7  2014: 3.9  2013: 4.4  2012: 4.6	target in Oldham's Climate Change Strategy of a 48% cut in emissions by 2020 on the 1990 baseline was achieved.  There is a need to continue to improve air quality.	
Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission	2021/22: Three travel plans were secured as a condition of planning permission.	N/A	2020/21: 6  2019/20: 10  2018/19: 9  2017/18: 8  2016/17: 7  2015/16: 8  2014/15: 8  2013/14: 11  2012/13: 6	Although the figure has dropped, this is primarily linked to the number of large-scale major applications that are required to provide travel plans, of which there has been a drop in number of.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021/22 (2022, Oldham Council)
Oldham Key Centre Inbound Vehicles	Total 2020:	N/A	Early am / later am / pm:	The number of inbound vehicles in Oldham key centre is lower in the	Highway Forecasting and Analytical Services, TFGM, 2020

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	7.30 - 9.30: 6787 10.00-12.00: 5548 16.00 - 18.00: 6337		2019: 7560 / 6320 / 6961  2015: 7034 / 5850 / 6645  2012: 7258 / 6053 / 6332	mornings and higher in the afternoon, which could be people returning in the evenings and/ or the evening economy resulting in more trips.  There is a need to encourage sustainable model of travel.	
Trend in Pedestrians entering Oldham Key Centre	7.30 - 9.30: 1503 10.00-12.00: 1691 16.00 - 18.00: 1014	N/A	Early am / later am / pm  2019: 2533 / 3137 / 2518  2015: 2939/ 3276 / 2298  2012: 2319 / 2344 / 1942	The number of pedestrians entering the town centre has decreased over the past year.  There is a need to encourage walking into the town centre.	Highway Forecasting and Analytical Services, TFGM, 2020
Number of minor (fewer than 10 homes) residential development with access to at least two key services	2021/22: 71%	N/A	2020/21:71% 2019/20: 65%  2018/19: 68%  2017/18: 67%	Access to services for minor residential development has remained the same as last year and has improved	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021/22 (2022, Oldham Council)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
			2016/17: 66% 2015/16: 72% 2014/15: 66% 2013/14: 69% 2012/13: 90%	generally overtime.  There is a need to continue to encourage developments in sustainable locations with access to key services.	
Number of major residential development (ten or more homes or site of 0.4 hectares +) with access to at least three key services	2021/22: 76%	N/A	2020/ 21: 79% 2019/20: 52% 2018/19: 71% 2017/18: 60% 2016/17: 80% 2015/16: 95% 2014/15: 98% 2013/14: 78% 2012/13: 91%	The percentage of major residential developments with access to three or more key services has varied since 2012/13.  There is a need to continue to ensure that new residential developments have access to key services.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021/22 (2022, Oldham Council)
Installed Renewable Energy Capacity in Community Buildings	2020: 330kw	N/A	2016: 120kw	There is a need to continue to reduce emissions in existing buildings through retrofitting	Oldham Council 2023

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
(kilowatts)				low carbon and renewable energy technologies and ensure that new developments are energy efficient and make use of renewable and low carbon energy.	

**Table 21: Baseline Information for Material Assets**

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority	GM, Halton, Warrington and Merseyside:  Aggregate crushed rock landbank as at 31 December 2018:  Permitted reserves: 17.5 million tonnes (mt)  Annual apportionment requirement 2005-2020: 0.85 mt	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 addressed through the Local Aggregate Assessment.  The figures show that there is a landbank of primary land won aggregates,	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20 (not received updates since)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	<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>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> <p>This will be addressed by the Minerals DPD. The Local Plan will need to ensure that it contributes to the sustainable management of minerals.</p>	
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</p>	N/A	Previous Monitoring reports set out monitoring on minerals.	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	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2019/20 (not received updates since)



Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	<p>sales: 0.26.</p> <p>Sand and gravel reserves: 4.0.</p>			<p>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> <p>This will be addressed by the</p>	

