Oldham Local Plan

Publication Plan: Integrated Assessment Scoping Report Update 3

January 2026

Oldham Council

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1. ABBREVIATIONS

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

AGMA - Association of Greater Manchester Authorities

ALC – Agricultural Land Classification

BMV – Best and Most Versatile Land

BNG – Biodiversity Net Gain

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

EA – Environment Agency

EIA - Equality Impact Assessment

GI - Green Infrastructure

GM – Greater Manchester

GMAAS – Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service

GMCA - Greater Manchester Combined Authority

GMEU - Greater Manchester Ecology Unit

Ha- Hectares

HIA - Health Impact Assessment

IA - Integrated Assessment

IMD – Index of Multiple Deprivation

HER – Historic Environment Record

HRA - Habitats Regulations Assessment

HUDU - Healthy Urban Development Units

JNCC - Joint Nature Conservation Committee

LAEP – Local Area Energy Plan

LCT - Landscape Character Type

LE – Life Expectancy

LNR - Local Nature Reserve

LNRS – Local Nature Recovery Strategy

MHCLG – Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Mt – Million tonnes

NCA – National Character Area

NEET - Not in Education, Employment or Training

NHS - National Health Service

NO2 – Nitrogen Dioxide

NOx - Nitric Oxide

NPPF - National Planning Policy Framework

NPPG - National Planning Practice Guidance

ODPM - Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

OIA – Oldham Impact Assessment

ONS - Office for National Statistics

OPOL - Other Protected Open Land

PDL - Previously Developed Land

PDNP – Peak District National Park

PfE – Places for Everyone

PROW - Public Rights of Way

RIGS - Regionally Important Geodiversity Site

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

SPD – Supplementary Planning Document

SPZ – Source Protection Zone

SSSIs - Sites of Special Scientific Interest

SUDS - Sustainable Drainage Systems

TFGM - Transport for Greater Manchester

UUW – United Utilities Water

WDI – Waste Data Interrogator

2. NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

2.1 This Scoping Report Update 3 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) and Draft Plan stage (Update 2). This report (Update 3) relates to the Publication Plan.

2.2 The IA will include a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), an Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA) and a Health Impact Assessment (HIA). It will assess the environmental, social and economic performance of the plan.

2.3 This Scoping Report sets out the final sustainability objectives and assessment approach to undertaking the IA of the Publication Plan.

2.4 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. The comments received on the Scoping Report Update 1 and the council's response can be seen in section 8 of Scoping Report Update 2. Update 2 was consulted on as part of Draft Plan stage, and the comments received and how they have been addressed are set out in section 7 of this Scoping Report.

2.5 This Scoping Report Update 3 will be published alongside the IA of the Publication Plan. Representations received on the Scoping Report will be submitted, alongside those made on the Publication Plan and other supporting documents, to the Planning Inspectorate for independent examination.

OLDHAM LOCAL PLAN REVIEW

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

2.7 Since then, work started on Places for Everyone (PfE). Places for Everyone is the joint development plan of nine Greater Manchester local authorities (Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford, and Wigan) dealing with strategic planning issues including jobs, homes, transport, and natural environment.

2.8 All nine authorities adopted the PfE Plan[1] and PfE became part of the statutory development plan for each of the nine PfE authorities, on 21 March 2024.

[1] https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning-and-housing/strategic-planning/places-for-everyone/

2.9 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 address issues that are specific to Oldham. The Local Plan is required to be in general conformity with PfE.

2.10 In addition, National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies and how these should be applied. It states that preparing and maintaining up to date plans should be seen as a priority in meeting this objective. As the Core Strategy was adopted in 2011 it is timely to carry out a review of the Local Plan.

2.11 Oldham's Local Plan will guide development in the borough up to 2039. Upon adoption it will replace the Core Strategy and any remaining saved Unitary Development Plan (UDP) planning policies that have not been superseded by PfE or the Greater Manchester Minerals and Waste Plans.

2.12 Underpinning the Local Plan will be the principles of sustainable development. It will meet the needs of Oldham and its residents while also achieving high-quality design, addressing climate change, and increasing accessibility for all.

2.13 The Local Plan covers the whole borough except that part which falls within the Peak District National Park.

THE PURPOSE OF INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

2.14 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, HRA 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

2.15 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).

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

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

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

2.19 In the preparation of the IA, 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

2.20 As a local authority, we are required by the Equality Act 2010 to comply with the Public Sector Equality Duty (contained in section 149 of the Act). This means that we need to carry out an equality analysis of our services and any proposals for change. We need to ensure that all our strategies, policies, services and functions, both current and proposed, give proper consideration and due regard to the needs of diverse groups to:

- eliminate discrimination;
- advance equality of opportunity and access; and
- foster good relations between different groups in the community.

2.21 The Public Sector Equality Duty requires us to have due regard to several equality considerations when exercising our functions. This should be carried out prior to implementing a policy, with a view to identifying its potential impact on equality. Whilst they are not required by law, they are a way of facilitating and evidencing compliance with the Public Sector Equality Duty.

2.22 The protected characteristics considered are:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief

- Sex
- Sexual orientation.

2.23 This Scoping Report includes an objective relating to inclusive communities.

2.24 The equality duty is addressed through the council's Oldham Impact Assessment Tool. In addition to the protected characteristics the Tool also considers impacts on Care leavers.

2.25 The Impact Assessment Tool helps to ensure the decisions made within Oldham Council fit with the council's visions and priorities within the council's Corporate Plan 'Ready for the Future'.

2.26 The Impact Assessment Tool was completed by planning policy. The outcome of the assessment is summarised in section 8 of the IA report, and the full findings are contained within Appendix 17 of the IA.

HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2.27 The role of a HIA is to assess the potential health and well-being impacts of the Local Plan review.

2.28 The HIA has been undertaken by the planning policy team at Oldham Council, making use of the London Healthy Urban Development Units (HUDU): Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool.

2.29 The HIA can be seen in Appendix 18, and a summary is contained within section 8 of the IA.

2.30 The IA Scoping Report also 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.

STAGES OF THE IA

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 options and reasonable 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

2.31 The stages of the IA are set out above.

2.32 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.

2.33 A summary of the key issues and environmental, social and economic problems that have been identified is provided below.

2.34 These have been identified through Stage 1 'Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives' and Stage A2 ' Collect baseline information', as documented in Appendix 1 and 2.

2.35 The evidence is made up mostly of available indicators and 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.

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

SUMMARY OF ISSUES

BIODIOVERSITY / FAUNA / FLORA / SOIL

2.37 There is a need to:

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

LANDSCAPES (AND TOWNSCAPES / DESIGN)

2.38 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 design

CULTURAL HERITAGE (HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT)

2.39 There is a need to:

- protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, including its wider setting and to preserve and conserve archaeological heritage

POPULATION

2.40 There is a need to:

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

2.41 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

HUMAN HEALTH

2.42 There is a need to:

- improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities across the borough
- promote quality and accessible open spaces
- protect and improve local environmental quality

WATER

2.43 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

AIR / CLIMATIC FACTORS

2.44 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

MATERIAL ASSETS

2.45 There is a need to:

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

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

IA OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

2.47 The IA objectives and indicators are set out below. These have considered comments received on the original Scoping Report (2017), Update 1 and Update 2.

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

Table 1 IA Objectives and Indicators

IA Objective	IA indicator(s)
IA1) To protect, conserve and enhance a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure network, including biodiversity, priority species, habitats and geodiversity to become more ecologically connected	Single data list 160-00 Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented Change in areas of biodiversity designations (i.e. SBI updates) % of sites designated for nature in active management for nature conservation Percentage of tree canopy cover In addition, Biodiversity Duty Reports will be prepared including information on BNG
IA2) To promote quality and accessible open spaces.	Number of planning applications that result in the gain or loss of identified on-site open space Number of S106 Planning Obligations for new or enhanced open space provision
IA3) 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 Number and type of development permitted within Local Green Spaces Number and type of developments permitted in the Green Belt
IA4) To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting.	Number of heritage assets on the National Heritage List for England

IA Objective	IA indicator(s)
	Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals Number and type of developments permitted on non-designated Mills PfE - Increase percentage of buildings on the “at risk register” with a strategy for their repair and re-use
IA5) To promote high-quality design that meets local design expectations.	Number of approved applications for strategic developments with a masterplan or framework and design code
IA6) 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 within Local Green Spaces Total amount of employment floorspace (office, industry and warehousing) developed on previously developed land by type (sqm) gross New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land Number of planning applications approved achieving the minimum density requirements as appropriate Number of vacant properties
IA7) To ensure appropriate provision of	Infrastructure Funding Statement: Total amount of money received secured

IA Objective	IA indicator(s)
supporting infrastructure to meet development needs.	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). Number of S106 Planning Obligations for new or enhanced open space provision State funded primary and secondary school capacity and forecasts Number of planning applications approved for education related facilities
IA8) To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	Number of planning applications that result in the gain or loss of identified on-site open space Number of S106 Planning Obligations for new or enhanced open space provision Life Expectancy Proportion of physically active adults Childhood obesity rates The percentage of areas in Oldham among the 10% most deprived areas in England The number of new hot food takeaways approved within 400 metres of a primary

IA Objective	IA indicator(s)
	or secondary school, or places where children and young people congregate
IA9) To minimise and mitigate against flood risk and adapt to the effects of flood risk.	PfE: Number of planning permissions approved against EA advice (on flood risk grounds) Number of new developments agreed with the council incorporating Natural Flood Management (NFM)
IA10) To protect and improve the quality of water bodies and river corridors and availability of water resources.	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds
IA11) 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
IA12) To minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable and low carbon energy.	PfE: % of net additional residential development completed with an Energy Performance Certificate rating of A and B % of households living in fuel poverty
IA13) To ensure communities, infrastructure and biodiversity are resilient to the effects of climate change	Percentage of tree canopy cover PfE: Number of planning permissions approved against EA advice (on flood risk grounds)
IA14) To protect and improve air quality.	Number of days in Greater Manchester where air pollution was moderate or higher Annual mean nitrogen dioxide Per capita emission estimates, industry,

IA Objective	IA indicator(s)
	domestic and transport sectors
IA15) 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
IA16) 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.	Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors
IA17) To promote accessibility to key services and reduce the need to travel.	Number / percentage of new homes approved that achieve Greater Manchester Accessibility Level (GMAL) 4 or above
IA18) To promote regeneration and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity.	Total amount of additional floorspace (office, industry and warehousing) by type (square metres gross) Total amount of employment floorspace (office, industry and warehousing) developed on previously developed land by type (square metres gross) Employment land available by type (hectares)

IA Objective	IA indicator(s)
	Total amount of employment land (office, industry and warehousing) developed by type hectares (ha) gross The percentage of areas in Oldham among the 10% most deprived areas in England Unemployment rate Youth unemployment rate PfE: % of working age population with Higher Level (4+) qualification(s) and % of working age population with sub-Level 2 qualification
IA19) To promote sustainable economic growth and job creation.	Total amount of additional floorspace (office, industry and warehousing) by type (square metres gross) Total amount of employment floorspace (office, industry and warehousing) developed on previously developed land by type (square metres gross) Employment land available by type (hectares) Total amount of employment land (office, industry and warehousing) developed by type hectares (ha) gross The percentage of areas in Oldham among the 10% most deprived areas in

IA Objective	IA indicator(s)
	England Unemployment rate Youth unemployment rate PfE: % of working age population with Higher Level (4+) qualification(s) and % of working age population with sub-Level 2 qualification
IA20) 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.	Number of homes completed within the borough's centres Number of planning applications granted in Oldham Town Centre and the borough's other centres, for main town centre uses
IA21) To promote sustainable tourism and leisure.	Number of day visits and staying visits to Oldham borough Number of planning applications granted in Oldham Town Centre and the borough's other centres, for main town centre uses
IA22) To improve education attainment and skill levels.	State funded primary and secondary school capacity and forecasts Number of planning applications approved for education related facilities PfE: % of working age population with Higher Level (4+) qualification(s) and % of working age population with sub-Level 2 qualification.

IA Objective	IA indicator(s)
IA23) To provide a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs.	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 New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land Number of planning applications approved achieving the minimum density requirements as appropriate Total housing completions by size and type on major sites Number of completions for new-building affordable housing by tenure, type and size Total number of planning applications approved for specialist housing provision Number of planning applications approved for Homes in Multiple Occupation Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) PfE also includes indicators on housing
IA24) To ensure the prudent use and sustainable management of minerals.	The GM Minerals Development Plan Document sets out indicators which are monitored by GMCA
IA25) To manage waste sustainably in	The GM Waste Development Plan

IA Objective	IA indicator(s)
line with the waste hierarchy.	Document sets out indicators which are monitored by GMCA
IA26) To promote mixed, balanced and inclusive sustainable communities.	It is considered that the plan as a whole promotes mixed, balanced and inclusive sustainable communities. As such, all indicators will help achieve this objective.

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

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

2.50 Consultation took place on the initial Scoping Report in 2017 and on Update 1 in 2021 and Update 2 in 2024. This Scoping Report update will be published alongside the Oldham Local Plan: Publication Plan. Representations submitted on the plan, and supporting documents, will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for independent examination.

3. LOCAL PLAN REVIEW

3.1 This report is the Integrated Assessment (IA) Scoping Report (Update 3) for the Oldham Local Plan: Publication Plan.

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

3.3 Since then, work started on Places for Everyone (PfE). Places for Everyone is the joint development plan of nine Greater Manchester local authorities (Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford, and Wigan) dealing with strategic planning issues including jobs, homes, transport, and natural environment.

3.4 All nine authorities adopted the PfE Plan and PfE became part of the statutory development plan for each of the nine PfE authorities, on 21 March 2024.

3.5 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 address issues that are specific to Oldham. The Local Plan is required to be in general conformity with PfE.

3.6 Oldham’s Local Plan will guide development in the borough up to 2039. Upon adoption it will replace the Core Strategy and any remaining saved UDP planning policies not superseded by PfE or the GM Waste and Minerals Plans.

3.7 Underpinning the Local 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.

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

3.9 It will be accompanied by a Policies Map. The Policies Map will show land designated for certain uses such as the Green Belt or business and employment, as well as PfE allocations for housing and employment. It also reflects the Greater Manchester Minerals and Waste Plans.

AN INTRODUCTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

3.10 Sustainable development is defined in NPPF as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

3.11 NPPF highlights that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and 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.

3.12 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.

4. PURPOSE OF AN INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

4.1 In recognition that there will be linkages across the various assessments undertaken on the Local Plan, the SA, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA) and Health Impact Assessment (HIA) will all form part of the 'Integrated Assessment' (IA). Each element of the IA is explained below. It will assess the economic, social and economic performance of the plan.

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL / STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

4.2 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).

4.3 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.

4.4 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.

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

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

EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.7 As a local authority, we are required by the Equality Act 2010 to comply with the Public Sector Equality Duty (contained in section 149 of the Act). This means that we need to carry out an equality analysis of our services and proposals for change. We need to ensure that all our strategies, policies, services and functions, both current and proposed, give proper consideration and due regard to the needs of diverse groups in order to:

- eliminate discrimination;
- advance equality of opportunity and access; and
- foster good relations between different groups in the community.

4.8 The Public Sector Equality Duty requires us to have due regard to several equality considerations when exercising our functions. This should be carried out prior to implementing a policy, with a view to identifying its potential impact on equality. Whilst they are not required by law, they are a way of facilitating and evidencing compliance with the Public Sector Equality Duty.

4.9 The protected characteristics considered are:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sex
- Sexual orientation.

4.10 The equality duty is addressed through the council's Impact Assessment Tool. In addition to the protected characteristics the tool also considers impacts on care leavers.

4.11 The Oldham Impact Assessment Tool helps to ensure the decisions made within the council fit with our visions and priorities within the council's Corporate Plan 'Ready for the Future'.

4.12 The Impact Assessment Tool was completed by planning policy. The outcome of the assessment is summarised in section 8 of the IA, and the full findings are contained within Appendix 17 of the IA.

4.13 The IA also includes an objective relating to inclusive communities which has developed from the Scoping Report process.

HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.14 The role of the HIA is to assess the potential health and wellbeing impacts of the Local Plan.

4.15 The HIA has been undertaken by the planning policy team at Oldham Council, making use of the London Healthy Urban Development Units (HUDU): Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool.

4.16 The HIA can be seen in Appendix 18, and a summary is contained within section 8 of the IA.

4.17 In addition, this Scoping Report recognises health links across different areas of the IA topics (see 'Links across the Integrated Assessment' in Section 12) and includes a health and well-being IA objective.

HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT

4.18 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.

4.19 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.

4.20 The HRA of the Local Plan review has been prepared by Greater Manchester Ecology Unit. The findings of the HRA have been integrated into the IA.

4.21 A summary of the HRA is contained within section 8 of the IA and the full HRA can be seen in Appendix 19.

5. INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT PROCESS

5.1 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

5.2 The council has referred to guidance contained in A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (ODPM, 2005) when carrying out the IA. 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 Planning Practice Guidance.

5.3 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, Update 1 and Update 2.

5.4 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.

6. SUMMARY OF COMMENTS ON THE SCOPING REPORT UPDATE 2

6.1 The comments below were made on the IA Scoping Report Update 2. A response to those comments is provided overleaf to indicate how the IA has taken the representation into account.

6.2 Comments which were previously received on the original Scoping Report can be found in Scoping Report Update 1 and comments made on Update 1 can be found in Update 2.

6.3 There was only one respondent on the Scoping Report Update 2 which was Natural England. The comments are outlined and addressed below.

Table 2: Summary of comments of the IA Scoping Report Update 2 (2024)

Organisation	Name	Comment	Oldham Council Response
Natural England	Zoe Haystead	The Scoping Report does not identify potential opportunities relevant to each theme. Recommend that under each topic heading the relevant baseline evidence documents are referenced and whether they require review or are missing. This will then identify whether there is an evidence gap and whether there are opportunities for change or progress. Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) mapping does not distinguish grades 3a and 3b when determining Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land without further detailed survey work.	The Local Plan details opportunities under each theme. The Scoping report just details issues to be addressed by the Local Plan. The justification for plan policies and Topic Papers sets out the evidence to justify plan policies. Whilst some evidence is outlined within the Scoping Report it is not the role of the Scoping Report to review evidence for each plan policy. Noted. PfE Policy JP-G8 'A Net Enhancement of Biodiversity and Geodiversity' addresses Best and Most Versatile soil.
Natural England	Zoe Haystead	**Biodiversity / Fauna / Flora and Soil** There are additional European and nationally designated sites which are near the boundary of the borough. These include: Hollinwood Branch Canal SSSI, Huddersfield Narrow Canal SSSI and Standedge Road Cutting SSSI. Local Planning Authorities are under a duty to cooperate with each other and other prescribed bodies on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries.	The Scoping Report has made reference to there being other designations in close proximity to the boundary of the borough in response to this comment. Oldham Council carries out duty to cooperate on strategic matters. However, since the Draft Plan stage the decision has been made not to allocate sites in the Local Plan. The Local Plan references the SSSI Impact Zones. For completeness the Scoping Report has also mentioned SSSI Impact Risk Zones.

