

Oldham

Local

Plan

**Oldham's Monitoring Report
April 2017 to March 2018**

December 2018



Oldham
Council

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Abbreviations

The following is a list of abbreviations used in this report:

AGMA - Association of Greater Manchester Authorities

AMR – Authorities Monitoring Report

BME – Black and Minority Ethnic

CIL - Community Infrastructure Levy

DCLG –Department for Communities and Local Government

DEFRA - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

DPD – Development Plan Document

FRA - Flood Risk Assessment

GMCA - Greater Manchester Combined Authority

GMMWPU - Greater Manchester Minerals and Waste Planning Unit

GMSF - Greater Manchester Spatial Framework

Ha - Hectares

HMR - Housing Market Renewal

JMDPD – Joint Minerals Development Plan Document for Greater Manchester

JNCC - Joint Nature Conservation Committee

JWDPD – Joint Waste Development Plan Document for Greater Manchester

LDD – Local Development Document

LDS – Local Development Scheme

LLFA - Lead Local Flood Authority

LPA - Local Planning Authority

NDO - Neighbourhood Development Order

NDP - Neighbourhood Development Plan

NPPF - National Planning Policy Framework

OPOL - Other Protected Open Land

PDL - Previously Developed Land

PPS – Planning Policy Statement

RAWP – Regional Aggregate Working Party
SAC - Special Area of Conservation
SCI – Statement of Community Involvement
SBI – Sites of Biological Importance
SPA - Special Protection Area
SPD – Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI - Sites of Special Scientific Interest
SUDS - Sustainable Urban Drainage System
Sqm - Square metres
UDP – Unitary Development Plan

Availability of Document

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Executive Summary

Local Development Scheme Progress

The Local Development Scheme (LDS) in place at the start of the monitoring period was "Issue 9" (approved in July 2016) and can be viewed on the council's website www.oldham.gov.uk.

i) Performance on the LDS milestones between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018 were as follows:

- Local Plan Review: Regulation 18 Notification - In July and August 2017, the council consulted on a Regulation 18 Notification, seeking views on what the Local Plan should contain, what the key planning issues for Oldham are and what should be the main aims of the Local Plan. This was accompanied by a Scoping Report which is Stage A of the Integrated Assessment (IA) process.

Key Indicator Results

ii) Employment

- 13,416 sqm (gross) of industrial and commercial floorspace was completed. All of this development was on previously developed land.
- Land developed for business and industry was 5.26 ha (gross).
- The total amount of employment land available for industrial and commercial use (Use Classes Order B1, B2 and B8) was 72.07 ha. The total consists of 44.41 ha of Business and Industry, Mixed Use, Major Developed Site in the Green Belt, saved UDP Allocations and 22.26 ha of sites that are not allocations but have planning permission for employment uses and are either unimplemented or under construction.

iii) Housing

- As of 1 April 2018, the borough's five-year housing land supply contains sufficient land to accommodate 2,725 dwellings. This equates to a 6.65 year supply of deliverable housing land against the current housing requirement set out in the Joint DPD, with 74% on previously developed land.
- An update of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) also demonstrates that there is sufficient potential housing land supply (11,233 dwellings) to meet the borough's housing requirements over the plan period.
- In 2017/18 there were 313 net completions and two dwellings cleared (although one directly replaced by another dwelling and 1 dwelling lost through change of use from residential to another use).
- 73% of completions during 2017/18 took place on previously developed land.

iv) **Transport** - Eight travel plans have been secured as a condition of planning permission.

vi) **Heritage** - Whilst there were no applications granted for the loss of listed buildings in their entirety, there were three applications granted for the part demolition of assets in relation to listed buildings and / or their settings in the borough.

vii) **Biodiversity** – There has been one site in Oldham deleted from the Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs) record by the Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU). This decision was approved outside the monitoring period in May 2018. In addition, there has been a Regionally Important Geodiversity Site (RIGS) adopted at Glodwick Brickpit (although this also fell outside of the Monitoring period - May 2018).

viii) **Renewable Energy** – 7 out of 26 relevant major applications were granted permission with a condition attached requiring applicants to meet Policy 18. This represents 27% of all relevant applications.

Key Actions

xi) **Collection** - The Monitoring Report identifies a number of key actions designed to improve data collection and the ability of the council to monitor progress against indicators. These actions include working with the council's Development Management section to continue to develop ICT-based monitoring systems.

xii) **Timetables** - The LDS in place at the start of the monitoring period was "Issue 9" (approved in July 2016) and can be viewed on the council's website www.oldham.gov.uk. However, the preparation of the GMSF and its timetable has had implications for the Council's Local Plan review, so a revised LDS will be published in due course.

1 Introduction and Context

Oldham's Monitoring Report

1.1 Oldham's Monitoring Report (AMR) covers the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 and sets out the five-year housing land position as at 1 April 2018.

1.2 The Monitoring Report is the main mechanism for assessing the Local Plan's performance and effects.

1.3 The requirement to produce monitoring reports is contained within Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by para 113 of the Localism Act 2011). The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 - Part 8 Regulation 34 also outlines what should be included within a Monitoring Report. In summary these are as follows:

- Review actual progress against the Local Development Scheme (LDS) timetable.
- List any adopted or approved Local Plan or Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) that were listed in the LDS;
- Where policies are not being implemented, explain why and set out the steps (if any) to be taken to implement the policy;
- Specify the number of net additional dwellings (including affordable dwellings) delivered during the report period and since the policy began in any part of the area as relevant;
- Detail any Neighbourhood Development Orders (NDO) or Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDP) made;
- Report on financial information relating to Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) receipts as required under Reg 62(4) CIL Regulations 2012; and
- Detail action taken under Duty to Co-operate requirements during the report period.

1.4 Context

1.5 Oldham is situated in the north east of the Greater Manchester conurbation, four miles from Manchester City Centre and covers an area of 55 square miles. Oldham has a mix of high-density urban areas, suburbs, semi-rural locations and is in a pivotal position between the cities of Manchester and Leeds. It is made up of the districts of Shaw, Royton, Lees, Failsworth, Saddleworth, Chadderton and the town of Oldham itself. It contains a residential population of approximately 232,724 and 96,001 households⁽¹⁾. Around half the borough is open countryside and the south east corner of the borough falls within the Peak District National Park, providing a unique and high quality rural / semi-rural aspect to the borough.

1.6 The borough is one of contrasts, with significant levels of deprivation but also areas of prosperity. Oldham is home to an increasing, young population with a continuing upward trend in educational attainment. It also has a rich and diverse community with 22.5%⁽²⁾ of the population being from black and minority ethnic (BME) groups, mainly of Pakistani and Bangladeshi heritage.

1 2017 Mid-year Estimates, ONS

2 Census 2011

Map showing the borough in its sub-regional setting



- 1.7 Regeneration, in all its forms - physical, social and economic - plays a huge part in the recent history and future development of the borough. There are still significant challenges that the borough faces on a range of issues including: housing conditions; health; educational attainment; strengthening the economy; raising incomes and tackling pockets of high unemployment.
- 1.8 Oldham is home to a number of high quality higher and further educational facilities including University Campus Oldham, Oldham College, Oldham 6th Form College and the Regional Science Centre Oldham.
- 1.9 There are over 6,200 ⁽³⁾ businesses in Oldham, spanning key sectors including advanced manufacturing, health, construction, digital and creative and financial and professional services. Manufacturing remains an important element of the local economy, including high-technology sectors such as electronic, electrical and instrument engineering. The borough is home to a number of well known and high profile businesses including Trinity Mirror Group, Diodes Incorporated, Ferranti Technologies, Park Cake Bakeries, Innovative Technologies, Ambassador Textiles, and Nov Mono Pumps.
- 1.10 Oldham Town Centre lies at the heart of the borough and is the focus for commercial, retail and education activity, whilst the borough's other centres also contribute to the economic, social and environmental fabric of the borough. The council's ambitions for Oldham Town Centre aim to create a more vibrant, revitalised centre that plays a greater role in Greater Manchester. As

3 Oldham's Local Economic Assessment 2017

part of this, the restoration of the Old Town Hall, a Grade II Listed Building, into a new 805-seat Odeon cinema with restaurants opened in November 2016, and a new £15 million flagship leisure facility was completed in November 2015.

- 1.11** A number of key green spaces have been subject to significant investment, including Crossley Playing Fields and Churchill Playing Fields, with plans also in the pipeline for Granby Playing Fields.
- 1.12** Building on the success of these key developments the Council launched a consultation for an ambitious Oldham Town Centre Masterplan in September 2017. The Masterplan is an exciting redevelopment proposal centering on significant areas of publicly owned land in the town centre where much of the sites are under-utilised or contain buildings coming to the end of their economic life.
- 1.13** The Masterplan aims to build upon the significant investment by the council and other partners in recent years including the Old Town Hall, the planned Heritage and Arts Centre and the new leisure centre. The Masterplan proposes a significant redevelopment of the area over 10 to 15 years which potentially may include:
- New and refurbished employment space;
 - New residential units;
 - A new multi-storey car park;
 - An improved Tommyfield Market;
 - A new 120 bed full service hotel; and
 - Improved linkages and public realm improvements.
- 1.14** There are three corporate objectives that underpin the delivery of the ambition:
- An inclusive economy where people and enterprise thrive;
 - Thriving communities where everyone is empowered to do their bit; and
 - Co-operative services with people and social value at their heart.
- 1.15** The Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) and the ten local planning authorities (LPA's) are working together to produce a joint plan to manage the supply of land for jobs and new homes across GM. The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) will ensure that we have the right land in the right places to deliver the homes and jobs we need up to 2037.. It will be an overarching development plan within which GM's ten local planning authorities can identify more detailed sites for jobs and homes in their own area. As such, the GMSF will not cover everything that a local plan would cover and individual districts will continue to provide their own local plans. Further details regarding the GMSF can be found on GMCA's website at www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk. A revised LDS was published in July 2016, setting out the timetable for preparing the Local Plan review as well as details of the GMSF.
- 1.16** These are very ambitious plans that can transform the quality of life enjoyed by those who live, work and visit the borough. The Local Plan is fundamental in the development and delivery of these plans.

2 Implementation of the Local Development Scheme

- 2.1** The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (“the Act”) requires LPA's to prepare and publish a Local Development Scheme (LDS), which is a project plan listing all the planning documents that the council proposes to prepare and details their content and timescale for production.
- 2.2** This section of the Monitoring Report therefore examines the progress that the council has made in preparing the Local Plan documents as set out in the LDS project plan covering the monitoring period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 inclusive. It addresses the questions:
- Have the timetables and milestones for Local Development Document preparation set out in the LDS been met?
 - Is progress being made towards them?
 - If not, what are the reasons and what action is being taken to address them?
- 2.3** The assessment of timetables and milestones is undertaken against the LDS that was in force at the start of this monitoring period, which was "Issue 8". The report also looks at 'Issue 9' (approved June 2016) and an update is also included within this Monitoring Report on progress of Local Plan preparation from April to November 2018.

Performance in Preparing Local Development Documents, 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

Local Development Scheme

- 2.4** The LDS in place at the start of the monitoring period was "Issue 9" (approved in July 2016) and can be viewed on the council's website www.oldham.gov.uk. Preparation of the GMSF has resulted in a delay of the Local Plan against the LDS timetable. A LDS update will be published in due course.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs)

Local Plan Review / Site Allocations DPD

- 2.5** Regulation 18 Notification consultation was carried out between 10 July to 21 August 2017 to seek views on what the Local Plan should contain. The timetable for this was not included within "Issue 8" of the LDS. The profile is included in "Issue 9", however the timescales for this have fallen behind, due to delays in the preparation of the GMSF. A revised LDS, with an updated timescale for the preparation of the Local Plan, will be published in due course.

Other Local Plan Documents

Neighbourhood Plan

- 2.6** Following an application for the designation of the Saddleworth Parish Council boundary as a neighbourhood planning area in the last monitoring period, the Saddleworth Neighbourhood Area was designated in November 2016 and informal consultation has taken place within the monitoring period.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 2.7** Further work on CIL has been put on hold.

3 The effects of the Local Plan

3.1 This section of the Monitoring Report examines the effects that Oldham's planning policies are having by measuring a series of indicators. It covers the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. The indicators relate to the Joint DPD.

3.2 Key questions to address in this section are:

1. What impact are the policies having on national targets and any other targets identified in LDD's?
2. What significant effects are implementing the policies having on the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainability is defined and are these effects as intended?

IMPACTS ON TARGETS AND OBJECTIVES

BUSINESS, INDUSTRY AND THE LOCAL ECONOMY

Indicators

Business, Industry and the Local Economy
Total amount of additional floorspace by type (Joint DPD Indicator 3)
Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by providing employment land which is fit for the 21st century for existing and new businesses (SO3b).
Target: N/A.
Oldham Position: The total floorspace completed during 2017/18 for industrial and commercial uses (use classes B1, B2 and B8) was 13,416 sqm (gross). Of this: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 165 sqm was developed for B1 uses;• 1,843 sqm was developed for B2 uses;• 6,854 sqm was developed for B8 uses; and• 4,554 sqm was developed for a mix of B1, B2 and B8 uses.
The total floorspace completed in previous years was as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2016/17: 3,565.5 sqm• 2015/16: 2,676 sqm• 2014/15: 8,976 sqm

Business, Industry and the Local Economy
Total amount of additional floorspace by type (Joint DPD Indicator 3)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2013/14: 1,643 sqm 2012/13: 11,716 sqm
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.
Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy
Total Amount of employment floorspace (gross) on previously developed land by type (Joint DPD Indicator 4).
Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by ensuring the effective and efficient use of land and buildings (SO1c).
Target: N/A.
<p>Oldham Position: The floorspace developed for employment on previously developed land in 2017/18 was 13,416 sqm (gross), representing 100% of the total developed floorspace.</p> <p>The total floorspace developed for employment on previously developed land has been 100% for the past five years.</p>
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.
Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy
Employment land available by type (Joint DPD Indicator 5).
Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by providing employment land which is fit for the 21st century for existing and new businesses (SO3b).
Target: N/A.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy

Employment land available by type (Joint DPD Indicator 5).

Oldham Position: The total amount of employment land available for industrial and commercial use (Use Classes Order B1, B2 and B8) as at 31 March 2018 was 72.07 ha. The total consists of 44.41 ha of Business and Industry, Mixed Use and Major Developed Site in the Green Belt, saved UDP allocations and 22.26 ha of sites that are not allocations but have planning permission for employment uses and are either unimplemented or under construction.

This year we have changed the way we measure this indicator so it is not comparable to previous years.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy

Employment land lost to other uses (Joint DPD Indicator 6)

Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by providing employment land which is fit for the 21st century for existing and new businesses (SO3b).

Target: N/A.

Oldham Position: Failsworth Mill is a known loss of employment land in 2017/18. The mill was demolished in 2014. With outline and reserved matters planning permission granted for residential development in 2015 and 2016 respectively. Work started on the site in June 2017 so therefore the site has now been 'lost' from employment use. The site was 0.88ha and the mill had 18,581 sqm of floor space.

The loss of the employment site, complied with Policy 14 in the Joint DPD as it was determined when approving the planning application that the site was unviable for continued employment uses.

Action needed: The Strategic Planning and Information section will work further with Development Management to improve the monitoring of this indicator, resources permitting.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy

Land developed for business and industry (Joint DPD Indicator 7)

Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by providing employment land which is fit for the 21st century for existing and new businesses (SO3b).

Target: N/A.

Oldham Position: 5.26 ha of land was developed for business and industrial uses in 2017/18. Of this:

- 0.45 ha was developed for B1 uses;
- 0.30 ha was developed for B2 uses;
- 2.91 ha was developed for B8 uses; and
- 1.60 ha was developed for a mix of B1, B2 and B8 uses.

The total land completed in previous years was as follows:

- 2016/17: 1.73 ha
- 2015/16: 0.74 ha
- 2014/15: 2.15 ha
- 2013/14: 0.46 ha
- 2012/13: 4.31 ha

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy

New business registration rate (Joint DPD Indicator 8)

Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by addressing the worklessness agenda, tackling deprivation and creating skilled and accessible jobs for local residents (SO3a).

Target: N/A.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy

New business registration rate (Joint DPD Indicator 8)

Oldham Position: In 2016 1,500 new businesses were formed in Oldham. This is the latest information available.

In previous years business formation was:

- 2015: 940
- 2014: 865
- 2013: 965
- 2012: 695

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.

Source: Oldham Council.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy

Overall employment rate (Joint DPD Indicator 9)

Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by addressing the worklessness agenda, tackling deprivation and creating skilled and accessible jobs for local residents (SO3a).

Target: N/A.

Oldham Position: Oldham's employment rate for ages 16 - 64 was 68.1% as at March 2018.

In previous years the rate was:

- 2017: 67.5%
- 2016: 68.6%
- 2015: 63.3%
- 2014: 63.6%
- 2013: 64.7%
- 2012: 64%

Business, Industry and the Local Economy
Overall employment rate (Joint DPD Indicator 9)
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.
Source: Oldham Council.

Business, Industry and the Local Economy
Foxdenton developed as a premium employment site (Joint DPD Indicator 46)
Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by encouraging and facilitating the development of new and emerging industries (such as high technology, knowledge based, innovative, environmental technologies and creative industries) in appropriate locations (such as Foxdenton, Hollinwood Business District and Chadderton Technology Park) (SO3d).
Target: N/A.
Oldham Position: In the year 2017/18 the first third of the link road from Foxdenton Lane to Broadway has been constructed and Redrow Homes are on site building the first residential phase (97 homes).
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 13, 14.
Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key issues

3.3 There has been a significant increase in employment land developed this year. The systems in place for monitoring employment land losses needs to be developed, resources permitting. This is important to provide sufficient evidence for the Council to take development management decisions ‘in the round’ where it is proposed to release employment land for other uses, typically housing.

Future Actions

3.4 Further develop monitoring systems particularly for loss of employment land, to ensure that the policies within the Joint DPD actively promote and enhance the needs of the local economy.

Housing

3.5 Some of the indicators and text in this section relate to the five-year housing land supply. The five-year housing land supply is forward looking and covers the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2023. In previous years the five-year housing land supply position was rolled forward by 12 months. However, in order to align monitoring processes with the work being carried out on the GM-wide housing land supply, since 2015/16 the supply figure has not been rolled forward. The five-year housing land supply presented in this Monitoring Report is therefore the position as at 1 April 2018.

Housing

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 (Joint DPD Indicator 11)

Joint DPD Objective: To provide sufficient housing to meet the needs and demands of the borough's urban and rural communities, including affordable, low cost and high value market housing (SO2 (b)).

Target: Annual average of 289 net additional dwellings (UDP) / At least 289 dwellings per year, net of clearance, on average over the Local Plan period up to 2026 (Joint DPD).

Oldham Position: The total housing provision for Oldham over the 18 year period 2003 to 2021 is 5,200 dwellings net of clearance, increasing to 6,647 dwellings when covering the plan period set out in the Joint DPD up to 2026. This equates to an annual average of 289 dwellings to be delivered per year net of clearance.

The table below shows the number of net completions over the last 14 years compared to the annual average of at least 289 dwellings.

Year	Completed (Net)	Variance
2003/04	270	-19
2004/05	135	-154
2005/06	132	-157
2006/07	315	26
2007/08	399	110
2008/09	401	112
2009/10	-80	-369
2010/11	63	-226
2011/12	8	-281
2012/13	252	-37

Housing

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 (Joint DPD Indicator 11)

Year	Completed (Net)	Variance
2013/14	351	62
2014/15	562	273
2015/16	276	-13
2016/17	357	68
2017/18	313	24
Total	3,754	-581

The number of net completions has fluctuated over the last fifteen years. During 2017/18 313 dwellings were completed. After falling in 2015/16, completions increased again from 2016/17 as a number of larger sites began construction. The fluctuations have largely been as a result of the high levels of clearance that took place as a result of regeneration activity during 2003/04 to 2012/13, along with the changing economic conditions witnessed since 2008/09. However, over the last five years, completions have improved, with an average of 373 dwellings being completed annually. A chart showing dwellings completed and cleared since 2003/04 can be found in Appendix 1.

The number of completions, net of clearance, for 2017/18 was 313. This brings the total number of completions for 2003/04 to 2017/18 to 3,754 dwellings and leaves a residual amount of 581 dwellings to be delivered over the remainder of the plan period.

Taking this residual into account, 3,474 dwellings need to be delivered over the remaining plan period (6,647 minus 3,754 + residual of 581 =3,474).

The housing trajectory shows the position regarding the borough's potential housing land supply and is made up of four elements:

1. Completions that have taken place during 2003/04 to 2017/18;
2. The five-year deliverable housing land supply from 2018/19 to 2022/23 This is shown as net additional dwellings over the period and has taken into account projected clearance over the period, of 5 dwellings per annum; and
3. For the period beyond 2022/23, projected dwellings are based on the post five year supply contained within the borough's potential housing land supply. An update of the post five-year supply has been carried out to inform this through a full review of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and this will inform future housing land supply figures. The net additional dwellings have taken into account projected clearance over the period, which is 5 dwellings per annum; and
4. The annualised net supply which shows that current housing land supply spread out evenly across the period.

Housing

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 (Joint DPD Indicator 11)

The housing trajectory shows that there is sufficient potential housing land supply identified to deliver 11,233 dwellings (taking into account a small sites allowance, minus projected clearances - see SHLAA for details) and meet the borough's housing requirement over the remainder of the plan period and beyond. This is based on the borough's five-year housing land supply and the update of the SHLAA. The SHLAA can be viewed here⁽⁴⁾.

Action needed: Continue to update the borough's five year housing land supply annually and update the council's SHLAA.