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
				<p>Minerals DPD.</p> <p>The Local Plan will need to ensure that it contributes to the sustainable management of minerals.</p>	
<p>Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority.</p>	<p>Total Amount of Household Waste Arisings 2022/23: 71,188 tonnes.</p> <p>Of the total household waste, 32,998 was managed by recycling and composting.</p> <p>Total amount of household waste managed by landfill: 0 tonnes. 38,190 tonnes are now incinerated.</p> <p>The overall recycling rate for household waste in Oldham for 2022/23 was 46.35%.</p>	<p>33% of household waste is managed by recycling and composting.</p>	<p>2021/22: 47.67%</p> <p>2020/21: 42.2%</p> <p>2019/20: 44%</p> <p>2018/19: 44.65%</p> <p>2017/18: 44.69%</p> <p>2016/17: 42.53%</p> <p>2015/16: 39%</p> <p>2014/15: 38%</p> <p>2013/14: 37%</p> <p>2012/13: 36.76%</p>	<p>The recycling rates have exceeded the target since monitoring of the Local Plan.</p> <p>There is a need to manage waste sustainably.</p>	<p>Oldham's Monitoring Report 2021/22 (2022, Oldham Council)</p>

## 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 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 as set out in Stage 3 as well as consultation feedback.

23.2 The table below translates the identified issues and problems relating to each type of SEA Directive topic into proposed IA objectives with corresponding indicators so that the issues and problems can be assessed and monitored. This is also linked to key plan sources from national to the local level (international sources are also relevant however other plans reflect these).

**Table 22 Identification of IA Objectives for Biodiversity / Fauna / Flora / Soil**

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
There is a need to protect and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity and ecological networks and a multi-functional green infrastructure network	To protect, conserve and enhance a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure network, including biodiversity and geodiversity that is ecologically connected	<p>Single data list 160-00 Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented</p> <p>Change in areas of biodiversity designations (i.e SBI updates)</p> <p>Reporting on delivery of BNG</p> <p>Number of offsite BNG habitat created in the borough (on council owned land)</p> <p>Percentage of tree cover</p>	<p>NPPF</p> <p>The Environment Act</p> <p>The Environment Plan</p> <p>The Path to Sustainable Farming: An Agricultural Transition Plan 2021-2024</p> <p>Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England</p> <p>PfE</p> <p>GM 5-year Environment Plan</p> <p>GM Natural Capital investment Programme</p> <p>All our Trees – GM’s tree and woodland strategy</p> <p>GM LNRS Pilot</p> <p>Quarries: The GM Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan</p> <p>Creating a Better Place</p>

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
			Our Future Oldham: A Shared vision for 2030 Oldham Council Corporate Plan Green New Deal Strategy Oldham Green Infrastructure Strategy
There is a need to protect and enhance soils and remediate contaminated land	To protect and improve soil quality, best and most versatile agricultural land, and remediate contaminated land	Number of planning applications with conditions attached relating to contaminated land.	The Path to Sustainable Farming: An Agricultural Transition Plan 2021-2024  Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England  Oldham Contaminated Land Strategy

**Table 23 Identification of IA Objectives for landscape**

<b>Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Proposed IA Objective</b>	<b>Proposed IA Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
There is a need to ensure that development makes a positive contribution to landscape and townscapes, local distinctiveness and sense of place	To protect and enhance the character and appearance of landscapes and townscapes, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place	Number of major developments refused on landscape grounds.	NPPF National Model Design Code National Design Guide Environment Improvement Plan PfE GM LNRS pilot Peak District National Park Management Oldham Mills Strategy Oldham Green Infrastructure Strategy
There is a need to ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land	To ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land	Number and type of developments permitted in the Green Belt  Number and type of developments Permitted in Local Green Spaces  Total Amount of employment floorspace (gross) on previously developed land by type  New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land  Development density in schemes of 10 dwellings or more  Number of vacant properties	NPPF National Model Design Code Housing White Paper “Fixing our Broken Housing Market” PfE Creating a Better Place Oldham Mills Strategy

<b>Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Proposed IA Objective</b>	<b>Proposed IA Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
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 of planning applications that have been given nine greens and above under Building for a Healthy Life  Number of pedestrian or cycling casualties per year	NPPF National Model Design Code National Design Guide PfE