Organisation	Name	Comment	Oldham Council Response
		Expect reference to safeguarding the long-term capability of best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a in the Agricultural Land Classification).	Reference has been made to best and most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a in the Agricultural Land Classification).
Natural England	Zoe Haystead	**Air / Climatic Factors** Key issues do not reflect impacts on the air quality sensitive designated sites nor the effect on other biodiversity assets. Air quality concerns can be exacerbated with climate change. Opportunities for nature-based solutions should be explored as a means of mitigation and resilience. Should there be any gaps in knowledge, this should be detailed.	The HRA addresses air quality impacts on European Sites. As stated in the Scoping Report the HRA is an appendix of the IA and a summary is included within section 8 of the IA report. In addition, there are no longer site allocations being proposed.
Natural England	Zoe Haystead	**Biodiversity / Fauna / Flora and Soil** This section is generic. Currently there is a list of designated sites with no detail of the specific issues and opportunities relevant to Oldham. Rochdale Canal SAC is vulnerable to the degradation of aquatic habitat through changes in water quality and levels, shading, invasive species, inappropriate bank management, dust, air quality impacts and recreation. We encourage active communication with The Canal and River Trust to ensure recreational pressures can be addressed. Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) SPA and South Pennine Moors SAC are threatened by recreational disturbance both within	The baseline data in Appendix 2 includes the condition of designated sites. The baseline data included within the Scoping Report is considered proportionate. The HRA addresses all these issues and has been made available as part of the IA. The Canal and River Trust are a consultee on the Local Plan. Natural England's position statement is set out in the Appendix of the South Pennine Moors SAC/ SPAs Joint

Organisation	Name	Comment	Oldham Council Response
		the designated site and within its associated Functionally Linked Land (FLL). Policy may need to assess the impacts of air quality changes as a result of traffic emissions at Manchester Mosses SAC, specifically the Holcroft Moss SSSI component. This section can include references to BNG, LNRS, nature recovery, Reference should be made to biodiversity assets such as irreplaceable habitats, peatland, designated sites, priority habitats and species.	Supplementary Planning Document[2]. This confirms there is currently no ecology evidence to show impact on conservation of the South Pennines SAC/SPAs from recreational disturbance. PfE Policy JP-G5 'Uplands' provides mitigation that was outlined in the HRA for PfE. This has resulted in PfE Policy JP-G5 criterion 7a preventing development, unless listed as an exemption, within 400m of the South Pennine Moors and within 2.5km of the South Pennine Moors new development being accompanied by an assessment to determine if the site provides for foraging habitats. The South Pennine Moors SAC/SPAs SPD provides further guidance on this policy. PfE JP-C8 criterion 17 and its supporting HRA has also addressed Manchester Mosses SAC. The Holcroft Moss Planning Obligations SPD has been prepared to provide guidance on this. Therefore, this matter has been dealt with as part of PfE, and therefore the level of detail included within the Local Plan on this is considered proportionate. The Local Plan and IA will have regard to any further recommendations made within the HRA of the Oldham Local Plan.

[2] The South Pennine Moors SAC/SPAs Joint SPD is available at https://greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning-and-housing/strategic-planning/places-for-everyone/joint-supplementary-planning-documents/south-pennine-moors-spd/adoption/

Organisation	Name	Comment	Oldham Council Response
			The scoping report will make reference to the LNRS and irreplaceable habitats etc.
Natural England	Zoe Haystead	**Landscape** Section does not refer to the Peak District National Park. Information provided on SSSI Impact Zone data. You should also refer to the Manchester Pennine Fringe National Character Area (NCA).	Reference has been made to the PDNP. The council is aware of SSSI impact zones and uses these in the development management process. Reference to SSSI impact zones is made within the Oldham Local Plan. Reference to SSSI Impact Zones has also been added to the Scoping Report under biodiversity, in response to this comment for completeness. Reference has been made to the NCA. However, the council also used detail from the Greater Manchester landscape character assessment which provides further detail.
Natural England	Zoe Haystead	**Human Health** Appendix 11 identifies that protected open space has decreased, and there is a need to protect, conserve and enhance green infrastructure. However, consideration has not been made to unequal access to natural green space and the needs of different user, age, and socio-economic groups. Natural England would expect to see deficiencies and barriers to open space targeted in accordance to Oldham's Green Infrastructure Strategy. This Strategy identifies wards of Werneth, Coldhurst and St Mary's as having limited access to green infrastructure and identifies that there are social	The Local Plan policies address the needs of different users and how regard should be had to the Green Infrastructure Strategy and how open space deficiencies should be addressed. The Scoping Report needs to be proportionate and is setting out issues generally that the Local Plan needs to address in detail. However, further text regarding analysis from the Green Infrastructure Strategy has been added. Local Plan Policy N3 addresses this informed by the evidence.

Organisation	Name	Comment	Oldham Council Response
		barriers to accessing green space as shown on Figure 4. This evidence should be used to inform where additional green infrastructure is required. We suggest considering the relationship between environmental and economic sustainability issues. Investment in green jobs and skills, such as in habitat creation and management, and in wildlife surveying and monitoring will also contribute to environmental issues.	The links between Biodiversity and other SEA topics has been made clear, including economic growth. However, some further text has been added.
Natural England	Zoe Haystead	**Water** We would expect further consideration of water sensitive designated sites, other wetland based habitats including peatlands and nature based solutions. You may wish to map and refer to wetland-based habitats such as Annex I habitat degraded raised bogs which are still capable of natural regeneration, lowland raised mire and other mosaic of wetland habitats as additional water assets. This is a current example of an evidence gap. Our water remit focusses on ensuring that habitats and designated sites are protected from water related development impacts, which may also extend beyond an development's boundary (including peat based habitats.	The Scoping report has referenced peat in response to this. A peat map for England has been referred to in the Local Plan. However, the Scoping Report is not a nature recovery plan and other plans such as the LNRS can fulfill this opportunity better which the Local Pan has had regard to.

Organisation	Name	Comment	Oldham Council Response
Natural England	Zoe Haystead	**Air and Climatic Factors** Welcome the links across the integrated assessment to flood risk and biodiversity including fauna, flora and soil. Natural England would also wish to see links made between climate change resilience and the nature-based solutions offered from peatland.	Noted. Reference has been made in response to this.
Natural England	Zoe Haystead	**Material Assets** Do not support development on peat, or the extraction and importation of peat resources. This should be clearly reflected within the Local Plan.	Wording has been added to the Local Plan to address this. Please see Policy N1.
Natural England	Zoe Haystead	**Proposed IA Objectives** **We recommend the following amendments:** • 1. To protect, conserve and enhance a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure network, including biodiversity and geodiversity ~~that is~~ to become more ecologically connected • 13. To ensure communities, ~~and~~ infrastructure **and biodiversity** are resilient to the effects of climate change • Natural England recommends separate objectives	IA1 has been amended, which includes addressing the recommendation. It now reads: *To protect, conserve and enhance a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure network, including biodiversity, priority species, habitats and geodiversity to become more ecologically connected.* IA13. Has been amended as suggested Regarding the further separate objectives this request has not been made as:

Organisation	Name	Comment	Oldham Council Response
		are made for designated sites, soils and peat.	• IA 1 references biodiversity this includes designations; and • IA11 covers soils which would include peat.
Natural England	Zoe Haystead	The layout within this section is hard to follow and we suggest a table format with the suggested indicators next to the objectives.	This suggested change has been made.
Natural England	Zoe Haystead	We are of the opinion that indicators are not sufficient to capture the objectives made within the Local Plan. **Suggested indicators:** **Landscape:** Percentage increase of local green spaces. **Human Health**: Percentage of people who will utilise social prescribing; percentage increase of local green spaces; percentage of the plan areas population having access to a natural greenspace within 400	Updated indicators have been shown in this Scoping Report. In response to the suggested indicators: As Local Green Spaces can only be designated through a Local Plan review or neighbourhood plan this indicator would remain quite static each year and therefore has not been included. There does not appear to be a practicable way of obtaining information on social prescribing. Indicators have to be practical as such the indicators selected regarding access to green space are set out in the Scoping Report and Local Plan.

Organisation	Name	Comment	Oldham Council Response
		metres of their home; length of greenways constructed; hectares of accessible open space per 1000 population; number of new and retrofitted urban green infrastructure, such as living roofs, living walls, planters. **Air and Climatic Factors** Recognising the value of nature-based solutions, such as number of trees planted, hectares of flood plain; percentage increase in green space; area within plan area enhanced through biodiversity net gain; hectares of peat engaged in restoration efforts; hectares of trees planted and enhanced; number of tonnes of NOx emitted annually from road transport. **Peat and Soils** Hectares of peat in restoration; number of planning	PfE also includes indicator: • Number of hectares of green infrastructure (metric will consider publicly accessible GI where information is available) Percentage of Tree canopy cover and Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors are the indicators set out in the Scoping Report and Local Plan. Reporting on BNG will also take place. PfE also includes indicators: • Exceedance of the legal level of NO2 (as an Annual Mean) in local AQMA and Clean Air Plan Monitoring • Number of trees planted annually (metric to be determined with respect to tree planting programmes and on-site delivery as a result of planning decisions where available) • Gross area of new habitat created from the application of biodiversity net gain Hecates of flood plain is not considered to be something that will be regularly mapped as the functional flood plain is established through an SFRA. The Scoping Report includes an indicator on contaminated

Organisation	Name	Comment	Oldham Council Response
		applications on peat; number of planning applications on BMV; hectares of peat lost or retained; hectares of soil with high environmental value lost to development; hectares of BMV land lost or retained; percentage of new dwellings or employment space on previously developed land and number of planning applications on contaminated land with a contamination assessment	land.

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

7.1 The SEA Directive requires:

- *The "relationship (of the plan or programme) with other relevant plans and programmes" (Annex I(a))*
- *"the environmental protection objectives, established at international, (European) 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))*

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

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

8. OUTCOME OF STAGE A1

8.1 Below is a list of other relevant policies, plans and programmes reviewed. Documents that have been added or updated since Scoping Report Update 2 have a * next to the document title.

8.2 Documents considered out of date, superseded or withdrawn have been removed.

8.3 The SEA topic that the policy review relates to is shown in brackets next to each subheading.

8.4 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 3: Other relevant policies, plans and programmes reviewed - International

International
Biodiversity (Biodiversity / Fauna / Flora / Soil) 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 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 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) 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)

International
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 (Valletta 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 4: Other relevant policies, plans and programmes reviewed - National

National
Overarching (all SEA topics) National Planning Policy Framework (2024, MHCLG)* Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023 Localism Act (as amended) (2011) Equality Act (2010)
Design (Human Health / Population) National Model Design Code (2021, MHCLG) National Design Guide (2021, MHCLG)
Economic Growth (Population) Northern Powerhouse Strategy (2016, HM Government) The UK's Modern Industrial Strategy (2025, HM Government)*
Climate Change and Energy (Climatic Factors) Climate Change Act (2008) The Third National Adaptation Programme (NAP3) and the Fourth Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting (2023, HM Government) 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) Environmental Improvement Plan (2025, HM Government)* UK Biodiversity Framework (2024, JNCC)* 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)

National
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) The Air Quality Strategy for England (2023, Defra)* Onshore Wind Strategy (2025, Onshore Wind Taskfore)* The Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Motor Fuel Emissions (Miscellaneous Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations (2021)*
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 and 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) Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations (1994)*
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) Pride in Place Strategy (2025, HM Government)*
Waste (Material Assets) The Waste (Circular Economy) Regulations (2020)* The Waste and Environmental Permitting etc. (Legislative Functions and Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations (2020)* National Planning Policy for Waste (2014, DCLG) Waste Management Plan for England (2021, Defra)
Housing (Population) The Housing Act (2004)

National
The Charter for Social Housing Residents: Social Housing White Paper (MHCLG, 2021) Planning Policy for Travelers Sites (updated 2024, MHCLG)*
Transport (Climatic Factors / Human Health) Gear Change (2020, Department for Transport (DfT)) Cycle Infrastructure Design (LTN 1/20), (2020, DfT) Strategic road network and the delivery of sustainable development (2022, DfT)* Future of Freight: A long-term plan (2022, DfT)* Planning for the future: A guide to working with National Highways on planning matters (2023, National Highways)*
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 (2024, Sport England)* Get Active: a strategy for the future of sport and physical activity (2023, HM Government)* Sport England Active Design – Creating Active environments Through Planning and Design (2023, Sport England, Active Travel England OHID) Planning for Healthy Places (2024, TCPA)* 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) Delivering schools to support housing growth (2023, DfE, DLUHC)

Table 5: Other relevant policies, plans and programmes reviewed - Regional, Greater Manchester and Neighbouring Authorities

Regional, Greater Manchester and Neighbouring Authorities
Overarching (all SEA Topics)
Places For Everyone Joint Development Plan Document for Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan 2022-2039 (2024)*
Greater Manchester Strategy 2025 – 2035 (2025, GMCA)*
Climate Change and Air Quality (Climatic Factors / Air / Biodiversity / Fauna / Flora / Soil / Water / Material assets and Human Health)
Greater Manchester 5-Year Environment Plan (2024, GMCA)*
Green Infrastructure (Climatic Factors, Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Soil, Air, Water)
Greater Manchester Natural Capital Investment Programme (2019, GMCA)
All our Trees - Greater Manchester's Urban Forest Plan (2025, GMCA / City of Trees)*
Nature for All: A Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) for Greater Manchester (2025, GMCA)*
The NHS Greater Manchester Green Plan 2025-28 (2025, NHS/ GMICP)*
Water Resources and Flood Risk (Climatic Factors / Water / Biodiversity Population / Human Health)
Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (2023, United Utilities)
Final Drought Plan (2022, United Utilities)
Final Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (2024, United Utilities)*
North West River Basin Management Plan (2022, EA)
Upper Mersey Catchment Plan (2023, Catchment Based Approach)
Irwell Catchment Plan 2019 – 2027 (Irwell Catchment Partnership)
Greater Manchester Integrated Water Management Plan (2023, GMCA)
Waste (Material assets)
Greater Manchester Waste Development Plan Document (2012, AGMA)
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)
Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2050 (Consultation Draft) (2025, TFGM)*
GM Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy (TFGM)

Regional, Greater Manchester and Neighbouring Authorities
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 (2021, TFGM) Greater Manchester Freight and Logistics Strategy (2016, TFGM) Our Prospectus for Rail (2019, TFGM and GMCA) Made to Move (2017, TFGM) Streets for All, (2019, 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 2024-2034 (2024, GMCA) Greater Manchester Moving in Action 2021- 2031 (2021, Greater Manchester Moving) Improving health and care in Greater Manchester 2023-2028 (2023, GMICP)* 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)
Neighbouring Authorities (All SEA Topics) Peak District National Park Management Plan 2023 – 2028 (2023, PDNPA) Local Plan Preferred Approach Consultation (2025, Peak District National Park Authority)* Kirklees Local Plan (2019, Kirklees Council) Calderdale Local Plan 2018/19 – 2032/33 (2023, Calderdale Council) Manchester Local Plan Draft (2025, Manchester City Council)* Rochdale Adopted Core Strategy (2016, Rochdale Council) Tameside Homes, Spaces, Places (2025, Tameside Council)*

Table 6: Other relevant policies, plans and programmes reviewed – Local level

Oldham
Overarching (Population / Human Health / Climatic Factors / Biodiversity / Flora / Fauna / Soil / Air / Water) Creating a Better Place (2020, Oldham Council) Oldham Council Corporate Plan: Ready for the Future 2024-2027 (2024, Oldham Council)* Pride, Progress Partnership - The Oldham Plan 2024-2030 (2024, Oldham Council)* Building a Better Oldham (2025, Oldham Council)*
Historic Environment (Cultural Heritage and Landscapes) Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2019, Oldham Council) Oldham Mills Strategy (2021, Oldham Council) Oldham Cultural Strategy 2022 – 2030 (2022, Oldham Council)*
Climate Change Climatic Factors / Air / Biodiversity / Soil/ Fauna / Flora / Water) Green New Deal Strategy 2020 - 2025 (2020, Oldham Council) Oldham's Green Infrastructure Strategy (2022, Oldham Council) Local Area Energy Plan Oldham (2022, GM Local Energy Market)* Complying with the Biodiversity Duty – Our Policies and Objectives for Thriving Wildlife in Oldham (2025, Oldham Council)*
Ground Contamination (Soil) Contaminated Land Strategy (2017, Oldham Council)*
Housing (Population) Oldham's Housing Strategy (2019, Oldham Council) Oldham Council Temporary Accommodation Strategy 2021-24 (2021, Oldham Council) Oldham Homelessness Prevention and Reduction Strategy 2021-26 (2021 Oldham Council)*
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 and Outdoor Sport Strategy 2025-2041 (2025, Oldham Council)* Oldham Strategy for Early Years (2020, Oldham Council)* Oldham Works: Our Employment and Skills Plan 2025-2030*

Oldham
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

8.5 The issues and objectives highlighted as requiring objectives as part of the IA Framework through the review of relevant policies, plans and programmes are summarised below and detailed in Appendix 1.

OVERARCHING

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

BIODIVERSITY / FAUNA / FLORA / SOIL

8.6 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
- protecting and enhancing soils and remediation of contaminated land

WATER

8.7 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

AIR / CLIMATIC FACTORS

8.8 The IA framework requires objectives on:

- improving air quality
- reducing energy use, promoting energy efficiency and promoting

renewable and low carbon energy

- adapting, and being resilient, to climate change
- protecting and improving local environmental quality
- promoting a sustainable low emission, integrated, efficient transport system that supports growth in the borough
- encouraging walking and cycling

MATERIAL ASSETS

8.9 The IA framework requires objectives on:

- promoting sustainable waste management through the waste hierarchy
- the sustainable management of minerals

LANDSCAPE (INCLUDING TOWNSCAPE AND DESIGN)

8.10 The IA framework requires objectives on:

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

CULTURAL HERITAGE (HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT)

8.11 The IA framework requires objectives on:

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

POPULATION

8.12 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

HUMAN HEALTH

8.13 The IA framework requires objectives on:

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

9. STAGE A2: COLLECT BASELINE INFORMATION: PURPOSE OF THE TASK

9.1 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"; and*
- *"the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected" (Annex I (b), (c))*

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

9.3 Annex I of the Directive lists aspects of the baseline to be considered. The IA focuses only on those where significant effects are likely. The aspects of the baseline to be considered are:

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

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

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

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

10.1 The SEA requires:

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

10.2 By identifying the 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.

11. IDENTIFIED SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

11.1 The key issues and environmental, social and economic problems that have been identified are summarised below. These have been identified through Stage A1 'Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives' documented in Appendix 1 and Stage A2 'Collecting baseline information' documented in Appendix 2. The evidence, made up of available indicators, has come from sources such as Natural England, Environment Agency, Historic England, NOMIS, Oldham Council including the Council's Monitoring Report and TFGM.

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

BIODOVERSITY / FAUNA / FLORA AND SOIL

11.3 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).

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

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

11.5 Standedge Tunnel, Lowside brickworks and Ladcastle and Den Quarries are in 100% recovering condition whereas Rochdale Canal and South Pennine Moors are not. As such, there is a need to actively manage these designations with our partners to address threats and enhance them.

11.6 There are other SSSIs near to the borough such as the Narrow Huddersfield Canal and Hollinwood Branch. Natural England has established SSSI impact risk zones to be used as a planning tool to determine if proposed development is likely to affect a SSSI and when to consult Natural England.