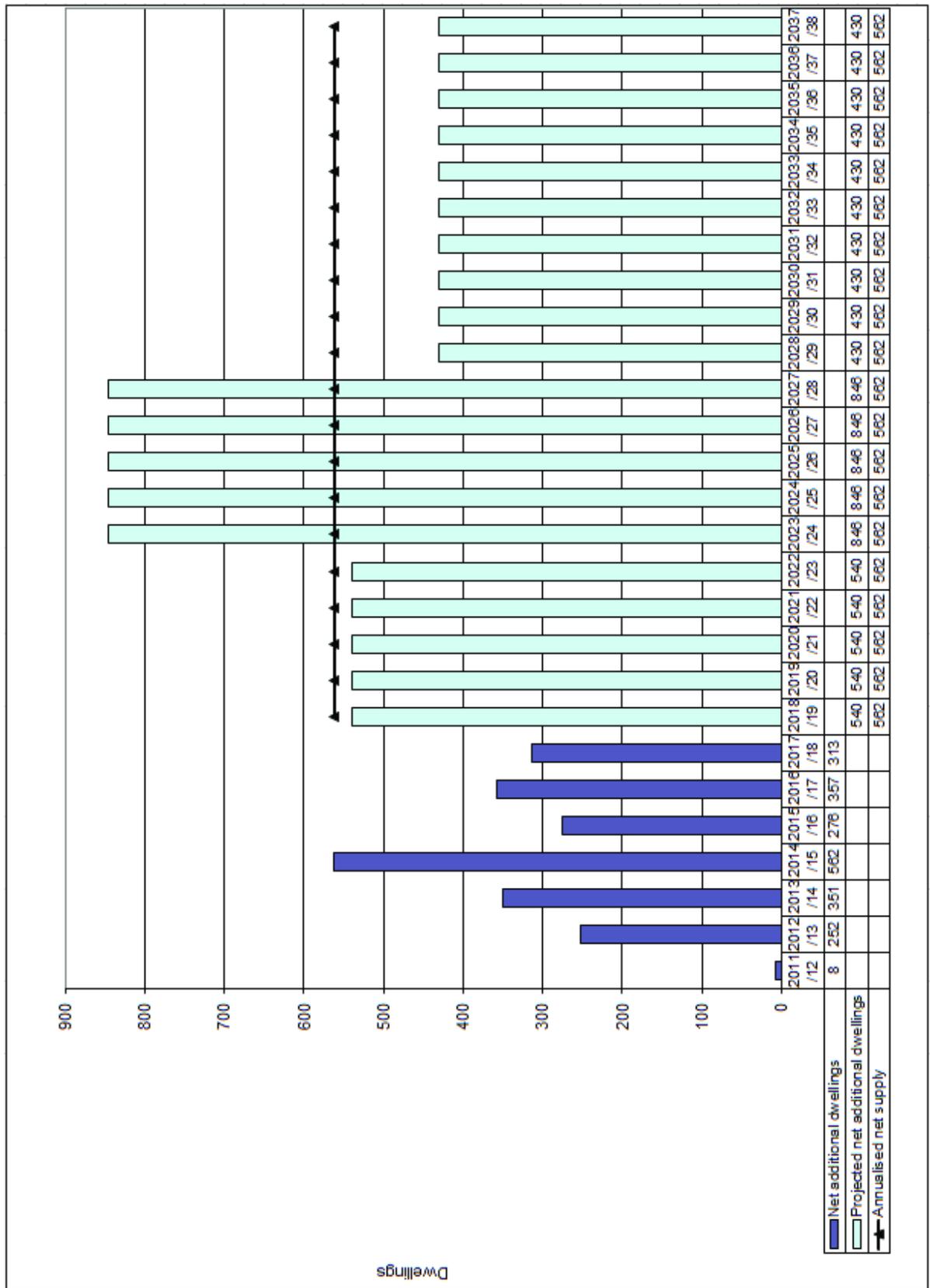
Aside from an annual small sites allowance, the council does not set out a specific windfall allowance in the Joint DPD. Based on the target set out in the Joint DPD there are sufficient dwellings identified in the borough's potential housing land supply to meet the borough's current housing requirement. However, consideration will be given to the need to make an allowance for larger windfall sites as part of future reviews of the council's SHLAA and five-year supply in line with national planning guidance.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3, 11.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

4 www.oldham.gov.uk/info/200709/documents_in_the_local_plan/2134/strategic_housing_land_availability_assessment

2017/18 Housing Trajectory



Housing

New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land (Joint DPD Indicator 13)

Joint DPD Objective: Ensure over the lifetime of the Local Plan up to 2026 that at least 80% of new homes are built on previously developed land across the borough as a whole (SO2(g)).

Target: The Joint DPD sets out a requirement for at least 80% of new dwellings in the borough to be built on previously developed land.

Oldham Position:

In 2017/18, 73% of new and converted dwellings were completed on previously developed land in Oldham.

The previously developed land (PDL) trajectory shows:

1. 93% of all completions during 2003/04 to 2017/18 were on PDL;
2. Projections for the next five years (2018/19 to 2022/23) are based upon sites within the five-year housing land supply. The trajectory shows that 74% of the five-year supply is on PDL; and
3. Overall an average of 74% of all dwellings identified as part of the borough's potential housing land supply (i.e. post five-year supply) are on PDL.

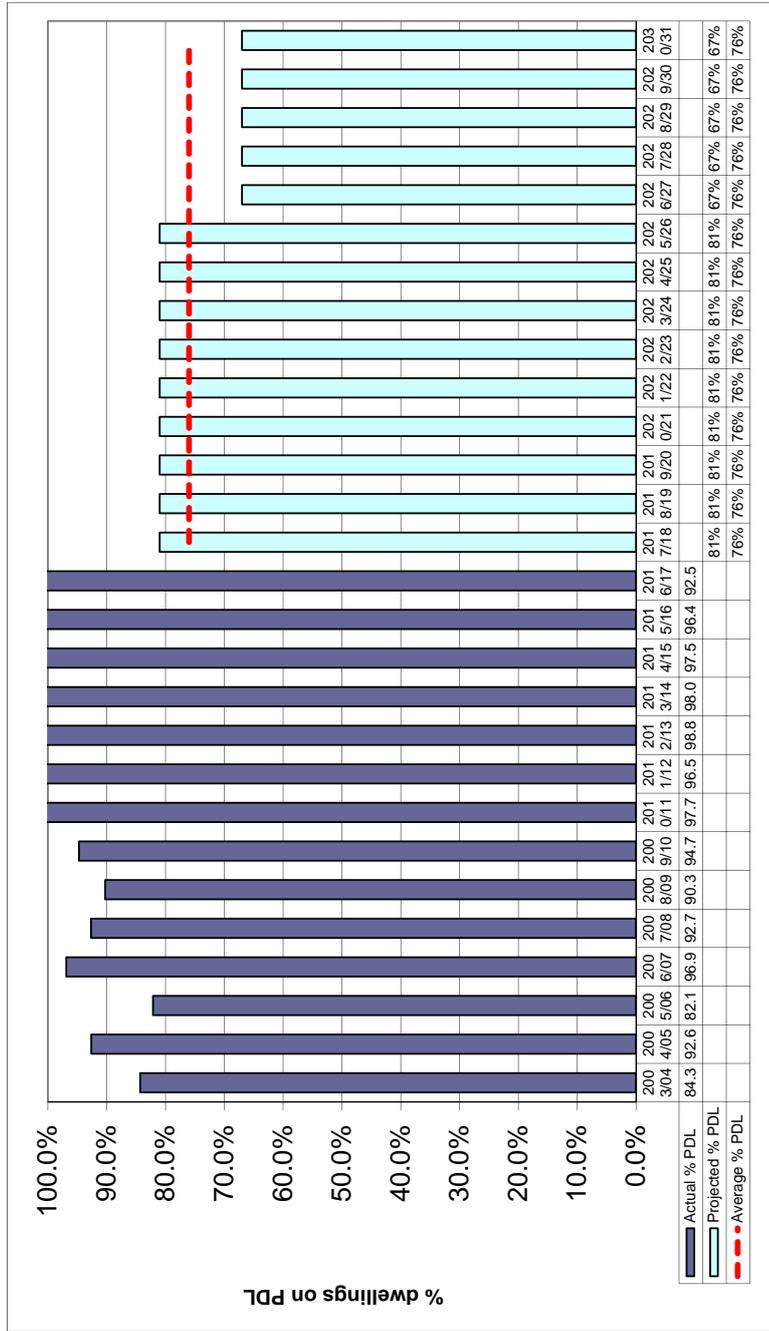
The projections relating to the five-year housing land supply and post five-year supply do not include dwellings to be delivered on sites where there is a mix of greenfield and previously developed land.

Action needed: Continue to encourage new residential development on previously developed land in line with the Joint DPD.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3, 11.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

2017/18 Previously Developed Land Trajectory



Housing

Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) (Joint DPD Indicator 16)

Joint DPD Objective: To provide sufficient housing to meet the needs and demands of the borough's urban and rural communities, including affordable, low cost and high value market housing (SO2 (b)).

Target: N/A

Oldham Position: The number of net additional pitches for 2017/18 is zero, as no pitches were constructed or lost.

Action needed: The Local Plan review will identify a pitch requirement and sites for gypsy and traveller provision as appropriate if there is a clear and demonstrable need based on up to date evidence, in line with the Joint DPD Policy 12.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3, 12.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Housing

Gross Affordable housing completions (Joint DPD Indicator 15.i)

Joint DPD Objective: Provide sufficient housing to meet the needs and demands of the borough's urban and rural communities, including affordable, low cost and high value market housing (SO2(b)); and

Achieve the right quantity of affordable housing to meet local needs and demands (SO2(c)).

Target: 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.

Oldham Position: This indicator continues the approach adopted in the 2011 Monitoring Report and presents information on the gross affordable units completed. Figures quoted below are therefore not comparable with those quoted in previous Monitoring Reports up to 2010.

In 2017/18, 42 new affordable homes were completed. Since 2008/09 there have been 999 affordable homes delivered and the table below shows the trends since 2011:

Table 1

Year	No. of affordable homes delivered
2011/12	112
2012/13	198

Housing

Gross Affordable housing completions (Joint DPD Indicator 15.i)

Year	No. of affordable homes delivered
2013/14	202
2014/15	280
2015/16	20
2016/17	60
2017/18	42

Affordable housing delivery was much higher during the years when there was significant activity in the Housing Renewal Areas but, as these sites have been completed, the numbers of new affordable homes being built has reduced.

Action: To support delivery of the council's Affordable Housing Strategy, supporting action plan and the affordable homes delivery programme.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3, 10.

Source: Oldham Council Housing Strategy Delivery Team

Housing

Development density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more (Joint DPD Indicator 14)

Joint DPD Objective: Provide sufficient housing to meet the needs and demands of the borough's urban and rural communities, including affordable, low cost and high value market housing (SO2(b)); and

Make the best use of, and continuing to raise the quality of, our new and existing housing stock (SO2(d)).

Target: N/A

Oldham Position: Out of 313 dwellings completed during 2017/18, there were 239 dwellings on sites with a capacity of 5 dwellings or more, representing 76% of the total completions.

Densities achieved on these sites were as follows:

- Less than 30 dwellings per hectare = 23.8% (57 dwellings out of 239)

Housing

Development density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more (Joint DPD Indicator 14)

- 30 to 50 dwellings per hectare = 63.2% (151 dwellings out of 239)
- Over 50 dwellings per hectare = 13% (31 dwellings out of 239)

These figures show that land is continuing to be being used efficiently in Oldham. A graph showing the trends for the indicator can be found in Appendix 1.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1,3, 11.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Housing

Housing completions by size and type (Local Indicator)

Joint DPD Objective: Provide sufficient housing to meet the needs and demands of the borough's urban and rural communities, including affordable, low cost and high value market housing (SO2(b)).

Target: N/A.

Oldham Position: The breakdown of dwellings completed in 2017/18 by house type is shown below:

Detached - 90 (29%)
Semi-detached - 94 (30%)
Terraced - 93 (30%)
Flats - 36 (11%)

The breakdown of dwellings completed in 2017/18 by size is shown below:

1 bedroom - 16 (5%)
2 bedrooms - 61 (20%)
3 bedrooms - 133 (42%)
4 or more bedrooms - 103 (33%)

This shows that 59% of dwellings completed are detached or semi-detached and 75% have 3 or more bedrooms.

Graphs showing completions by house type and by size since 2012/13 can be found in Appendix 1.

Housing

Housing completions by size and type (Local Indicator)

Action needed: Continue to encourage the provision of larger family (three/four plus bed) accommodation as part of the mix of new residential developments. Utilise local evidence, including both the Greater Manchester and Oldham's Strategic Housing Market Assessments, to ensure that housing delivered meets the needs of the local community.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3, 11.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Housing

Supply of ready to develop housing sites - (Joint DPD Indicator 12)

Joint DPD Objective: Provide sufficient housing to meet the needs and demands of the borough's urban and rural communities, including affordable, low cost and high value market housing (SO2(b)); and

Focus new homes on regeneration areas (including Oldham Town Centre and the former HMR area), also areas within and accessible to the borough's other centres (of Chadderton, Failsworth, Hill Stores, Lees, Royton, Shaw and Uppermill), and rural settlements (such as the Saddleworth villages (SO2(e)); and

Ensure over the lifetime of the Local Plan up to 2026 that approximately 60% of new homes are built in East and West Oldham, with approximately 10% of new homes built in Chadderton, and in Failsworth and Hollinwood, and in Royton, Shaw and Crompton, and in Saddleworth and Lees (SO2(f)).

Target: Five year supply can accommodate borough's housing requirement (to accommodate at least 289 dwellings per year, net of clearance, on average over the Local Plan period up to 2026).

Oldham Position: NPPF requires local planning authorities to demonstrate that they have a five-year supply of deliverable housing land. It also requires an additional buffer of 5% to 20% depending upon housing delivery, to ensure choice and competition in the market for land.

As of 1 April 2018 the five-year supply contains sufficient land to accommodate 2,725 dwellings (before projected clearance).

In order to determine if this five-year supply of land for housing is adequate, it needs to be compared to the level of housing provision required. This is broken down as follows:

Level of housing provision over plan period (based on Joint DPD)

Housing requirement for the period 2003/04 to 2017/18 (289*15)	4,335
Net completions for the period 2003/04 to 2017/18	3,754
Performance against housing requirement up to 2017/18	-581

Housing

Supply of ready to develop housing sites - (Joint DPD Indicator 12)

Housing requirement for remainder of plan period 2018/19 to 2025/26 (289*8)	2,312
Residual to be delivered over remainder of plan period (2,312+508)	2,893
Estimated clearance up to 2025/26	40
Total housing requirement for the remainder of plan period (2,893+40)	2,933
Annual housing requirement up to 2025/26 (2,933/8)	367

Level of housing provision over five years

Housing requirement for the period 2018/19 to 2022/23	1,445
Performance against housing requirement up to 2017/18	-581
Estimated clearance up to 2022/23	25
Total housing requirement for period 2018/19 to 2022/23	2,051
Housing requirement per annum for period 2018/19 to 2022/23	410

In relation to the housing requirement set out in the Joint DPD, the five-year supply as at 1 April 2018 contains more dwellings (2,725) compared to the level of housing provision required across the period (2,051). This difference can be expressed in a number of ways:

As of 1 April 2018, the five-year supply represented 133% of the dwellings planned ($2725/2051 \times 100$); or

As of 1 April 2018, there is a 6.65 year supply of deliverable housing land in the borough ($2725/410$).

The five-year deliverable housing land supply provides sufficient flexibility to take account of the additional 5% to 20% housing requirement set out in NPPF and includes sites moved from later in the plan period (years 6 to 10 in the SHLAA).

The above commentary compares the housing land supply against the housing requirement set out in the Joint DPD, adopted 2011. It is acknowledged that the current five year housing land supply would not meet proposed housing requirements in the draft GMSF (published November 2016) or that set out in the Government's "Planning for the Right Homes in the Right Places" which has recently been consulted upon.

Housing
Supply of ready to develop housing sites - (Joint DPD Indicator 12)
Finally, NPPF requires the Monitoring Reports to show how many sites have been delivered from the five-year supply. This can only be demonstrated retrospectively. The five year supply published in the 2016/17 Monitoring Report contained 283 sites, comprising 2,743 dwellings. During 2017/18, 18 of these sites were fully completed and 313 dwellings in total were delivered.
Action needed: Sufficient deliverable five-year housing land supply is identified (against the housing requirement set out in the Joint DPD).
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3.
Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Housing
Dwellings cleared (Joint DPD Indicator 17)
Joint DPD Objective: Integrate the Oldham Rochdale Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder's and the council's housing objectives, policies, programmes, masterplans and initiatives (SO2(a)).
Target: N/A
Oldham Position: During 2017/18 three dwellings were lost. Two of these were demolished (although directly replaced by another dwelling) and one was lost through change of use from residential to another use.
Since 2006/07 there have been 1,499 dwellings demolished/ lost. This is an average of around 136 dwellings per annum.
Clearance levels have been high in previous years, reaching their highest in 2010/11 due to the regeneration activity that has taken place within the borough.
Levels of clearance are expected to continue at a marginal rate in coming years, reflecting the fact that there is very little clearance planned through regeneration activity.
A chart showing dwellings completed and cleared since 2003/04 can be found in Appendix 1.
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3, 11.
Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Housing

Reduction in the vacancy rate (Joint DPD Indicator 18)

Joint DPD Objective: Make the best use of, and continuing to raise the quality of, our new and existing housing stock (SO2(d)).

Target: 3% vacancy rate.

Oldham Position: This indicator is now being monitored annually from 1st October to 30th September, to align vacancy rate monitoring with other departments in the council. The figures for October 2011 onwards are therefore not comparable with those quoted in previous Monitoring Reports. The latest figures are:

- Total stock as at 2018 = 96,366
- Total vacant as at 1st October 2018 = 2,180
- % Vacant as at 1st October 2018 = 2.26%
- Total stock as at 1st October 2017 = 96,007
- Total vacant as at 1st October 2017 = 2,150
- % Vacant as at 1st October 2017 = 2.24%

There has been a very small increase in the percentage of long term vacancies from 2017 to 2018.

A chart showing trends in this indicator since 2011/12 can be found in Appendix 1.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3.

Source: Oldham Council Housing Strategy Delivery Team.

Housing

Number of properties added to stock which have 3+bedrooms in HMR area (Joint DPD Indicator 19)

Joint DPD Objective: Integrate the Oldham Rochdale Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder's and the council's housing objectives, policies, programmes, masterplans and initiatives (SO2(a)); and

Focus new homes on regeneration areas (including Oldham Town Centre and the former HMR area), also areas within and accessible to the borough's other centres (of Chadderton, Failsworth, Hill Stores, Lees, Royton, Shaw and Uppermill), and rural settlements (such as the Saddleworth villages (SO2(e))

Target: at least 70% of properties completed to have 3+ bedrooms to be in a HMR area

Housing

Number of properties added to stock which have 3+bedrooms in HMR area (Joint DPD Indicator 19)

Oldham Position: Whilst HMR no longer exists it is still considered important to monitor the number of 3+ bedrooms coming forward, particularly in terms of illustrating how we are delivering a mix of housing.

Within the former HMR areas, there were 31 dwellings completed in 2017/18 with 3+ bedrooms (94% of a total of 33 dwellings completed in these areas), representing 9.9% of all completions. Across the borough, 75% of new dwellings completed in 2017/18 had 3 or more bedrooms (as shown in the 'Housing completions by size and type' indicator above).

A graph showing trends in this indicator since 2011/12 can be found in Appendix 1. It should be noted that as the HMR no longer exists and much of the planned development relating to it has already taken place, there is much less house building activity in these areas.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 3 and 11

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

- 3.6** A total of 316 dwellings were completed over the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. During 2017/18 three dwellings were lost. Two of these were demolished (although directly replaced by another dwelling) and one was lost through change of use from residential to another use. As a result the net gain within the borough for 2017/18 was 313 dwellings.
- 3.7** Performance against the housing requirement from 2003/04 to 2017/18 has resulted in a residual of 581 dwellings to be delivered over the remaining plan period along with the borough's annual housing requirement of 289 dwellings a year. This residual is largely due to the high levels of clearance that has taken of place as result of regeneration activity across the borough. This clearance has now largely finished and sites prepared for development are being developed. This is reflected in the increase of net additional dwellings over the past five years, with an average of 372 dwellings per year being completed over this period. It is anticipated that housing delivery will continue to increase over the remainder of the plan period to meet the borough's housing requirements. The council is working with developers and key partners to bring sites forward and facilitate housing delivery and housing growth.
- 3.8** As of 1 April 2018, the borough's five-year supply contains sufficient land to accommodate 2,725 dwellings. This represents a 6.65 year supply of deliverable housing against the Joint DPD housing requirement and provides us with an additional 20% buffer against the borough's housing requirement. The borough's housing land supply provides sufficient flexibility to take account of any changes in circumstances that may arise and ensures choice and competition in the market for land, as required by NPPF.

- 3.9** The Council recognises that as part of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) and recently published consultation from central Government, the borough's housing requirement may increase. However, for the purposes of this monitoring report the current housing requirement as set out in the adopted Local Plan has been used.
- 3.10** 73% of completions during 2017/18 were on PDL. The focus for new residential development will remain on previously developed land in line with the requirement set out in the Joint DPD.
- 3.11** Although the proportion of detached and semi-detached properties being built has decreased slightly from the year before (59% of all completions were detached or semi-detached in 2017/18, down from 64.2% in 2016/17), the number has increased significantly since 2014/15 (when only 49% were detached or semi-detached). The proportion of terraced properties has increased from last year (30% in 2017/18 and 22.6% in 2016/17). The proportion of three and four bedroomed plus properties has increased to 75% of all completions (from 71.8% in 2016/17). The need for larger family accommodation continues, along with the need to encourage development of higher value aspirational housing that will provide opportunities for existing residents and attract new residents to the borough. The supply and delivery of new houses and apartments in the borough will continue to be monitored.

Future Action

- Continue to update the council's five-year deliverable housing land supply annually in line with NPPF and regularly update the council's SHLAA to inform the preparation of the GMSF and the emerging Local Plan review.
 - Whilst each application will be treated on its planning merits, proposals for residential development on greenfield sites will (whether new proposals or where the renewal of planning permission is sought) continue to be resisted unless there are other relevant material considerations.
 - Planning applications for the conversion and change of use of agricultural buildings to residential use and which are technically classified as greenfield developments (because agricultural buildings are not regarded as "previously developed land") continue to be treated on their planning merits.
 - The Local Plan will identify sites for gypsy and traveller provision, as appropriate, if there is a clear and demonstrable need based on up to date evidence in line with the Joint DPD Policy 12.
 - Encourage the provision of larger family (three/four plus bed) accommodation and higher value, aspirational, housing as part of the mix of new residential developments.
 - Utilise local evidence, including both the Greater Manchester and Oldham's Strategic Housing Market Assessments, to ensure that housing delivered meets the needs of the local community.
- 3.12** In past years key actions have been that 'Saved' UDP Phase 2 Housing Allocations are not brought forward and released for development and that preparation of the SPD on the "Release of UDP Phase 2 Housing Allocations" will be rolled forward twelve months (with its preparation subject to the conclusions of the next Monitoring Report). These actions have, however, been superseded now that work is progressing on the GMSF, and the emerging Local Plan review, which will include site allocations where appropriate.