**Table 24 Identification of IA Objectives for cultural heritage (Historic Environment)**

<b>Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Proposed IA Objective</b>	<b>Proposed IA Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
There is a need to protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, including their wider settings and to preserve and conserve archaeological heritage	To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting	Number of heritage assets on the National Heritage List for England  Number of entries on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register'  Number/ extent of Conservation Areas  Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals	NPPF The Historic Environment in Local Plans Historic England's Industrial Heritage Strategy PfE Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan Oldham Mills Strategy

**Table 25 Identification of IA Objectives for Population**

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
<p>There is a need to ensure a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs</p>	<p>To provide a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs</p>	<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>Total completions on housing allocations and non-allocated sites</p> <p>New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land</p> <p>Development density in schemes of 10 dwellings or more</p> <p>Total housing completions by size and type on major sites</p> <p>Affordable housing completions by type and size</p> <p>Total completions of specialist housing provision (including older persons housing and housing for disabled people)</p> <p>Total completions for C2 housing uses</p>	<p>NPPF            Planning for Traveller sites            PfE            GM Strategy 2021-2031            GM Housing Strategy            Creating a Better Place            Our Future Oldham A shared vision for 2030            Oldham Council Corporate Plan            Oldham’s Housing Strategy</p>

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
		<p>Number of planning applications approved for Homes in Multiple Occupation</p> <p>Number of self-build, custom-build or community housebuilding plots delivered as part of development</p> <p>Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)</p>	
<p>There is a need to ensure an appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs</p>	<p>To ensure appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs</p>	<p>Infrastructure Funding: Total amount of money received secured through s106; Total amount of s106 receipts collected before the reported year but which have not been allocated; and Total amount of s106 expenditure for the reported year (including transferring it to another person to spend).</p> <p>Number of new developments reed with the council incorporating Sustainable Drainage System to ciria standard</p> <p>State funded primary and secondary school capacity and forecasts</p> <p>Number of education related developments started and/or</p>	<p>Most plans relate to infrastructure whether that's green infrastructure, social infrastructure, transport infrastructure etc. Some examples below are:</p> <p>NPPF</p> <p>Northern Powerhouse Strategy</p> <p>Build Back Better – our plan for Growth</p> <p>PfE</p> <p>GM 5- year Environment Plan</p> <p>GM Transport Strategy</p> <p>Oldham Local Area Energy Plan</p> <p>Oldham Education Provision Strategy</p>



Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
		completed	
There is a need to promoting inclusive sustainable communities and community cohesion	To promote mixed, balanced and inclusive sustainable communities	It is considered that the plan as a whole and therefore all indicators will help achieve these.	NPPF National Model Design Code National Design Guide The Charter for Social Housing Residents White Paper Health and social care integration: joining up care for people, place and population People at the heart of Care – Adult Social Care Reform White Paper Planning for Sport PfE GM Transport Strategy 2040 Streets for All Creating Age-Friendly Developments A practical guide for ensuring homes and communities support ageing in place GM Age Friendly Strategy GM Housing Strategy Oldham Housing Strategy Our Strategy for Adult Social Care
There is a need to improve education and skills attainment	To improve education attainment and skill levels	Percentage of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) Qualification levels (aged 16-64) State funded primary and secondary school capacity and forecasts	NPPF Build Back Better – our plan for growth Opportunity for all – strong schools with great teachers for your child Delivering schools to support housing growth

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
		Number of education related developments started and/or completed	PfE Green New Deal strategy Oldham Education Provision Strategy 2020 – 2024
There is a need to promote economic growth	To promote sustainable economic growth and job creation  To promote regeneration and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity	Total amount of additional floorspace (office, industry and warehousing) by type square metres (sqm) gross Total amount of employment floorspace (gross) on previously developed land by type Employment land available by type hectares Land developed for business and industry Indices of Deprivation Unemployment rate Qualification levels Percentage of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)	NPPF Levelling up the United Kingdom Northern Powerhouse Strategy Build Back Better – our plan for growth PfE GM Strategy 2021-2031 GM Local Industrial Strategy Creating a Better Place Our Future Oldham A shared vision for 2030 Oldham Council Corporate Plan 2022-2027 Green New Deal Strategy
There is a need to enhance the vitality and viability of the borough's 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	'Health' of town centres (to be determined by assessing the uses and vacancies within each centre) Number of homes completed within the borough's centres	NPPF PfE Creating a Better Place Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan Oldham Town Centre Parking Strategy
There is a need to promote sustainable tourism and recreation	To promote sustainable tourism and leisure	Number of new cultural and leisure facilities permitted	NPPF PfE Creating a Better Place Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
			and Management Plan Green New Deal Strategy Oldham Green Infrastructure Strategy