11.7 Oldham has 40 Sites of Biological Importance (SBI) totaling 3,468.8 hectares. The number and extent of SBIs has gradually increased since 1984 from 18 SBIs (142.4 hectares).

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

11.9 Oldham has two Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites ay Glodwick Brickpit (designated 2018) and Rocher Vale (designated 2022).

11.10 Oldham also has priority species and habitats and other protected species across the borough that need to be acknowledged when looking at opportunities to enhance nature.

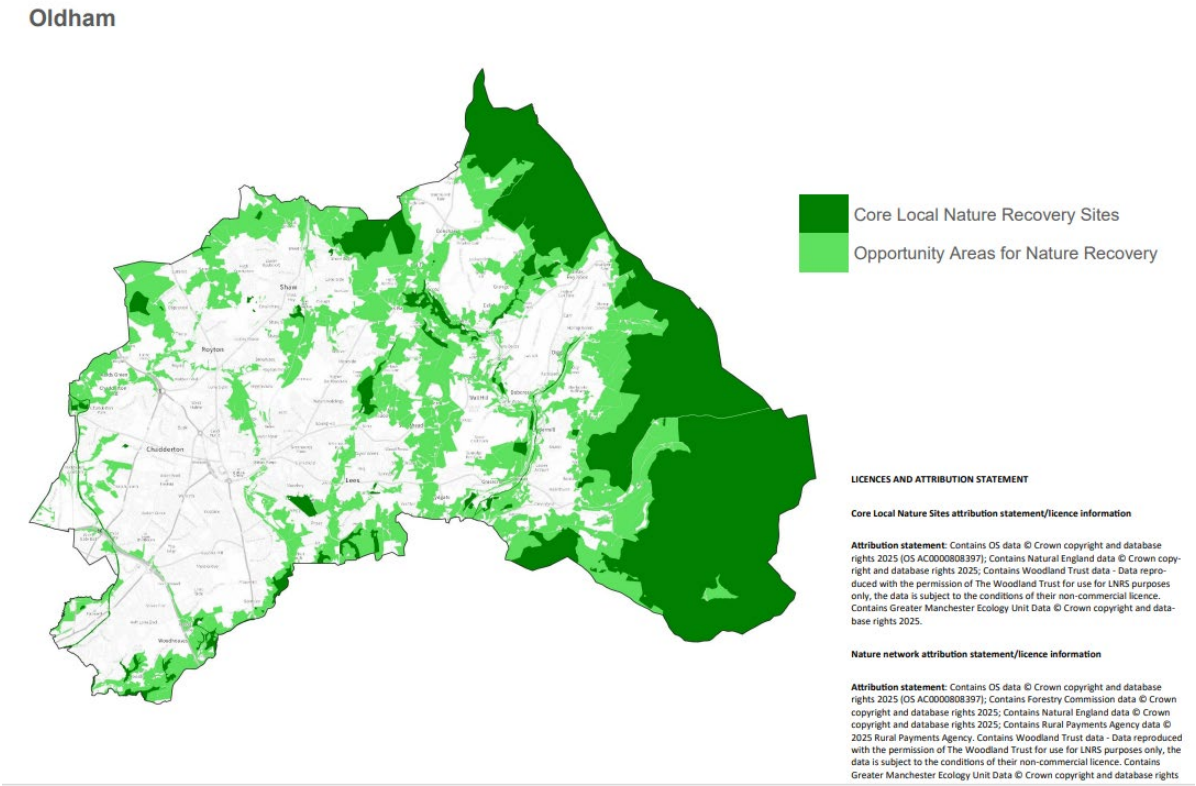
11.11 The Greater Manchester Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS)[3] sets out a shared vision for nature recovery in Greater Manchester; and priorities, targets and actions for different habitats and species. Actions that are not mapped are applicable for consideration across the borough wherever they are relevant. For example, urban actions are not mapped but are applicable in any urban location and all habitat themes can be checked for relevance with regards to unmapped actions that can inform site layout and design.

11.12 Maps of the Greater Manchester Nature Network have been developed comprising:

- Core local nature sites - existing valuable areas for nature which include our nature designations and irreplaceable habitats; and
- Nature Recovery Opportunity Areas - opportunity areas where action should be focused across the city-region.

[3] The GM LNRS can be found at https://greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/natural-environment/our-plan-for-nature-recovery/

Map 1: Oldham LNRS Map



11.13 Biodiversity will also be enhanced as part of new developments, through the use of the statutory Biodiversity Net Gain tool, which can take account of the LNRS, as well as through embedding Green Infrastructure generally.

11.14 Implementing the LNRS through a partnership approach will lead to enhanced biodiversity including more land designated for nature, more sites in active management and enhanced and restored wildlife-rich spaces.

11.15 It is important that regard is had to the LNRS as well as Oldham's Green Infrastructure Strategy.

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

11.16 Agricultural land is of significance in the safeguarding of soil resources, with 'best and most versatile' land safeguarded because of its long-term potential for delivering food and non-food crops. In Oldham available data shows agricultural land as being Grade 4 and 5.

11.17 Soils in Greater Manchester are, however, significant for more than their agricultural value with extensive uplands and lowland areas characterised by deep peaty soils, which have a high environmental value.

11.18 Oldham has a rich industrial heritage and previous manufacturing, engineering and industrial processes have resulted in the potential for contaminated land across the Borough. Typical causes of land contamination include industrial or commercial usage, mining, and landfilling. Contamination can also occur naturally due to certain types of minerals being present in rocks and soils. Developments need to identify potential issues early in the development process and seek to remediate any contaminated land. 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.

LINKS ACROSS THE INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

11.19 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.

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

- Thriving wildlife – the opportunity to join up the scattered core biodiversity areas;
- Carbon neutral Oldham – Green Infrastructure can contribute to a carbon neutral borough. Wetlands, including peatlands, woodlands and semi-natural grasslands are effective at storing and sequestering carbon helping with climate change resilience;
- Healthy and Active Communities – access to green spaces is vital to healthy communities. Enhanced Green Infrastructure can help reduce inequalities in access to green space and health deprivation;
- Green Access for All – increasing access to Green Infrastructure helps to increase physical activity;
- Distinctive Landscapes – Green Infrastructure, such as increased tree planting or other enhancements can help positively manage the landscape that attracts visitors and contributes to quality of life;

- Slowing the Flow and Water Quality – Multi-functional Green Infrastructure can be used to mitigate flood risk; and
- Sustainable Growth and Green Jobs – creation and management of Green Infrastructure helps to increase green jobs and skills.

LANDSCAPE

11.21 Oldham falls within the National Character Areas for Southern Pennines; Manchester Pennine Fringe and Manchester Conurbation.

11.22 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.

11.23 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.

11.24 Over a quarter of the Borough falls within the Peak District National Park (PDNP), offering residents and visitors access to the Peak Parks diverse landscapes and recreation. Oldham acts as a gateway to the Peak Park, particularly around the areas of Dove Stone Reservoir and Saddleworth Moors and provides the setting to the Peak District. Development can consider opportunities to further the purposes of the PDNP in relation to its natural beauty, wildlife, cultural heritage and understanding and enjoyment of its special qualities

11.25 Appendix 2 outlines monitoring of planning applications refused on landscape grounds.

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

11.26 The extent of the Green Belt is 6096 hectares following adoption of PfE. There are also 19 Other Protected Open Land (OPOL) designations totaling 251.65 ha., which are being reviewed as part of the Local Plan review process against Local Green Space (LGS) criteria. OPOL that's meets LGS criteria will be re-designated as such in the revised Local Plan.

11.27 Green Belt and LGS will need to be protected from inappropriate development in line with national policy.

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

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

11.28 The Oldham Mills Strategy[4] was published in 2021, and 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.

11.29 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.

11.30 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).

11.31 There are two scheduled ancient monuments in Oldham, Bowl Barrow and Castleshaw Roman Forts, neither of which are on the Heritage at Risk register.

11.32 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.

11.33 A further 20 Conservation Areas in Oldham are classed as being vulnerable, this is the highest number in Greater Manchester, although Oldham does have the second highest number of conservation areas. Nevertheless, there is a need for up-to-date appraisals and management plans to address this issue.

11.34 Oldham has three Registered Parks and Gardens:

- Chadderton Cemetery (Grade II);
- Greenacres Cemetery (Grade II); and

[4] The Oldham Mills Strategy is available at https://www.oldham.gov.uk/info/201236/evidence/2819/oldham_mills_strategy

- Alexandra Park (Grade II*).

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

11.36 A local list project is taking place across Greater Manchester, which aims to celebrate local distinctiveness and help to protect the unique historic character of the area.

11.37 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 (including Oldham Council), the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) and, crucially, local communities and heritage groups.

11.38 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.

11.39 The Rochdale Canal and Huddersfield Narrow Canal both pass through Oldham. The canals are historic assets 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, such as lock cottages, lock features, stone walls and bridges, some of which are listed. They also provide many other benefits such as recreational routes for exercise and ecological networks.

11.40 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.

11.41 Monitoring shows that the borough loses parts 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 its wider setting and to preserve and conserve archaeological heritage

11.42 Establishing localised design policies will help developments achieve higher quality design, which reinforces local distinctiveness.

There is a need to promote high quality design.

LINKS ACROSS THE INTEGRATES ASSESSMENT

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

11.44 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.

11.45 This section has included Green Belt and OPOL within a landscape context however, both can offer historic, recreational and wildlife significance.

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

POPULATION

11.47 Oldham's population is 251,560 as at 2024. The population increase is above the average across England and Wales by 0.2%. This is an increase of around 9,460 (3.9%) since the 2021 census.

11.48 The increases are in certain age groups, notably people aged 20-30, and people aged 65 years and over.

11.49 Oldham's population is mostly white (68.1%); followed by 'Asian / Asian British / Pakistani' (14.2%) and 'Asian British / Bangladeshi' (9%). Oldham has a more diverse community compared to Greater Manchester and England.

11.50 Oldham's main religious belief is Christianity (44.9%), followed by Muslim (24.4%) and smaller percentages of people that are Hindu, Buddhist and other religion. This reflects Oldham's rich community diversity.

11.51 In terms of education there are enough primary and secondary school places across the borough to support the existing pupils. 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.

11.52 Oldham has a housing land supply of 12,366 dwellings[5]. Over the last ten years (2015/16 to 2024/25) completions have improved, with an average of 443 dwellings completed annually. Brownfield and mixed sites continue to make up the majority of sites within the housing land supply.

11.53 The proportion of detached (20.5%) and semi-detached (23%) properties completed has decreased since 2021/22 (when 57% were detached or semi-detached). Highlighting the need to encourage the provision of larger family (three/four plus bed) homes as part of the mix of new residential developments

11.54 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.

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.

11.55 Levels of employment floorspace completed and land developed for business and industry since 2012/13 has varied considerably.

11.56 Monitoring shows that in 2024/2025 there has been one employment completion on a greenfield site at Broadway Green. Prior to this, information shows that 100% of floorspace developed for employment has been on brownfield land.

11.57 The total amount of employment land available for industrial and commercial use (Use Classes Order Eg)i, B2 and B8) as at 31 March 2025 was 90.83 ha. This has increased since the adoption of PfE.

11.58 Oldham's unemployment rate is 7.0% as at June 2025. 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 has decreased by 0.4% since May 2022 but it is starting to stablise. At 9.2% it is the highest rate of youth unemployment across Greater Manchester and higher than the national rate.

[5] As published in Oldham's Monitoring Report 2024/25 (2025)

11.59 The proportion of 16–19-year-olds in Oldham' Not in Education, Employment and Training' (NEET) is 5%. 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.

11.60 Oldham has higher proportions of working people in plant and machine operatives, caring occupations and sales and lower proportions of workers in management roles. Therefore, there is a need to retain qualified people with higher qualifications to ensure a strong economy and ensure there is employment land available to suit employment needs.

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

There is a need to improve education and skills attainment.

There is a need to promote economic growth.

11.62 Oldham Town Centre is at the heart of the Building a Better Oldham, the council's regeneration programme which seeks to transform Oldham, unlocking £285 million and creating 2,000 new homes in Oldham Town Centre, 1000 jobs and 100 apprenticeship opportunities.

11.63 The ambition and vision is that we will build a better Oldham by:

- building quality homes
- providing opportunities to learn & gain new skills
- providing opportunities to grow local businesses and create jobs
- ensuring Oldham is the greenest borough
- embedding sustainability, energy efficiency & low (zero) carbon
- improving life-chances, health and well-being of our residents and local communities

11.64 Oldham Coliseum will re-open in 2026 and other projects include Northern Roots which will create the UK's largest farm and country park and offer walking and cycling routes and a visitor centre.

11.65 In terms of sports and open space, the emerging SportsTown centred around

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.

Boundary Park is a multi-million-pound investment which will deliver transformative sporting, health and education facilities. SportsTown will create business, educational and career opportunities in sport and health, as well as delivering improved and new facilities for a range of sports, including football, rugby, netball and cricket.

LINKS ACROSS THE INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

11.66 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

11.67 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.

11.68 This highlights that in Oldham a higher proportion of the population are inactive or less active than Greater Manchester and England figures. Providing all of Oldham's residents with good access to GI can raise levels of physical activity such as walking and cycling, having secondary health benefits such as reducing obesity and improving overall levels of health. GI-based activity is a cost-effective method of improving public health.

11.69 The benefits of interaction with the natural, outdoor settings provided by GI assets are well documented, and have been shown to support good mental health, combat social isolation and aid recovery from illness.

11.70 An up-to-date Open Space Audit has been completed as part of the Local Plan showing that from open space audited Oldham has 1,578.09 hectares of open space with 56.7% achieving at least 'Good' standard.

11.71 Many residential properties in Oldham, particularly those in the denser central wards of Werneth, Coldhurst and St Mary's have no private garden space, often compounded by limited access to public open space. The Open Space Audit highlights where there is need for accessible open space in these areas.

11.72 Figures 24 and 26 in the Green Infrastructure Strategy illustrate nature deprived wards and Open Spaces. Figure 29 shows health deprivation and open space. Figure 24

highlights that interventions in terms of quantity and quality should be prioritized in areas of highest health deprivation.

11.73 Oldham's life expectancy is 80.5 years for females and 76.6 years for males. Life expectancy has increased steadily over a twenty-year period between 1991-1993 and 2011-2013. Since 2015-2017 life expectancy has been slowly declining for both males and females with a slight rise since 202-2022.

11.74 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.

11.75 A higher proportion of year 6 and reception children are underweight or living with obesity compared to the national figures.

11.76 Oldham has higher than the England average for fuel poverty but is only slightly above the Northwest average and the GM average for fuel poverty and fuel poverty has decreased since 2020.

11.77 The number of road accidents in Oldham had declined since 2015 but since 2021 there has been an increase in total casualties for both pedestrians and cyclists.

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.

LINKS TO THE INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

11.78 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

11.79 Oldham falls within the North West River Basin Management Plan and the Irwell and Upper Mersey Catchments.

11.80 A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) was carried out to support PfE. An Oldham SFRA (2025) has been prepared for the Publication Plan to outline flood risk and apply the Sequential Test (a test used to avoid development in areas of flood risk).

11.81 The Environment Agency defines Groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZs) and these are available on the Environment Agency's website. 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.

11.82 Critical Drainage Areas (CDAs) have been mapped across Greater Manchester (2023) and are available on the councils' constraints mapping.

11.83 Monitoring shows generally that there does not tend to be many 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.

11.84 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.

11.85 Natural flood management measures should also be used, particularly in the Upland catchment areas.

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

11.87 There are major environmental improvements needed to enhance the functioning and ecological quality of the majority of Oldham's river corridors. In relation to both water quality and hydromorphological (river modification) terms where watercourses have been either canalised or culverted. Or where they 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.

11.88 There is the need to promote better integrated riparian development, and rehabilitation and restoration of river corridors, enabling these river valleys to become high quality and multi- functioning green infrastructure assets.

11.89 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.

LINKS ACROSS THE INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

11.90 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

11.91 Oldham Council declared a Climate Change emergency in 2019. Since then, the Council has adopted a Green New Deal Strategy which sets challenging new carbon neutrality targets, whilst bringing a new focus on building the green economic sector in Oldham to generate inward investment, jobs and training opportunities for residents.

11.92 The Oldham Local Area Energy Plan[6] (LAEP) identifies opportunities for low carbon energy including solar, hydrogen, heat pumps, electric vehicle charging and a district heat network. In addition, the Council is working on an Oldham Mine Water Heat Network project.

11.93 Annual mean nitrogen dioxide has significantly reduced since 2007 and the number of days where pollution was moderate or higher has reduced in recent years.

11.94 In addition, data on per capita emission estimates for industry, domestic and transport sector (2023) show that the figures are a reduction from previous years and the lowest since the plan period (it is the same as 2020 which is likely to be due to Covid). The trend is positive.

11.95 One of the ways in which planning can influence air quality in new developments is

[6] The Local Area Energy Plan is available at https://committees.oldham.gov.uk/documents/s129736/OS%20Feb%2022%20-%20OGND%20Appx%20C_Oldham%20LAEP.pdf

through the preparation of travel plans, which tends to be provided within major developments where it is deemed necessary.

11.96 Access to services is another key factor in influencing how much people are likely to use active modes 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%).

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.

LINKS ACROSS THE INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

11.97 Clean air directly impacts climate change and therefore 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. There are opportunities to consider climate change resilience and the nature-based solutions, including those offered from restorable peatland. This section also links to human health as air quality can have health impacts and the population topic as there is a need to ensure that increased population growth does not result in worsening air quality.

MATERIAL ASSETS

11.98 Joint Greater Manchester Development Plans have been prepared for Minerals and Waste and these form part of Oldham's development plan. Approval has been sought across the GM authorities to agree in principle to the preparation of a new Joint Minerals and Waste Plan for Greater Manchester.

11.99 Oldham's Monitoring Reports and Appendix 2 sets out the latest information on waste and minerals monitoring.

11.100 The recycling rates in Oldham (46.35%) exceed the target (33%) (2024).

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

There is a need to manage minerals sustainably.

LINKS ACROSS THE INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

11.101 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.

11.102 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.

11.103 The Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD and Joint Minerals DPD set out the policies on minerals and waste developments, which will eventually be superseded by a combined Greater Manchester Minerals and Waste Plan.

12. LIKELY EVOLUTION OF THE BOROUGH IF THE PLAN IS NOT IMPLEMENTED

12.1 The SEA requires:

- the "relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme".

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

BIODOVERSITY / FAUNA / FLORA AND SOIL

12.3 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 the LNRS to reverse the decline in biodiversity and nature recovery networks will be contributed to less.

12.4 Embedding the Green Infrastructure Strategy into the Local Plan which seeks to enhance Green Infrastructure within new developments whilst meeting 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.

12.5 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 valued open spaces more vulnerable to inappropriate development.

LANDSCAPE (AND DESIGN)

12.6 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.

12.7 There would not be more specific policies on design which aim to drive a higher quality of design.

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

12.8 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.

POPULATION

12.9 Without a Local Plan review 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 care leavers, older people and disabled people). It would make it more difficult to create mixed and balanced communities.

12.10 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.