Transport

Indicators

Transport
Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission (Joint DPD Indicator 26).
Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by reducing the need to travel and encouraging walking, cycling and the use of public transport (SO1e).
Target: N/A.
Oldham Position: Eight travel plans were secured as a condition of planning permissions in 2017/18. The number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permissions in previous years were: 2016/17: 7 2015/16: 8 2014/15: 8 2013/14: 11 2012/13: 6
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 5, 17.
Sources: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

3.13 There are currently no issues linked with this indicator. There was only one less travel plan requested compared to last year.

Access to services

i) Number of minor⁽⁵⁾ residential developments with access to at least 2 key services (Joint DPD Indicator 23i)

ii) Number of major⁽⁶⁾ residential developments with access to at least 3 key services (Joint DPD Indicator 23ii).

Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by guiding development to the most accessible and sustainable locations (SO1d).

Target: N/A.

Oldham Position:

67% of minor residential developments in 2017/18 had access to at least two key services.

60% of major residential developments in 2017/18 had access to at least three key services.

Previous years:

2016/17: 66% minor and 80% major

2015/16: 72% minor and 95% major

2014/15: 66% minor and 98% major

2013/14: 69% minor and 78% major

2012/13: 90% minor and 91% major

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 5, 16, 17.

Sources: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

3.14 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.

5 The definition of minor development can be found in Policy 5 of the Joint DPD

6 The definition of major development can be found in Policy 5 of the Joint DPD

Future Action

- 3.15** The council will continue to raise awareness of the importance of accessibility to key services for new residential developments.
- 3.16** The policies within the Joint DPD aim to ensure that new developments are in the most accessible locations with good transport links and make use of travel plans in major new developments.

LOCAL SERVICES

Town Centre Uses

Indicators

Local Services – Town Centre Uses
Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses' (Joint DPD Indicator 10)
Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by facilitating appropriate developments in Oldham Town Centre, the centres of Chadderton, Failsworth, Hill Stores, Lees, Royton, Shaw and Uppermill, and along transport corridors (SO3e).
Target: N/A.
Oldham Position: In 2017/18 a new system was implemented to monitor the 'town centre' uses. A database has been compiled of approved 'town centre use' applications in 2017/18 of over 500sqm. This year there were no completions from the database, however as the database grows and the developments start, this is expected to change in future years.
Action needed: Processes to be put in place to ensure future monitoring of indicator.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 4, 15.
Sources: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

- 3.17** There is a continued need to locate 'town centre uses' in or near to centres.

Future Action

- 3.18** Processes are to be put in place to ensure future monitoring of the indicator improves as appropriate.

MINERALS

Indicators

Minerals – Primary Land Won Aggregates

Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority (Joint DPD Indicator 32 and Joint Minerals DPD Indicator M1).

Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting the sustainable management of minerals through the prudent use, recycling, conservation and safeguarding of mineral resources. Developments will have regard to the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals DPD (SO1j).

Target: N/A

Oldham Position: The Greater Manchester Minerals and Waste Planning Unit (GMMWPU) has provided an aggregated figure for Greater Manchester, Halton, Warrington and Merseyside for 2017.

Aggregate crushed rock landbank as at 31 December 2017:

- Permitted reserves: 18.37 million tonnes
- Annual apportionment requirement 2005-2020: 1.32 million tonnes
- Landbank: 21.6 years

Aggregate land-won sand and gravel landbank as at 31 December 2017:

- Permitted reserves: confidential this year
- Annual apportionment requirement 2005-2020: 0.43 million tonnes
- Landbank: confidential this year but is below 7 years.

The GMMWPU has provided further information, including trends, on this indicator. Please see Section 6 'Greater Manchester Development Plan Documents'.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 8.

Source: Greater Manchester Mineral and Waste Planning Unit.

Minerals – Secondary/Recycled Aggregates

Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority (Joint DPD Indicator 33 and Joint Minerals DPD Indicator M2).

Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting the sustainable management of minerals through the prudent use, recycling, conservation and safeguarding of mineral resources. Developments will have regard to the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals DPD (SO1j).

Target: N/A.

Oldham Position:

2017 (million tonnes):

Crushed rock sales: 0.78

Crushed rock reserves: 18.37

Sand and gravel sales: confidential this year.

Sand and gravel reserves: confidential this year.

The GMMWPU has provided further information, including trends, on this indicator. Please see Section 6 'Greater Manchester Development Plan Documents'.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 8.

Source: Greater Manchester Minerals and Waste Planning Unit.

Key Issues

- 3.19** Oldham is dependent on the GMMWPU and the Regional Aggregate Working Party's (RAWP) annual monitoring and the DCLG for aggregate figures. These figures provide an aggregated figure for Greater Manchester, Halton, Warrington and Merseyside. They cannot be assigned to individual boroughs for confidentiality reasons.
- 3.20** The Joint Minerals DPD was adopted on 17 April 2013. The Joint Minerals DPD contained a number of additional indicators to monitor the effectiveness of the plan policies. These indicators are contained Section 6 'Greater Manchester Development Plan Documents'.

Future Action

- 3.21** The JMDPD and Oldham's Joint DPD policies state that the council will promote the sustainable management of minerals through the prudent use, recycling, conservation and safeguarding of mineral resources.

WASTE

Indicators

Waste
Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority (Joint DPD Indicator 35).
Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting sustainable waste management through the waste hierarchy. Developments will have regard to the Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD (SO1k).
Target: N/A
Oldham Position: During 2017/18 there were no planning permissions granted for new waste management facilities.
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 7.
Sources: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Waste
Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority (Joint DPD Indicator 34).
Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting sustainable waste management through the waste hierarchy. Developments will have regard to the Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD (SO1k).
Target: 33% of household waste managed by recycling and composting.
Oldham Position: All figures reported are for Household Waste only. All figures come from Waste Data Flow which is verified by the Environment Agency and DEFRA.
Total Amount of Household Waste Arisings 2017/18: 66,746 tonnes.
Of the total household waste 29,828 tonnes was managed by recycling and composting.
Total amount of household waste managed by landfill: 0 tonnes. 36,917 tonnes now incinerated.
The overall recycling rate in Oldham for 2017/18 was 44.69%.
In previous years the recycling rate was:
2016/17: 42.53%

Waste
Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority (Joint DPD Indicator 34).
2015/16: 39%
2014/15: 38%
2013/14: 37%
2012/13: 36.76%
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 7.
Sources: Oldham Council.

Key Issues

3.22 There are currently no issues linked with this indicator. The overall recycling rate has improved since the 2013/13 Monitoring Report. The Joint Waste DPD was adopted on 1 April 2012. The Joint Waste DPD contained a number of additional indicators to monitor the effectiveness of the plan policies. These indicators are contained Section 6 'Greater Manchester Development Plan Documents'.

Future Action

3.23 The policies within the Joint DPD and the JWDPD continue to recognise the importance of sustainable waste management.

FLOOD PROTECTION AND WATER QUALITY

Indicators

Flood Protection and Water Quality
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds (Joint DPD Indicator 28i).
Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by avoiding development within areas of flood risk and where necessary controlling and mitigating the impact and residual risks. Developments will have regard to the findings of the Oldham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SO1h).
Target: None

Flood Protection and Water Quality

Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds (Joint DPD Indicator 28i).

Oldham Position 2017/18: There were no Environment Agency objections on the basis of water quality.

Since 2012/13 (the full monitoring year following adoption of the Joint DPD) there have been no objections on water quality grounds from the Environment Agency (EA).

There were nine planning applications which received EA objections on the basis of flood risk. Of this nine, five applications were related to the same street - with applicants wishing to extend their gardens. Four of the five applications were refused on flood risk grounds and one application was withdrawn. One application for employment was also refused on flood risk grounds. One application was for Oldham Wastewater Treatment works. An amended Flood Risk Assessment and Hydraulic Modelling Report was submitted. The EA withdrew their objection and a condition was attached to the decision to mitigate flood risk. The other two planning applications are still ongoing. However both planning applications have had the objections relating to flood risk withdrawn.

Since 2012/13 there have been EA objections on flood risk grounds each year, however no applications have been granted contrary to the advice of the EA, with the exception of last year where one application was approved where a EA objection was received. However this was for an allotment including a shed which fell outside of Flood Zone 2.

Action needed: Continue to ensure that Environment Agency and Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA) advice is addressed.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 19.

Source: Environment Agency and Oldham Council Development Management.

Key Issues

- 3.24** There were no planning applications granted contrary to the advice from the EA. This is the case for previous years with the exception of last year where one application was approved where a Environment Agency objection was received.

Flood Protection and Water Quality

Number of new developments where agreed with the council incorporated Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) (Joint DPD Indicator 28ii).

Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by avoiding development within areas of flood risk and where necessary controlling and mitigating the impact and residual risks. Developments will have regard to the findings of the Oldham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SO1h).

Flood Protection and Water Quality
Number of new developments where agreed with the council incorporated Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) (Joint DPD Indicator 28ii).
Target: 100% of developments (where agreed with the council)
<p>Oldham Position 2017/18:</p> <p>There were 41 planning applications checked for use of SUDS. 15 of these used SUDS in their development scheme.</p> <p>SUDs consents approved in previous years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016/17: 33 applications checked for SUDS. Five of these used SUDS in their development scheme. • 2015/16: 31 applications checked for SUDS. Six of these used SUDS in their development schemes. • 2014/15: 32 applications checked for SUDS. Six of these used SUDS in their development schemes. • 2013/14: 33 applications checked for SUDS. Sixteen of these used SUDS in their development schemes. • 2012/13: Three developments used SUDS in their schemes.
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 19.
Source: Oldham Council, Highway Assets and Network

Key Issues

3.25 Previous monitoring reports have noted the number of applications checked for SUDS only. This years monitoring report sets out the number of applications checked for SUDS and the actual number of SUDS schemes to be implemented. There has been a large increase in the number of schemes incorporating SUDS compared with the previous three years. There is a need to encourage more SUDS to address surface water flood risk, particularly as part of Green Infrastructure and promote wider multi-functional benefits.

Future Action

3.26 The Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA) is now a statutory consultee on major planning applications and will address surface water flood risk and SUDS.

BIODIVERSITY

Indicators

Biodiversity

- i) Change in areas of biodiversity importance (Joint DPD Indicator 38i); and**
- ii) Improved local biodiversity (Joint DPD Indicator 38ii).**

Joint DPD Objective: To improve and value the borough's environment by protecting, conserving and enhancing the character and quality of the borough's landscapes and townscapes, its natural assets and heritage, green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity, and its built heritage and historic environment, including their wider settings (SO4b).

Target: N/A

Oldham Position: There has been one site deleted from the Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs) record by the Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU) (see Appendix 2). This decision was approved outside the monitoring period in May 2018.

Royton Moss was a Grade B SBI measuring 2.3 hectares and was originally surveyed in 1986 and has since had 5 revisions. The previous survey undertaken in 2007 identified Royton Moss as an area of former mossland with Lowland Bog, UK Biodiversity Priority Habitat present as well as water horsetail and localised bottle sedge. The undulating topography of the old tipped ground is colonised by a mosaic of neutral and marshy grassland. The drainage channel alongside the railway line provides breeding habitat for stickleback. This survey noted that recent tipping activity to the north outside the SBI had led to some local changes in hydrology.

GMEU surveyed the site in 2017. The SBI deletion form reports that the Royton Moss SBI has now been deleted as the sustained tipping of significant quantities of inert materials over a long period of time and the re-direction of the course of the River Beal, together with consequent changes to landforms and topography has resulted in significant losses to the semi-natural vegetation formerly present.

The report states that there is negligible prospect of restoring the original nature conservation interest of the site. There may be an opportunity to restore some (different) semi-natural habitats on this site through new landscaping, although changes to underlying substrates preclude the restoration of marshland.

Previous years:

2016/17: no changes reported.

2015/16: extent of SBI's increased by 2.3 hectares.

2014/15: extent of SBI's increased by 3.6 hectares.

2013/14: extent of SBI's decreased by 0.1 hectares.

2012/13: extent of SBI's increased by 43.2 hectares.

Biodiversity

i) Change in areas of biodiversity importance (Joint DPD Indicator 38i); and

ii) Improved local biodiversity (Joint DPD Indicator 38ii).

However, there has been a Regionally Important Geodiversity Site (RIGS) adopted at Glodwick Brickpit (although this fell outside of the Monitoring period - May 2018) (Appendix 2). Glodwick Brickpit is a disused quarry (1.4h) that has been landscaped and planted as a Local Nature Reserve (Glodwick Lows LNR). It also forms the same boundary as the Site of Special Scientific Interest (Lowside Brickworks SSSI). The site is important for understanding the morphological variation of significant fossils. There is no previous monitoring data on RIGS in Oldham.

Defra publishes data on the 'Single data list 160-00 Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented'. The latest figures were supplied to Defra in 2018 by Oldham Council and show that in Oldham, 100% of local sites (41) are under positive conservation management. This year we have been doing a lot of work around woodland management and habitat creation. Creating understory for cover and at the same time introducing pollinators and fruiting plants, as well as leaving deadwood on site. We have done some significant moorland restoration from Moor grass back to Sphagnum Moss.

Previous years:

2016/17: 100% of sites (41) under positive conservation management.

2015/16: 100% of sites (41) under positive conservation management.

2014/15: 100% of SBIs under positive conservation management.

2013/14: no data.

2012/13: 100% of sites (9 SBIs) under positive conservation management.

The Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) UK reports changes to Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Areas (SPA). In 2017/18 there were no changes reported to SACs/SPA. Since 2013/13 there have been qualitative changes to the SACs/SPA.

There have been no changes to SSSIs. Since 2013/13 there have been qualitative changes to the SSSI.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 6, 21.

Source: Defra, Natural England and Joint Nature Conservation Committee

Key Issues

3.27 Biodiversity and habitat management runs through everything we do across our countryside estate, and so from non/limited intervention to major schemes/projects all sites are positively managed in relation to conservation and biodiversity.

3.28 Since 2012/13 there has been a significant increase in the extent of Sites of Biological Importance and the borough has gained a Regionally Important Geodiversity Site.

Future Action

3.29 Ensure that biodiversity is enhanced through the implementation of the Local Plan and preparation of the Local Plan review.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Renewable Energy
Renewable energy generation installed (Joint DPD Indicator 31)
Local Indicator: Percentage of large developments incorporating low carbon generation.
Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by supporting carbon neutral developments by following the principles of the zero carbon hierarchy (SO1a).
Target: N/A.
Oldham position: Joint DPD Policy 18 requires major developments to meet energy targets over and above Part L Building Regulations. In 2017/18, 7 out of 26 relevant major applications were granted permission with a condition attached or details included within the application requiring applicants to meet Policy 18. This represents 27% of applications.
Previous years:
2016/17: 65%
2015/16: 60%
2014/15: 81%
2013/14: 86%
2012/13: 71%
Over the past year there have been 13 major developments completed or partially completed (housing schemes) which were required to meet energy reduction targets (two were implemented under UDP Policy NR3.3 requiring 10% of energy from renewable sources and eleven were developed under DPD Policy 18).
For the schemes where information is available, the following technologies were stated to be installed:
Non-Residential development:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bee Mill, Shaw Road - decided condition did not need to be implemented as building unheated.

Renewable Energy

Renewable energy generation installed (Joint DPD Indicator 31)

- Victoria Trading Estate - Report states 36 PV Panels have been installed on the roof of Unit 1A.
- Housing Units Head Office Extension - target to be achieved (15.01%) through fabric improvements and PV panels.
- Napier Business Centre - retail - 10.28% improvement to be achieved through the use of a Refrigeration Heat Recovery System.

Housing development completed:

- Former Parkfield House, 580 Ripponden Road: 5 houses completed. Scheme is providing 15% improvement over Building Regulations Part L through fabric first approach.
- Land at London Road, Derker: two houses completed - target (18.96%) to be exceeded through the use of fabric improvements.
- Failsworth Mill: one house completed - over 15% reduction to be achieved through fabric first approach and solar PV panels.
- Land at Haven Lane: 28 houses completed - original report stated target to be achieved through PV panels.
- Land at Ward Lane: one house completed - target to be met through a fabric first approach and PV panels.
- Former St. Augustine of Canterbury Royal Catholic High School, Grange Avenue: 16 houses completed - target to be achieved through fabric improvements.
- Land at former Lumb Mill, Delph: 9 houses completed - target to be met through solar panels.
- Marian Walker House, Frederick Street: one house completed - log burning stoves in each dwelling to provide secondary heat to each dwelling. Micro combined heat and power units also used.
- Primrose Bank Estate (Magnolia Gardens): one house completed - proposed target to be achieved through fabric improvements and solar thermal energy.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 18.

Source: Oldham Council, Strategic Planning. Ofgem.

Key Issues

3.30 The percentage of applications with a condition attached requiring development to meet Policy 18 is 27%. This is significantly lower than previous years. There has been confusion around whether the policy had been superseded at a national level due to the Government's previous intention to introduce zero carbon homes. Strategic Planning is working with Development Management to clarify the policy position.

Future Action

3.31 Ensure the policy is applied until superseded.

GREEN BELT AND OPEN LAND

Green Belt
Number and type of developments in the Green Belt (Joint DPD Indicator 36)
Joint DPD Objectives: To improve and value the borough's environment by ensuring appropriate land management in the open countryside and Green Belt that has regard to the needs of the rural economy (SO4d); and To improve and value the borough's environment by maintaining Green Belt boundaries, and permitting only appropriate developments (SO4e).
Target: N/A.
Oldham Position: There were 84 applications approved in the Green Belt during 2017/18. These included: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Householder developments: 34• Minor other: 19• Minor dwellings: 7• Change of use: 7• Certificate of Lawfulness: 7• Listed building consent: 8• Advertisement: 1• Other householder: 1 Four of the applications approved were for the same development. They each had both Listed Building Consent and a planning application covering the same proposed works. Taking this into account it could be said that there were 80 applications approved in the Green Belt in 2017/18. Previous years (number of applications approved in the Green Belt):

Green Belt
Number and type of developments in the Green Belt (Joint DPD Indicator 36)
2016/17: 79, including one major residential application.
2015/16: 97
2014/15: 105, including one major residential application.
2013/14: 84, including one major retail, distribution and servicing application.
2012/13: 105.
Action needed: None
Relevant Joint DPD Policy: 1, 22.
Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

3.32 The number of applications granted is slightly higher than last year (79 applications granted in 2017) but lower than the previous two years (105 applications in 2015 and 97 applications in 2016). There were no major developments in the Green Belt permitted last year.

3.33 Generally applications approved in the Green Belt are minor in nature.

Future Action

3.34 The council should continue to protect Green Belt in line with policies of the NPPF and the Local Plan.

Other Protected Open Land
Number and type of developments in Other Protected Open Land (Joint DPD Indicator 39i)
Joint DPD Objective: To improve and value the borough's environment by identifying 'Other Protected Open Land' and 'Land Reserved for Future Development' (SO4f).
Target: N/A.
Oldham Position: A search for applications within Other Protected Open Land (OPOL) in 2017/18 highlighted that there were five applications granted on sites including OPOL.
The applications include the following:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Householder applications: extensions considered not to have an unacceptable impact on the openness of the OPOL and/or they were considered small scale.

Other Protected Open Land

Number and type of developments in Other Protected Open Land (Joint DPD Indicator 39i)

- One Listed Building application: the issue considered was in relation to the internal and external alternations of a listed building and its setting.
- One 'Other Major' application: This was for works to Oldham Wastewater Works. The Officer's report stated that the works will primarily result in some alteration to the topography of the site and it will retain its open character, with landscaping mounds and extensive woodland plantations proposed. As such the OPOL would not be compromised by the proposed works.

Number of planning applications granted on OPOL in previous years:

- 2016/17: 3.
- 2015/16: 5.
- 2014/13: 8.
- 2013/14: 6.
- 2012/13: 3.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policy: 1, 22.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

3.35 Over the years the number of planning applications has fluctuated but has been fewer than ten each year showing that OPOL policy is resisting large scale development. The developments granted above were all considered to be acceptable.

Future Action

3.36 The council should protect designated OPOL from development unless the proposed development is appropriate, small scale or ancillary development close to existing buildings within the OPOL, which does not affect openness, local distinctiveness or visual amenity in line with the Local Plan policy.

Land Reserved for Future Development Number and type of developments in Land Reserved for Future Development (Joint DPD Indicator 39ii)
Joint DPD Objective: To improve and value the borough's environment by identifying 'Other Protected Open Land' and 'Land Reserved for Future Development' (SO4f).
Target: N/A.
Oldham Position: There were no applications within Land Reserved for Future Development (LRFD) in 2017/18. There have been no applications within LRFD since 2012/13.
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 22.
Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

3.37 There are no issues linked with this indicator. There is one LRFD site at Bullcote Lane, Shaw allocated within the Joint DPD. There have been no applications granted on the allocation since the Joint DPD was adopted.

Future Action

3.38 The council should ensure that any development on LRFD is only granted where it would be acceptable in the Green Belt and not prejudice the later development of LRFD beyond the life of the LDF.

Landscape Character Number of planning applications refused on landscape character grounds (Joint DPD Indicator 27)
Joint DPD Objective: To improve and value the borough's environment by protecting, conserving and enhancing the character and quality of the borough's landscapes and townscapes, its natural assets and heritage, green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity, and its built heritage and historic environment, including their wider settings (SO4b).
Target: 100% of planning applications that do not protect and / or enhance landscape character, where appropriate, should be refused.
Oldham Position:

Landscape Character

Number of planning applications refused on landscape character grounds (Joint DPD Indicator 27)

During 2017/18 there were no planning applications refused on matters relating to landscape character.

Previous years:

2016/17: 4.

2015/16: 6.

2014/15: 4.

2013/14: 5.

2012/13: 2.

2011/12: 2.

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policy: 21

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

3.39 Monitoring shows that proposals have been refused on matters relating to landscape character in the past. However this year there were no applications refused on landscape grounds. Most applications were refused on design, amenity and highway issues.