Table 26 Identification of IA Objectives for Human Health

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
There is the need to improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities across the borough	To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities	<p>Number of planning applications that result in the gain or loss of identified open space</p> <p>Quantity of identified open space per 1000 population</p> <p>Accessibility to open space in the borough by typology</p> <p>Indices of Deprivation</p> <p>Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) remaining at 65</p> <p>Life expectancy at birth</p> <p>Sports and Physical Activity Levels (Adults 16+)</p> <p>Childhood obesity rates</p> <p>Access to key services</p> <p>The number of new hot food</p>	<p>NPPF</p> <p>Health and social care integration: joining up care for people, places and populations</p> <p>PHE Strategy 2020-25</p> <p>Planning for Sport Guidance</p> <p>Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation</p> <p>Sport England Active Design – Creating Active environments through planning and design</p> <p>Public Health in Planning: Good Practice Guide</p> <p>NHS Healthy New Towns Programme</p> <p>PfE</p> <p>GM Strategy 2021-2031</p> <p>GM Natural Capital Investment Programme</p> <p>GM Moving in Action 2021-2031</p> <p>Taking charge of our health and social care in GM</p> <p>Our Future Oldham – A shared vision for 2030</p> <p>Oldham Council Corporate Plan</p>

<b>Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Proposed IA Objective</b>	<b>Proposed IA Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
		takeaways approved within 400 metres of a principal entry point of a secondary school  Self-reported loneliness	Oldham's Green Infrastructure Strategy Oldham Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022-2030 Our strategy for Adult Social Care 2023 – 2028
There is a need to promote quality and accessible open spaces	To promote quality and accessible open spaces	Number of planning applications that result in the gain or loss of identified open space Quantity of identified open space per 1000 population Accessibility to open space in the borough by typology Number and type of developments permitted in Local Green Spaces	NPPF Planning for Sport Guidance Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation Sport England Active Design – Creating Active environments through planning and design NHS Healthy New Towns Programme PfE GM Moving in Action 2021-2031 Our Future Oldham – A shared vision for 2030 Oldham Green Infrastructure Strategy Oldham Playing Pitch Strategy 2015-2015
There is a need to protect and improve local environmental quality	To protect and improve local environmental quality	Number of days in Greater Manchester where air pollution was moderate or higher Annual mean nitrogen dioxide Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors Number of pedestrian or cycling casualties per year The number of new hot food takeaways approved within 400	NPPF National Design Guide Clean Air Strategy Streets for All Our Future A shared vision for 2030 Oldham Council Corporate Plan Contaminated Land Strategy

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
		metres of a principal entry point of a secondary school.	

Table 27 Identification of IA Objectives for Water

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
There is a need to avoid and mitigate against flood risk	To minimise and mitigate against flood risk and adapt to the effects of flood risk	<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk grounds</p> <p>Number of new developments where agreed with the council incorporating Sustainable Drainage System to ciria standard</p> <p>Percentage of tree cover</p>	<p>NPPF</p> <p>The Flood Risk Regulations</p> <p>Flood and Water Management Act</p> <p>National Flood and Coastal erosion Risk Management Strategy for England</p> <p>PfE</p> <p>GM Natural Capital Investment Programme</p> <p>GM Strategic Flood Risk Management Framework</p> <p>Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan</p> <p>North West River Basin Management Plan</p>

			<p>Upper Mersey Catchment Plan</p> <p>Irwell Catchment Plan</p> <p>GM Integrated Water Management Plan</p> <p>Oldham Green Infrastructure Strategy</p>
<p>There is a need to sustainably manage water resources and protect and enhance water quality</p>	<p>To protect and improve the quality of water bodies and river corridors and availability of water resources</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds</p> <p>Number of new developments where agreed with the council incorporating Sustainable Drainage System to circa standard</p> <p>Water Framework Directive status of all waterbodies in the borough</p>	<p>NPPF</p> <p>Flood and Water Management Act</p> <p>Policy advice note: inland waterways</p> <p>PfE</p> <p>GM Natural Capital Investment Programme</p> <p>North West River Basin Management Plan</p> <p>Upper Mersey Catchment Plan</p> <p>Irwell Catchment Plan</p> <p>GM Integrated Water Management Plan</p> <p>Oldham Green Infrastructure Strategy</p>