12.11 Requirements for employment floorspace would not be set out which may undermine Oldham's efforts to contribute to overall PfE requirements and to promote economic growth. A review of business and employment areas would not take place, which may mean that we are not providing policy for the most appropriate areas.

12.12 Specific policies to drive forward the Building a Better Oldham agenda and proposals for Oldham Town Centre may be undermined.

HUMAN HEALTH

12.13 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.

12.14 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 facilitating allotments; provision of quality homes that meet local needs; and requirements for Health Impact Assessments (HIAs). If these policies are not taken forward, then the contribution that planning decisions will make towards addressing health will be less effective.

WATER

12.15 Without the review of the Local Plan there would not be specific policies relating to flood risk, and surface and foul water, that 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.

12.16 There would not be specific policies on SPZs to proactively address any developments within these zones upfront and higher standards specified for water efficiency.

AIR AND CLIMATIC FACTORS

12.17 Without the Local Plan review refreshed standards on accessibility to public transport 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, which would impact on people's health, particularly related illnesses such as asthma.

12.18 The Local Plan sets out more policies on transport priorities, travel hubs and park and ride facilities, parking provision, electric vehicle charging infrastructure and vision led transport statements / assessments and travel plans.

12.19 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

12.20 Minerals and Waste are dealt with at a Greater Manchester level, as such without the Local Plan in place the policy approach would be unaffected. However, the IA process does ensure that minerals and waste are considered when assessing the implications of the Local Plan.

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

13.1 The SEA requires:

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

13.2 The guidance explains that the IA objectives are a way of considering effects of the Local Plan and comparing the effects of alternatives. They serve a different purpose than the Local Plan objectives although there is likely to be overlap. IA objectives help to show whether the objectives of the plan will lead to net gains in environmental, social and economic factors, to compare the effects or alternatives or to suggest improvements.

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

13.4 Objectives and indicators have been revised over time as the plan has progressed and in consultation with the relevant bodies.

14. INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

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

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

14.3 They have also been informed by the comments received on the Scoping Reports to date.

IA OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

Table 7: IA Objectives and Indicators

IA Objective	IA indicator(s)
IA1) To protect, conserve and enhance a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure network, including biodiversity, priority species, habitats and geodiversity to become more ecologically connected	Single data list 160-00 Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented Change in areas of biodiversity designations (i.e. SBI updates) % of sites designated for nature in active management for nature conservation Percentage of tree canopy cover In addition, Biodiversity Duty Reports will be prepared including information on BNG.
IA2) To promote quality and accessible open spaces.	Number of planning applications that result in the gain or loss of identified on-site open space Number of S106 Planning Obligations for new or enhanced open space provision
IA3) 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 Number and type of development permitted within Local Green Spaces Number and type of developments permitted in the Green Belt
IA4) To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets	Number of heritage assets on the National Heritage List for England

IA Objective	IA indicator(s)
and their setting.	Number of listed buildings Number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals Number and type of developments permitted on non-designated Mills PfE - Increase percentage of buildings on the “at risk register” with a strategy for their repair and re-use
IA5) To promote high-quality design that meets local design expectations.	Number of approved applications for strategic developments with a masterplan or framework and design code
IA6) 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 within Local Green Spaces Total amount of employment floorspace (office, industry and warehousing) developed on previously developed land by type (sqm) gross New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land Number of planning applications approved achieving the minimum density requirements as appropriate Number of vacant properties

IA Objective	IA indicator(s)
IA7) To ensure appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs.	Infrastructure Funding Statement: 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) Number of S106 Planning Obligations for new or enhanced open space provision State funded primary and secondary school capacity and forecasts Number of planning applications approved for education related facilities
IA8) To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.	Infrastructure Funding Statement: 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). Number of planning applications that result in the gain or loss of identified on-site open space Number of S106 Planning Obligations for new or enhanced open space provision Life Expectancy

IA Objective	IA indicator(s)
	Proportion of physically active adults Childhood obesity rates The percentage of areas in Oldham among the 10% most deprived areas in England The number of new hot food takeaways approved within 400 metres of a primary or secondary school, or places where children and young people congregate
IA9) To minimise and mitigate against flood risk and adapt to the effects of flood risk.	PfE: Number of planning permissions approved against EA advice (on flood risk grounds) Number of new developments agreed with the council incorporating Natural Flood Management (NFM).
IA10) To protect and improve the quality of water bodies and river corridors and availability of water resources.	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds
IA11) 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.
IA12) To minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable and low carbon energy.	PfE: % of net additional residential development completed with an Energy Performance Certificate rating of A and B % of households living in fuel poverty

IA Objective	IA indicator(s)
IA13) To ensure communities, infrastructure and biodiversity are resilient to the effects of climate change	Percentage of tree canopy cover PfE: Number of planning permissions approved against EA advice (on flood risk grounds)
IA14) To protect and improve air 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
IA15) 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 metres of a primary or secondary school, or places where children and young people congregate
IA16) 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.	Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors
IA17) To promote accessibility to key	Number / percentage of new homes approved that achieve Greater Manchester Accessibility Level (GMAL) 4

IA Objective	IA indicator(s)
services and reduce the need to travel.	or above
IA18) To promote regeneration and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity.	Total amount of additional floorspace (office, industry and warehousing) by type (square metres gross) Total amount of employment floorspace (office, industry and warehousing) developed on previously developed land by type (square metres gross) Employment land available by type (hectares) Total amount of employment land (office, industry and warehousing) developed by type hectares (ha) gross The percentage of areas in Oldham among the 10% most deprived areas in England Unemployment rate Youth unemployment rate PfE: % of working age population with Higher Level (4+) qualification(s) and % of working age population with sub-Level 2 qualification.
IA19) To promote sustainable economic growth and job creation.	Total amount of additional floorspace (office, industry and warehousing) by type (square metres gross)

IA Objective	IA indicator(s)
	Total amount of employment floorspace (office, industry and warehousing) developed on previously developed land by type (square metres gross) Employment land available by type (hectares) Total amount of employment land (office, industry and warehousing) developed by type hectares (ha) gross The percentage of areas in Oldham among the 10% most deprived areas in England Unemployment rate Youth unemployment rate PfE: % of working age population with Higher Level (4+) qualification(s) and % of working age population with sub-Level 2 qualification.
IA20) 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.	Number of homes completed within the borough's centres Number of planning applications granted in Oldham Town Centre and the borough's other centres, for main town centre uses
IA21) To promote sustainable tourism and leisure.	Number of day visits and staying visits to Oldham borough

IA Objective	IA indicator(s)
	Number of planning applications granted in Oldham Town Centre and the borough's other centres, for main town centre uses
IA22) To improve education attainment and skill levels.	State funded primary and secondary school capacity and forecasts Number of planning applications approved for education related facilities PfE: % of working age population with Higher Level (4+) qualification(s) and % of working age population with sub-Level 2 qualification.
IA23) To provide a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs.	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 New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land Number of planning applications approved achieving the minimum density requirements as appropriate Total housing completions by size and type on major sites Number of completions for new-building affordable housing by tenure, type and size

IA Objective	IA indicator(s)
	Total number of planning applications approved for specialist housing provision Number of planning applications approved for Homes in Multiple Occupation Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) PfE also includes indicators on housing.
IA24) To ensure the prudent use and sustainable management of minerals.	The GM Minerals Development Plan Document sets out indicators which is monitored by GMCA.
IA25) To manage waste sustainably in line with the waste hierarchy.	The GM Waste Development Plan Document sets out indicators which is monitored by GMCA.
IA26) To promote mixed, balanced and inclusive sustainable communities.	It is considered that the plan as a whole and therefore all indicators will help achieve this objective.

15. COMPATIBILITY OF INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES

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

15.2 The Key is shown below:

15.3 + compatible

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

15.5 - no link / neutral

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

15.7 In relation to these neutrals, 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.

Table 8: 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

16. INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT APPROACH

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

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

16.2 The approach to the assessment of the above parts of the plan is set out below together with the scoring system.

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

16.3 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 9: 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, priority species, habitats and geodiversity to become more 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	++	++	+

16.4 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.

16.5 Any assumptions and uncertainties will also be expressed.

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

Table 10: 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[7]			
1.To protect, conserve and enhance a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure network, including biodiversity, priority species, habitats and geodiversity to become more 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

[7] It is assumed that if an effect is cross-boundary it is also local.

17. STAGE A5: CONSULTING ON THE SCOPE OF THE INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

17.1 The SEA requires:

17.2 *"...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)*

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

17.4 Historic England;

17.5 Natural England; and

17.6 Environment Agency.

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

17.8 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.

17.9 Scoping Report Update 2 was available to comment on alongside the Draft Local Plan.

17.10 This Scoping Report Update 3 is published alongside the Publication Local Plan. Please see Statement of Availability for consultation details.

18. NEXT STEPS ON THE INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

18.1 Following consultation on the IA Scoping Report Update 3 the Council will submit the Publication Plan, relevant supporting documents and representations received, to the Planning Inspectorate for independent examination. Through which the Inspector will consider whether the Local Plan has been positively prepared, is justified, effective and consistent with national policy.

18.2 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.

18.3 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

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

19. APPENDIX 1: STAGE A1 OTHER RELEVANT POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

19.1 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.

19.2 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 11: Relationship with other plans and programmes objectives: International level

International legislation
Biodiversity (Biodiversity / Fauna / Flora / Soil)
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 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 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)
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)
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 (Valletta 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 12: Relationship with other plans and programmes objectives: National level

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
Overarching (all SEA topics)		
National Planning Policy Framework (2024, DLUHC)*	The framework sets out that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development through: 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; 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 c. an environmental objective - to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including	IA objectives should focus on achievement of sustainable development. The Local Plan should reflect all the strategic priorities identified in the NPPF.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	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.	
Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023	The Act will ensure new development produces more local infrastructure, such as GP surgeries, schools and transport links, is shaped by local people's democratic wishes, enhances the environment, and creates neighbourhoods where people want to live and work. The Act will: • 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. The Act will ensure homes are built where they are needed in urban areas and the countryside will be enhanced.	The Local Plan must respond to key measures in the Act such as ensuring high quality design; appropriate provision of infrastructure: efficient use of land and buildings; promote centers that are vibrant; and ensure a sufficient supply of housing land.
Design (Human Health / Population)		
National Model Design Code (MHCLG, 2021)	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.	The Local Plan should ensure it promotes high quality design and the IA framework should include an objective on promoting high quality design.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
National Design Guide (MHCLG, 2021)	Establishes 10 criteria that makes a “great place” these being: 1. Context – enhances the surroundings. 2. Identity – attractive and distinctive. 3. Built form – a coherent pattern of development. 4. Movement – accessible and easy to move around. 5. Nature – enhanced and optimised. 6. Public spaces – safe, social and inclusive. 7. Uses – mixed and integrated. 8. Homes and buildings – functional, healthy and sustainable. 9. Resources – efficient and resilient. 10. Lifespan – made to last	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 an objective on promoting high quality design.
Economic Growth (Population)		
Northern Powerhouse Strategy (2016, HM Government)	The Vision is to join up the North’s great cities, towns and counties, pooling their strengths, and tackling major barriers to productivity to unleash the full economic potential of the North. The Northern Powerhouse's objective is to achieve a sustained increase in productivity across the whole of the North. The strategy sets out the government's priorities for delivering this vision. The strategy focuses on four key areas of improvement: 1. Connectivity; 2. Skills; 3. Enterprise and innovation; and 4. Trade and investment.	Requires objectives to improve connectivity, skills, enterprise and innovation and investment to increase productivity to promote growth.
The UK’s Modern Industrial Strategy (2025, HM	The government will focus on eight core pillars to strengthen infrastructure and expand a more secure economy:	The Local Plan will aim to strengthen Oldham’s economy.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
Government)*	1. Cutting electricity costs by up to 25% from 2027; 2. Reducing grid connection times; 3. Enhancing investor support; 4. Meeting the skills needs of businesses; 5. Boosting R&D spending; 6. Unlocking billions in finance for innovative business, especially for start-ups and scale-ups; 7. Simplifying regulation and reducing planning timelines; and 8. Deepening economic cooperation with our partners	The Local Plan should ensure that employment land is provided for key growth sectors. Requires IA objectives on economic growth.
Climate change and energy (climatic factors)		
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.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
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 , and the energy plan objectives and key measures up to 2050.	Requires objectives on low carbon and renewable energy.
Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity (Biodiversity / Fauna / Flora / Soil)		
The Environment Act (2021, Defra)	The Act will clean up the country's air, restore natural 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.	Requires IA objectives on enhancing biodiversity, improving water and air quality and the sustainable management of resources.
Environmental Improvement Plan (HM Government, 2025)*	The plan is the latest revision to the Government's environment plan up to 2043 and continues to build on the ten goals: • Restored and thriving Nature • Clean air • Clean and plentiful water • Minimising environmental risks from chemicals and pesticides • Maximise our resources, minimise our waste • Using resources from nature sustainably	Requires objectives on protecting and enhancing biodiversity, environmental quality, use of resources, and mitigation of climate change.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	• Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to accelerate to net zero and prepare the natural environment for the effects of climate change • Reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards • Enhancing biosecurity • Ensure inclusive access to nature and protect nature's beauty and heritage	
UK Biodiversity Framework (2024, JNCC)*	The Framework sets out four objectives to facilitate and provide opportunities for individual and collective means to meet the UK's international biodiversity commitments. The four objectives are: 1. To contribute to informing and developing the UK's position in international agreements and policy making. 2. To coordinate collective achievement of the UK's international obligations. 3. To enable and support country input to reporting required under the UK's international obligations. 4. To inform each other of domestic policy developments and collaborate to achieve shared aims where there is benefit in doing so at a UK level.	Requires objectives on the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.
The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations (2019)	The regulation amends existing legislation to ensure that the UK's conservation laws remain effective following its exit from the EU. This focuses on: 1. The creation of a national site network within the UK territory comprising the protected sites already designated under the Nature Directives, and any further sites designated under these Regulations	Requires objectives on protecting and enhancing biodiversity.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	2. The establishment of management objectives for the national site network (the 'network objectives') 3. A duty for appropriate authorities to manage and where necessary adapt the national site network as a whole to achieve the network objectives 4. An amended process for the designation of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)	
Air Quality and Contaminated Land (Air / Soil)		
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 term. The strategy focuses on: 1. Understanding the problem 2. Protecting the nation's health 3. Protecting the environment 4. Securing clean growth and innovation 5. Action to reduce emissions from transport 6. Action to reduce emissions at home 7. Action to reduce emissions from farming 8. Action to reduce emissions from industry	Requires IA objective for improvement of air quality.
The Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Motor Fuel Emissions (Miscellaneous Amendments) (EU Exit) Regulations (2021)*	Sets out to establish a framework for the production and promotion of renewables. This includes: 1. Binding renewable energy targets and energy efficiency targets. 2. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport and fuel.	Requires IA objective for improvement of air quality and the promotion of low carbon energy.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	3. Provide an incentive mechanism for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from fuels for road transport and non-road mobile machinery.	
The Air Quality Strategy for England (2023, Defra)*	The Air Quality Strategy for England sets out the actions and goals expected to be achieved by local authorities in support of long-term air quality goals. This includes ambitious new PM2.5 targets and frameworks to enable local authorities to best achieve this. The strategy focuses on: 1. Reducing pollution from domestic burning through smoke control areas and cleaner fuels. 2. Building capacity in local councils through training, guidance and knowledge sharing. 3. Planning reforms helping to deliver better air quality. 4. Raising awareness within local communities of air quality impacts and how to reduce them. 5. Reducing emissions from industrial sources through improved enforcement of environmental permits. 6. Boosting active travel and public transport to improve air quality.	Requires IA objective for improvement of air quality.
Onshore Wind Strategy (2025, Onshore Wind Taskforce)*	This strategy sets out goals to increase the deployment of onshore wind to help meet the 2030 clean power targets. The strategy consists of 42 actions which broadly aim to: 1. Boost onshore wind deployment. 2. Deliver economic benefits for local communities,	Requires IA objectives to promote low carbon energy.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	businesses and the consumer.	
Safeguarding our soils: A Strategy for England (2009, Defra)	The Vision is that by 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. The Vision means that: 1. Agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed 2. Soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts 3. Soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained 4. Pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with	Requires objective on the protection and enhancement of soils and remediation of contaminated land.
Water Resources and Flood Risk (Climatic Factors / Water / Biodiversity Population / Human Health)		
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017	Regulations address water quality, including groundwater against pollution and deterioration. Establishes the need for river basin management plans.	Requires IA objective on improvement of water quality.
The Flood Risk Regulations (2009)	Regulations setting out the need for the assessment and management of flood risk.	Requires IA objective on management of flood risk.
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	The Act aims to provide better, more sustainable management of flood risk for people, homes and	Requires IA objective on management of flood risk and sustainable management of water