Future Action

3.40 The Joint DPD will ensure that the borough's landscape is conserved and enhanced when assessing planning applications.

CONSERVATION

Conservation

i) Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register' (Joint DPD 22i)

ii) Number/extent of Conservation Areas (Joint DPD 22ii)

iii) Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals (Joint DPD Indicator 22iii).

Joint DPD Objective: To improve and value the borough's environment by protecting, conserving and enhancing the character and quality of the borough's landscapes and townscapes, its natural assets and heritage, green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity, and its built heritage and historic environment, including their wider settings (SO4b).

Target: No loss

Oldham Position in 2017/18:

i) There are ten buildings in the borough on the Historic England at Risk Register. These are:

1. Church of St. Mark with Christchurch, Glodwick Road, Glodwick - The church is generally in very bad condition with the roof and high level stonework of particular concern;
2. Church of St. Margaret, Chapel Road, Hollinwood - The south slate roofs need replacing and problems associated with rot and plaster remain to be resolved;
3. Church of St Chad, Church Lane, Saddleworth - There is a significant fault with the east window, where the tracery has bowed due to presence of rusting iron dowels within the joint positions;
4. Christ Church, Friezland, Church Road, Saddleworth (Grade II) - Extensive areas of damp noted, especially to the base of the tower. Extensive paint and plaster loss with high risk of wet and dry rot to roof timbers;
5. Foxdenton Hall, Foxdenton Lane, Chadderton - Discussions are ongoing with Oldham Council regarding the schedule of repair works and finding a long-term use for the building.
6. 1-5 Hollins Road, Oldham - At risk due to poor condition of the roof.
7. Union Street United Reformed and Methodist Church, Union Street, Oldham - The tracery to the south window onto Union Street is in very bad condition. The stone is badly eroded and 1980s cement based repairs are failing. A grant has been awarded to carry out works;
8. Church of St Stephen and All Martyrs, St Stephen's Street, Oldham - Further work is needed on the interior;

Conservation

i) Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register' (Joint DPD 22i)

ii) Number/extent of Conservation Areas (Joint DPD 22ii)

iii) Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals (Joint DPD Indicator 22iii).

9. Church of St John, Oldham Road, Failsworth - Slate roofs to the nave and aisles remain in a vulnerable condition; and

10. St Paul's Methodist Church, Rochdale Road, Shaw and Crompton - Vacant church and condition is declining.

Church of St Chad, Foxdenton Hall and 1 – 5 Hollins Road are Grade II* listed and the remaining are Grade II. The Church of the Holy Trinity, Church Street, Oldham was removed from the register.

In previous years the number of listed buildings on the heritage at risk register has been:

2016/17: 9 buildings

2015/16: 10 buildings

2014/15: 7 buildings

2013/14: 6 buildings

2012/13: 6 buildings

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the borough on the Historic England at Risk Register. This has remained the same since the Joint DPD was adopted.

ii) There are 36 conservation areas in the borough covering 250.79 ha. This has not changed since last year. However, 'Oldham Town Centre' conservation area is now on the 'Heritage at Risk' list. This has remained the same since the Joint DPD was adopted.

iii) An assessment of the planning applications approved for 2017/18 shows:

Loss of listed buildings:

- There were no applications granted for the loss of listed buildings in their entirety. There were three applications granted for the part demolition of assets in relation to listed buildings and / or their settings in the borough.
- There were two applications for Bluecoat School, which included the removal of site main gates and railings which affected the setting of the listed lodge and to a lesser extent the main school building. This was determined to enhance the setting of the listed buildings. There was also an application for the demolition of internal stone walls. It was considered the the proposal

Conservation

i) Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the English Heritage 'Heritage at Risk Register' (Joint DPD 22i)

ii) Number/extent of Conservation Areas (Joint DPD 22ii)

iii) Number of listed buildings and number of buildings in conservation areas lost through new development proposals (Joint DPD Indicator 22iii).

would result in the loss or alteration of elements of the site which have contributed to the setting of the building for many years. These are sufficiently detached however, and their impact would allow the essential character of the site to be maintained.

- Brownhill Bridge Mill - demolition of single storey side extension and outbuildings. It was considered that this application presented an opportunity to remove the later lean-to extensions and restore the main mill building, bringing it back into active use and securing its survival and future maintenance.

There were no applications for demolition of buildings in conservation areas.

Previous years (for both part demolitions of listed buildings and/or their settings and demolition in conservation areas):

- 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.

Action needed: None. Policy 24 of the Joint DPD states that the council will protect, conserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 24.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

3.41 The number of buildings on the at risk register has increased since last year by one church, despite one church being removed. The number of listed buildings at risk has increased since 2012 by four buildings. There is a need for a positive strategy to promote the use of heritage assets and to support their repair, restoration and enhancement. A Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan has been commissioned for Oldham Town Centre which should help to remove the Town Centre from the at risk register.

3.42 The number of demolitions approved relating to listed buildings and their settings and buildings within conservation areas is lower than last year. However, generally the number of applications fluctuates but remains fewer than 10 applications each year for listed buildings and conservation areas. The demolitions approved were all positive in terms of enhancing the listed buildings and their settings.

Future Action

3.43 Continue to ensure that the policies within the Joint DPD protect, conserve and enhance the borough's heritage assets.

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND COMMUNITIES

Health
Number of health and well-being centres started and/or completed (Joint DPD Indicator 40).
Joint DPD Objective: To create safer and stronger inclusive communities by improving the health and well-being of the borough's population by facilitating programmes such as the new health and well-being centres and facilities in accessible locations (SO5h).
Target: Number determined by Primary Care Trust Programme.
Oldham Position: A planning application was granted in June 2016 for the refurbishment and extension of the former Royton Youth Centre to provide a medical centre. This was under construction in the monitoring year 2017/18.
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 2.
Source: Oldham Council.

Health
Adult participation in sport (Joint DPD Indicator 41i).
ii) Children and young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport (Joint DPD Indicator 41ii).
Joint DPD Objective: To create safer and stronger inclusive communities by improving the health and well-being of the borough's population through the provision of quality and accessible open spaces, sport and recreation facilities (SO5g).

Health

Adult participation in sport (Joint DPD Indicator 41i).

ii) Children and young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport (Joint DPD Indicator 41ii).

Target: i) The council target for this indicator is 20%.

Oldham Position:

i) Information on Sport and Physical Activity levels for Oldham's population (Adults 16+) are now available through Sport England's Active Lives Survey. The latest results (2016/2017) are as follows:

- 29.7% of Oldham's population do less than 30 minutes of physical activity per week - classed as 'inactive'. No significant change since last year.
- 12.7% of Oldham's population do 30-149 minutes of physical activity per week - classed as 'fairly active'. No significant change since last year.
- 57.6% of Oldham's population do 150+ minutes of physical activity per week - classed as 'active'. No significant change since last year.

Source: Sport England's Active Lives Survey 2015/16 (Data update: Table 4 Levels of Activity November 2016- November 2017).

ii) There is no information regarding children and young people's participation in high quality PE and sport for the year 2017/18.

Previous indicator data by year:

Oldham's position 2016-2017:

The Active People Participation Survey 2014/16, which provided information for this indicator last year, no longer exists. Therefore, comparable data on adult participation in sports and recreation and children/young people's participation in high quality sports and PE is not available this year.

Information on Sport and Physical Activity levels for Oldham's population (Adults 16+) are now available through Sport England's Active Lives Survey 2015/16. The latest results are as follows:

i) Adult participation in sport and recreation:

- 25.6% of Oldham's population do less than 30 minutes of physical activity per week - classed as 'inactive';
- 14.7% of Oldham's population do between 30-149 minutes of physical activity per week - classed as 'fairly active'; and
- 60.7% of Oldham's population do 150+ minutes of physical activity per week - classed as 'active'.

ii) There is no information regarding children and young people's participation in high quality PE and sport for the year 2016-17.

Health

Adult participation in sport (Joint DPD Indicator 41i).

ii) Children and young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport (Joint DPD Indicator 41ii).

Oldham's position 2015/2016:

i) Adult participation (aged 16 and over) in sports and recreation three times a week for 2015/16: 18.9%

ii) There is no information regarding children/young people's participation in high quality sports and PE for the year 2015/16.

Oldham's position 2014/2015:

i) Adult participation (aged 16 and over) in sports and recreation three times a week for 2014/15: 17.5%

ii) There is no information regarding children/young people's participation in high quality sports and PE for the year 2014/15.

Oldham's position 2013/2014:

i) Adult participation (aged 16 and over) in sport and recreation (3 x 30 minutes per week): 22.3%.

ii) There is no information regarding children/young people's participation in high quality sports and PE for the year 2013/14.

Oldham's position 2012/2013:

i) Adult participation in sport and recreation (3x30 minutes per week): 17.6% of the population aged 16 and over.

ii) There is no information regarding children/ young people's participation in high quality sports and PE for the year 2012/13.

Action needed: N/A

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 2, 6, 23.

Source: Sport England. Oldham Council.

Key Issues

3.44 In the monitoring year, the percentage of Oldham's adults (aged 16+) doing more than 150 minutes of activity per week and classed as 'active' is the 2nd lowest in Greater Manchester. In the year 2015/2016 Oldham was the third highest in Greater Manchester. At 57.6% (2017/18) it is also below the Greater Manchester average of 61.7%. Therefore, there has been a significant change in Oldham's position in Greater Manchester in terms of the percentage of the population classed as 'active' by Sport England since 2015/2016.

3.45 However, as the new indicator data source has only been used for this monitoring period and the previous period, it would not be possible to fully identify trends for this indicator related to adult participation in sport and recreation. Therefore, further monitoring periods are needed to be able to identify and comment on trends occurring in Oldham for this indicator.

3.46 As explained above comparable data beyond the monitoring period of 2016-17 is not available for this indicator because the method of gathering data related to this indicator ceased. As the new source of information for this indicator measures activity in a different context the indicator data prior to 2016/17 cannot be directly compared to the position now. However, prior to 2016/17 the amount of adults participating in sport and recreation per week, was fairly consistent across four monitoring periods.

Future Action

3.47 The council should continue to apply Local Plan policies 1, 2, 6 and 23 to protect existing indoor and outdoor sports provision and to support the development of new sports provision as appropriate.

Health
Healthy life expectancy at 65 (Joint DPD Indicator 42).
Joint DPD Objective: To create safer and stronger inclusive communities by improving the health and well-being of the borough's population through the provision of quality and accessible open spaces, sport and recreation facilities and improving the health and well-being of the borough's population by facilitating programmes such as the new health and well-being centres and facilities in accessible locations (SO5g).
Target: N/A
Oldham Position: Healthy Life Expectancy (HLE) remaining at 65: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male: 9.1 years (2014-2016). Previous figures - 9.2 years (2013-2015) and 9.8 years (2012-2014). • Female: 10.7 years (2014-2016). Previous figures - 8.3 years (2013-2015) and 8.6 years (2012-2014). (ONS Health State Life Expectancies) Life Expectancy at Birth: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male: 77.0 years (2014-2016). Previous figures - 77.2 years (2013-2015) and 77.3 years (2012-2014). • Female: 80.5 years (2014-2016). Previous figures - 80.7 years (2013-2015) and 80.7 years (2012-2014).

Health
Healthy life expectancy at 65 (Joint DPD Indicator 42).
(Public Health Outcomes Framework)
Action needed: N/A
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 2, 6, 23.
Source: Oldham Council, ONS, Public Health Outcomes Framework

Key Issues

- 3.48** HLE for males and life expectancy at birth for males is lower than the previous years' figures and both have decreased each year since 2012. HLE has decreased slightly for females since the previous year, but varies little since 2012. Life expectancy at birth for females has increased since the previous monitoring year.
- 3.49** HLE is calculated from mortality data and from annual population survey that includes self-reported health status / limiting illness and so are in part subjective as responses are based on people's perceptions and expectations regarding their health (at a particular point in time). Secondly, the period spent in 'not healthy' would occur more towards the end of life, therefore where there is more of the ageing population (compared to previous years) and not improving access to health services and care, there would be more people with limiting long term illness and reporting poor health. Area deprivation and socio- economic factors also impact on HLE.
- 3.50** It should be noted that the figures for HLE and Life Expectancy at Birth are averages and mask the differences and inequalities across population groups and areas in the borough.

Future Action

- 3.51** There is the need to ensure that developments are located close to key services and good public transport networks and access to open space and leisure centres to encourage people to use active modes of travel and have access to sports and recreation and GPs and also to reduce air pollution. There is also a need to reduce deprivation so that people have more disposable income to access healthy food. Access to quality housing is also important.

Education
Number of education related developments started and/or completed (Joint DPD Indicator 43).
Joint DPD Objective: To promote economic diversification, growth and prosperity and the sustainable economic regeneration of the borough by supporting the borough's transforming education agenda to improve education and skills: by i) facilitating improvements to the borough's schools through programmes such as the Primary Capital Programme. ii) facilitating higher and further education proposals such as those of the University Campus Oldham, the Oldham College and the Oldham Sixth Form College including the development of the Regional Science Centre Oldham in Oldham Town Centre (SO3g).

Education
Number of education related developments started and/or completed (Joint DPD Indicator 43).
Target: Number determined by Local Education Authority.
<p>Oldham Position:</p> <p>There was one education related development under construction in the monitoring year 2017/18:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royton and Crompton School - Construction of a new (relocated replacement) main school building; car parking and landscaping; new substation; demolition of the existing main school building; provision of replacement sports pitches. <p>There have also been two education related developments granted planning permission in the monitoring year 2017/18:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greenfield CP School - Demolition of existing primary school; proposed new primary school on existing school playing field; creation of new playing field and changing block; other associated works and car park. Holy Trinity C of E School, Dobcross - Single storey extension to existing school building to provide additional facilities.
Action needed: N/A
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 2.
Source: Oldham Council.

Key Issues

3.52 There are no key issues related to this indicator.

Future Action

3.53 The council should support proposals for education related development in line with Policy 2 and other relevant policies in the Joint DPD.

Communities
Number of people who are engaged in the Local Plan consultation process (Joint DPD Indicator 1).
Joint DPD Objective: To create safer and stronger inclusive communities by promoting community cohesion (SO5a).

Communities

Number of people who are engaged in the Local Plan consultation process (Joint DPD Indicator 1).

Target: To engage as many people and organisations in the Local Plan consultation process in line with the council's adopted Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

Oldham Position: There are 1,609 people, agencies and organisations on the Local Plan mailing list and therefore engaged in the Local Plan consultation process.

2016/17: 1,609

2015/16: 1,578

2014/15: 1,545

2013/14: 1,299

2012/13: 1,218

Action needed: Council to continue to encourage people, agencies and organisations to subscribe to the Local Plan mailing list.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: All policies.

Source: Oldham Council Strategic Planning and Information section.

Key Issues

3.54 There are no key issues related to this indicator.

AIR QUALITY AND DEVELOPMENT

Air Quality and Development

Number of days of Air Pollution (Joint DPD Indicator 30)

Annual Average Nitrogen Dioxide

Joint DPD Objective: SO1 To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by minimising the impact of motorised traffic on the global climate and on local air quality (SO1g); and

To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting the prudent use, appropriate reclamation where necessary and sustainable management of natural resources (land, soil, air and water) and man-made resources (SO1I).

Air Quality and Development

Number of days of Air Pollution (Joint DPD Indicator 30)

Annual Average Nitrogen Dioxide

Target: Annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) target = 40 microgrammes per cubic metre (ugm³).

Oldham Position:

Number of Days in Greater Manchester where pollution was moderate or higher

Air Quality Band	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Low	353	355	349	344	348	334	332
Moderate	10	11	14	14	12	26	31
High	0	0	2	6	4	5	1
Very High	2	0	0	1	1	1	1
Total number of days where pollution was moderate or higher	12	11	16	21	17	32	33

The overall air pollution index is determined by the highest concentration of 5 pollutants in the area. These are nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, ozone, particles <2.5 ug in diameter, and particles <10 ug.

The above figures are based on actual monitoring data from the Greater Manchester area, including the monitoring station in Oldham at Shaw, Crompton Way. Health advice is given for people who are at risk from elevated levels of air pollution, for example adults and children with lung or heart problems. Defra produce daily air pollution forecast tweets from @DefraUKAir so that people who may be affected by poor air quality can take relevant action. More information on pollution bands is available on the Defra website www.uk-air.defra.gov.uk/air-pollution/daqj

The monitoring station at Crompton Way recorded an average of 32 ug/m³ in 2017, a modest decrease from the 34 ug/m³ recorded in 2016.

The annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration measured using diffusion tubes across 13 sites in Oldham was 36 ug/m³ in 2017.

Previous year's annual mean Nitrogen Dioxide levels were:

- 2016: 29.0 ug/mg (average across seventeen sites)
- 2015: 34.6 ug/m³ (average across ten sites)
- 2014: 32.4 ug/m³ (average across seven sites)
- 2013: 30.07 ug/m³ (average across seven sites)

Air Quality and Development

Number of days of Air Pollution (Joint DPD Indicator 30)

Annual Average Nitrogen Dioxide

- 2012: 31.8 ug/m³ (average across seven sites)
- 2011: 32.3 ug/m³ (average across nine sites. Three sites did not have a recording). This year's recording was not comparable with previous years due to a change in monitoring processes
- 2010: 33.3 ug/m³ (average across 10 sites. Two sites did not have a recording)
- 2009: 46.5 ug/m³ (average across 10 sites. Two sites did not have a recording)
- 2008: 42.5 ug/m³ (average across 12 sites)
- 2007: 41.3 ug/m³ (average across 12 sites)

Action needed: None.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 9.

Source: Oldham Council Environmental Health.

Key Issues

- 3.55** The level of Nitrogen Dioxide is higher than last year although there have been fluctuations over the years (the number of sites where readings are taken has changed from year to year). Since 2007, however, there has been a gradual decrease in annual mean level of Nitrogen Dioxide.
- 3.56** The number of days in Greater Manchester where pollution was moderate or higher is marginally higher than last year, however this figure has gradually come down since 2011.
- 3.57** The number of days where pollution is moderate or higher is affected primarily by meteorological conditions that allow pollution concentrations to build up. An example would be when there are dry still days, particularly if there is a temperature inversion, which means that the pollution can't disperse. There are even some occasions when pollution is brought in from far away (e.g. Saharan dust which can contribute to elevated pollution concentrations - <http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/learning/learn-about-the-weather/weather-phenomena/sahara-dust>).

Future Action

- 3.58** Ensure that new development minimises motorised traffic and the impact on air quality and encourage developments to be energy efficient and use low carbon energy. The policies within the Joint DPD aim to protect and improve local environmental quality.

Air Quality and Development

Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors (previously NI186) (Joint DPD Indicator 44)

Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by supporting carbon neutral developments by following the principles of the zero carbon hierarchy (SO1a);

To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by minimising the impact of motorised traffic on the global climate and on local air quality (SO1g); and

To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting the prudent use, appropriate reclamation where necessary and sustainable management of natural resources (land, soil, air and water) and man-made resources (SO1i).

Target: 48% reduction in emissions on the 1990 baseline (750.36kt CO₂)

Oldham Position: The latest information is for 2016 when there were 3.5 tonnes of per capita emissions.

The sources of this were:

Commercial – 331.8 kilotonnes (kt)

Domestic – 242.8 kt

Transport – 249.6 kt

Grand total - 823.2 kt

Previous years (tonnes per capita):

- 2015: 3.7 tonnes
- 2014: 3.9 tonnes
- 2013: 4.4 tonnes
- 2012: 4.6 tonnes
- 2011: 4.2 tonnes
- 2010: 4.8 tonnes
- 2009: 4.6 tonnes
- 2008: 5.1 tonnes

Air Quality and Development

Per capita emission estimates, industry, domestic and transport sectors (previously NI186) (Joint DPD Indicator 44)

- 2007: 5.3 tonnes
- 2006: 5.5 tonnes

Action needed: None

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 9, 18.

Source: Department of Energy and Climate Change July 2017

Key Issues

3.59 The figures for 2016 give a 43% reduction on the 1990 baseline, which for the fifth year running gives us significant progress and keeps us on track to meet the target of a 48% cut by 2020.

Future Action

3.60 The policies within the Joint DPD guide development to the most accessible locations, and promote and encourage the use of public transport, walking and cycling and low carbon energy. There is the need to continue to reduce emissions.

CONTAMINATED LAND

Contaminated Land

Number of sites remediated as a result of planning permission (Joint DPD Indicator 29)

Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change, and to promote sustainable development in the borough by promoting the prudent use, appropriate reclamation where necessary and sustainable management of natural resources (land, soil, air and water) and man-made resources (SO1i).

Target: N/A.

Oldham Position:

39 sites were remediated through planning permissions in 2017/18.

Number of sites remediated in previous years:

2016/17: 24

2015/16: 35

Contaminated Land
Number of sites remediated as a result of planning permission (Joint DPD Indicator 29)
2014/15: 8
2013/14: 5
Action needed: None.
Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 9.
Source: Oldham Council Environmental Health section.

Key Issues

3.61 There are no issues linked with this indicator. There were more sites that have been remediated in the past year compared to the previous year. There has generally been a significant increase in sites remediated since 2013.

Future Action

3.62 The policies within the Joint DPD will help protect and improve local environmental quality.

DESIGN

Urban Design
Number and percentage of major planning applications refused on poor design grounds. (Joint DPD Indicator 21)
Joint DPD Objective: To mitigate and adapt to climate change and to promote sustainable development in the borough by ensuring the sustainable and high quality design and construction of all new developments (SO1b).
Target: 100% of applications with poor design quality should be refused.
Oldham Position: There were two major planning applications refused on design grounds in 2017/18.
Number of applications refused on design grounds in previous years:
2016/17: 2
2015/16: 3
2014/15: 1
2013/14: 0
2012/13: 1

Urban Design

Number and percentage of major planning applications refused on poor design grounds. (Joint DPD Indicator 21)

Action needed: Continue to encourage high quality design in developments.

Relevant Joint DPD Policies: 1, 20.

Source: Oldham Council.

Key Issues

3.63 The number of major planning applications refused on design grounds has remained relatively low, indicating that most major planning applications are achieving acceptable design. This demonstrates that developments are being refused on design grounds and the majority of developments are meeting design expectations.