<p>There is a need to adapt and be resilient to climate change</p>	<p>To ensure communities and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of climate change</p>	<p>Accessibility to open space in the borough by typology</p> <p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk and water quality grounds</p> <p>Number of new developments where agreed with the council incorporating Sustainable Drainage System to ciria standard</p> <p>Percentage of tree cover</p>	<p>NPPF</p> <p>The Third National Adaptation Programme and the fourth Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting</p> <p>National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England</p> <p>PfE</p> <p>GM 5-year Environment Plan</p> <p>GM Natural Capital Investment Programme</p> <p>UU Final Drought Plan</p> <p>Upper Mersey Catchment Plan</p> <p>GM Integrated Water Management Plan</p> <p>Oldham Green Infrastructure Strategy</p>
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**Table 28 Identification of IA Objectives for Air / Climatic Factors**

<b>Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Proposed IA Objective</b>	<b>Proposed IA Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
There is a need to continue improving air quality	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 Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors</p>	<p>NPPF Climate Change Act Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener The Environment Act The Environment Improvement Plan Clean Air Strategy PfE GM 5-year Environment Plan GM Natural Capital Investment Programme All our Trees – GM’s tree and woodland strategy GM Transport Strategy 2040 Change the region to change the nation: GM’s walking and cycling investment plan Our 5-year Transport Delivery Plan Made to Move Streets for all GM Low Emission Strategy Green New Deal Strategy Oldham Green Infrastructure Strategy Local Area Energy Plan – Oldham Oldham Transport Strategy Oldham Town Centre Parking Strategy</p>
There is a need to reduce	To minimise energy use,	Monitoring for PfE will cover	NPPF



<b>Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Proposed IA Objective</b>	<b>Proposed IA Indicator(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
energy use, promote energy efficiency and promote renewable and low carbon energy.	promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable and low carbon energy	energy. Proportion of fuel poverty	Climate Change Act Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener British Energy Security Strategy Clean Air Strategy GM 5-year Environment Plan PfE Green New Deal Local Area Energy Plan
There is a need to promote access to key services to reduce the need to travel	To promote accessibility to key services and reduce the need to travel	Access to key services	NPPF
There is a need to encourage walking and cycling There is a need to promote a sustainable low emission, integrated, efficient transport system that supports growth in the borough	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	Travel Diary Survey: Main Mode all trips and Main Mode commute trips Percentage increase of adults cycling for three days a week Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission	NPPF National Design Guide Gear Change Cycle infrastructure design PfE GM Transport Strategy Change the region to change a nation: GN's walking and cycling investment plan Our 5year Transport Delivery Plan 2021-26 GM Freight and Logistics Startegy Our prospectus for Rail Our Network Mad to Move Streets for All GM Low Emission Strategy Oldham Green Infrastructure Strategy Oldham Transport Strategy and Delivery Plan Oldham Town Centre Parking

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
			Strategy

**Table 29 Identification of IA Objectives for Material Assets**

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
There is a need to promote sustainable waste management through the waste hierarchy	To manage waste sustainably in line with the waste hierarchy	Local Authority Collected Waste	NPPF National Planning Policy for Waste Waste Management Plan for England Gm Waste Development Plan Document
There is a need to manage minerals sustainably	To ensure the prudent use and sustainable management of minerals	Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority (IA24)  Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority	NPPF GM Minerals Development Plan Document

## 24. APPENDIX 4: COMPLIANCE WITH THE SEA DIRECTIVES / REGULATIONS

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

**Table 30 Compliance with the SEA Directive**

IA Stage	SEA Directive
<p>Stage A: 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> <p>the “relationship [of the plan or programme] with other relevant plans or programmes” (Annex I(a))</p> <p>“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))</p> <p>“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))</p> <p>“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))</p> <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:  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>

IA Stage	SEA Directive
<p>Stage C: 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: 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>

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