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	businesses, help safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges and protect water supplies to the consumer.	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: 1. support the inland waterways as a cross-cutting policy theme; 2. support the inland waterways' ability to contribute fully in delivery of the Government agendas; and 3. secure the long-term sustainability of the inland waterway network, their corridors and adjoining communities.	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: 1. Climate resilient places; 2. Today's growth and infrastructure resilient in tomorrow's climate: making the right investment and planning decisions to secure sustainable growth and 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.	Requires objective to avoid and mitigate against flood risk and to be resilient to climate change.
Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations (1994)	Sets out to protect the environment from the adverse effects of untreated urban wastewater. The main requirements of the regulations are:	Requires objective on improving and sustainably managing water quality and availability.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	1. The establishment of systems to collect wastewater from urban 'agglomerations' (towns and cities); 2. The secondary treatment of collected wastewater; 3. The identification of sensitive areas (for example, areas susceptible to eutrophication); and 4. More stringent treatment of wastewater discharged to sensitive areas.	
Historic Environment (Cultural heritage)		
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.
Pride in Place Strategy (2025, HM Government)*	This Strategy sets out to revitalize communities and create a greater sense of place and empowerment for local people/neighbourhoods across the country. The Strategy will: 1. Put power in the hands of communities to shape the future of their area. 2. Help create thriving places. 3. Embed clearer policies on managing town centre uses in England. 4. Implement reforms to the compulsory purchase process and land compensation rules for high street regeneration.	Requires objective to protect and enhance town centres and the quality of the local environment.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	5. Empower local authorities to block the development of new hot food takeaways and fast-food outlets.	
Waste (Material assets)		
The Waste (Circular Economy) Regulations (2020)*	Sets out a framework to enhance waste management and improve recycling rates. This includes: 1. Simplifying recycling for workplaces. 2. Focusing on waste prevention and recycling.Update the definition of municipal waste to include mixed waste and separately collected waste from households. 3. Enhance record keeping.	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.
The Waste and Environmental Permitting etc. (Legislative Functions and Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations (2020)	Sets out to ensure continuity and operability of waste and environmental permitting legislation. This will ensure UK law continues to reflect the objectives of ensuring waste management systems remain robust and legally enforceable.	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.
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. 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 minimum of 65% by weight and the amount of	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.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	municipal waste landfilled is reduced to 10% or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated (by weight).	
Housing (Population)		
The Charter for Social Housing Residents White Paper (2021, MHCLG)	The charter sets out that every social housing resident should be able to expect. This includes: 1. To be safe in your home. 2. To have a good quality home and neighbourhood to live in, with your landlord keeping your home in good repair. 3. To be supported to take your first step to ownership, so it is a ladder to other opportunities, should your circumstances allow.	The Local Plan needs to ensure that good quality homes including social homes are provided. Requires IA objective on sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs.
Planning Policy for Travellers Sites (updated 2024, 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.	Local Plan needs to consider latest evidence on travellers needs. Requires IA objective on sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs.
Transport (Climatic Factors / Human Health)		
Gear Change (Department for Transport, 2020)	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	Requires objective around a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	1. be the preferred way of making short journeys: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	
Cycle Infrastructure Design (LTN 1/20), (2020, DfT)	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. Networks and routes should be Coherent; Direct; Safe; Comfortable and Attractive.	Requires objective around a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling.
Strategic road network and the delivery of sustainable development (2022, DfT)*	The aim of this approach is to improve health and wellbeing and support government policies through improvements to the efficiency of the transport network. New development should focus on facilitating sustainable transport networks where possible, to reduce private car travel and attain net zero road user emissions by 2050.	Requires objective around a fully integrated sustainable transport network including walking and cycling.
Future of Freight: A long-term plan (2022, DfT)*	This plan sets out the foundation for government-industry collaboration to enable a cost-efficient, sustainable, and resilient freight and logistics sector. There are five key aims to achieve this: 1. A system-level approach to the freight network supporting end-to-end freight journeys that are more efficient, reliable and resilient. 2. A cleaner, greener freight system.	Requires objective around a fully integrated sustainable transport network including freight and logistics.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	3. A planning system which fully recognises the needs of the freight and logistics sector now and in the future and empowers the relevant planning authority to plan for those needs. 4. The freight and logistics sector is seen as an industry of choice for talented, diverse, and skilled people at all stages of their career. 5. Accelerating the adoption of currently available solutions within the sector and developing the future pipeline in line with real-world needs.	
Planning for the future: A guide to working with National Highways on planning matters (2023, National Highways)*	This guide aims to ensure net zero goals are achieved across National Highways to enable sustainable transport for the future. This guide highlights that roads to be decarbonised for net zero goals to be met and ensures that: 1. The most appropriate locations for development are considered 2. The potential impact of development proposals on the SRN is assessed. 3. Appropriate sustainable development is enabled. 4. Journeys made by a range of modes other than private car, for example, by considering public transport, walking and cycling routes are promoted.	Requires objective around a fully integrated sustainable transport network including walking, cycling, freight and logistics.
Health and Well-Being (Human Health / Population)		
Suicide Prevention in England: 5-year cross-sector strategy (2023, DOH)	The aim of this cross-government strategy is to bring everybody together around common priorities and set out actions that can be taken to: 1. Reduce the suicide rate over the next 5 years	Requires IA objective on well-being and mixed communities and inclusivity to prevent loneliness.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	– with initial reductions observed within half this time or sooner 2. Improve support for people who have self-harmed 3. Improve support for people bereaved by suicide 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.	
Health and social care integration: joining up care for people, places and populations (2022, DHSC)	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 The plans will support the development of a health and care system which: 1. is levelled-up in terms of outcomes and reduced disparities; and 2. ensures people have access to health and care services which meet their needs, and experience outstanding quality care.	Requires IA objective on improving health and well-being and reducing health inequalities and having appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs.
People at the heart of Care Adult Social Care Reform White Paper (2021, DHSC)	The vision puts people at its heart and revolves around three objectives: 1. People have choice, control, and support to live independent lives. 2. People can access outstanding quality and tailored care and support. 3. People find adult social care fair and accessible.	Requires IA objective on improving health and well-being and reducing health inequalities and to promote inclusive sustainable communities.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
PHE Strategy (Public Health England strategy) 2020-25 (2020, PHE)	The strategy focuses on keeping people safe, preventing poor health, narrowing the health gap and supporting a strong economy. There are ten priorities to deliver the biggest impact on public health: 1. smoke-free society 2. healthier diets, healthier weight 3. cleaner air 4. better mental health 5. best start in life 6. effective responses to major incidents 7. reduced risk from antimicrobial resistance 8. predictive prevention 9. enhanced data and surveillance capabilities 10. new national science campus	Requires IA objective on improving health and well-being and reducing health inequalities.
Planning for Sport Guidance (Sport England, 2024)	Planning for sports sets out 12 principles: 1. Recognise and give weight to the benefits of sport and activity 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. 3. Plan, design and maintain buildings, developments, facilities, land and environments that enable people to lead active lifestyle 4. Protect and promote existing sport and physical activity provision and ensure new development does not prejudice its use 5. Ensure long term viable management and maintenance of new and existing sport and physical activity provision 6. Support improvements to existing sports and	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.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	physical activity provision where they are needed 7. Encourage and secure wider community use of existing and new sport and physical activity provision 8. Support new provision, including allocating new sites for sport and physical activity which meets identified need. 9. Ensure a positive approach to meeting the needs generated by new development for sport and physical activity provision 10. Provide sport and physical activity provision which is fit for purpose and well designed 11. Plan positively for sport and physical activity provision in designated landscapes and the Green Belt 12. Proactively address any amenity issues arising from sport and physical activity developments.	
Get Active: a strategy for the future of sport and physical activity (2023, HM Government)*	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. 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.	Requires objective to improve health and well-being and ensure access to open space and sports facilities.
Sport England Active Design – Creating Active environments Through Planning and Design (2023, Sport England, Active Travel	The guidance sets out 10 principles for active design: 1. Activity for all 2. Walkable communities 3. Providing connected active travel routes 4. Mixing uses and co-locating facilities 5. Network of multi-functional open spaces	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.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
England OHID)	6. High quality streets and spaces 7. Providing activity infrastructure 8. Active buildings, inside and out 9. Maintaining high-quality flexible spaces 10. Activating spaces	
Planning for Healthy Places (2024, TCPA)*	The document states universal guidance for public health integration into planning and the Local Plan, including: 1. Create a strategic health policy 2. Embed process for health impact assessments (HIA) of development proposals 3. Promote healthy neighbourhood design 4. Promote healthy homes 5. Promote a healthy food environment 6. Promote natural environments and climate adaptation 7. Promote healthy transport and movement 8. Include relevant planning conditions 9. Set clear expectations regarding funding of health requirements 10. Set clear expectations regarding viability appraisals 11. Explore mechanisms to require developers to produce health management plans 12. Set clear expectations regarding monitoring obligations 13. Prioritise stewardship, community engagement and ownership	Requires objective to improve health and reduce health inequalities across the borough.
NHS Healthy New Towns Programme, (2019, NHS, Public Health England, Town &	The report outlines 10 Principles for Healthy Places, these being: 1. Plan ahead collectively 2. Assess local health and care needs and assets	Requires objective to improve health and reduce health inequalities across the borough.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
Country Planning Association, The King's Fund, PA Consulting and The Young Foundation)	3. Connect, involve and empower people and communities 4. Create compact neighbourhoods 5. Maximise active travel 6. Inspire and enable healthy eating 7. Foster health in homes and buildings 8. Enable healthy play and leisure 9. Develop health services that help people stay well	
Education (Population)		
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.

19.3 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)
- Water Resources Act (1991, HM Government)
- The Housing Act (2004)

Table 13: 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
Overarching (all SEA Topics)		
Places For Everyone Joint Development Plan (2024, GMCA)*	PfE covers the plan period 2022 – 2039 and 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.	The Local Plan should support implementation of PfE and be in conformity with the strategic policies. 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 PfE.
Greater Manchester Strategy 2025 – 2035 (GMCA, 2025)*	The vision is a thriving city region where everyone can live a good life across Greater Manchester. The seven shared outcomes are: 1. Healthy homes for all. 2. Safe and strong communities 3. A transport system for a global city region. 4. A clear line of sight to high-quality jobs. 5. Everyday support in every neighbourhood. 6. A great place to do business. 7. Digitally connected places and people.	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. Requires IA objectives on housing supply that meets local needs, economic growth and design.
Climate Change and Air Quality (Climatic Factors / Air /		

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
Biodiversity / Fauna / Flora / Soil / Water / Material assets and Human Health)		
Greater Manchester 5-year Environment Plan (GMCA, 2024)*	To deliver its vision, the plan aims to: 1.Create a smart, flexible, low-carbon energy infrastructure: Expand renewable energy and storage, strengthen the electricity network, grow heat networks, and increase low-carbon hydrogen capacity. 2.Ensure our buildings are sustainable and energy efficient: Retrofit more homes and public/commercial buildings, install low-carbon heating, and require all new developments to be net zero and sustainable. 3.Develop a reliable, integrated, and sustainable transport system: Establish and deliver a long-term integrated transport strategy, support active/public transport, enable electric mobility, and encourage sustainable travel habits. 4.Enhance and connect our natural environment: Expand and better manage green/blue spaces, restore habitats, reduce water pressures, and increase community-led action for nature. 5.Transition to a circular economy and reduce waste: Accelerate circular practices in key industries, make sustainable lifestyles attractive, reduce waste through reuse and repair, and implement a comprehensive waste strategy. 6.Adapt and build resilience to climate change: Manage climate risks, strengthen community and organizational resilience (especially for the	Requires objectives on climate change, air quality, sustainable waste management and an enhanced natural environment.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	vulnerable), and deliver a Climate Adaptation Strategy. 7.Improve air quality for health and wellbeing: Reduce emissions, and support communities and businesses to adopt air quality-friendly behaviors. 8.Grow a sustainable, low-carbon economy: Increase resource efficiency in businesses, build resilient supply chains, expand the low-carbon sector, and equip residents with green skills.	
Green Infrastructure (Climatic Factors, Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Soil, Air, Water)		
Greater Manchester Natural Capital Investment Programme, (2019, GMCA)	The programme will encourage investment in the natural environment to secure financial and social returns. The baseline review identified the following key priorities and opportunities which the investment plan can help achieve, several of which are linked: 1. Improved health outcomes 2. A more attractive place to live and work 3. Building resilience, principally addressing climate change and flood risks 4. Supporting the local economy 5. Conserving and enhancing habitat and wildlife 6. Sustainable travel 7. Water quality and flood management 8. Climate regulation including carbon storage and sequestration	Requires objectives on mitigating climate change, enhancing biodiversity, improving health, promoting economic growth, sustainable travel, and water quality.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
All Our Trees – Greater Manchester's Urban Forest Plan (2025, GMCA by City of Trees)*	The aims and objectives include: 1. Direct our tree planting strategically – using the opportunity mapping. 2. New trees planted to higher standard. 3. More plantable land identified and released for planting. 4. More native trees and bigger species in green spaces – more native broadleaved woodlands to support biodiversity. 5. National urban tree canopy of 16% exceeded. Existing trees and woodlands managed and protected: 6. Protection and management of our trees encouraged to deliver more benefits for longer. 7. Fewer trees removed by developers, and replacements based on appropriate valuation of benefits lost. 8. Better use made of existing mechanisms to protect valuable mature trees and woodlands. 9. Restoration and expansion of heritage and new orchards and hedgerows across Greater Manchester.	Requires objectives on enhancing biodiversity.
Nature for All: A Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Greater Manchester (2025, GMCA)*	Our collective vision for nature recovery in Greater Manchester is to work together to deliver a resilient network for nature across the city-region, connecting and enhancing wild spaces so that people and nature can thrive.	Requires objective for the restoration, protection and enhancement of valuable sites and habitats for wildlife. Requires objective on the management of landscapes. The Local Plan needs to have regard to the GM

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	The LNRS aims to: 1. Enhance and protect 2. Create and connect; and 3. Build Resilience The LNRS sets targets for nature and maps out opportunities for nature.	LNRS.
The NHS Greater Manchester Green Plan 2025-28 (2025, NHS/ GMICP)*	Through cross-collaboration between the NHS and city-region stakeholders in Greater Manchester this plan aims to envision a system of healthcare that is rooted in climate justice and emission reduction across GM. This will be achieved by three overarching goals: 1. Net Zero Carbon Footprint by 2038, with an ambition to deliver an 80% reduction by 2028-2032. 2. Net Zero Carbon Footprint Plus by 2045, for the emissions we can influence, with an ambition to reach an 80% reduction by 2036-2039. 3. An NHS that is climate-adapted, actively supports nature and health related activities, and promotes interventions that reduce air pollution.	Requires objectives on mitigating climate change, reducing emissions, and improving health.
Water Resources and Flood Risk (Climatic Factors, Water)		
Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (2023, United Utilities)	The Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) is a long-term plan, which sets out how United Utilities Water (UUW) proposes to ensure robust and resilient drainage and wastewater services for the North West. The	Requires objectives and plan policy to efficiently manage drainage and wastewater.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	plan seeks to deliver benefits including: AMP8 2025-2030 - 29,000 spills/annum reduction through AMP8 overflow programme to 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. DWMP 2025-2050 - 62% reduction in internal flooding; 28% reduction in external flooding; 57% reduction in pollution incidents; and 36% reduction in sewer collapses.	
Final Drought Plan (2022, United Utilities)	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. Greater Manchester falls within the Strategic Resource Zone. The plan explains the drought triggers applicable to this zone.	Requires objective to promote the efficient use of water.
Final Water Resources Management Plan 2024 (2024, United Utilities)*	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. Objectives include: 1. maintain a resilient, safe and clean supply of water for customers; 2. develop a plan to support national	The Local Plan review should involve close working with United Utilities to ensure that growth can be supported by water supply and phasing can be addressed. Requires objective to promote the efficient use of water.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	drought resilience through water transfer and which is in line with our water transfer principles; 3. ensure that our plan enables us to meet our long-term environmental destination; and 4. ensure that our plan delivers environmental benefits, taking into account sustainability and natural capital effects	
North West River Basin Management Plan (2022, EA)	The Northwest River Basin Management Plan sets out measures to protect and improve the water environment. 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.	Requires objectives to protect and improve water quality.
Upper Mersey Catchment Plan (2023, Catchment Based Approach)	The 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. 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	Requires objectives to protect and improve water quality, enhance nature and be resilient to climate change.
Irwell Catchment Plan 2019 – 2027 (Irwell Catchment Partnership)	The objective is to work collaboratively to make the water environment in the Irwell catchment more adaptive and resilient to climate change,	Requires objectives to protect and improve water quality, enhance nature and be resilient to climate change.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	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	
Greater Manchester Integrated Water Management Plan (2023, GMCA)	The vision is: 'Working together, we will manage Greater Manchester's water wherever it falls, to enhance the environment, support people and forge prosperous places'. 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.	Requires objectives to manage flood risk, improve water quality, enhance green infrastructure and be resilient to climate change.
Waste (Material assets)		
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.
Minerals (Material assets)		

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
Greater Manchester Minerals Joint Development Plan Document (2013, GMCA)	Provides a clear guide up to 2027 to minerals operators and the public about: 1.The locations where mineral extraction may take place; 2.The safeguarding of sensitive environmental features and of mineral resources with potential for future extraction; and 3. All aspects of environmental amenity and resource protection	Requires objective for the appropriate extraction, protection and restoration of mineral infrastructure.
Transport (Climatic Factors / Air / Population / Human Health)		
Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040 (2021, TFGM)	The vision for 2040 is to have: 'World class connections that support long-term, sustainable economic growth and access to opportunity for all'. The four key elements of the vision are: 1. Supporting sustainable economic growth; 2. Protecting our environment; 3. Improving quality of life for all; and 4. Developing an innovative city-region. There are seven mutually reinforcing principles: Integrated; Inclusive; Healthy; Environmentally responsible; Reliable; Safe and secure; and well maintained and resilient.	The Local Plan needs to ensure that it supports transport infrastructure proposals and seek to coordinate development close to public transport infrastructure and encourage integrated travel between all modes, including walking and cycling. Requires objective around a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	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.	
Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2050 (Consultation Draft) (2025, TFGM)*	The 2050 vision for the GM region is for "a transport system for a global city-region". The three key elements of the vision are: 1. Our approach to People and Place 2. Our Right Mix Target 3. Our Network Ambitions There are seven mutually reinforcing principles: Integrated; Inclusive and affordable; Healthy; Environmentally responsible; Reliable; Safe and secure; Well maintained and resilient and Reliable. The Ambition for 2050 is for the network to be experienced equally by people, regardless of their personal characteristics or situation (including our citizens, consumers, customers, businesses, visitors).	The Local Plan needs to ensure that it supports transport infrastructure proposals and seek to coordinate development close to public transport infrastructure and encourage integrated travel between all modes, including walking and cycling. Requires objective around a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling.
GM Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy – Part of the Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040 (TFGM)	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	The Local Plan should support the implementation of EV charging infrastructure. Requires IA objective on improving transport infrastructure.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	confidence that they will be 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)	This investment plan provides details of how the Bee Network will support the delivery of 'Our Network': 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. 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	The Local Plan needs to support an integrated transport network. Requires IA objective around a fully integrated transport network, including walking and cycling.
Our 5 year Transport Delivery Plan 2021 - 2026 (2021, TFGM)	This plan is the delivery plan for the GM Transport Strategy. It sets out the priorities to deliver the strategy under the following headings: Our Bus Our Metrolink Our Rail Our Streets	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. Requires objective around a fully integrated transport network, including walking and cycling.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	Our Integrated Network 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. **Outcome 1:** More neighbourhood journeys (under 2km) will be made by foot and by bike in Oldham; **Outcome 2:** Connections to Oldham's town centres, employment sites and key destinations will be enhanced by foot, bike and public transport; **Outcome 3**: Streets in Oldham will be cleaner and greener; **Outcome 4:** Oldham residents, workers and visitors will have good access to safe, reliable, affordable, high quality public transport connections; **Outcome 5**: Streets in Oldham will be safer, well-maintained, resilient, reliable and accessible by all.	
Greater Manchester Freight and Logistics Strategy (2016, TFGM)	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.	The Local Plan should ensure that it considers the needs of the freight and logistics activities. Requires objective around the transport network.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
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: 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. 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 3. A devolved and accountable rail-based network 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.	Requires objective around a fully integrated transport network, including walking and cycling.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
Made to Move (2017, TFGM)	Made to Move, a 15-step plan to transform Greater Manchester, outlined the need for a detailed walking and cycling infrastructure proposal. 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.	Requires objective around a fully integrated transport network, including walking and cycling.
Streets for All, (2019, GMCA & TFGM)	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. 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.	Requires objective around a fully integrated transport network, including walking and cycling.
Health and Well Being (Population and Human Health)		
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.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
Greater Manchester Age-Friendly Strategy 2024-2034, (2024, GMCA)	By 2034 Greater Manchester will: 1. Have fewer older people living precarious lives; 2. Have more places with key features of an age-friendly neighbourhood (homes, transport, and accessible services and shops); 3. Enable easier access to preventative health care; 4. Increase the levels of physical activity among elderly populations; 5. Make sure every local authority has an age-friendly plan co-designed across the generations; 6. Host age-sector businesses and is a world leader in ageing research, policy and implementation; 7. Support and protect the most vulnerable from the climate emergency; and 8. Make sure ageism and structural inequalities are in retreat.	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.
Greater Manchester Moving in Action 2021- 2031 (2021, Greater Manchester Moving)	The mission is active lives for all. The five key priorities are: 1. people, families and communities 2. inclusive participation and access 3. active places 4. whole system integration 5. culture change	Requires objective on health and well-being.
Improving health and care in Greater Manchester 2023-2028 (2023, GMICP)*	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.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	The plan sets out 4 targets: 1. Everyone has an opportunity to live a good life. 2. Everyone has improved health and wellbeing. 3. Everyone experiences high quality care and support where and when they need it. 4. Health and care services are integrated and sustainable.	
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)	The plan sets out 3 priorities: 1. Keeping People Safe and Supporting Victims 2. Reducing Harm and Offending 3. Strengthening Communities and Places	Requires objective on design, local environmental quality and inclusive communities.
Economic Growth (Population)		
Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy (2019, GMCA, the GM Local Enterprise Partnership and the UK Government)	The Industrial Strategy is centred around two key aspects: Five foundations of productivity 1. Ideas 2. People 3. Infrastructure 4. Business Environment 5. Places 2. Four Grand Challenges - Health Innovation; Advanced Materials and Manufacturing; Digital, Creative and Media; and Clean Growth.	The Local Plan will encourage and facilitate the development of the borough's key economic sectors. Requires IA objective on economic growth.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	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: "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.	
Neighbouring Authorities (all SEA Topics)		
Peak District National Park Management Plan 2023 – 2028 (2023, PDNPA)	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. The plan is set around four aims: 1. Climate Change: the PDNP is more	The Local Plan should ensure that the qualities of the PDNP are taken into account.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	resilient and net-zero by 2040 through its exemplary response to climate change. 2. Landscape and nature: the PDNP is a resilient landscape in which nature, beauty, and cultural heritage are significantly enhanced. 3. Welcoming place: The PDNP is a welcoming place where all are inspired to enjoy, care for and connect to its special qualities. 4. Thriving communities: The PDNP communities are thriving and sustainable places where all generations can live healthy and fulfilled lives.	
Local Plan Preferred Approach Consultation (2025, Peak District National Park Authority)*	The Aims of the Core Policies and Development Strategy are to deliver sustainable development within the context of National Park purposes and duty. The core policies put forward by this document are: 1) Securing National Park Purposes 2) Sustainable development in the context of National Park purposes and duty 3) Enhancing the National Park 4) Conserve/Enhance Landscape character and Special Qualities 5) Conserve/Enhance Cultural heritage assets of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic significance	The Local Plan needs to ensure that the purposes of the PDNP are taken into account.
Kirklees Local Plan (2019, Kirklees Council)	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 Local Plan process needs to fulfil duty to cooperate requirements.