Indicators that are no longer monitored

3.64 The Joint DPD was adopted in November 2011. The Monitoring Report monitors indicators from the Joint DPD, Joint Waste DPD and the Joint Minerals DPD only. For information, the indicators that were monitored previously are:

- Windfall completions (housing);
- Public transport accessibility of new residential development to key services (Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, GP's, hospitals, employment areas and major retail centres);
- Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag award standard;
- Net change in the extent of protected open space;
- Number of Air Quality Management Areas;
- Number of quality bus corridors;
- Number of potentially contaminated sites in the borough;
- Number of applications relating to contaminated sites;
- Extent of derelict and underused land;
- Number of Local Nature Reserves and Country Parks;
- Number of domestic burglaries per 1,000 households;
- Percentage of vehicle crimes per 1,000 population;
- Number of cyclists involved in road accidents;
- Number of pedestrians involved in road accidents;

-
- Extent of cycleway and footpath provision;
 - Number of wind turbine applications granted and refused planning permission; and
 - Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years (Joint DPD Indicator 2)

3.65 In addition, this year the following indicators have not been possible to monitor due to the necessary information not being available, lack of resources and changes in monitoring processes:

- Amount of completed non-residential development within Use Classes A, B and D complying with car parking standards set out in the local plan. (Joint DPD Indicator 25);
- Building for Life Assessments (Joint DPD Indicator 20);
- Local Services - Open Space: i) Extent of protected (Joint DPD Indicator 37i); and ii) Percentage of quality and accessible open spaces meeting local standards (Joint DPD Indicator 37ii); and
- Improved street and environmental cleanliness (Joint DPD Indicator 45).

3.66 These indicators will be re-visited each year in case circumstances change and an update provided in future Monitoring Reports as appropriate.

3.67 Finally, Joint DPD Indicator 24 'Extension of Greater Manchester's light rail network, 'Metrolink', to the borough', has been removed as the Metrolink extension was completed in 2014.

4 Implementation of the Statement of Community Involvement

Analysis of responses to Local Plan consultations

- 4.1** The latest Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted in March 2016. The SCI sets out how the council will involve the community and stakeholders in the preparation of the Local Plan and in the consideration of planning applications.
- 4.2** Section 10 of the SCI (Review and Monitoring) explains that the council will monitor the SCI to see how effective it is in terms of involving the community in the preparation of the Local Plan. The table below looks at the Local Plan consultations undertaken during the monitoring period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. It also includes any consultation that has taken place from April to November 2018 (outside the monitoring period).
- 4.3** The table sets out the consultation techniques used for each document, the number of people/organisations consulted, the response rate and an analysis of the equalities monitoring. (Note: The number of people consulted can vary for each consultation - this is because the Local Plan Mailing List is an evolving list with new people added and others removed throughout the year at consultee requests). It identifies any problems or issues and sets out any further actions required in order to improve our engagement and consultation with the community and stakeholders.

Local Plan Document / Consultation dates	Consultation Techniques Used	Number people / organisations consulted	Response Rate	Equalities Breakdown	Effective / problems identified / any change required
Local Plan Review: Regulation 18 Notification (10 July to 21 August 2017)	<p>Letter/Email to Statutory Consultees, Councillors, individuals or organisations on the Local Plan mailing list and other Oldham Council officers.</p> <p>A Public Notice was issued in local newspapers.</p> <p>A press release was issued.</p> <p>Documents were available on the council website, at public libraries and at the Planning Reception.</p>	There were 1,609 people, agencies and organisations on the Local Plan Mailing List and therefore engaged in the consultation (as at July 2017).	162 individual / organisations responded.	There were no formal comments forms for this consultation, therefore there were no equalities forms.	None raised.

Local Plan Document / Consultation dates	Consultation Techniques Used	Number people / organisations consulted	Response Rate	Equalities Breakdown	Effective / problems identified / any change required
Local Plan Review: Regulation 18 Notification Integrated Assessment Scoping Report (10 July to 21 August 2017)	Statutory Consultees, Councillors, individuals or organisations on the Local Plan mailing list and other Oldham Council officers. A Public Notice was issued in local newspapers. A press release was issued. Documents were available on the council website, at public libraries and at the Planning Reception.	There were 1,609 people, agencies and organisations on the Local Plan Mailing List and therefore engaged in the consultation (as at July 2017).	7 respondents.	There were no formal comments forms for this consultation, therefore there were no equalities forms.	None raised.
Draft Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) (13 September - 25 October 2017)	Statutory Consultees, Councillors, individuals or organisations on the Local Plan mailing list and other Oldham Council officers. A Public Notice was issued in local newspapers. A press release was issued. Documents were available on the council website, at public libraries and at the Planning Reception. Social Media was used to publicise the consultation via the council's Twitter account.	There were 285 people, agencies and organisations on the Local Plan Mailing List and therefore engaged in the consultation (as at September 2018).	5 respondents.	There were no formal comments forms for this consultation, therefore there were no equalities forms.	None raised.

5 Effects on social, environmental and economic objectives

5.1 The council developed a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) toolkit for the Local Plan which identified 35 sustainability objectives under the following four aims:

- Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
- Effective protection of the environment;
- Prudent use of natural resources; and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

5.2 It is considered that these four themes provide an appropriate means of assessing the effects of the above policies, objectives and targets.

Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone

5.3 Key objectives under this heading include the need:

- To promote community cohesion in the borough.
- To promote mixed, balanced and inclusive sustainable communities.
- To improve the health of the borough's population.

5.4 The indicators show that:

- As at July 2017 the number of people, agencies and organisations on the Local Plan Mailing List was 1,609; and
- The proportion of completions consisting of three or more bedrooms was 75% during 2017/18.

Effective protection of the environment

5.5 Key objectives under this heading include the need:

- To ensure the effective and efficient use of all types of land and buildings in the most sustainable locations.
- To protect and improve the borough's green infrastructure, biodiversity and geodiversity.
- To minimise the impact of, and mitigate against flooding.
- To contribute to reducing the effects of climate change.

5.6 The indicators show that:

- 100% of industrial and commercial floor space developed over the last year involved the reuse of previously developed land;
- 73% of residential development developed over the last year involved the reuse of previously developed land;
- There were no applications approved that the Environment Agency had submitted an objection to; and
- In 2017/18, 7 out of 26 relevant major applications were granted permission with a condition attached or details included within the application requiring applicants to meet Policy 18 on Renewable Energy, representing 27% of applications.

Prudent use of natural resources

5.7 Key objectives under this heading include the need:

-
- To provide high quality design and sustainable construction.
 - To manage waste sustainably, to minimise waste and its production, and increase reuse, recycling and recovery rates.
 - To protect and improve the quality of land of soil.

5.8 The indicators show that:

- There were two major planning applications refused on design grounds during 2017/18;
- 44.69% of household waste arisings were dealt with through recycling or composting; and
- 39 sites were remediated in 2017/18 through the planning process.

Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment

5.9 Key objectives under this heading include the need:

- To promote the sustainable economic performance of the borough.
- To improve the economic well-being of the borough's population.
- 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.
- To improve education and skills levels of the borough's population.

5.10 The indicators show that:

- 13,416 sqm of business and industrial development was completed during 2017/18; and
- Employment rate as at March 2018 was at 68.1%, which is a slight improvement on last years rate of 67.5%.

6 Greater Manchester Development Plan Documents

Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2018

- 6.1** The text below in relation to waste has been prepared on behalf of Oldham Council by GMMWPU.

Introduction

- 6.2** This is the sixth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) collating information to allow for the assessment of the performance of planning policies in the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Document (Waste Plan), which was adopted on 1st April 2012.
- 6.3** This AMR covers the 12 month period from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018. However, the targets in the Waste Plan run from January – December and the data used to inform the AMR (namely the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator - WDI) is for calendar year 2017.
- 6.4** The Waste Plan forms part of the statutory development plan for the following Authorities: Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council; Bury Metropolitan Borough Council; Manchester City Council; Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council; Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council; Salford City Council; Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council; Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council; Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council; and Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council. This AMR reports on behalf of the ten authorities.

Background to the Waste Plan

- 6.5** The Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) agreed to produce a Joint Waste Plan in 2006. AGMA consists of all ten Greater Manchester Authorities. The Waste Plan forms part of each Authority's statutory development plan and runs from 2012 to 2027. It was prepared on behalf of the 10 Greater Manchester Authorities by Urban Vision's Minerals and Waste Planning Unit.
- 6.6** The purpose of the Waste Plan is to set out a waste planning strategy to 2027 which enables the adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations for Local Authority Collected Waste, commercial and industrial waste, construction, demolition and excavation waste, and hazardous waste. The Waste Plan includes a set of plans identifying the potential locations for development of future waste management facilities within each of the ten Authorities. It also includes a set of development management policies which will assist in the consideration of waste planning applications.
- 6.7** This Monitoring Report monitors the policies in the Waste Plan to determine the extent to which they are being effectively implemented.
- 6.8** Paragraph 008, Ref ID: 12-008-20140306 of the National Planning Practice Guidance states that:

“To be effective plans need to be kept up-to-date. Policies will age at different rates depending on local circumstances, and the local planning authority should review the relevance of the Local Plan at regular intervals to assess whether some or all of it may need updating. Most Local Plans are likely to require updating in whole or in part at least every 5 years. Reviews should be proportionate to the issues in hand. Local Plans may be found sound conditional upon a review in whole or in part within 5 years of the date of adoption.”

6.9 The first review of the Waste Plan was undertaken in line with the guidance above in 2018. The review has highlighted the need to update parts of the plan and this is picked up through the Monitoring Report.

Policy 1: Commercial and Industrial Waste: Energy Recovery Capacity

6.10 This policy sets out the identified capacity requirements for energy recovery under which planning permission will be granted. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target – capacity required (tonnes)	Variance
2017: 354,000	Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question

6.11 There are currently no new energy recovery facilities in Greater Manchester which provide capacity for handling these wastes. However, the Barton Combined Heat and Power Plant (CHP) is a proposed 20MW biomass-fired plant which will be located on land owned by Peel Group adjacent to the Manchester Ship Canal near Trafford Park. Trafford Council approved planning permission for amendments to the scheme design in 2016. The plant will consume approximately 200,000 tonnes of biomass per annum and is due to be operational by 2019.

6.12 Additional capacity is available outside the Plan area at the Inovyn plant at Runcorn which is contracted to accept pelletised fuel processed from Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authorities residual Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW). The facility has capacity to handle up to 850,000 tonnes of refuse derived fuel (RDF) annually and generates up to 70MW of electricity and up to 51MW of heat. A number of other Energy from Waste facilities including sites in Cheshire West and Chester, Knowsley and Wirral have planning permissions in place but are still at an early stage of development.

6.13 Wigan has a separate waste disposal contract which results in treatment of residual LACW into solid recovered fuel (SRF) for Energy from Waste facilities, but both thermal and non-thermal treatment occur outside the Plan area. No update on this contract has been provided in for the period 2017/18.

6.14 Unfortunately monitoring performance is complicated because movements of waste to EfW facilities are not reported in sufficient detail that the origins can be identified and facilities are not covered by returned recorded through the EAs WDI due to the different permitting system.

Action

6.15 The capacity of energy recovery available and that required will be reviewed as part of the AMR update annually and picked up through the more detailed future review of the needs assessment. Information will be monitored at a regional level with other WPA's in the NW to assess what capacity is permitted within the region and how this can be utilised to meet local needs.

Policy 2: Non Hazardous Waste: Disposal

6.16 This policy sets out the identified capacity requirements for non-hazardous landfill under which planning permission will be granted. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target – capacity required (tonnes)	Variance
2017: 2,234,000	Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question

6.17 WDI 2017 identifies 3 non-hazardous landfills in Greater Manchester; however, two of these, Harwood Landfill (Bolton) and Whitehead (Wigan), only accept inert waste, despite the EA permits allowing for non-hazardous waste. However, as evidence suggests that these landfill sites accept inert only, the Waste Plan will continue to monitor the sites as providing inert capacity.

6.18 The following landfill accepted a total 283,074 tonnes of non-hazardous waste in 2017:

- Pilsworth South Landfill (Bury)

6.19 During 2016, Whitehead Landfill secured planning permission for the early closure of the site and to have restoration completed by 2020 so it can be used for the planting and harvesting of bio-crops. As such, all remaining non-hazardous waste void space at the site has been lost. The early closure of Whitehead Landfill is directly linked to a drop in the demand for landfill. Similarly, the identified extension for Pilsworth as identified in the plan may not come forward due to a lack of demand. As part of the review of the Waste Plan, Viridor were contacted in regards to existing policies in the Waste Plan, the operator has indicated that they have no plans to take forward the extension to Pilsoworth as indicated and proposals at Whitehead were lost following the sale of the site in 2016. As such, it is not clear if capacity at Pilsworth will be sufficient to meet expected demand for the remainder of the plan period. A review and update of the waste needs assessment is needed to better understand the implications of the loss of the allocations in the Waste Plan.

6.20 The Waste Plan identified a capacity gap of 2,234,000 tonnes for non-hazardous waste disposal in 2016. The capacity gap was based on an available capacity identified as being 450,000 tonnes per annum. Both of these factors should be reviewed as part of the next Needs Assessment update as clearly the situation has since changed.

6.21 A loss of landfill across the NW region was noted by waste planning authorities, and work has been initiated to prepare a position paper looking at current levels of void space and deposit rates to help better understand if capacity in the NW is sufficient or if liaison with neighbouring areas is likely to meet current and future expected needs for landfill.

Action

6.22 The void space will be reviewed annually as part of the monitoring of the Waste Plan. The loss of the proposed extension sites in the Waste Plan was flagged up as part of the review, indicating that work on an updated needs assessment is required to better understand what the likely landfill need for Greater Manchester will be for the remainder of the plan period, and if Pilsworth is sufficient to meet our non-hazardous requirements. Inputs into Harwood will also be reviewed in detail to see if material imported continues to be inert.

Policy 3: Hazardous Waste: Disposal Capacity

6.23 This policy sets out the identified capacity requirements for disposal under which planning permission will be granted. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target – capacity required	Variance
2017: no additional capacity required	Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question

6.24 No additional disposal capacity for hazardous waste was permitted in 2017. As no capacity was identified as being required, the variance is 0%. The existing capacity is sufficient to meet current needs and no new requirement is identified. Viridor have indicated that they are not proposing to extend Pilsworth which includes a stable non-reactive cell for the disposal of hazardous waste, as such once the existing cell is full there will be no more capacity available in Greater Manchester for the disposal of hazardous waste. This was an issue which has been picked up through the review of the Waste Plan and identified as an area to be updated through any review of this plan.

Action

6.25 Any new data on throughputs will be used to inform a Needs Assessment update. If throughputs have been lower than expected then this could extend the life of Pilsworth. This will be reported when data on this has been captured through the update to the waste needs assessment. As discussed above, it is noted that future provision of Stable Non Reactive Cells for disposal of hazardous waste at Pilsworth will be linked to the further extension of this site, which currently Viridor have indicated is not going to happen and have asked for this information to be removed from the Waste Plan.

Policy 4: Site Allocations

6.26 This policy sets out the sites which have been identified as potentially suitable for built waste management facilities. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target	Variance
Planning permission is only granted for developments identified as appropriate in the Waste Plan. The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications granted permission/demonstrate the highest level of recycling.

6.27 No new planning permissions were granted / refused in 2017/18 on the site allocations as defined in the Waste Plan.

Action

6.28 The review of the Waste Plan has indicated that the site allocations policy has not helped to deliver any new waste infrastructure, with most sites being delivered on mix on land in allocated areas and on unallocated land. This policy has effectively resulted in the safeguarding of land for waste use which could potentially come forward for non-waste development, see details under the safeguarding policy.

Policy 5: Area Allocations

6.29 This policy sets out the areas which have been identified as potentially suitable for built waste management facilities. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target	Variance
Planning permission is only granted for developments identified as appropriate in the Waste Plan. The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications granted permission/demonstrate the highest level of recycling.

6.30 No applications came forward in allocated areas on 2017/18.

6.31 Ten applications, which will result in additional waste management capacity, were determined which were not within a site or area identified in the Waste Plan. These applications were assessed in line with Waste Plan Policy 10.

Action

6.32 No action required. The review of the Waste Plan has indicated that the area allocations policy has helped to deliver new waste infrastructure, but the majority have come forward on unallocated sites. This indicates that this policy is not working as it should and this issue needs to be addressed through a review of the Waste Plan

Policy 6: Inert Residual Waste Disposal

6.33 This policy sets out the criteria under which permission will be granted for inert residual waste disposal.

Target	Variance
Planning permission is only granted for developments identified as appropriate in the Waste Plan. The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications granted permission/demonstrate the highest level of recycling.

6.34 No planning permissions for inert residual waste disposal were granted in 2017/18.

6.35 As reported within last year's AMR, Offerton Sand and Gravel in Stockport is no longer an active quarry and has been partially infilled with waste. There is no current intention to extract the remaining mineral reserve and so any remaining landfill void space has been lost.

6.36 As Stars Brow landfill site in Wigan will have ceased operations in early 2017, this void space has not been identified below as is considered negligible.

6.37 The assumed remaining permitted void space is as below:

Site Name	2017 remaining capacity (tonnes)
Harwood Quarry Landfill Site	1,701,292
Morleys Quarry	200,601
Pilkington Quarry	1,137,000
Whitehead Landfill	1,076,049

Action

6.38 No action is required.

Policy 7: Non Hazardous Residual Waste Disposal

6.39 This policy sets out the sites which have been identified as potentially suitable for non-hazardous residual waste disposal. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target	Variance
Planning permission is only granted for developments identified as appropriate in the Waste Plan. The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications granted permission/demonstrate the highest level of recycling.

6.40 No new planning permissions for non-hazardous residual waste disposal were granted / refused in 2017/18. As previously explained, Whitehead landfill will no longer be receiving any non-hazardous residual waste.

6.41 The void space is as below:

Site Name	District	2015 remaining capacity
Pilsworth South Landfill	Bury	4,991,549

Action

6.42 No action is required.

Policy 8: Requirements for Combined Heat and Power

6.43 This policy sets out a requirement for waste management facilities that have the potential to utilise biogas or energy from waste technologies to provide combined heat and power (CHP) unless it can be demonstrated that they have the potential to deliver important waste infrastructure.

Target	Variance
Eligible energy recovery facilities generate heat and energy	Less than 75%

6.44 Barton Renewable Energy Plant Combined Heat and Power Plant was refused planning permission in November 2011. The decision was appealed and recovered for determination and in May 2013 a decision was issued by the Secretary of State upholding the appeal. Construction work is due to commence towards the end of 2017 with commissioning programmed for mid-late 2019.

6.45 Heineken UK operates a biomass plant at their Royal Brewery in Moss Side, Manchester, which burns locally sourced woodchip to generate electricity to supply all of the site's energy requirements (up to 37,600MWh annually). In the future more equipment will be added to allow the plant to burn spent grain, a by-product of the brewing process.

6.46 No new applications for CHP have been permitted in 2017/18.

Action

6.47 No action is required.

Policy 9: Restoration and Aftercare

6.48 This policy sets out a requirement for applications for landfill/ landraise to demonstrate that the site will be adequately restored.

Target	Variance
Restoration and aftercare will be carried out in accordance with Annex A of MPG7 to meet standards required by DEFRA for restoration to agriculture, Forestry Commission Bulletin 110 for restoration to forestry and Natural England for restoration to nature conservation.	Non compliance with the standards

6.49 No new permissions were granted for the disposal of inert waste in 2017/18.

Action

6.50 No action is required.

Policy 10: Unallocated Sites

6.51 This policy sets out the criteria under which applications for waste management facilities on unallocated sites will be permitted.

Target	Variance
Planning permission is granted for developments which contribute to achieving the Waste Plan and take place on sites considered appropriate by the Plan.	Non compliance with the standards Less than 100% of applications granted permission
HRA Screening is applied to applications for waste management facilities on unallocated sites and site based mitigation is implemented where appropriate.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications apply HRA Screening

6.52 Two applications (see Table below) which would result in a change in waste management capacity which are not within a site or area identified in the Waste Plan were approved in 2017/18.

Applications on unallocated sites

Job No and App No	Council	Site Address	Proposal	Decision
02201/17	Bolton	Former Biffa site, Lyon road industrial	Change of use from sui generis (vehicle Storage/maintenance) to sui generis (waste transfer)	Approved 16/01/2018

Job No and App No	Council	Site Address	Proposal	Decision
		estate, moss road, Kearsley, Bolton, BL4 8NB	Facility).	
01710/17	Bolton	Unit 1a, Slater Lane, Bolton, BL1 2TQ	Use for breaking of vehicles and the storage, sorting and processing of scrap metal with associated office facilities.	Approved on appeal 6/3/2018

Action

6.53 No action is required.

6.54 It has been noted through the review of the Waste Plan that the majority of new applications for waste sites have been on unallocated sites, with the remainder (around 40%) within areas of search. This has highlighted a need to review the existing allocations to assess if they are fit for purpose or of a new approach to identifying land for waste development is required.

Policy 11: Safeguarding of Allocated Sites

6.55 This policy sets out the requirement to safeguard sites allocated for waste management in the Waste Plan and safeguarding of sites required for the delivery of the Municipal Waste Management Strategies.

Target	Variance
Sites of key importance for the achievement of the Waste Plan Retained	100% of sites retained

6.56 The following HWRCs have been closed, and the sites either sold or returned to Districts so the capacity does not need to be safeguarded for delivery of the Waste Strategy.

- Blackhorse Street (Bolton)
- Union Road (Bolton)
- Clifton Road/Drinkwater Park (Bury)
- Peel Lane (Rochdale)
- Chandos Street (Oldham)

6.57 Wigan Waste Disposal Authority have identified two sites for safeguarding:

- Kirkless Waste Transfer Station and HWRC, Makerfield Way, Ince WN2 2PR
- Organic Waste Transfer Station, Makerfield Way, Ince WN2 2PR

6.58 For information purposes the Wigan Residual Waste Treatment contract commenced 1st April 2015, which is a 25 year contract to manage waste, transfer stations, HWRC's and bulking facilities with FCC Waste Services UK Ltd. The treated residual waste goes to SSE Ferrybridge as fuel. Wigan also has several short term contracts in place to transport and process paper; cardboard and waxed cardboard food and drink containers; glass bottles; plastic bottles and tubs; cans; and green and food waste.