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

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	sustainable use and management of minerals and waste.	
Calderdale Local Plan 2018/19 – 2032/33 (2023, Calderdale Council)	The plan is focussed around the following strategic objectives: 1: Sustainable Development 2: Climate Change 3: Economy and Enterprise 4: Housing 5: Green Infrastructure and the Natural Environment 6: Historic Environment and Design 7: Transport 8: Communities and Narrowing the Gap 9: Minerals 10: Waste	The Local Plan process needs to fulfil duty to cooperate requirements.
Manchester Local Plan Draft (2025, Manchester City Council)*	The plan is focussed around the following strategic objectives: 1. Strategic Growth Locations 2. Economy, Employment and Skills 3. Housing and Centres 4. Net Zero Carbon and Resilience 5. Environment 6. Social Infrastructure 7. Transport and Digital Connectivity 8. Design Quality and Heritage	The Local Plan process needs to fulfil duty to cooperate requirements.
Rochdale Adopted Core Strategy (2016, Rochdale Council)	The strategic objectives are to: SO1 deliver a more prosperous economy; SO2 create successful and healthy communities;	The Local Plan process needs to fulfil duty to cooperate requirements.

Plan / Programme	Objective or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan
	SO3 improve design, image and quality of place; SO4 promote a greener environment; and SO5 improve accessibility and deliver sustainable transport.	
Tameside Homes, Spaces, Places (2025)*	The plan's objectives are to: Ensure new housing meets resident needs; Enable all residents to benefit from economic growth; Support the borough's centre to thrive; Enable everyone to travel safely and reduce congestions; Deliver development that positively contribute to the character, heritage and identity of Tameside; Reduce health inequalities, improve health conditions and enable the provision of services and infrastructure to support new and existing communities; and ensure that new development responds positively to climate change and ecologically sensitive locations.	The Local Plan process needs to fulfil duty to cooperate requirements.

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

Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan / Integrated Assessment
Overarching (Population / Human Health)		
Creating a Better Place (2020, Oldham Council)	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. 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.	Ensure the Local Plan supports plans for town centre investment and regeneration. Requires objectives to promote economic growth and vibrant centres.
Oldham Council Corporate Plan: Ready for the Future 2024-2027 (2024, Oldham Council)*	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.	The Local Plan and IA objectives should reflect these priorities on a clean, green environment, health and well-being, homes, economic growth and skills.
Pride, Progress Partnership -- The Oldham Plan 2024-2030 (2024, Oldham Partnership)*	The aim of this plan is to guide Oldham through the next six years by bringing together businesses, communities, and the public sector. This collaboration will enable the three specific missions of the plan: 1. Healthier, Happier Lives; 2. Great Place to Live; and 3. Green and Growing.	The Local Plan and IA objectives should reflect these priorities on a clean, green environment, health and well-being, homes, economic growth and skills.
Building a Better Oldham (2025, Oldham Council)*	The aim of this plan is to transform the borough through unlocking investment, creating new homes, new jobs and apprenticeship	Ensure the Local Plan supports plans for town centre investment and regeneration.

Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan / Integrated Assessment
	opportunities. 1. This plan sets out six key elements within its vision by: building quality homes 2. providing opportunities to learn & gain new skills 3. providing opportunities to grow local businesses and create jobs 4. ensuring Oldham is the greenest borough 5. embedding sustainability, energy efficiency & low (zero) carbon 6. improving life-chances, health and well-being of our residents and local communities	Requires objectives to promote economic growth and vibrant centres and IA objectives should reflect these priorities on a clean, green environment, health and well-being, homes, economic growth and skills.
Historic Environment (Cultural Heritage and Landscapes)		
Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (CAAMP) (Oldham Council, 2019)	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. 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.	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. Requires IA objective on the historic environment.
Oldham Mills Strategy (2021, Oldham Council)	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	The mills strategy should inform local plan policy on mills. Requires IA objective on the preserving and

Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan / Integrated Assessment
	their potential for future development for residential, employment and other uses. 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.	enhancing the historic environment.
Oldham Cultural Strategy 2022 – 2030 (2022, Oldham Council)*	The Strategy aims to boost creativity and culture within Oldham to ensure that arts, culture and heritage are at the forefront of the long-term vision for the borough. The strategy also sets out key aims to do this which focus on accessibility, inclusivity, affordability, collaboration, and sustainability.	Requires IA objective on tourism, leisure and heritage.
Climate Change Climatic Factors / Air / Biodiversity / Soil/ Fauna / Flora / Water)		
Green New Deal Strategy 2020 - 2025 (2020, Oldham Council)	The vision is to "Make Oldham a greener, smarter, more enterprising place". The objectives include to: 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. b) Deliver a sustainable economy, tackling fuel poverty and generating training and employment opportunities in the growing green business sector. c) Maintain a high-quality local environment	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. Requires IA objectives on low carbon energy, green infrastructure, tourism and leisure and economic growth.

Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan / Integrated Assessment
	which delivers health and well-being for residents, including food and recreation, reducing costs for public services. d) Generate inbound tourism for the borough by building on Oldham's reputation for being a green, attractive and forward-thinking sustainable borough. e) Keep Oldham at the forefront of development and deployment of cutting edge environmental technologies and ensure that the benefits are kept locally. f) Future-proof the regeneration of the borough by establishing Oldham as an exemplar Green City on energy, carbon, water and green infrastructure. The three pillars of the strategy are: 1. Green Economy, including work, skills and business engagement; 2. Low Carbon (physical infrastructure); and 3. Northern Roots (the 160-acre eco-park at Snipe Clough and its attendant brand and initiatives, and the state of the art zero-carbon Eco-Centre at Alexandra Park).	
Oldham's Green Infrastructure Strategy (2022, Oldham Council)	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.	Requires IA objective on protecting and enhancing green infrastructure and managing distinctive landscapes.

Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan / Integrated Assessment
	The strategy sets out seven priorities themes: 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 7. Sustainable Growth and Green Jobs	
Local Area Energy Plan Oldham (2022, GM Local Energy Market)*	This Local Area Energy Plan aims to support Oldham to transition to an affordable and net zero energy system and to support the delivery of Greater Manchester's commitment to carbon neutrality by 2038. The plan sets out priority areas for different types of low carbon energy including heat pumps, district heat networks, solar PV and EV charging as well as making use of measures within Oldham's local control where possible.	Requires objective on promoting energy efficiency and the use of renewable and low carbon energy.
Complying with the Biodiversity Duty – Our Policies and Objectives for Thriving Wildlife in Oldham (2025, Oldham Council)*	The key priority of this document is to set out Oldham Council's primary objectives on biodiversity conservation and enhancement and how the council is complying with the biodiversity duty.	Requires IA objective on protecting and enhancing biodiversity.
Contaminated Land (Soil)		
Contaminated Land Strategy (2017, 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, bringing sites forward for economic development; and minimise the potential for any unnecessary blight of land.	Requires objectives to remediate contaminated land.

Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan / Integrated Assessment
Housing (Population)		
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.
Oldham Homelessness Prevention and Reduction Strategy 2021-26 (2021 Oldham Council)*	The aim of the Homelessness Prevention Strategy is to take reasonable steps to try and prevent and relieve homelessness amongst eligible groups. Successful delivery of this strategy will decrease the number of households becoming homeless alongside enabling people to have secure places to live.	Requires IA objective on meeting housing needs.
Health and wellbeing, education and communities and economy (Population / Human Health)		

Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan / Integrated Assessment
Oldham Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022 – 2030 (2022, Oldham Council)	The vision is Oldham residents are happier and healthier; they feel safe, supported and they thrive. 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. Goals are set within the strategy including: Infant mortality will decrease so that the rate in Oldham is the same as for England. The same percentage of children in Oldham will achieve a good level of development at the end of reception as in England. The percentage of people reporting high levels of anxiety will be smaller than the England average. The percentage of people who feel lonely will be significantly smaller than the national average. Oldham will have the same percentage of physically active adults as England.	Requires objectives around health and wellbeing, social inclusion and education and skills.

Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan / Integrated Assessment
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.	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 2025-2041 (2025, Oldham Council)*	The vision is “To ensure that sufficient pitches are provided of a good quality and which support the needs of each sport and club in Oldham. This provision should be sufficient and flexible to deal with current and projected increases in demand” The aims to support the vision are to: protect the existing supply of sports facilities where it is needed for meeting current or future needs; enhance outdoor sports facilities through improving quality and management of sites; and provide new outdoor sports facilities where there is current or future demand to do so.	Requires objective on open space and green infrastructure, health and well-being.
Oldham Strategy for Early Years (2020, Oldham Council)*	Young children in Oldham record lower levels of general development in comparison with their peers across Greater Manchester. As such, this strategy aims to ensure that every child accesses the support they need to get their best start in life through child-focused, equitable, cooperative, preventative, and resilient measures.	Requires objectives around inclusion, health and wellbeing and education.

Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan / Integrated Assessment
Oldham Works: Our Employment and Skills Plan 2025-2030* (2025, Oldham Council)	This strategy sets out to align education, skills and employment opportunities with business growth to help local people access good jobs, gain new skills and build a stronger, fairer Oldham. The Oldham Work Plan focuses on three key targets: 1. Pathways to Prosperity – improving skills and employment outcomes. 2. Building a Future-Ready Oldham – aligning education and training with growth sectors. 3. Future-Focused, Business-Driven – helping local employers grow and invest in talent.	The Local Plan and IA objectives should reflect these priorities on economic growth, education and skills.
Transport (Climatic Factors / Air / Population / Human Health)		
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 for transport in the future both for growth and in response to changing travel technologies. 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.	Transport policies to have regard to the strategy. Requires IA objective on an improved transport system that provides sustainable transport choices and improved connectivity, including the walking and cycling network.

Plan / Programme	Objectives or requirements of the Plan or Programme	Implications for the Local Plan / Integrated Assessment
	The strategy is categorized into six ambitions: 1. Healthy Oldham 2. Safe Oldham 3. Clean Oldham 4. Connected Oldham 5. Accessible Oldham 6. Thriving Oldham	
Oldham Town Centre Parking Strategy (2022, Oldham Council)	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.	The Local Plan should have regard to the strategy. 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.

20. Appendix 2: Stage A2 Baseline Information

20.1 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 15: 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 need to protect and enhance biodiversity.	Oldham Council (2023)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Change in areas of biodiversity importance - International: Special Protection Areas (SPA) Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	Part of the Peak District Moors (South Pennine Moors Phase 1) and part of the South Pennine Moors (Phase 2) fall within Oldham. The total area of the SPA is: Phase 1 45,300.57 hectares (ha) Phase 2 20,944.5 ha South Pennine Moors SAC: 65,025.5 ha Rochdale Canal SAC: 26.11 ha	N/A	The extent of the international nature designations have increased in total since 2012 but remained the same in recent years. In the 2012 Site Allocations Scoping Report the following information was recorded for 2011: SPA Phase 2: 20,936.53 ha SAC = 64,983.13 ha Rochdale Canal -25.55 (2000).	There is the need to protect and enhance biodiversity.	Natural England Open Data (2025)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Change in areas of biodiversity Importance - National:	Oldham has five SSSIs within the borough. Rochdale Canal: 26.37ha. Site is 50% Unfavourable - recovering. 50% not recorded. South Pennine Moors 20,944.5 ha. Site is 28.57% favourable and 7.14% Unfavourable – no change and 64.29% not recorded. Dark Peak: 31,823.79 ha Site is 29.17% favourable, 8.33% unfavourable – recovering. Unfavourable – no change 4.17% and Not recorded 58.33%. Standedge Road Cutting: 3.6ha. Site is 100% favourable condition. Ladcastle and Den Quarries SSSI 2.73 ha. Site is 100% favourable condition.	To all be in favourable condition.	Rochdale SSSI: 25.55 ha (2000) 100% unfavourable recovering in 2023 South Pennine Moors SSSI: 20,938ha (1994). Site is 0.61% favourable and 83.80% unfavourable recovering; 15.37% unfavourable -no change; and 0.22% unfavourable declining (2023). Dark Peak (2023) Dark Peak: 31,824 ha Site is 4.33% favourable, 87.45% unfavourable – recovering.	There is a need for protected site strategies. There is a need to protect and enhance biodiversity.	Natural England Designated Site View (2025)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	Lowside Brickworks SSSI 1.38 ha. Site is 100% favourable condition.				
Change in areas of biodiversity Importance - local: Sites of Biological Importance (SBI)	Oldham has 40 SBIs The SBIs total 3,468.8 ha. Of this there are: 10 SBIs Grade A, measuring 3288.3ha. 17 SBIs Grade B, measuring 138.3ha. 13 SBIs Grade C, measuring 42.2ha.	The LNRS sets a target to increase land designed by 5,000ha growing this from 11% to 15% of the city region by 2035.	Previous years show: Number of SBIs (extent ha) 2020: 38 3,457.0 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 increased significantly since the last Scoping Report. There is the need to protect and enhance biodiversity.	GMEU 2022 SBI Review received 2025.
Number of Local Nature Reserves	Glodwick Lows (17 ha)	N/A	No information	There is the need to protect and enhance biodiversity.	Oldham Council (2025)
Number of Regionally Important	Oldham has two RIGS at Glodwick Brickpit and Rocher Vale.	N/A	Rocher Vale was designated in 2022.	There is a need to protect and enhance geodiversity.	Oldham Council (2025)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Geodiversity Sites (RIGS)			Glodwick Brickpit was designated in 2018.		
Number of applications given conditions related to contaminated land	2024/25: 23 Applications were given the Contaminated Land Investigation Condition 40 Applications were given the Landfill Gas Investigation Condition 11 Applications were given the Gas Membrane Condition	N/A	2021/22: 78, 80 and 20 respectively. 2020/21: 81; 54 and 10 applications respectively.	There is a need to remediate contaminated land.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2024/25 (2025, Oldham Council)

Table 16: 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	2024/25: 0	100% of planning applications that do not protect and / or enhance landscape character, where appropriate, should be refused.	2020/21: 0 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 2024/25 (2025, Oldham Council)
Landscape Character Areas (Types)	The following Greater Manchester Landscape Character Types fall within Oldham: Incised Urban Fringe Valleys; Open Moorlands and Enclosed Upland Fringes (Dark Peak); Pennine Foothills (Dark Peak); Pennine Foothills (West/South Pennines); and Urban Fringe Farmland	N/A	N/A	There is need to positively manage landscape and townscapes.	Greater Manchester Landscape Character and Sensitivity Report (GMCA, 2018)

Table 17: 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	There are 555 assets on the national heritage list in Oldham. Of these there are: 13 Grade II* listed buildings 536 Grade II listed buildings 2 Scheduled Monuments 3 Registered Park and Gardens	N/A	N/A	There is a need to protect, conserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings.	Historic England, 2025
Number of entries on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register'	There are 9 entries on the Heritage at Risk Register.	No entries.	2019/2023: 9 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 positive strategies for the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets.	Historic England 2025
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	There is a need to protect, conserve and enhance conservation areas.	Oldham Council (2025)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
			Centre Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan SPD in 2019. The extensions have been designated under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. However, until the reviewed Local Pan 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	2023/24: There was one application including the demolition of structures within conservation areas, and no applications approved for listed buildings.	No substantial harm	Previous years (for both part demolitions of listed buildings and/or their settings and demolition in conservation areas): 2022/23: Listed buildings – zero (but one rebuild); conservation areas	There is a need to protect, conserve, and enhance listed building.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2023/24 (2024, Oldham Council)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
			– eight applications 2021/22: Listed buildings – one application for alternation; conservation areas – nine applications 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 whole of a listed building and six relating to alterations to listed buildings. 2017/18: Listed buildings - three applications; conservation areas -		

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
			zero applications. 2016/17: Listed buildings- four applications; conservation areas - two applications; 2015/16: Listed buildings - two applications; conservation areas - one application; 2014/15: Listed buildings - six applications; conservation areas - three applications; and 2013/14: Listed buildings - two applications; conservation areas - eight applications		
Extent of Green Belt	6096.2 ha	N/A	This is the latest Green Belt figured agreed with MHCLG following the adoption of PfE.	There is a need to use land effectively and efficiently.	Annual Green Belt return (2025)
Number and extent of Other Protected Open Land (OPOL)	There are currently 19 OPOL sites. The OPOL equates to 251.65 ha.	N/A	PfE has de-designated three OPOL sites through site allocations.	There is a need to use land effectively and efficiently.	Oldham Council (2025)

Table 18: Baseline information for Human Health

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
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 (2025)
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) 2023: Females: 80.5 Males: 76.6	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 2015-2017, it has been slowly declining for both	There is a need improve health and reduce health inequalities.	Oldham in Profile (2025, 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 with a slight rise since 2020-2022. LE in Oldham is still higher for females than for males. Since 2015-17, female LE has fallen by 0.4 years, whilst male LE fell by 0.6 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)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
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 accidents). 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. There is a need to improve health and well-being through measures such as ensuring a sufficient supply of quality housing, improving existing	Indices of Deprivation Initial overview (2019, Oldham Council

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
				housing stock, reducing fuel poverty, improving air quality and ensuring safe communities and good design.	
Proportion of Physically Active Adults (Adults 16+)	Oldham: November 2023-224: Levels of activity (per week): Inactive (Less than 30 minutes): 35.9% Fairly active (30 – 149 minutes) 9.6% Active (at least 150 minutes): 54.5%	North West: November 2023-24: Inactive: 27.4% Fairly active: 10.7% Active: 62%	The proportion of physically active adults in Oldham has decreased from the previous November 20-21 period. Since 2020-2021 inactivity levels in Oldham increased by 2.6%, whilst fairly active and active levels decreased by 1.0% and 1.6% respectively.	Compared to the previous two years survey there is a lower 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.	Active Lives November 2023 - 2024
Childhood obesity rates	Oldham 2023-24: Underweight: Reception: 2.2%	**Underweight**: England: Reception: 1.2%	In comparison to 2022/23 the proportion of children underweight has increased.	A higher proportion of reception and year six children are underweight compared to the national and regional figures and	National Child Measurement Programme 2023/24 (NHS Digital)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	Year 6: 2.3% Healthy weight: Reception: 75.6% Year 6: 59.1% Overweight: Reception: 11.3% Year 6: 13.6% Living with obesity: Reception: 11.0% Year 6: 25.0% Living with severe obesity:	Year 6: 1.7% North West: Reception: 1.0% Year 6: 1.6% **Healthy weight:** England: Reception: 76.8% Year 6: 62.5% North West: Reception: 75.8% Year 6: 61.2% **Overweight:** England: Reception: 12.4% Year 6: 13.8%		a lower proportion are a healthy weight, resulting in higher proportions who are living with obesity. There is a need to improve health and well being.	

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	Reception: 3.6% Year 6: 7.2%	North West: Reception: 13.1% Year 6: 14.0% **Living with obesity:** England: Reception: 9.6% Year 6: 22.1% North West: Reception: 10.8% Year 6: 23.43% **Living with severe obesity:** England: Reception: 2.6% Year 6: 5.5%			

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
		North West: Reception: 2.8% Year 6: 5.9%			
% of households living in fuel poverty	Oldham 2023: 12.8%	Greater Manchester: 12.0% North West: 12.1% England: 11.4%	2020: 14.4 2018: 11.7%	Oldham has higher than the England average for fuel poverty but is only slightly above the Northwest average and the GM average for fuel poverty. Fuel poverty has decreased since 2020.	Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2025 (2023 data) (April 2025, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy)
Number of pedestrian or cycling casualties per year	2024: **Pedestrian:** Total: 67 Fatal: 6 **Cycling:** Total: 23	Oldham remains below the North West average for total pedestrian and cycling casualties since 2015.	2023: **Pedestrian:** Total: 56 Fatal: 2 **Cycling:** Total: 17	The number of road traffic accidents has positively declined since 2015 however since 2021 there has been an increase in total casualties for both pedestrians and cyclists. As such, there is a need to ensure	Reported Road Casualties, Great Britain (2024)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	Fatal: 0		Fatal: 0 2022: **Pedestrian:** Total: 56 Fatal: 2 **Cycling:** Total: 10 Fatal: 0	high quality design and local environmental quality to continue to reduce road accidents as far as reasonable within planning's control.	

Table 19: Baseline information for Population

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Population Change	2024: 251,560	N/A	Increase of population of around 9,460 (3.9 %) since the 2021 census.	The population increase is above the average across England and Wales by 0.2%. This is an increase of around 9,460 (3.9%) since the 2021 census. Nationally, the population of England and Wales grew by 1.2% from mid-2023. The increases are in certain age groups, notably people aged 20-30, and people aged 65 years and over. There is a need to ensure that the needs of the population, including the younger and older population are met.	Population estimates for England and Wales: mid-2024 (ONS, 2025)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Population Forecasts	2047: 263,520 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.	2022-based subnational population projections (ONS, 2022)
Household Forecasts	2043: 109,758 households	2043: 109,758 households	N/A	Current households (rounded): 2021: 93,100 This is an increase of around 3,400 households (3.8%) from the 2011 Census figure of 89,703. There is a need to ensure that there is a sufficient housing land supply and that the appropriate mix of housing is provided alongside supporting infrastructure.	ONS 2021 and Oldham Council Census 2021 First Outputs Briefing (2022)
Ethnicity	Oldham: White: 68.1% Gypsy / Traveller: 0.1%	N/A	GM / England and Wales: White: 76.4% / 81.7% Gypsy / Traveller: 0.1% (both) Mixed / Multiple Ethnic	Oldham's population is mostly white, followed by 'Asian / Asian British / Pakistani' and 'Asian British / Bangladeshi'. Oldham has a	ONS 2021

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups: 2.5% Asian / Asian British / Indian: 0.7% Asian/ Asian British / Pakistani: 13.5% Asian British / Bangladeshi: 9.0% Asian / Asian British / Chinese 0.3% Asian / Asian British / Other Asian: 1.0% Black / African / Caribbean / Black British: 3.4% Other ethnic group: 1.4%		Groups: 3.0% / 2.9% Asian / Asian British / Indian: 2.4% / 3.1% Asian/ Asian British / Pakistani: 7.3% / 2.7% Asian British / Bangladeshi: 1.6% / 1.1% Asian / Asian British / Chinese 1.0% /0.7% Asian / Asian British / Other Asian: 1.2% / 1.6% Black / African / Caribbean / Black British: 4.7% / 4.0% Other ethnic group: 2.3%/ 2.1%	significantly higher proportion of its population that are 'Asian / Asian British / Pakistani' and Asian British / Bangladeshi' in comparison to the GM, England and Wales averages. The needs of all ethnicity groups should be taken into account.	

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Religious belief	Oldham: Christian: 44.9.% Muslim: 24.4% No religion: 25.0% Not stated: 4.7% Hindu: 0.5% Buddhist: 0.2% Other religion:0.2% Jewish: 0.1% Sikh: 0.1%	N/A	GM / England and Wales Christian: 47.8% / 46.2% Buddhist: 0.3% /0.5% Hindu: 1.0% / 1.7% Jewish: 1.2% / 0.5% Muslim: 12.1% / 6.5% Sikh: 0.4% / 0.9% Other religion:0.3% / 0.6% No religion: 31.8% / 37.2% Not stated: 5.1 % / 6.0%	Oldham's main religious belief is Christianity, followed by Islam. Oldham has a significantly higher percentage of Muslims than the England and Wales and GM averages. The percentage of people who are Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, other religion and no religion is lower than the GM and England and Wales averages. There is a need to ensure that the needs of all the community are taken into account, such as when thinking about housing, community facilities and social cohesion.	ONS 2021
Total amount of additional floorspace by type square metres (sqm) gross	The total floorspace completed during 2024/25 for industrial and commercial uses (use classes Eg)i), B2 and B8) was	N/A	The total floorspace completed for industrial and commercial use (sqm): 2023/24: 27,848 sqm	There is a need to ensure support economic growth through ensuring a supply of employment land.	Oldham Council, 2025

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	8,782 sqm (gross). Of this: 2,113 sqm was developed for Eg)i) uses; 1,705 sqm was developed for B2 uses; and 455 sqm was developed for B8 uses.		2022/23: 48,635 sqm 2021/22: 746sqm 2020/21: 2, 938sqm 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	2023/24: 18,259 sqm (66%)	N/A	2022/23: 15,529 sqm (31%) Prior to this, the total floorspace developed for employment on PDL has been 100% between 2012/13 and 2021/22.	This year there has been one completion on a greenfield site at Broadway Green. Prior to this, information shows that 100% of floorspace developed for	Oldham Council, 2024

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
				employment has been on PDL. There is a need to continue to use land efficiently.	
Employment land available by type hectares (ha) (Use Classes Order B1, B2 and B8	31 March 2024: 100.72 ha. The total consists of 28.72 ha of saved UDP Business and Industry allocations, 30.86 ha of sites that are not allocations but have planning permission for employment use and are either unimplemented or under construction and 41.14 ha of land allocated for employment within PfE.	N/A	2022/23: 57.7 ha We have changed the way we measure this indicator, so it is in line with figures provided to GMCA, so it is not comparable to some previous years.	There is a need to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of employment floorspace available to support economic growth.	Oldham Council, 2024
Land developed for business and industry (ha)	2024/25: 3.16 ha	N/A	2023/24: 7.95 ha 2022/23: 12.12 ha	The amount of land developed for business and industry over the past 5 years has fluctuated.	Oldham Council, 2025

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	Of this: 1.71 was developed for E g) i) (office) uses; 0.10 ha was developed for B2 uses; 0.56 ha was developed for B8 uses; and 0.78 ha was developed for a mixture of Eg)i), B2 and B8 uses.		2021/22: 0.18 2020/21: 1.35 2019/20: 5.08. 2018/19: 2.97 2017/18: 5.26 2016/17: 1.73 2015/16: 0.74 2014/15: 2.15 2013/14: 0.46	There is a need to ensure that employment land available meets modern needs in sustainable locations to support economic growth.	
Unemployment rate	Unemployment: Oldham (June 2025): 7.0% Youth unemployment: 9.2%	N/A	Unemployment: November 2024: 7.9% May 2022: 6.9% November 2021: 8.1%	The unemployment rate stands at 7.0%, a decrease of 0.9% since November 2024. Oldham's unemployment rate still remains the highest across Greater Manchester. No wards have an unemployment rate equal to or better than pre-COVID levels for	Monthly Labour Market Report June 2025 (2025, Oldham Council)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
				this month's report. As of November 2024, there were 11,855 claimants in Oldham. Oldham continues to have the highest claimant rate in GM, and higher than the England average. Youth unemployment in Oldham has decreased by 0.4% since May 2022. This represents a youth unemployment rate of 9.2%, the highest rate across Greater Manchester and higher than the national rate. 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 reducing youth	

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
				unemployment. There is a need to support economic attainment and skills and economic growth.	
16-17s Not in Education, Employment and Training (NEET)	Oldham (May 2025): 5.0%	N/A	2024: 4.7% 2023: 4.5% 2022: 3.2% 2021: 3.3%	Since the last Scoping Report there has been an increase in the proportion of 16–19-year-olds that are NEET.	Positive Steps MI Report (May, 2025)
Qualification levels aged 16-64 (2024)	Oldham (2024): RQF4 and above: 32.9% No Qualification: 11.8%	N/A	North West: RQF4 and above: 42.3% No Qualification: 8.2% Great Britain: RQF4 and above: 47.2% No Qualification: 6.8%	Oldham has a higher proportion of the population with no qualifications than the regional and national rates and a lower proportion with RQF and above. There is a need to improve education attainment.	NOMIS 2024
IMD 2025 Deprivation - Local Authority District Rank	Oldham: 15	N/A	Bolton: 43 Bury: 107 Manchester: 2	Oldham's average rank for deprivation is the 2nd worst in GM out of the 10 authorities and the 15th worst out of 326	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2025

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
of Average Rank			Rochdale: 19 Salford: 34 Stockport: 182 Tameside: 41 Trafford: 223 Wigan: 102	authorities.	
Employment by occupation	Managers, directors and senior officials: 9.6% Professional occupations: 23.7% Associate professional and technical occupations: 10.7% Administrative and secretarial occupations 9.2% Skilled trades	N/A	Oldham's highest proportion of occupations is in professional occupations which is consistent with the North West and Great Britain although the regional proportion and national proportions are higher (25.8% and 26.6% respectively). Oldham has higher proportions of working people in plant and machine operatives, caring occupations and sales and lower proportions of workers in management roles.	There is a need to retain qualified people within the borough by providing a more attractive borough – a better housing mix, a green environment and decent local environmental quality. There is a need to ensure that employment land is available to suit a range of employment types and that people can access employment opportunities.	NOMIS 2025

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	occupations: 7.9% Caring, leisure and other service occupations: 9.7% Sales and customer service occupations: 7.7% Process, plant and machine operatives: 7.0% Elementary occupations: 14.5%				
State funded primary school capacity	2023/24: Number of schools: 86 Number of school places:	N/A	2021/22: Number of schools: 86 Number of school places: 25,900	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	Department for Education (March 2025)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	25,935 Number of pupils: 24,042 Number of schools at or in excess of capacity: 20 Pupils in places that exceed their school's capacity: 104 Number of schools with one or more unfilled places: 66 Unfilled places: 1,997		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	new / expanded schools to meet school places within certain parts of the borough where there is a particular need. There is a need to ensure sufficient infrastructure is in place to support growth.	
Local authority pupil forecasts – primary	2026/27: 23,237 2027/28: 22,815	N/A	N/A	Data shows there is currently enough 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	Department for Education (March 2025)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
				new / expanded schools to meet school places within certain parts of the borough where there is a particular need. There is a need to ensure sufficient infrastructure is in place to support growth.	
State funded secondary school capacity	2023/24: Number of schools: 14 Number of school places: 20,570 Number of pupils: 18,500 Number of schools at or in excess of capacity: 3 Pupils in places that exceed their school's capacity: 112	N/A	2021/22: Number of schools: 13 Number of school places: 19,370 Number of pupils: 17,951 Number of schools at or in excess of capacity: 3 Pupils in places that exceed their school's capacity: 50 Number of schools with one or more unfilled places: 10 Unfilled places: 1,469	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 particular need. There is a need to ensure sufficient infrastructure is in place to support growth.	Department for Education (March 2025)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	Number of schools with one or more unfilled places: 11 Unfilled places: 2,182				
Local authority pupil forecasts – secondary	2026/27: 19,532 2029/30: 19,878	N/A	N/A	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 particular need. There is a need to ensure sufficient infrastructure is in place to support growth.	Department for Education (March 2025)
Number of net completions compared to annual	2024/25 Housing requirement:	See columns for housing requirement	The housing requirement for years 2018/19 to 2021/22	The number of net completions has fluctuated over the last ten years. After falling in	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2024-2025 (2025,

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
average target:	404 Completions: 578 (+174)		varies[8] (see relevant Monitoring Reports [9]for further information): 2023/24: 420 (+16) 2022/23:403 (-1) 2021/22: 506 (-177) 2020/21: 373 (-320) 2019/20: 728 (+36) 2018/19: 410 (+282) Housing requirement 289[10]: 2017/18: 345 (+56) 2016/17: 374 (+85) 2015/16: 296 (+7) 2014/15: 594 (+ 305)	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 (2014/15 to 2024/25), completions have improved with an clear increase over the target being reported in the past two years. There is a need to ensure there is a sustainable housing land supply.	Oldham Council)
New and	2024/25: 67%	Joint DPD	76% of all completions during	This is below the target of	Oldham's

[8] 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
[9] https://www.oldham.gov.uk/info/201230/monitoring/263/oldhams_monitoring_report
[10] 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
converted dwellings on previously developed land (PDL)		target: 80%	2011/12 to 2024/25 were on PDL.	80%. However, it should be noted that there were another 138 dwellings completed in 2024/25 on mixed sites which contain both PDL and greenfield land. These are not included in the PDL figure. Therefore 91% of all dwellings completed in 2024/25 were on PDL or mixed sites. Whilst the number of dwellings completed on previously developed land seems lower, greenfield sites only accounted for 9% (55 homes) of all homes (578 homes) with plot completions during 2024/25. Brownfield and mixed sites still make up the majority of sites within the housing land supply. There is a need to use land efficiently.	Monitoring Report 2024-2025 (2025, Oldham Council)
Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller	The number of net additional pitches for 2024/25 is zero, as no pitches were	N/A	This has remained as 0 since the local plan was adopted in 2011.	The Local Plan review will identify a pitch requirement and sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople provision as appropriate if	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2024-2025 (2025, Oldham Council)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	constructed or lost.			there is a clear and demonstrable need based on up-to-date evidence. There is a need for a sustainable housing land supply that meets different needs.	
Gross Affordable housing completions	In 2024/25, 216 new affordable homes were completed.	7.5% of the total development sales value to go towards the delivery of affordable housing where viable in line with Policy 10 of the Joint DPD.	There have been 1,984 affordable homes delivered since 2011/12.	Affordable housing delivery was much higher during the years when 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. However, the number of affordable homes being built increased again from 2019 and has continued to. There is a need to ensure a sufficient supply of housing that includes a range of types and tenures.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2024-2025 (2025, Oldham Council)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Development density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more	2024/25: Out of 578 dwellings completed, there were 521 dwellings completed on sites with a capacity of 5 dwellings or more, representing 90% of the total completions.	N/A	In 2023/24 out of 420 dwellings completed, there were 362 dwellings on sites with a capacity of 5 dwellings or more, representing 86% of the total completions.	There is a need to ensure land is being used efficiently.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2024-2025 (2025, Oldham Council)
Housing completions by size and type	Total completions (net): 578 The breakdown of dwellings completed in 2024/25 by house type is shown below: Detached - 120 (20.5%) Semi-detached - 133 (23%)	N/A	The proportion of detached and semi-detached properties has decreased since 2021/22 (when 57% were detached or semi-detached).	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.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2024-2025 (2025, Oldham Council)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	Bungalow – 3 (0.5%) Terraced - 115 (20%) Flats - 201 (35%) HMO - 6 (1%) The breakdown of dwellings completed in 2024/25 by size is shown below 1 bedroom - 140 (24%) 2 bedrooms - 138 (24%) 3 bedrooms - 195 (34%) 4 or more bedrooms - 105 (18%) This shows that 43.5% of				

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	dwellings completed are detached or semi-detached and 52% have 3 or more bedrooms.				
Housing Land Supply	The housing trajectory shows that there is a potential housing land supply identified to deliver 12,366 dwellings (taking into account a small site allowance, minus projected clearances - see SHLAA for details).	PfE sets out Oldham's housing requirement for 2022 to 2039 (the PfE plan period). Policy JP-H1 identifies a stepped housing requirement (minimum) for Oldham of 404 homes per year for 2022-2025, 680 homes per year for 2025-2030, and 772 homes per year for 2030-2039. This equates to an an	2024: 13,475	There is a need to ensure there is a sustainable housing land supply.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2024-2025 (2025, Oldham Council)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Dwellings cleared	During 2024/25 one dwelling was lost through change of use to non-residential use and one dwelling was lost to conversion from two separate dwellings into one.	N/A	Since 2011/12 there have been 331 dwellings demolished/ lost. This is an average of 24 dwellings per annum.	Continue to review the five-year supply to ensure there is adequate supply to accommodate expected clearance for 2025/26 to 2029/30 There is a need to ensure a sustainable housing land supply.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2024-2025(2025, Oldham Council)
Reduction in vacancy rate	1 October 2024: 1.74%	Below a 3% vacancy rate.	1 October 2023: 1.97% 1 October 2022: 2.01% 1 October 2021: 1.92% 1 October 2020: 1.97%	There has been a small 0.23% decrease in the percentage of vacant stock from 2023 to 2024 and it is still within the target.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2023-2024 (2024, Oldham Council)
Housing stock: tenure	2021: Owns outright: 31.5% Owns with a detached or shared ownership:	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
	29.3% Social rented: 21.2% Private rented or lives rent free: 18%				

Table 20: 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	2024/25: There were no Environment Agency objections on the basis of water quality, There were two planning applications determined which received EA objections based on flood risk. One application for housing was granted where the EA objection was	To not approve applications contrary to EA advice.	In 2023/24 there were two applications with EA objections on water quality grounds. One was refused and was one resolved and granted permission. These were the first applications with objections to water quality since 2012/13. Since 2012/13 there have been EA objections on	There is the continued need to ensure that any EA objections are resolved satisfactorily. There is a need to avoid and mitigate flood risk and ensure that water resources are protected and improved.	Environment Agency 2025 and Oldham's Monitoring Report 2024-2025 (2025, Oldham Council)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	resolved following submission of additional information and subject to conditions. The other application for housing was refused, although this was not due to flood risk grounds.		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 Flood Zone 2 and in 2019/20 the application was for one dwelling.		