6.59 The Recycling and Waste Management PFI Contract held between the Greater Manchester authorities and Viridor Laing (Greater Manchester) Ltd (VLGM) finished before time and the waste authority is currently out to contract for delivering future options. It does not anticipate any changes/reduction in the number of facilities that will operate in the future. Ownership of VLGM has now passed to Zero Waste Greater Manchester (Formerly GMWDA) and it has been renamed Greater Manchester Combined Waste and Recycling (GMCWR). Through the renamed company GMCWR the provision of the existing operations contract with Viridor Waste (Greater Manchester) Ltd as an interim position allowing for the continuation of service whilst re-procurement happens. This interim contract was to last for approximately 18 months.

6.60 Zero Waste Greater Manchester will continue to supply fuel to the Runcorn facility under revised contract arrangements between the authority and the Thermal Power Station Company (TPSCo).

Action

6.61 No action is required.

Policy 12: Safeguarding Existing Waste Management Capacity

6.62 This policy sets out how existing waste management capacity will be safeguarded. Applications for non-waste uses on sites with a permitted waste use will be permitted where it is demonstrated (by the applicant) that there is no longer a need for the facility, that the capacity will be met elsewhere in Greater Manchester, or that there is an overriding need for the non-waste development in that location.

Target	Variance
Sites of key importance for the achievement of the Waste Plan Retained	100% of sites retained

6.63 No such applications were determined in 2017/18.

Action

6.64 No action required.

Monitoring of Scenario 2 of the Needs Assessment

6.65 A Waste Needs Assessment was prepared to inform the development of the Waste Plan. This illustrated the impacts of increasing recovery and recycling of C&I and CD&E waste on future capacity requirements against maintaining the status quo. Members of the ten Greater Manchester councils agreed to adopt Scenario 2 (Maximised Recycling and Recovery).

Target	Variance
Achievement of Scenario 2 targets: 100% of the recyclable C&I waste going to landfill is recycled, 50% of the possibly recyclable C&I waste is recycled and 25% remaining use for energy recovery by 2015.	Year specific targets not achieved

6.66 The 50% target for LACW was not met in 2017/18. The revised targets are as follows:

- 50% recycling and composting by 2017/18, increasing to 60% by 2025
- 90% waste diverted from landfill by 2020.

6.67 Most Districts have now implemented plans to restrict residual waste capacity in order to achieve the 50% target, however levels in 2017 were slightly below this target at 47.1% (This data is still awaiting full verification by Defra and the EA.) for the 9 Districts which are part of Zero Waste Greater Manchester. Recovery rates were 88.51% so are on track to achieving the 90% target by 2020.

6.68 The LACW waste arisings during 2017/18 for the authorities which make up Zero Waste Greater Manchester are shown in the table below. No data has been received for Wigan Waste Disposal Authority.

Performance rates for 2016/17.

	Waste arisings (tonnes)	Recycling rate	Diversion from landfill rate	Landfill rate
Greater Manchester*	1,128,822	47.1%	88.51%	11.49%

* Excludes Wigan Waste Disposal Authority. No data was provided by the organisation.

Action

6.69 Work to meet the 2020 (LACW) targets.

Conclusion

6.70 The data is not showing evidence of increased movements to RDF/SRF production, yet waste to landfill is dropping considerably. This could possibly be a result of increased waste reduction and prevention measures. Landfill tax will continue to increase and will rise from £86.10 per tonne to £88.95 per tonne from April 2018.

6.71 There is likely to be a shortfall in landfill provision during the plan period if Pilsworth does not get extended as discussed above. At present an extension of time is more likely for this site with the operator indicating that current proposal for increased capacity should be removed from the Waste Plan. This could require an increase in export of waste to landfill outside Greater Manchester and potentially the North West. The Greater Manchester councils fulfil the Duty to

Cooperate by regularly liaising with other authorities with regards to waste matters and the unit have been working with all NW Waste Planning Authorities to prepare a position paper on landfill in the region.

- 6.72** The targets in the Waste Plan have not changed as a consequence of the changes in tonnage to landfill discussed above. However, the targets and figures in the Waste Plan do not now reflect the requirements of the Circular Economy and it is expected that the Defra Resource and Waste Strategy, once published, will include new targets which the authorities will need to meet. These changes will impact on the viability of the plan and an update to the needs assessment will be required to assess if local capacity can meet expected changes in demand.

Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2018

- 6.73** The text below in relation to minerals has been prepared on behalf of Oldham Council by GMMWPU.

Introduction

- 6.74** This is the fifth Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) collating information to allow for the assessment of the performance of planning policies in the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan (Minerals Plan), which was adopted on 26th April 2013.
- 6.75** This Monitoring Report covers the 12 month period from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018.
- 6.76** The Minerals Plan forms part of the statutory development plan for the following Authorities: Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council; Bury Metropolitan Borough Council; Manchester City Council; Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council; Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council; Salford City Council; Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council; Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council; Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council; and Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council. This Monitoring Report reports on behalf of the ten authorities.
- 6.77** Within Greater Manchester there is a supply of low quality aggregate but limited resource of high quality aggregates available which is needed to ensure continued economic expansion of Greater Manchester. As such Greater Manchester relies heavily on imports from Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) outside of the plan area to meet its high-quality aggregate needs.
- 6.78** Just one quarry in Greater Manchester produces brick clay for use in engineering and facing bricks (Harwood, Bolton). There is currently an operational brickworks operated by Wienerberger in Denton, Manchester. This site relies on 50% imported clay from Mouselow Quarry, Glossop, Derbyshire, as well as 50% clay supplied from within Greater Manchester at Harwood Quarry. Whilst there is currently an application pending for an extension to the Mouselow site, reserves at Harwood are not sufficient to guarantee the 25 year supply required by National Planning Policy Framework. This is discussed later in the report.
- 6.79** In light of the above, Greater Manchester will continue to work closely with the MPAs which export material to the area to ensure that material can continue to be sourced to meet its ongoing needs in a sustainable manner throughout the plan period. Furthermore the use of recycled aggregates and secondary mineral products will be encouraged wherever possible to reduce the need for imports and promote sustainable use of raw materials.

Background to the Minerals Plan

- 6.80** The Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) agreed to produce a Joint Minerals Plan in 2009. AGMA consists of all ten Greater Manchester Authorities. The Minerals Plan forms part of each Authority's statutory development plan and runs from 2012 to 2027. It was prepared on behalf of the 10 Greater Manchester Authorities by Urban Vision's Minerals and Waste Planning Unit.
- 6.81** The purpose of the Minerals Plan is to set out a minerals planning strategy to 2027 in order to deliver a steady and sustainable supply of minerals, safeguard mineral resources, enable Greater Manchester to contribute to its sub-regional apportionment of aggregates and facilitate greater use of recycled aggregates and secondary mineral products. The Minerals Plan includes a set of plans identifying the locations of Mineral Safeguarding Areas within each of the ten Local Planning Authorities. It also includes a set of development management policies which will assist in the consideration of minerals planning applications.
- 6.82** This Monitoring Report monitors the policies in the minerals Plan to determine the extent to which they are being effectively implemented.
- 6.83** Paragraph 008, Ref ID: 12-008-20140306 of the National Planning Practice Guidance states that:
- “To be effective plans need to be kept up-to-date. Policies will age at different rates depending on local circumstances, and the local planning authority should review the relevance of the Local Plan at regular intervals to assess whether some or all of it may need updating. Most Local Plans are likely to require updating in whole or in part at least every 5 years. Reviews should be proportionate to the issues in hand. Local Plans may be found sound conditional upon a review in whole or in part within 5 years of the date of adoption.”*
- 6.84** The first review of the Minerals Plan was undertaken in line with the guidance above in 2018. The review has highlighted the need to update parts of the plan and this is picked up through the Monitoring Report.

Core Output Indicators through the Minerals Plan

- 6.85** This data is measured on a level which includes all ten Greater Manchester Authorities, the five Merseyside Authorities plus Halton and the local authority of Warrington. For reasons of commercial confidentiality it is necessary to combine the data from these 17 areas.

Indicator M1 Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority

- 6.86** This measures production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority against the North West Aggregate Working Party (NW AWP) apportionments. This links with Objective 4i and Policies 2 & 3. It is not possible to disclose the land won reserves figure for sand and gravel for 2017 for reasons of confidentiality as there was only one sand and gravel quarry in the sub-region with permitted reserves contributing to the landbank. It can be stated however that reserves will have decreased due to one quarry being identified as closed and another being worked-out. The landbank will also therefore have reduced. It is worth noting that the application reported in the 2016/17 AMR with Wigan Council for an extension to Morelys Quarry to release an additional approximately 0.9Mt of sand and gravel reserves is to be withdrawn. This means that there are insufficient reserves of Sand and Gravel to meet the current apportionment.

Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate crushed rock landbank as at 31 December 2017

	Landbank as at 31.12.2016 (years)	Permitted reserves as at 31.12.2017 (mt)	Annual apportionment requirement 2005-2020 (mt)	Landbank as at 31.12.2017 (years)
Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington	14.84	18.37	1.32	21.6

Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate land-won sand and gravel landbank as at 31 December 2017

	Landbank as at 31.12.2016 (years)	Permitted reserves as at 31.12.2017 (mt)	Annual Apportionment requirement 2005 - 2020 (mt)	Landbank as at 31.12.2017 (years)
Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington	confidential and is below 7 years	confidential	0.43	confidential and is below 7 years

6.87 Sales of land won sand and gravel were slightly below the ten and three year average of 0.29mt and 0.26mt respectively. The actual sales figure for 2017 cannot be reported in order to maintain confidentiality due to the issue with less than 3 sites being active across the sub-region. Although a slight upturn in recent years, sales continue to be below the apportionment and levels of future provision will be addressed through the Local Aggregate Assessment.

6.88 The sand and gravel landbank is now below the 7 year minimum requirement of the National Planning Policy Framework and will be fully depleted during the Plan period unless additional proposals for minerals extraction come forward and planning permissions are granted for the release of additional reserves.

6.89 Sales of crushed rock continue to be below both the ten and three year average of 0.85mt and 0.82mt at 0.78mt. The sub-region is heavily reliant on imported material with 76% of sand and gravel consumed in 2009 originating from outside the sub-region, either from elsewhere in the North West or beyond, this figure remains the same for 2014. The next 4 yearly survey is due to be undertaken in 2019 and will be reported in the next Monitoring Report, this will provide updated information on movements and will identify if our reliance on imports has increased due to the lack of local provision. The only sand and gravel quarries in the sub-region are currently found in Greater Manchester. The sub-region imported 92% of crushed rock consumed in 2009, this has risen to 93% for 2014. The data suggests that the sub-region continues to rely on imports to supply the majority of its requirements for sand and gravel and crushed rock. Communication and co-operation with those authorities that export primary aggregates to the sub-region will be important and Statements of Common Ground may be necessary as policies in minerals plans supporting the sub-region develop.

Indicator M2 production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority

6.90 This measures production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority. This links with Objective 4iii. Current data is considered unreliable. Estimates are made using information from primary aggregate reserves and sales to identify any trends which may link to the production of secondary and recycled aggregates. Table 3 and 5 indicate a general downward trend in sales of aggregate since 2005, whilst reserves of crushed rock have fluctuated but remains around 18 MT, however an application was received in 2018 for the extension of time to Buckton Vale Quarry and this may also affect the position on existing reserves. Sand and gravel reserves have tended to fall and are currently below the required 7 years landbank and are likely to remain that way with the only recent application now to be withdrawn (December 2018). The general fall in sales and reserves of crushed rock may indicate an increased use of secondary and recycled aggregate in the region in place of local primary aggregates. Reserves of sand and gravel have been depleted as reserves at Morleys Quarry have been worked out.

Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate crushed rock sales 2007-2017

Aggregate Crushed Rock Sales (million tonnes)											
Monitoring period	AM07	AM 08	AM 09	AM 10	AM 11	AM 12	AM 13	AM 14	AM 15	AM 16	AM 17
Sandstone	1.1	0.69	0.30	0.29	0.36	0.81	0.42	0.69	0.79	0.87	0.78

Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate crushed rock reserves 2007-2017

Aggregate Crushed Rock Reserves (million tonnes)											
Monitoring period	AM07	AM 08	AM 09	AM 10	AM 11	AM 12	AM 13	AM 14	AM 15	AM 16	AM 17
Sandstone	24.86	17.36	17.23	17.01	20.26	20.06	20.3	21.18	20.43	19.59	18.37

Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate sand and gravel sales 2007-2017

Aggregate Sand and Gravel Sales (million tonnes)											
Monitoring period	AM07	AM 08	AM 09	AM 10	AM 11	AM 12	AM 13	AM 14	AM 15	AM 16	AM 17
Land-won	0.3	0.44	0.37	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.31	c.	c.
Marine dredged	0.53	0.41	0.30	0.26	0.24	0.21	0.30	0.25	0.26	c.	c.
Total sales	0.83	0.85	0.67	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.54	0.51	0.57	0.39	0.36

Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Warrington aggregate sand and gravel reserves 2007-2017

Aggregate Sand and Gravel Reserves (million tonnes)											
Monitoring period	AM07	AM 08	AM 09	AM 10	AM 11	AM 12	AM 13	AM 14	AM 15	AM 16	AM 17
Land-won	5.15	5.8	6.1	4.85	4.76	4.52	4.27	3.86	3.70	c.	c.

Aggregate Sand and Gravel Reserves (million tonnes)											
Monitoring period	AM07	AM 08	AM 09	AM 10	AM 11	AM 12	AM 13	AM 14	AM 15	AM 16	AM 17
Total reserves	5.15	5.8	6.1	4.85	4.76	4.52	4.27	3.86	3.70	c.	c.

6.91 A significant proportion of the wastes recycled for aggregate use are recycled at demolition/ construction sites using mobile processing plant and indeed often reused on-site. Estimates of construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) waste which can be used as recycled aggregates can be obtained from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator. However this data does not cover materials managed at exempt sites or material which is managed on site and therefore does not enter the waste stream, therefore this can only provide an estimate of recycled aggregates. Each year the Environment Agency releases data for the previous year. The current data set for reporting is for calendar year 2017.

6.92 Within last year's AMR, the data below was presented in Table 7 and indicates an increase in the amount of C&D waste handled following the recession with a notable increase in 2012, most likely due to the economic recovery following the recession.

6.93 The method of obtaining this data has however since been improved. It is now more accurate, includes excavation waste and can also now be shown on a Greater Manchester scale, rather than being grouped with the sub-region. In Greater Manchester the amount of CD&E waste handled in the area increased from 2.61mt in 2016 to 3.152mt in 2017. In comparison, the amount produced in 2017 was 2.72mt indicating that Greater Manchester processes more C,D&E waste that in produces.

Total Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste Handled in Greater Manchester

Construction and Demolition waste (million tonnes)					
Monitoring Period	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total C&D waste	2.731	2.887	2.868	2.863	3.152

Data taken from EA WDI.

Minerals Plan Policies Review

Policy 1: The Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Minerals Development

6.94 This policy states that positive consideration will be given to minerals development which accords with the policies set out in the Minerals Plan and with all other relevant local plan policies and that such development will be permitted unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of mineral development planning applications permitted in line with presumption in favour of sustainable development	100%

6.95 One planning application (ref. 93925/15) was approved on 2nd August 2016 which varied one of the planning conditions attached to the planning permission for mineral extraction at Moncliffe Quarry in Bolton, to allow the occasional use of traditional quarry drilling and blasting techniques. A second application was approved relating to the same quarry on 13th January 2017 for the removal of the deadline for commencing remaining permitted reserves and for operations to cease by 2033, rather than 2021 as previously consented. Both applications were permitted in line with the presumption in favour of sustainable development and so the target for Policy 1 has been met.

6.96 No applications have been determined in the year 2017/18 for minerals development, Two scoping opinions for hard rock quarries were received in Tameside (ref. 17/00412/ENV and 17/00507/ENV) and responded to with applications expected in 2018/19.

Policy 2: Key Planning and Environmental Criteria

6.97 This policy states that minerals development will be permitted where any adverse impacts on a list of criteria are avoided or can be appropriately mitigated. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of mineral development planning applications permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy	100%

6.98 As above, no applications were permitted during the monitoring period, Two scoping opinions where received which identified the development was EIA. One application in Wigan remained undetermined due to concerns raised by the EA and is to be withdrawn at this time until such issue can be dealt with. As such there is null effect on this indicator for 2017/18.

Policy 3: Primary Extraction of Aggregate Minerals (implements of objectives 1 & 4i)

6.99 This policy states the conditions under which applications for extraction/and or processing of sand, gravel or sandstone/gritstone within the Areas of Search and the conditions for outside Areas of Search planning permission will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of applications for primary extraction of aggregate minerals permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

6.100 There were no relevant planning applications for mineral extraction permitted during the monitoring period and so this target is not applicable.

Policy 4: Natural Building Stone (implements objectives 1 & 4ii)

6.101 This policy states the conditions under which proposals for the working of natural building stone will be supported and what evidence the proposals must be supported by. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of natural building stone excavation permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

6.102 There were no relevant planning applications for mineral extraction permitted during the monitoring period and so this target is not applicable.

Policy 5: Primary Extraction of Non Aggregate Minerals (implements objectives 1 & 4ii)

6.103 The policy states the conditions under which proposals for the development of non -aggregate minerals will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of applications for primary extraction of non aggregate minerals permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

6.104 There were no relevant planning applications for mineral extraction permitted during the monitoring period and so this target is not applicable.

6.105 As a requirement of national planning policy, minerals planning authorities need to be able to demonstrate a 25 year supply of brick clay reserves. Reserves at Harwood Quarry are due to be depleted towards 2026 and so the sub-region is falling short of this target. Weinberger’s Denton Brickworks Factory in Manchester sources 50% of its brick clay from Harwood Quarry and 50% from a quarry in Derbyshire. The Brickworks operator has requested assistance in identifying new potential sites for clay extraction within the sub-region. This could be achieved through a review of the Minerals Plan to identify any potential suitable sites with the assistance of the minerals industry. As part of the 5 year review of the Minerals Plan, discussions have taken place with operators within the region, a number of which have indicated an interest in seeking to provide additional reserves of brick clay to continue to support the Brickworks, proposals for which could be delivered through the review of the Minerals Plan. The need for additional reserves to support the Brickworks is indicated in the 5 year review and highlighted an issue to be addressed through an update to the Minerals Plan.

Policy 6: Unconventional Gas Resources (implements objectives 1 & 5)

6.106 The policy states the conditions under which applications for exploration and appraisal, and production wells for unconventional gas resources will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of unconventional gas resources developments permitted compliant with requirements of the policy.	100%

6.107 There were no relevant applications for unconventional gas resources developments permitted during the monitoring period.

Policy 7: Peat (implements objective 1)

6.108 The policy states the conditions under which applications for peat extraction will be granted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of peat extraction developments permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

6.109 There were no applications for peat extraction developments permitted during the monitoring period.

Policy 8: Mineral Safeguarding Areas (implementing objective 1, 2 and 3)

6.110 The policy states that all non-mineral development proposals within the Mineral Safeguarding Area should extract any viable mineral resources present in advance of construction. The policy also states the requirements for proposals for non-mineral development within the Mineral Safeguarding Areas that do not allow for the prior extraction of minerals. It is also stated that all non-mineral development proposals outside the Mineral Safeguarding Areas where the potential for prior extraction to take place has been identified should seek to extract any viable mineral resources present in advance of construction. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of non mineral development permitted within the MSA (falling within the policy thresholds) which do not needlessly sterilise mineral resources.	100%

6.111 There have been no non mineral developments permitted within the MSA that would needlessly sterilise mineral resources. The Unit is aware of three applications being determined within an MSA as identified in the following table but all were exempt through the exceptions listed in Policy 8. A Minerals Resources assessment was identified as being required for application ref AG/340767/17.

Application No.	Location	Proposal	Decision
AG/340767/17	Higher Countill Farm, Turf Pit Lane, Oldham, OL4 2PZ	Erection of 1.no agricultural building for animals, machinery, associated machines and equipment	Permission not required (decision issued 10 Nov 2017)
PREAPP/00003/18	Land West Of Smithybridge Road	Residential development of land for 210 dwellings	Screening opinion (18/00682/SO) – no EIA required (decision dated 23 July 2018)
02781/18	Land at Bowlands Hey, Westhoughton	Erection of 174 dwellings including access, landscaping, public open space with ecological mitigation and other associated works.	Refused – currently subject of an appeal
00997/17	Hulton Park, Bolton	Development of a Tournament Golf Course	Permitted but subsequently called in by SoS
02806/18	192 St Johns Road, Lostock	Erection of 1 mp. Detached Dwelling House	Permitted 27/03/2018
01119/17	Ditchers Farm, Slack Lane, Westhoughton, Bolton, BL5 3LB	Erection of battery storage development including battery storage containers, inverter units, load banks, transformers, switchroom/control room, welfare unit and storage container together with 2.4m high perimeter fence and associated access.	Refused 05/10/2017 and dismissed on appeal 09/01/2018

Policy 9: Sustainable Transport of Minerals (implements objective 3)

6.112 This policy states that developers will be encouraged to transport minerals via the most sustainable transport mode wherever practicable and allows for transport of minerals by road where the use of more sustainable transport is not practicable and the existing highway network is able to accommodate traffic generated by the proposal. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of mineral development permitted utilising most sustainable transport modes in compliance with the policies of the Minerals Plan.	100%

6.113 No new site permissions were granted for minerals extraction.

Policy 10: Reworking of Colliery Spoil Tips (implements objectives 1 & 5)

6.114 This policy states the conditions under which applications for the reworking of colliery spoil tips will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of applications for reworking colliery spoil tips permitted compliant with the requirements of the policy.	100%

6.115 There were no applications for reworking colliery spoil tips permitted during the monitoring period.

Policy 11: Protecting Existing Mineral Sites/Infrastructure (implements objectives 1, 2, 4 & 5)

6.116 This policy protects existing mineral sites and infrastructure from new development and states the conditions under which development likely to have an unacceptable impact on mineral sites and infrastructure will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of non mineral related development permitted within a distance that could affect existing mineral sites/infrastructure, in the absence of justification provided by the developer as set out within the policy.	100%

6.117 No applications were permitted that could affect existing mineral sites/infrastructure, in the absence of justification provided by the developer as set out within the policy. The Minerals and Waste Planning Unit undertook a review of almost 1000 sites being considered as part of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework to identify any candidate sites in close proximity to mineral sites and infrastructure which may impact upon their continued operation. The unit have continued to work with the GMSF team and propose policies for the inclusion within the GMSF.

6.118 As part of the review of the Minerals Plan, the policy providing protection to such sites was identified as being inadequate and not compliant with national policy, as such it has been identified as an area which needs to be updated through a review of the Minerals Plan.

Policy 12: Protecting quarries important for maintaining historic buildings (implements objectives 1, 2, 4 & 5)

6.119 This policy states that impact upon quarries important for maintaining historic buildings will be considered and states the conditions under which development likely to have an unacceptable impact on the future use of a quarry will be permitted. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of mineral related development permitted in line with the restoration and aftercare requirements.	100%

6.120 There were no relevant planning applications permitted during the monitoring period and so this target is not applicable. The Minerals and Waste Planning Unit undertook a review of almost 1000 sites being considered as part of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework to identify any candidate sites in close proximity to existing mineral sites and infrastructure which may impact upon their continued operation.

6.121 As part of the review of the Minerals Plan, the policy providing protection to such sites was identified as being inadequate and not compliant with national policy, as such it has been identified as an area which needs to be updated through a review of the Minerals Plan.

Policy 13: Restoration and aftercare (implements objective 1)

6.122 This policy states that applications for minerals extraction will be permitted where they are accompanied by appropriate proposals for site restoration and aftercare. The indicator and target for the monitoring of this policy is:

Indicator	Target
% of mineral related development permitted in line with the restoration and aftercare requirements.	100%

6.123 During 2017, no new applications were determined for the extraction of aggregates. Significant work has been undertaken at Morleys Hall to facilitate effective restoration through landfill of the former sandpit, however through monitoring it has been noted that restoration is not in line with the agreed planning permission. The unit and Council have been working with the operator to rectify this and recent visits have shown considerable improvements to conditions on site; however an application will be required to ensure the site is restored properly.

Petroleum Exploration and Development Licence (PEDL) update

6.124 On the 18th August 2015, the Oil and Gas Authority (OGA) and Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC) published a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the 14th Onshore Oil and Gas Licensing Round. The Oil and Gas Authority announced on 17th December 2015 that all 159 onshore blocks under the 14th Onshore Oil and Gas Licensing Round are being formally offered to successful applicants.

6.125 Of those blocks formally offered, 7 blocks fall wholly or partially within Greater Manchester;

1. Bolton Ref SD6, Operator: Osprey

2. Bolton & Bury Ref SD71, Operator: Hutton
3. Bury & Rochdale Ref SD81, Operator: Hutton
4. Wigan, SD50, Operator: Aurora
5. Bolton & Wigan Ref SD60d, Operator: Hutton
6. Bolton & Salford, SD70, Operator: Hutton
7. Trafford, SJ78, Operator: Ineos

6.126 There is also an existing and retained PEDL in place (Ref PEDL 193; Operator IGAS) partly in Salford/Trafford/Manchester. The Minerals and Waste Planning Unit within Urban Vision has invited industry representatives to visit the team to discuss their intentions for petroleum exploration within Greater Manchester. Only one representative has so far accepted the invitation and met with the Unit.

6.127 In early 2018, the unit spoke to the main licence holders for greater Manchester who have indicated that there is still an interest in working licences in the area, but this is not likely to be within the timeframe indicated through the PEDL due to current commitment elsewhere. As such, they will most likely be seeking extension to the working arrangements for the PEDL's they hold.

6.128 The Department for Energy and Climate Change Onshore Oil and Gas interactive map shows the released licence areas and can be accessed at <https://deccedu.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=29c31fa4b00248418e545d222e57ddaa>

Actions

6.129 Over the monitoring period the targets for all policies have either been met or no applications have been approved which would cover said policies. During the monitoring period, the 5 year review of the Minerals Plan was also required, this review is separate to the annual monitoring and looks at whether the plan is delivering the aim and objectives and meeting the needs of Greater Manchester. The review identified a number of areas where policies are not considered compliant with national policy and as such should be reviewed through any update to the Minerals Plan. A separate report on the plans was prepared indicating areas which need to be reviewed.

6.130 As highlighted at the beginning of the report Greater Manchester has a limited supply of high grade aggregates and so relies on imports from surrounding Minerals Planning Authorities for this material. Greater Manchester must continue to liaise with the surrounding Minerals Planning Authorities regarding movement of such minerals. For example, the Minerals and Waste Planning Unit respond on behalf of the Greater Manchester councils consultations from neighbouring authorities on the production of their minerals plans/policies.

7 Key findings and actions

Implementation of Policies

- 7.1** This section of the Monitoring Report analyses whether Oldham's planning policies are being implemented. Where they are not, the reasons are examined. If action is needed to rectify the situation, it is specified.
- 7.2** From analysing the indicators within Section 3, 'The effects of the Local Plan', it is possible to highlight policies that may not be being effectively implemented or interpreted correctly and / or are not hitting their targets. Below is a list of indicators that may need to be further examined for their effectiveness or how they are being implemented. This may lead to an action plan being drawn up to deal with how we go forward.
- New and converted dwellings on previously developed land. The target for this is 80%, and in 2017/18 for the first time it fell below this at 73%.
 - Renewable energy installed. Major developments are required to meet energy targets over and above Part L building regulations, in 2017/18 only 27% of majors fulfilled this requirement.
- 7.3** These indicators will be kept under review and appropriate steps taken, where necessary, to improve their performance.

Action needed to address gaps in information

- 7.4** The key actions under this heading are:
- To continue working with the council's Development Management section to ensure that data is entered into the planning applications management system to facilitate the closer monitoring of the use of policies in decision-making.
 - To further develop monitoring systems for relevant indicators as appropriate, including the loss of employment land, vacant previously developed land and open space.

Action needed to respond to indicators

- 7.5** The key housing related actions under this heading are:
- Continue to update the council's five year deliverable housing land supply annually in line with NPPF and to carry out a full review of the council's SHLAA to inform preparation of the GMSF and the emerging Local Plan review.
 - Whilst each application will be treated on its planning merits, proposals for residential development on greenfield sites will (whether new proposals or where the renewal of planning permission is sought) continue to be resisted unless there are other relevant material considerations.
 - Planning applications for the conversion and change of use of agricultural buildings to residential use and which are technically classified as greenfield developments (because agricultural buildings are not regarded as "previously developed land") continue to be treated on their planning merits.

- The Local Plan will identify sites for gypsy and traveller provision, as appropriate, if there is a clear and demonstrable need based on up to date evidence in line with the Joint DPD Policy 12.
- Encourage the provision of larger family (three/four plus bed) accommodation and higher value, aspirational, housing as part of the mix of new residential developments.
- Utilise local evidence, including both the Greater Manchester and Oldham's Strategic Housing Market Assessments, to ensure that housing delivered meets the needs of the local community.
- In past years key actions have been that 'Saved' UDP Phase 2 Housing Allocations are not brought forward and released for development and that preparation of the SPD on the "Release of UDP Phase 2 Housing Allocations" will be rolled forward twelve months (with its preparation subject to the conclusions of the next Monitoring Report). These actions have, however, been superseded now that work is progressing on the GMSF, and the emerging Local Plan review, which will include site allocations where appropriate.

Action needed to update timetables in the Local Development Scheme

7.6 The LDS in place at the start of the monitoring period was "Issue 9" (approved in July 2016) and can be viewed on the council's website www.oldham.gov.uk. Preparation of the GMSF has resulted in a delay of the Local Plan against the LDS timetable. A LDS update will be published in due course.

Action needed to respond to new policy/prepare new development plan documents

7.7 The key actions under this heading are:

- To continue working with GMCA partners on preparation of the GMSF;
- To continue working on the preparation of the Local Plan review, including a revised Proposals Map, as appropriate, in line with preparation of the GMSF; and
- Review existing indicators and monitoring processes as part of the Local Plan review as appropriate.

Action needed to respond to master planning activity

7.8 As part of the council's plans for regeneration there has been, and will continue to be, a considerable amount of master planning activity taking place in the borough, such as the Oldham Town Centre Masterplan.

7.9 At present it is not proposed that any of these masterplans will be progressed as Local Plan Area Action Plans or SPDs. They are however implemented and reflected through the Core Strategy where appropriate and will be taken into account when preparing the emerging Local Plan Review.

8 Other Monitoring Matters

Neighbourhood Development Order and Neighbourhood Development Plans

- 8.1** In November 2016 Saddleworth Neighbourhood Area was designated. Informal consultation and information gathering has been on-going since then. During 2018/19 a survey will be distributed to residents and businesses.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 8.2** The council is considering whether or not to proceed with a Community Infrastructure Levy following consultation on the Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule between January and February 2015, and taking into account the Local Plan Review and emerging GMSF. Work has not progressed on this work stream during the monitoring period.

Duty to Co-operate

- 8.3** All consultations that have been undertaken in the monitoring period have been carried out in accordance with the adopted SCI, with all the relevant Statutory Consultees contacted for comments.
- 8.4** In relation to the preparation of the Local Plan, the Council has been working with all ten Greater Manchester Authorities on the GMSF. As part of the GMSF consultation in November 2015, neighbouring authorities were contacted - details of this can be viewed in the 'Background Paper - Engagement with Neighbouring Authorities' (October 2016). The council has also met with and had contact with a number of organisations in the interests of Duty to Co-operate during the monitoring period as shown in the table below regarding consultations on Local Plan documents.

Organisation / Local Authority	Strategic Issues Considered	Who the issue was discussed with and how	Date	Outcome of discussion
Rochdale Borough Council	Notice of Intention to prepare the Rochdale Allocations Development Plan Document	Oldham Council sent a letter via email to Rochdale Council in response to the consultation. Commented that we would welcome the opportunity to discuss any sites in close proximity to Oldham's boarder or that may have an impact on residents and businesses.	10 August 2017	Response to consultation.
Rochdale Borough Council	Duty to Co-operate	Meeting held by Rochdale with neighbouring authorities to discuss and update progress on Sites Plan.	01 February 2018	Response to consultation.

Organisation / Local Authority	Strategic Issues Considered	Who the issue was discussed with and how	Date	Outcome of discussion
United Utilities	Water supply and UU assets on Strategic Allocations	Meeting between UU and Oldham Council.	07 February 2018	To continue to keep each other informed on Local Plan progress.
Saddleworth Parish Council	Meetings with steering group	Progressing neighbourhood plan.	On-going	Actions to progress neighbourhood plan.

Appendix 1 Local Housing Statistics

Net House Building 2003/04 to 2017/18

Year	Completed	Cleared	Net Change	Variance from RSS
2003/04	497	227	270	-19
2004/05	285	150	135	-154
2005/06	386	254	132	-157
2006/07	577	262	315	26
2007/08	599	200	399	110
2008/09	503	102	401	112
2009/10	227	307	-80	-369
2010/11	387	324	63	-226
2011/12	228	220	8	-281
2012/13	329	77	252	-37
2013/14	355	4	351	62
2014/15	564	2	562	273
2015/16	277	1	276	-13
2016/17	358	1	357	68
2017/18	316	3	313	24
Total	5,888	2,134	3,754	-581
Average	393	142	250	

Chart A - Dwellings completed and cleared, 2003/04 to 2017/18

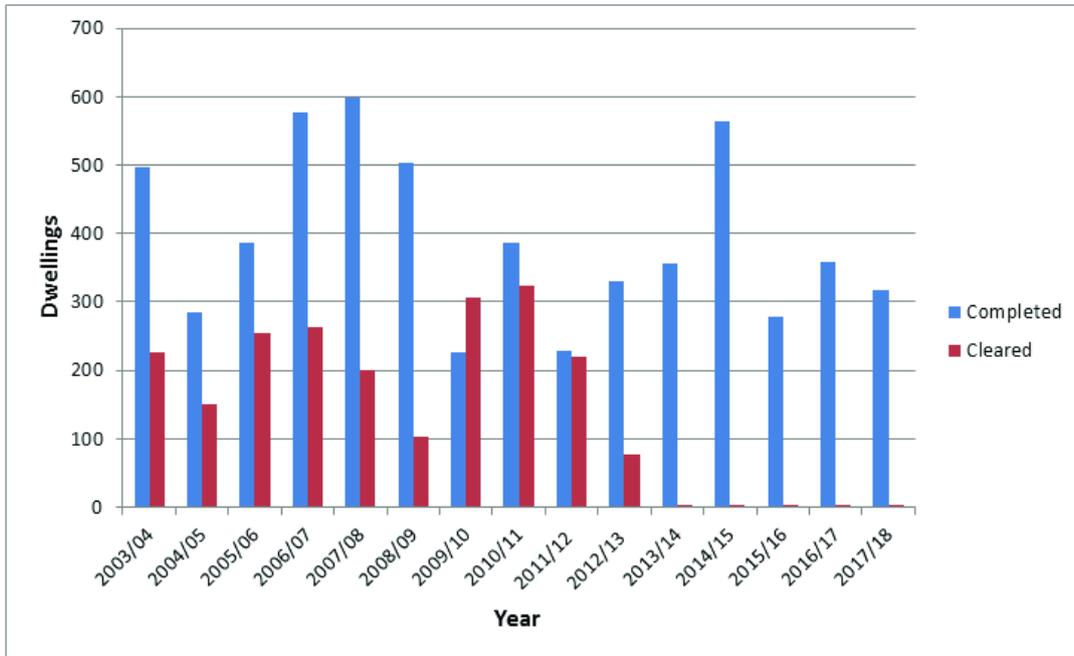


Chart B: Percentage of Completions by House Type, 2012/13 to 2017/18

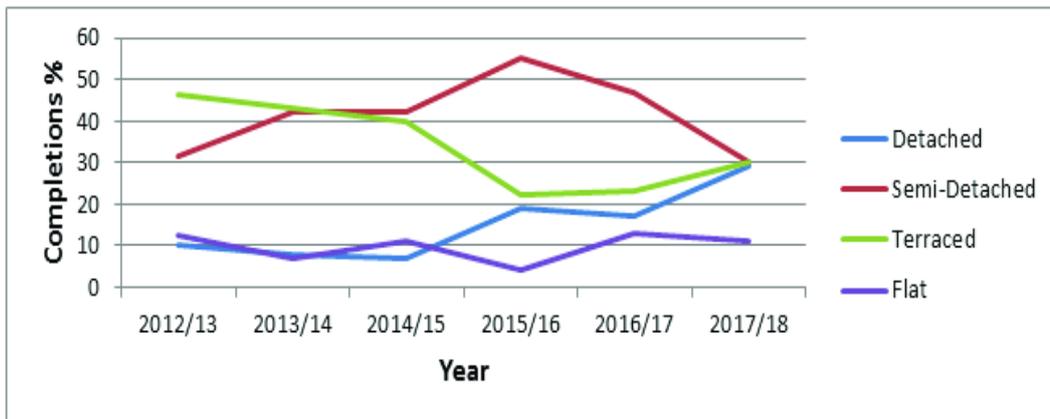


Chart C: Percentage of Completions by House Type, 2003/04 to 2017/18

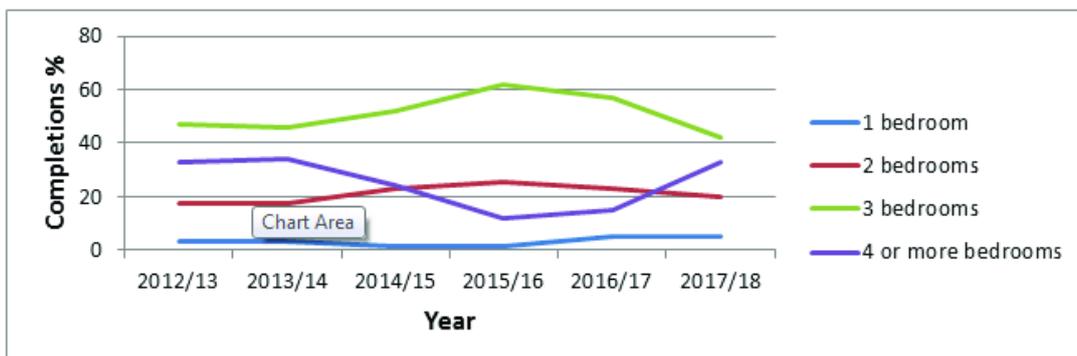


Chart D: Development Density in schemes of 5 dwellings or more 2012/13 to 2017/18

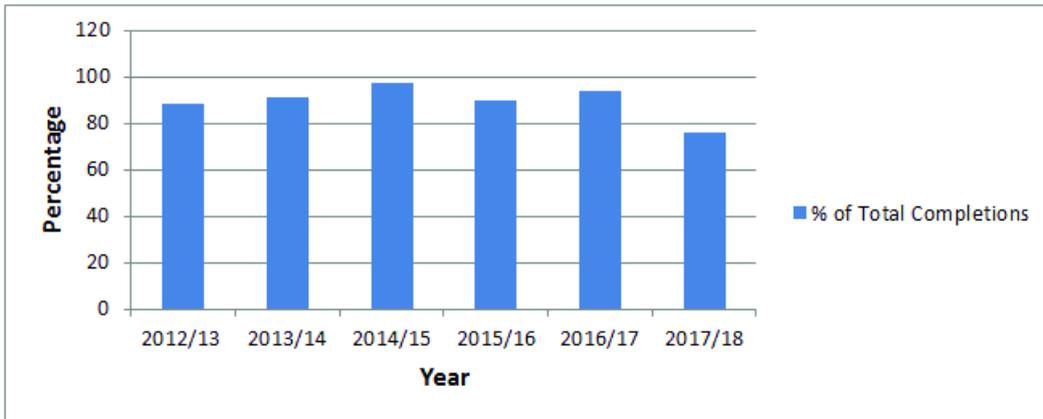


Chart E: Annual Vacancy Rate

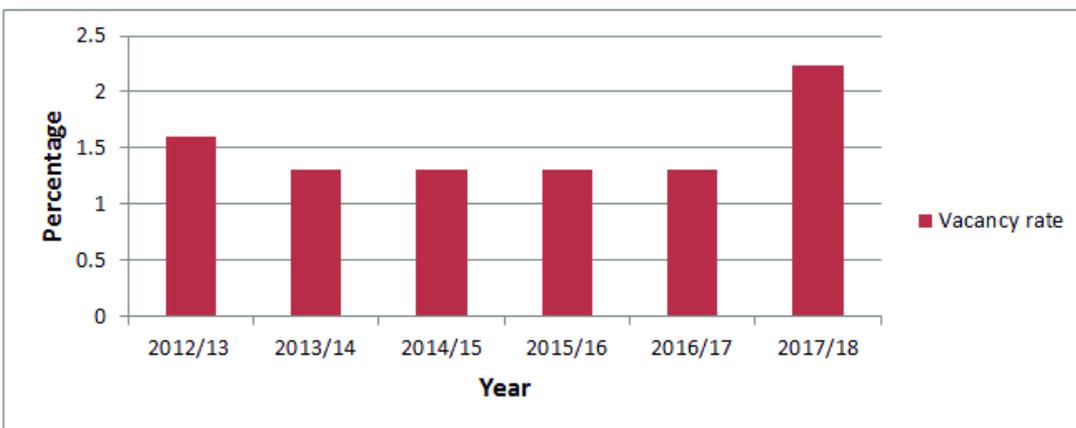
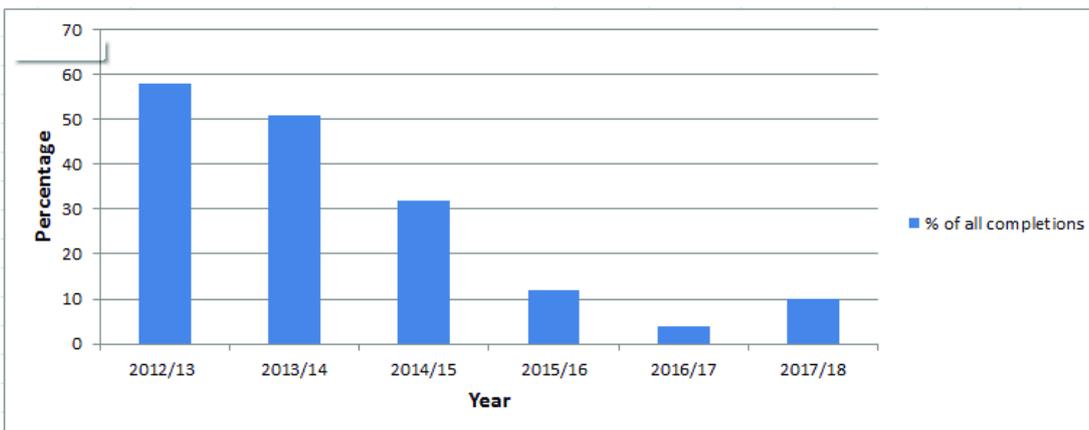


Chart F: Number of properties added to stock which have 3 plus beds in HMR areas 2012/13 to 2017/18