Table 21: 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	2024: 10	N/A	2023: 18 2022: 17 2021: 6 2019: 23 2018: 21 2017: 12	The number of days where pollution was moderate or higher has reduced in recent years. There is the continued need to protect and improve air quality.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2024/25 (2025, Oldham Council)
Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide - Oldham	2024: 20 ug/m3	Annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO2) target = 40 microgrammes per cubic metre (ugm3).	2023: 21 ug/m3 2021: 25 ug/m3 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	Annual mean nitrogen dioxide has significantly reduced since 2007. There is a need to continue to improve air quality.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2024/25 (2025, Oldham Council)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
			2013: 30.07 ug/m3 2012: 31.8 ug/m3		
Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors (previously NI186)	2023: 3.0 tonnes of per capita emissions. Industrial 84.8 kilotonnes (kt) Commercial: 75 kt Public sector 37.8 kt Domestic – 260.7 kt Transport – 232.8 kt Total – 728.3 kt	48% reduction in emissions on the 1990 baseline (750.36kt CO2)	Previous years (tonnes per capita emissions): 2022: 3.2 2021:3.5 2020: 3.0 2019: 3.3 2018: 3.4 2017: 3.4 2016: 3.5 2015: 3.7 2014: 3.9 2013: 4.4 2012: 4.6	The figures for 2023 are a decrease compared to 2022 and the lowest since the plan period (it is the same as 2020 which is likely to be due to covid). The trend is positive. There is a need to continue to improve air quality.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2024/25 (2025, Oldham Council)
Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning	2023/24: 6 travel plans were secured as a condition of planning	N/A	2022/23: 4	Although the figure has dropped, this is primarily linked to the number of	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2023/24 (2024, Oldham Council)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
permission	permission.		2021/22: 3 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	large-scale major applications that are required to provide travel plans, of which there has been a drop in number of.	
Oldham Key Centre Inbound Vehicles	Total 2022: 7.30 - 9.30: 7292 10.00-12.00: 5722 16.00 - 18.00: 7183	N/A	Early am / later am / pm: 2021: 6884 / 5084 / 6140 2020: 6787 / 5548 / 6337 2019: 7560 / 6320 / 6961 2015: 7034 / 5850 /	The number of inbound vehicles in Oldham key centre is higher in the mornings and lower in the afternoon, which could be people leaving in the morning and/ or the morning economy resulting in more trips.	Highway Forecasting and Analytical Services, TFGM, 2022

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
			6645 2012: 7258 / 6053 / 6332	There is a need to encourage sustainable mode of travel.	
Trend in Pedestrians entering Oldham Key Centre	Total 2022: 7.30 - 9.30: 1887 10.00-12.00: 2802 16.00 - 18.00: 2398	N/A	Early am / later am / pm 2021: 1580 / 2307 / 2073 2020: 1503 / 1691 / 1014 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, 2022
Number of minor (fewer than 10 homes) residential development with access to at least two key services	2023/24:74.5%	N/A	2022/23: 93.5% 2021/22: 93.75% 2020/21:71% 2019/20: 65%	Access to services for minor residential development has improved generally overtime. There is a need to continue to encourage	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2023/24 (2024, Oldham Council)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
			2018/19: 68% 2017/18: 67% 2016/17: 66% 2015/16: 72% 2014/15: 66% 2013/14: 69% 2012/13: 90%	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	2023/24:84.2%	N/A	2022/23: 63% 2021/22: 80% 2020/ 21: 79% 2019/20: 52% 2018/19: 71% 2017/18: 60% 2016/17: 80% 2015/16: 95% 2014/15: 98%	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 2023/24 (2024, Oldham Council)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
			2013/14: 78% 2012/13: 91%		

Table 22: 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 2022: Permitted reserves: 11.67 million tonnes (mt) Landbank: 23.8 years Aggregate land-won sand and gravel landbank as at 31 December 2022: Permitted reserves: 0 mt Landbank: 0 years	N/A	Previous Monitoring reports set out monitoring on minerals.	Permitted reserves of sand and gravel have dwindled in recent years and the landbank is now at or near zero, which is below the 7-year landbank required by National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The landbank of crushed rock in the sub-region is above 10-year minimum landbank required by NPPF. There is a need to ensure provision of primary land won aggregate. This will be addressed by the joint Minerals and Waste DPD.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2024/25 (2025, Oldham Council). Information provided by the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan Authority Monitoring Report 2020-2025 (GMCA).
Total Construction, Demolition and	2023: 3.331 million tonnes (mt)	N/A	2022: 3.199 mt	Data on secondary and recycled	Oldham's Monitoring Report

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
Excavation Waste Received in Greater Manchester			2021:3.163 mt	aggregate production and use is variable and incomplete. The best available information on CD&E waste is from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (EA WDI). This will not reflect the true amount of CD&E waste produced and managed in the sub-region because it only shows the waste that moves through licenced sites and does not include waste that is reused on site or disposed of at exempt facilities. The true amount of CD&E waste produced will therefore be greater.	2024/25 (2025, Oldham Council) Information provided by the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan Authority Monitoring Report 2020-2025 (GMCA).

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
				There is a need to ensure an appropriate provision of secondary and recycled aggregates. This will be addressed by the Joint Minerals and Waste DPD.	
Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority.	Total Amount of Household Waste Arisings 2023/24: 71,053 tonnes. Of the total household waste, 32,678 tonnes were managed by recycling and composting. Total amount of household managed by incineration was 38,376 tonnes. The overall recycling rate for household waste in Oldham for 2023/24 was	33% of household waste is managed by recycling and composting.	2023/24: 45.99% 2022/23: 46.35% 2021/22: 47.67% 2020/21: 42.2% 2019/20: 44% 2018/19: 44.65% 2017/18: 44.69% 2016/17: 42.53% 2015/16: 39% 2014/15: 38%	The recycling rates have exceeded the target since monitoring of the Local Plan. There is a need to manage waste sustainably.	Oldham's Monitoring Report 2023/24 (2024, Oldham Council)

Indicator	Quantified Information	Comparators and Targets	Trend	Issues / Constraints	Source of Data
	45.99%.		2013/14: 37% 2012/13: 36.76%		

21. APPENDIX 3: STAGE A3 DEVELOPING THE INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

21.1 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.

21.2 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).

21.3 Some of the indicators are from PfE and some are from the GM LNRS. There are further indicators which monitor the plans that make up Oldham Council's Local Plan within PfE, the Joint GM Minerals Plan and the Joint GM Waste Plan.

Table 23: Identification of IA Objectives and Indicators for Biodiversity / Fauna / Flora / Soil

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
There is a need to protect and enhance a multi-functional green infrastructure network including biodiversity, geodiversity and nature recovery networks	To protect, conserve and enhance a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure network, including biodiversity, priority species, habitats and geodiversity to become more ecologically connected	Single data list 160-00 Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented Change in areas of biodiversity designations (i.e. SBI updates) % of sites designated for nature in active management for nature conservation	NPPF The Environment Act Environmental Improvement Plan Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England PfE GM 5-year Environment Plan GM LNRS

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
		Percentage of tree canopy cover In addition, Biodiversity Duty Reports will be prepared including information on BNG.	All our Trees – GM's tree and woodland strategy Creating a Better Place Complying with the Biodiversity Duty 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.	Safeguarding our soils: A strategy for England Oldham Contaminated Land Strategy

Table 24: Identification of IA Objectives for landscape

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
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 (IA3)	Number of major developments refused on landscape grounds. Number and type of developments permitted within Local Green Spaces Number and type of developments permitted in the Green Belt	NPPF National Model Design National Design Guide Environmental Improvement Plan UK Biodiversity Framework PfE GM LNRS Peak District National Park Management Plan 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 (IA6)	Number and type of developments permitted in the Green Belt Number and type of developments permitted within Local Green Spaces	NPPF National Model Design PfE Creating a Better Place Oldham Mills Strategy

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
		Total amount of employment floorspace (office, industry and warehousing) developed on previously developed land by type (sqm) gross New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land Number of planning applications approved achieving the minimum density requirements as appropriate Number of vacant properties	
There is a need to promote high quality design	To promote high quality design that meets local design expectations	Number of approved applications for strategic developments with a masterplan or framework and design code	NPPF National Model Design Code National Design Guide PfE

Table 25: Identification of IA Objectives for cultural heritage (Historic Environment)

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
There is a need to protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, including its wider setting and to preserve and conserve archaeological heritage	To protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting (IA4)	Number of heritage assets on the National Heritage List for England Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals Number and type of developments permitted on non-designated Mills. PfE - Increase percentage of buildings on the “at risk register” with a strategy for their repair and re-use	NPPF The Historic Environment in Local Plans PfE Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan Oldham Mills Strategy Oldham Cultural Strategy

Table 26: Identification of IA Objectives for Population

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
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	To provide a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs (IA23)	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 New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land Number of planning applications approved achieving the minimum density requirements as appropriate Total housing completions by size and type on major sites Number of completions for new-building affordable	NPPF PfE Greater Manchester Strategy 2025-2035 Creating a Better Place Oldham Council Corporate Plan The Oldham Plan 2024-2030 Oldham's Housing Strategy

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
		housing by tenure, type and size Total number of planning applications approved for specialist housing provision Number of planning applications approved for Homes in Multiple Occupation Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) PfE also includes indicators on housing.	
There is a need to ensure an appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs	To ensure appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs (IA7)	Infrastructure Funding Statement: Total amount of money received secured through s106; Total amount of s106 receipts collected before the reported year but which	NPPF Northern Powerhouse Strategy The UK's Modern Industrial Strategy PfE GM 5-Year Environment Plan

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
		have not been allocated; and Total amount of s106 expenditure for the reported year (including transferring it to another person to spend). Number of S106 Planning Obligations for new or enhanced open space provision State funded primary and secondary school capacity and forecasts Number of planning applications approved for education related facilities	GM Transport Strategy Oldham Local Area Energy Plan Oldham Education Provision Strategy
There is a need to promote inclusive sustainable communities and community cohesion	To promote mixed, balanced and inclusive sustainable communities (IA26)	It is considered that the plan as a whole and therefore all indicators will help achieve this objective.	NPPF Pride in Place Strategy National Model Design Code National Design Guide

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
			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 Oldham Housing Strategy Our Strategy for Adult Social Care Oldham Strategy for Early

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
			Years
There is a need to improve education and skills attainment	To improve education attainment and skill levels (IA22)	State funded primary and secondary school capacity and forecasts Number of planning applications approved for education related facilities PfE: % of working age population with Higher Level (4+) qualification(s) and % of working age population with sub-Level 2 qualification.	NPPF The UK's Modern Industrial Strategy Delivering schools to support housing growth PfE Green New Deal strategy Oldham Education Provision Strategy 2020 – 2024 Oldham Strategy for Early Years
There is a need to promote economic growth	To promote regeneration and reduce levels of deprivation and disparity (IA18) To promote sustainable economic growth and job creation (IA19)	Total amount of additional floorspace (office, industry and warehousing) by type (square metres gross) Total amount of employment floorspace (office, industry and warehousing) developed on	NPPF Levelling up and Regeneration Act Northern Powerhouse Strategy The UK's Modern Industrial Strategy PfE Greater Manchester Strategy

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
		previously developed land by type (square metres gross) Employment land available by type (hectares) Total amount of employment land (office, industry and warehousing) developed by type hectares (ha) gross The percentage of areas in Oldham among the 10% most deprived areas in England Unemployment rate Youth unemployment rate PfE: % of working age population with Higher Level (4+) qualification(s) and % of	2025-2035 GM Local Industrial Strategy Creating a Better Place Oldham Council Corporate Plan 2024-2027 The Oldham Plan 2024-2030 Green New Deal Strategy Oldham Works: Our Employment and Skills Plan 2025-2030* (2025, Oldham Council)

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
		working age population with sub-Level 2 qualification.	
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 (IA20)	Number of homes completed within the borough's centres Number of planning applications granted in Oldham Town Centre and the borough's other centres, for main town centre uses	NPPF Pride in Place Strategy 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 (IA21)	Number of day visits and staying visits to Oldham borough Number of planning applications granted in Oldham Town Centre and the borough's other centres, for main town centre uses	NPPF PfE Creating a Better Place Oldham Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan Green New Deal Strategy Oldham Green Infrastructure Strategy Oldham Cultural Strategy

Table 27: 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 (IA8)	Number of planning applications that result in the gain or loss of identified on-site open space Number of S106 Planning Obligations for new or enhanced open space provision Life Expectancy Proportion of physically active adults Childhood obesity rates The percentage of areas in Oldham among the 10% most deprived areas in England	NPPF Health and social care integration: joining up care for people, places and populations PHE Strategy 2020-25 Planning for Sport Guidance Get Active: a strategy for the future of sport and physical activity Sport England Active Design – Creating Active environments through planning and design NHS Healthy New Towns Programme PfE GM Moving in Action 2021-2031 Improving health and care in Greater Manchester 2023-2028 Oldham Council Corporate Plan

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
		The number of new hot food takeaways approved within 400 metres of a primary or secondary school, or places where children and young people congregate	The Oldham Plan 2024-2030 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 (IA2)	Number of planning applications that result in the gain or loss of identified on-site open space Number of S106 Planning Obligations for new or enhanced open space provision	NPPF Planning for Sport Guidance Get Active: a strategy for the future of sport and physical activity Sport England Active Design – Creating Active environments through planning and design NHS Healthy New Towns Programme PfE GM Moving in Action 2021-2031 Oldham Green Infrastructure Strategy

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
			Oldham Playing Pitch Strategy 2025-2041 Complying with the Biodiversity Duty
There is a need to protect and improve local environmental quality	To protect and improve local environmental quality (IA15)	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 metres of a primary or secondary school, or places where children and young people congregate	NPPF Pride in Place Strategy National Design Guide Clean Air Strategy The Air Quality Strategy for England Streets for All Oldham Council Corporate Plan Oldham Contaminated Land Strategy

Table 28: 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 (IA9)	PfE: Number of planning permissions approved against EA advice (on flood risk grounds) Number of new developments agreed with the council incorporating Natural Flood Management (NFM).	NPPF The Flood Risk Regulations Flood and Water Management Act National Flood and Coastal erosion Risk Management Strategy for England PfE Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan Upper Mersey Catchment Plan Irwell Catchment Plan GM Integrated Water

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
			Management Plan Oldham Green Infrastructure Strategy
There is a need to sustainably manage water resources and protect and enhance water quality	To protect and improve the quality of water bodies and river corridors and availability of water resources (IA10)	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds	NPPF Flood and Water Management Act Policy advice note: inland waterways PfE UU Final Drought Plan UU Final Water Resources Management Plan 2024 North West River Basin Management Plan Upper Mersey Catchment Plan

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
			Irwell Catchment Plan GM Integrated Water Management Plan Oldham Green Infrastructure Strategy
There is a need to adapt and be resilient to climate change	To ensure communities, infrastructure and biodiversity are resilient to the effects of climate change (IA13)	Percentage of tree canopy cover PfE: Number of planning permissions approved against EA advice (on flood risk grounds)	NPPF The Third National Adaptation Programme and the fourth Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England PfE GM 5-year Environment Improvement Plan

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
			UU Final Drought Plan UU Final Water Resources Management Plan 2024 Upper Mersey Catchment Plan GM Integrated Water Management Plan Complying with the Biodiversity Duty Oldham Green Infrastructure Strategy

Table 29: Identification of IA Objectives for Air / Climatic Factors

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
There is a need to continue improving air quality	To protect and improve air quality (IA14)	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	NPPF Climate Change Act Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener The Environment Act Environmental Improvement Plan UK Biodiversity Framework Clean Air Strategy The Air Quality Strategy for England Onshore Wind Strategy PfE GM 5-year Environment Plan 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

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
			Plan Made to Move Streets for all Green New Deal Strategy Oldham Green Infrastructure Strategy Local Area Energy Plan – Oldham Complying with the Biodiversity Duty Oldham Transport Strategy and Delivery Plan Oldham Town Centre Parking Strategy
There is a need to reduce energy use, promote energy efficiency and promote renewable and low carbon energy.	To minimise energy use, promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable and low carbon energy	PfE: % of net additional residential development completed with an Energy Performance Certificate rating of A and B % of households living in fuel poverty	NPPF Climate Change Act Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener British Energy Security Strategy Clean Air Strategy The Air Quality Strategy for

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
			England Onshore Wind Strategy The NHS Greater Manchester Green Plan 2025-28 GM 5-year Environment Plan PfE Green New Deal Strategy 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 (IA17)	Number / percentage of new homes approved that achieve Greater Manchester Accessibility Level (GMAL) 4 or above	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 (IA16)	Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors	NPPF National Design Guide Gear Change Cycle infrastructure design Strategic road network and the delivery of sustainable development PfE

Sustainability Issue	Proposed IA Objective	Proposed IA Indicator(s)	Source
			GM Transport Strategy Future of Freight: A long-term plan Change the region to change a nation: GM's walking and cycling investment plan Our 5 year Transport Delivery Plan 2021-26 GM Freight and Logistics Strategy Our prospectus for Rail Made to Move Streets for All Oldham Green Infrastructure Strategy Oldham Transport Strategy and Delivery Plan Oldham Town Centre Parking Strategy

Table 30: 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	The GM Waste Development Plan Document sets out indicators which is monitored by GMCA.	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	The GM Minerals Development Plan Document sets out indicators which is monitored by GMCA.	NPPF GM Minerals Development Plan Document

22. APPENDIX 4: COMPLIANCE WITH THE SEA DIRECTIVES / REGULATIONS

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

Table 31: Compliance with the SEA Directive

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

IA Stage	SEA Directive
Stage C: Preparing the IA Report	“The environmental report shall include information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, (and) its stage in the decision-making process” (Article 5.2). Information to be provided in the Environmental Report includes: “the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects” (Annex I (f) and footnote). “an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with” (Annex I (h)) “the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme” (Annex I (g))
Stage D: Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and IA Report	"The authorities [with relevant environmental responsibilities] and the public… shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme" (Article 6(2)). "The environmental report…the opinions expressed [in responses to consultation]…and the results of any transboundary consultations…shall be taken into account during the preparation of the plan or programme before its adoption…" (Article 8). "...when a plan or programme is adopted, the [environmental] authorities [and] the public…are informed and the following items [shall be] made available to those so informed: (a) the plan or programme as adopted, (b) a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme …[including] the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives dealt with, and (c) the measures decided concerning monitoring" (Article 9(1)).

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