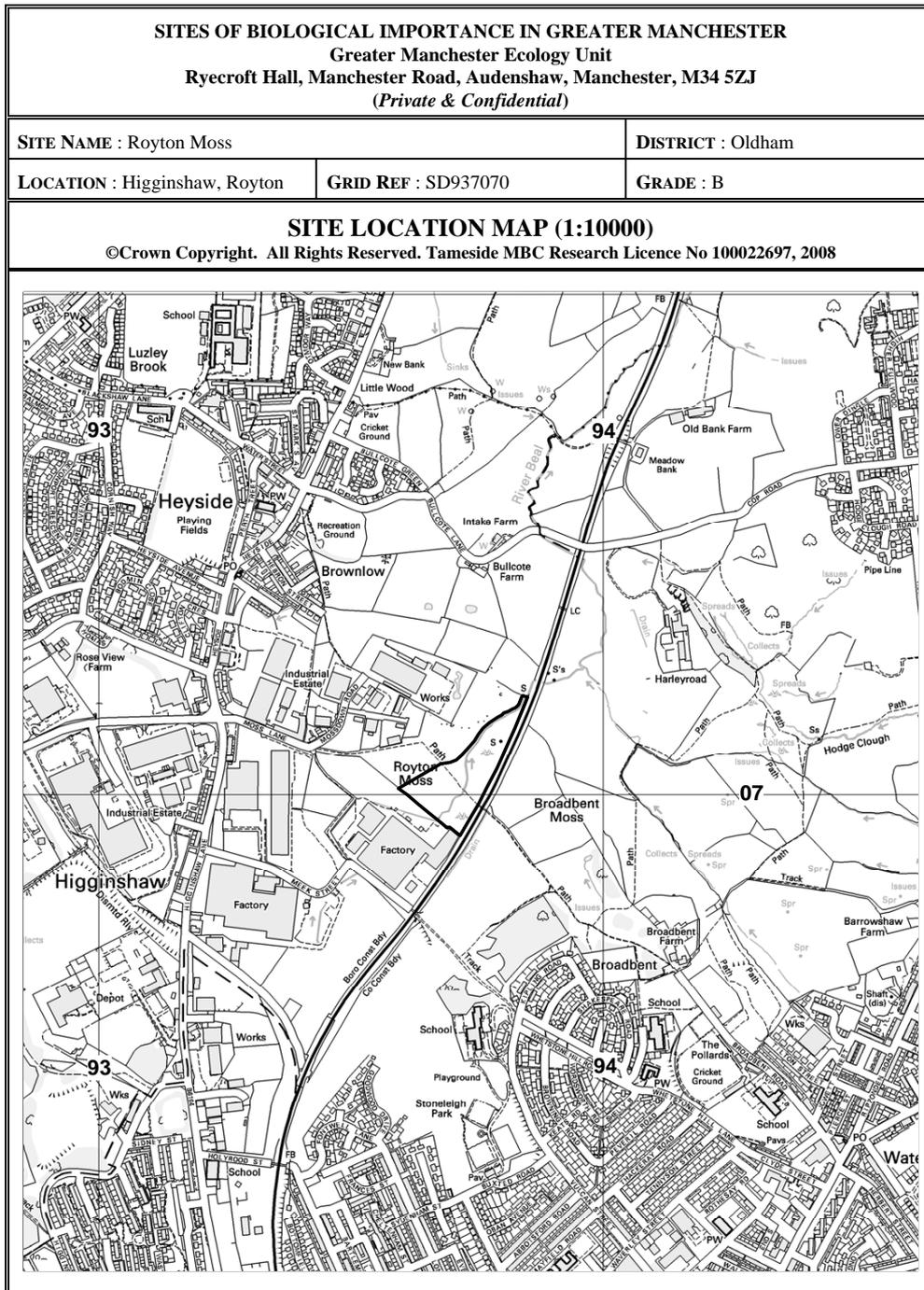


Five year supply as at 1 April 2018 by status

Site Status	Dwellings	%
Sites under construction	1,123	41.2
Sites with full planning permission	1,332	48.9
Sites with outline planning permission	51	1.9
Sites where committee is minded to approve an application, subject to S106 being signed	0	0
Phase 1 housing sites in UDP	130	4.8
Phase 2 housing sites in UDP	0	0
Other sites	0	0
Potential	89	3.3
Total	2,725	100

Appendix 2 Change in areas of biodiversity

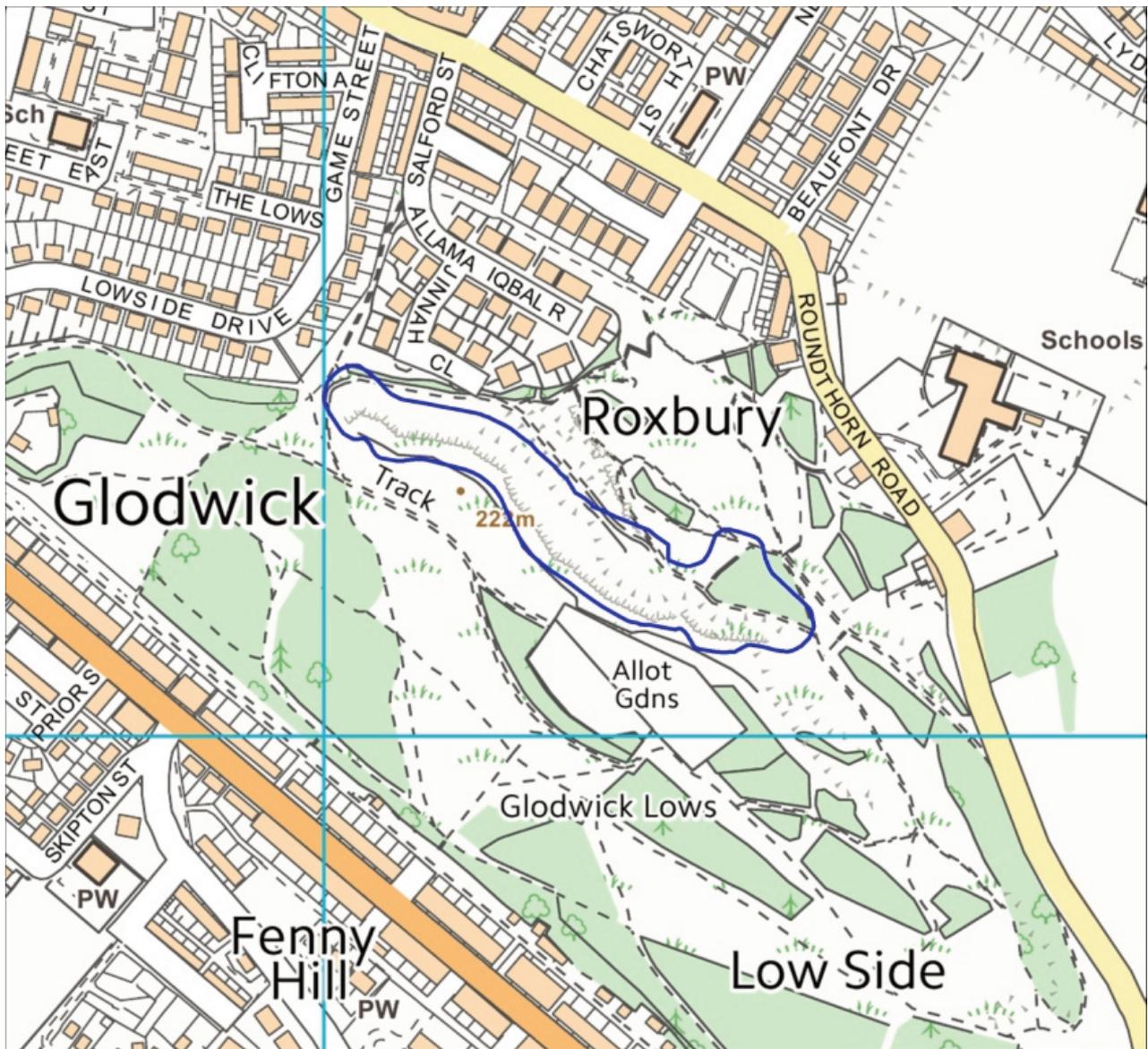
Map 1: Royton Moss SBI (deleted)



CD: SBI MAPS/CURRENT SBI MAPS/G-OLDHAM/G13-4

Date: 22.5.07

Map 2: Glodwick Brickpit Regionally Important Geodiversity Site



Appendix 3 Tracking saved UDP Policies

The UDP was adopted in July 2006. The policies were further `saved` by the Secretary of State in May 2009 (for an unspecified period of time) until replaced by the relevant part of the Local Plan. The table below lists the UDP policies that have remained unaffected by the adoption of the Joint DPD, the Greater Manchester Waste DPD and the Greater Manchester Minerals DPD. They will continue to be `saved` until replaced by the relevant part of the Local Plan or GMSF.

UDP `saved` policies

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan document which may review the UDP policy
B1	BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL LAND ALLOCATIONS	Local Plan review and/or JWDPD and/or JMDDP
B1.1	Business and Industrial Allocations	Local Plan review and/or JWDPD and/or JMDDP
B1.2	Business and Office Allocations	Local Plan review and/or JWDPD and/or JMDDP
B1.3	Mixed Use Allocations	Local Plan review and/or JWDPD and/or JMDDP
D1.5	Protection of Trees on Development Sites	Local Plan review
D1.12	Telecommunications	To be determined
H1.1	Housing Land Release – Phase 1	Local Plan review
H1.2	Housing Land Release – Phase 2	Local Plan review
OE1.8	Major Developed Site in the Green Belt	Local Plan review / GMSF
OE1.11	Farm Diversification	To be determined
TC1.1	Allocated Site	Local Plan review
TC1.2	Allocated Site	Local Plan review

Now that the Joint DPD, the Greater Manchester Waste DPD and the Greater Manchester Minerals DPD, have been adopted a number of the 2006 UDP have been superseded. These are detailed in the table below.

UDP Policies superseded

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
B1.4	Business, Office and Industrial Development on Unallocated Land	5 9	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Local Environment
B1.5	Working from Home	9	Local Environment
B1.6	Freight Generating Developments	9 17 25	Local Environment Gateways and Corridors Developer Contributions
B2	EXISTING BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS	13 14	Employment Areas Supporting Oldham's Economy
B2.1	Primary Employment Zones	13 14 25	Employment Areas Supporting Oldham's Economy
B2.2	Protection of Existing Employment Sites outside PEZs	14 25	Supporting Oldham's Economy
C1	CONSERVATION OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	24	Historic Environment
C1.1	Development Within or Affecting the Setting of Conservation Areas	24	Historic Environment
C1.2	Demolition of Buildings in Conservation Areas	24	Historic Environment
C1.3	Retention of Distinctive Local Features or Structures in Conservation Areas	24	Historic Environment
C1.4	Alterations and Extensions to Buildings in Conservation Areas	24	Historic Environment
C1.5	The Preservation of Historic Shop Fronts	24	Historic Environment

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
C1.6	Advertisements in Conservation Areas and on Listed Buildings	24	Historic Environment
C1.7	The Re-Use of Historic Buildings	24	Historic Environment
C1.8	Alterations, Extensions and Additions to Listed Buildings	24	Historic Environment
C1.9	Development Affecting the Setting of a Listed Building	24	Historic Environment
C1.10	Demolition of a Listed Building or Structure	24	Historic Environment
C1.11	The Preservation of the Sites of Important Archaeological Remains and their Settings	24	Historic Environment
C1.12	Preservation or Recording of Archaeological Remains	24	Historic Environment
C1.13	The Protection of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest	24	Historic Environment
CF1	NEW AND IMPROVED EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES	2 25	Communities Developer Contributions
CF1.1	Education Facilities	2 25	Communities Developer Contributions
CF1.2	New and Improved Community and Education Facilities	2 25	Communities Developer Contributions
CF1.3	Change of Use from Education and/or Community Facility	2	Communities
CF1.4	Dual Use	2	Communities
CF1.5	Developer Contributions to New Teaching Facilities	2 25	Communities Developer Contributions
D1	DESIGN OF NEW DEVELOPMENT	20	Design
D1.1	General Design Criteria	20	Design

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
D1.2	Designing for Energy Efficiency	18	Energy
D1.3	Inclusive Access	9	Local Environment
D1.4	Habitat and Wildlife on Development Sites	20 21	Design Protecting Natural Environmental Assets
D1.6	Landscape Design and Tree Planting	20	Design
D1.7	Designing for Safety and Security	20 9	Design Local Environment
D1.8	Shop Front Design	20	Design
D1.9	Advertisements on Business Premises	20	Design
D1.10	Freestanding Signs and Advertisements	20	Design
D1.11	House Extensions	20 9	Design Local Environment
D1.13	Design of Development Adjoining Main Transport Corridors and at Gateway Locations in Town and District Centres	20	Design
H1	HOUSING LAND REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY	3	An Address of Choice
H1.3	Assessing Non-Allocated Sites and the Renewal of Planning Permissions	3 11	An Address of Choice Housing Density and Mix
H1.4	Housing Density	11	Housing Density and Mix
H1.5	Housing Choice and Diversity	11	Housing Density and Mix
H2	MEETING THE NEED FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING	10	Affordable Housing
H2.1	Providing Affordable Housing	10	Affordable Housing

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
H2.2	Caravan Sites for Gypsies Or Travelling Showpeople	12	Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
NR1	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	9	Local Environment
NR1.1	Protection of Amenity	9	Local Environment
NR1.2	Air Quality	9	Local Environment
NR1.3	Odour	9	Local Environment
NR1.4	Noise and Vibration	9	Local Environment
NR1.5	Light Pollution	9	Local Environment
NR1.6	Contaminated Land	9	Local Environment
NR1.7	Hazardous Installations	9	Local Environment
NR2	WATER RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE	19	Water and Flooding
NR2.1	Water Infrastructure	19	Water and Flooding
NR2.2	Flooding & Flood Protection	19	Water and Flooding
NR2.3	Protection of Open Watercourses	19	Water and Flooding
NR2.4	Surface Water Run-off and Sustainability	19	Water and Flooding
NR3	RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS	18	Energy
NR3.1	Renewable Energy Developments	18	Energy
NR3.2	Wind Developments	18	Energy
NR3.3	Renewable Energy in Major New Developments	18	Energy
OE1	PROTECTING OPEN LAND	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.1	Criteria for Development in the Greenbelt	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.2	New Building in Green Belt	22	Protecting Open Land

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
OE1.3	Domestic Extensions in the Green Belt	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.4	Sub-division of Existing Dwellings in the Green Belt	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.5	Garden Extensions in the Green Belt	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.6	Replacement Dwellings in the Green Belt	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.7	Re-use of Existing Buildings in the Green Belt	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.9	Land Reserved for Future Development	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.10	Other Protected Open Land	22	Protecting Open Land
OE1.12	New Agricultural or Forestry Buildings	22	Protecting Open Land
OE2	NATURE AND LANDSCAPE	6 21	Green Infrastructure Protecting Natural Environmental Assets
OE2.1	Landscape	6 21	Green Infrastructure Protecting Natural Environmental Assets
OE2.2	Green Corridors and Links	6 21	Green Infrastructure Protecting Natural Environmental Assets
OE2.3	Habitat Protection	6 21	Green Infrastructure Protecting Natural Environmental Assets
OE2.4	Species Protection	6 21	Green Infrastructure Protecting Natural Environmental Assets

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
R1	MAINTAINING SUPPLY THROUGH THE PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING OPEN SPACE, SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES	2 23 6	Communities Open Spaces and Sports Green Infrastructure
R1.1	Maintaining Supply through the Protection and Improvement of Existing Open Space, and Outdoor Sport or Recreation Facilities	23	Open Spaces and Sports
R1.2	Protection of Indoor Sport and Recreation Facilities	2	Communities
R1.3	The Protection of Playing Fields	23	Open Spaces and Sports
R2	THE PROVISION AND IMPROVEMENT OF OPEN SPACES, SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES	20 23	Design Open Spaces and Sports
R2.1	Requirement for New and Improved Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities and Residential Developments	23	Open Spaces and Sports
R2.2	General Criteria Relating to New, or Improved Open Space, Outdoor and Indoor Sport and Recreation Facilities	20	Design
S1	TOWN AND DISTRICT CENTRE SHOPPING AND LEISURE FACILITIES	15	Centres
S1.1	Development Within The Central Shopping Core	15	Centres
S1.2	Development Beyond The Central Shopping Core	15	Centres
S1.3	Primary Shopping Frontages	15	Centres
S1.4	Food and Drink Premises	15	Centres
S1.5	Taxi and Vehicle Hire	9	Local Environment

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
S1.6	Development Within District Centres	15	Centres
S1.7	Developments Outside the Town Centre and at the Edge of or Outside the District Centres	15	Centres
S1.8	Customer Facilities	15	Centres
S2	LOCAL SHOPPING AND LEISURE FACILITIES	16	Local Services and Facilities
S2.1	Local Shops	16	Local Services and Facilities
S2.2	Protection of Local Shop Premises	16	Local Services and Facilities
S2.3	Small Shops Outside the Town and District Centres	16	Local Services and Facilities
S2.4	Local Leisure Facilities	16	Local Services and Facilities
T1	THE TRANSPORT NETWORK	5 17	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Gateways and Corridors
T1.1	Transport Infrastructure	17	Gateways and Corridors
T1.2	The Road Network	17	Gateways and Corridors
T1.3	The Network of Routes for Non-Motorised Travel	17	Gateways and Corridors
T1.4	Canal Corridors	21	Protecting Natural Environmental Assets
T1.5	Disused Rail Infrastructure	17 25	Gateways and Corridors Developer Contributions
T2	THE ACCESSIBILITY OF NEW DEVELOPMENT	5 17	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Gateways and Corridors
T2.1	Public Transport Accessibility	5	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
T3	Public Transport Accessibility	5 17	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Gateways and Corridors
T3.1	Access to Development	5 25	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Developer Contributions
T3.2	Developments with Significant Transport Implications	5 25	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Developer Contributions
T3.3	Parking	5 25	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Developer Contributions
TC1	THE ROLE OF THE TOWN CENTRE	15	Centres
TC1.3	Town Centre Parking	5 15	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices Centres
TC1.4	Town Centre Parking	5	Promoting Accessibility and Sustainable Transport Choices
TC1.5	Pedestrian Permeability and the Public Realm	20	Design
TC1.6	Diversity and Vitality	15	Centres
TC1.7	Residential Development Within the Town Centre	15 3	Centres An Address of Choice
Policies superseded 1 April 2012			
W1	WASTE	7	Sustainable Use of Resources - Waste Management and JWDPD
W1.1	Waste Management Options	7	Sustainable Use of Resources - Waste Management and JWDPD

UDP Policy No.	UDP Policy Name	Local Plan Policy No.	Local Plan Policy Name
Policies superseded 9 November 2011			
W1.2	Provision of Sites for Waste Management Facilities	7	Sustainable Use of Resources - Waste Management and JWDPD
W1.3	Criteria for Assessing Proposals for Waste Management, Treatment and Disposal Facilities	7	Sustainable Use of Resources - Waste Management and JWDPD
W1.4	Provision of Civic Amenity and other 'Bring' Recycling Sites	7	Sustainable Use of Resources - Waste Management and JWDPD
Policies superseded 26 April 2013			
NR4	THE NEED FOR MINERALS	8	Sustainable Use of Resources - Minerals and JMDDP
NR4.1	Prevention of Mineral Sterilisation	8	Sustainable Use of Resources - Minerals and JMDDP
NR4.2	Primary, Secondary and Recycled Aggregates	8	Sustainable Use of Resources - Minerals and JMDDP
NR4.3	Criteria for Assessing Proposals for Mineral Working and Processing	8	Sustainable Use of Resources - Minerals and JMDDP

Appendix 4 UDP Phase 1 housing allocations

Table 2 Status of Phase 1 Housing Allocations in the Unitary Development Plan as at 31st March 2018

Reference in UDP	Site	Land Type	Size (hectares)	Indicative Capacity shown in UDP (dwellings)	Current Status of Site
H1.1.2	Land off Fields New Road / Ramsey Street, Chadderton	PDL	3.41	136	Site Completed. 133 dwellings provided, including 20 affordable units for discounted sale.
M3	Land at Oldham Road / Hardman Street, Failsworth	PDL	1.56	10	Mixed-use allocation including residential development.
H1.1.6	St Mary's Way, Oldham	PDL	2.56	180	Site completed. 93 dwellings provided. All affordable units with a mix of affordable rent and shared ownership.
H1.1.10	Athens Way, Lees	PDL	0.55	22	Site completed. 24 dwellings provided.
M2	Lumb Mill, Huddersfield Road, Delph, Saddleworth	PDL	1.4	62	Site completed. 46 units provided.
H1.1.15	Bailey Mill, Oldham Road, Saddleworth	PDL	0.86	50	Allocation. Permission granted to provide access road to site in 2007/08.
M1	Frenches Wharf / Wellington Road, Greenfield, Saddleworth	PDL	4.76	99	Phase 1 complete providing 58 dwellings. Planning permission granted on remainder of site for 26 dwellings.
H1.1.19	Andrew Mill, Manchester Road / Chew Valley Road, Greenfield, Saddleworth	PDL	1.34	30	Main part of allocated site complete with 34 dwellings provided. Former stable building on separate part of allocated site complete providing 3 units. Remainder of allocated site granted planning permission for 4 dwellings. 41 dwellings to provided on site as a whole.

Reference in UDP	Site	Land Type	Size (hectares)	Indicative Capacity shown in UDP (dwellings)	Current Status of Site
H1.1.20	Rose Mill, Coalshaw Green Road, Chadderton	PDL	1.49	45	Site and adjacent land granted permission for 124 dwellings. Currently under construction.
H1.1.21	Springhey Mill, Huddersfield Road, Oldham	PDL	0.39	15	Outline planning permission granted subject to the signing of a S106 agreement however not signed. Status reverted back to housing allocation along with associated density.
H1.1.22	Vulcan Street, Oldham	PDL	1.23	61	Site completed. 73 dwellings provided, including 27 affordable units for a mix of rent and shared ownership.
H1.1.23	Pretoria Road, Oldham	PDL	0.46	14	Allocation
H1.1.24	Sandy Mill, Royton	PDL	2.2	90	Majority of site completed. 74 dwellings provided, including 8 affordable units for discounted sale. Two small sections of the allocated site are not covered by the permission.
H1.1.25	Jowett Street, Oldham	PDL	0.66	26	Allocation
M4	Huddersfield Road / Dunkerley Street, Oldham	PDL	2.61	50	Mixed-use allocation including residential development.
H1.1.26	Spencer Street, Oldham	PDL	3	150	Site completed. 112 dwellings provided, including 31 affordable units for social rented accommodation.
H1.1.27	Hartford Mill /Land off Milne Street, Oldham	PDL	2.84	160	Outline planning permission granted for 158 dwellings, however permission expired. There is an application pending for the demolition of

Reference in UDP	Site	Land Type	Size (hectares)	Indicative Capacity shown in UDP (dwellings)	Current Status of Site
					the mill and outline permission for housing development.
H1.1.28	Parkside Farm, off Chadderton Park Road, Chadderton	GF	0.94	38	Site completed. 23 units provided.
H1.1.29	Blackshaw Lane, Royton	GF	0.6	18	Outline planning permission granted for 14 dwellings; now expired.
H1.1.30	Greenfield Bowling Club, Greenfield	PDL	0.5	15	Site complete providing 41 dwellings.
H1.1.31	Tamewater Mill, Delph	PDL	0.51	39	Site completed. 44 dwellings provided.