

Local Development Framework

Bolton's Annual Monitoring
Report 2007/2008

Shaping the future of Bolton

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Executive Summary

1. This is the fourth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) prepared by Bolton Council.
2. The AMR contains information about the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and the extent to which policies set out in the Local Development Documents are being achieved.
3. In the context of the new planning system, with its focus on the delivery of sustainable development, monitoring takes on an important role in assessing whether the policy aims and objectives are being achieved.
4. This AMR covers the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008 and contains information on five key monitoring tasks:
 - To review progress on Local Development Document (LDD) preparation and the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS).
 - To assess the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being implemented.
 - Where policies are not being implemented to explain why and set out review actions.
 - Identify significant effects of implementing planning policies.
 - Set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.
5. The key proposed changes to the Local Development Scheme include revision of the proposed milestones for the Core Strategy to take into account a number of factors including delays in the publication of the Regional Spatial Strategy, and a decision that Bolton's Allocations DPD should be prepared after the Core Strategy.
6. The 2005 UDP policies continue to provide a relevant context for developments and support the Sustainable Community Strategy.
7. Bolton's story is one of determination and ambition, of a town built on aspiration and resilience. Since the middle of the 20th century the traditional manufacturing base has been completely re-shaped and other sectors have grown to replace manufacturing. Some production industries have modernised around new technology and the service sector has grown significantly.
7. The borough of Bolton is one of ten metropolitan districts in Greater Manchester. Around half of the borough's area is built up, but the remainder is countryside, mainly in agricultural use or open moorland.

Issues Challenges and Opportunities

8. The information from the spatial portrait, monitoring of policy, the Contextual and Core and Local Indicators has raised a series of issues, challenges and opportunities.
9. The current economic conditions are set to put downward pressures on growth in the Northwest and the Manchester City Region, with unemployment rising and business conditions worsening in the manufacturing and services sectors. The challenge is to make sure that the City Region's diverse knowledge economy is able meet the demands of this current economic crisis¹. Bolton council is being pro-active in tackling these challenges. This influences all the issues and is not separately listed
10. Issues include the following:
 - The range of issues related to an ageing population
 - An increasing number of households year on year
 - A gap between the least and most well off, demonstrated by high deprivation levels in some areas
 - Lower life expectancy and higher death rates than the national average
 - Relatively poor educational attainment compared to the country as a whole
 - The imperative to improve accessibility to jobs and services
 - Current poor access to Bolton Hospital by non car modes
 - The vision to reduce the unemployment rate in the deprived areas
 - The fact that new jobs require higher skills
 - The beneficial economic relationship between Bolton and the city region
 - The opportunities in the town centre provided by planned investment in further education through bringing together the two colleges, and the fast growing university.
 - The vision to provide sufficient and well-located employment land and premises
 - Opportunities that will be provided in the transformed and vibrant Bolton town centre
 - The requirement to satisfy the identified need for facilities for disposal of waste and re-cycling
 - There are active minerals workings in Bolton and more geological reserves are known.
 - Bolton's recorded crime levels are reducing but perception of crime remains high
 - The need to provide facilities for young people
 - To continue to reduce child fatalities on roads
 - The risk of flooding in river valleys
 - To avoid listed buildings on the "at risk" register being demolished or significantly damaged.
 - Achieving the best from greenspace of all types as well as public open spaces and environments

¹ Manchester Independent Economic Review, Economic Baseline Assessment: Unit 1 Economic Context, November 2008, P4.

- The need to achieve reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
 - Improving the built environment especially in the inner areas of Bolton and Farnworth
 - The protection of Bolton's network of sites important for biodiversity and geodiversity beyond the designated sites, and the conservation and enhancement of landscape character and quality
 - The opportunity of providing sufficient and well located housing land to support the Growth Points Bid
 - The demonstrable need for affordable housing
 - To continue to strengthen relationships between established and new communities
11. Bolton has a clear vision and a committed local partnership of private, public, voluntary, community and faith sector organisations. The Sustainable Community Strategy provides a route map that will guide Bolton to 2017. The Local Development Framework will be a spatial expression of the Bolton's Sustainable Community Strategy, "Bolton: Our Vision". The various components of the Local Development Documents will express the elements of the Community Strategy that relate to the development and use of land. This AMR provides monitoring information that identifies progress on the Local Development Scheme and identifies the significant effects of implementing planning policies. This AMR information forms a key part of the Evidence Base.

Introduction

Background

1. This is the fourth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) prepared by Bolton Council. The Council is required to produce an AMR under Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Regulation 48 of the Town and County Planning (Local Development) Regulations 2004, and Planning Policy Statement 12 (Local Spatial Planning) also set out requirements for the content of the AMR.
2. The AMR contains information about the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and the extent to which policies set out in the Local Development Documents are being achieved.
3. Guidance on the production of AMR's is contained in the 'Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide' (ODPM March 2005). That guidance establishes that survey; monitoring and review are crucial to the successful delivery of Local Development Frameworks.
4. In the context of the new planning system, with its focus on the delivery of sustainable development, monitoring takes on an important role in assessing whether the policy aims and objectives are being achieved.

The Bolton Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08

Monitoring the Bolton Unitary Development Plan and emerging LDF

5. This AMR covers the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008 and contains information on five key monitoring tasks:
 - To review progress on Local Development Document (LDD) preparation and the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS).
 - To assess the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being implemented.
 - Where policies are not being implemented to explain why and set out review actions.
 - Identify significant effects of implementing planning policies.
 - Set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.
6. Although the AMR covers the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008 for indicator monitoring, information about significant changes up until December 2008 is also included for information.
7. All the policies within the Bolton UDP 2005 have been saved and continue to be applied. These saved policies are listed in the AMR, and are the policies monitored in this report. (See Appendix 3).

Bolton's Sustainable Community Strategy

Bolton: Our Vision 2007-2017

8. This strategy sets out the vision for Bolton, two main aims and key themes. Our vision for Bolton in 2017 is for it to be a place where everyone has an improved quality of life and the confidence to achieve their ambitions.
9. The two main aims are to narrow the gap between the most and least well off and to ensure economic prosperity.
10. To support the achievement of these two main aims we have identified six priority themes:
 - Healthy
 - Achieving
 - Prosperous
 - Safe
 - Cleaner and Greener
 - Strong and Confident

The Monitoring Approach

Indicator Bundles based on Six Priority Themes

11. This AMR monitors Key Themes rather than UDP Chapters. The Key Themes are those established in the Council's Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) and those being used in the emerging LDF. Links have been made between the key themes and the policies and chapters of the Bolton UDP 2005. Policies are described and monitored within the Theme Sections.
12. This AMR also uses a bundle of indicators approach to measure and monitor the Key Themes. These include:
 - National Core Output indicators that have been set by the Department of Communities and Local Government. (See Appendix 5).
 - Contextual indicators that measure the wider social, economic and environmental background. Contextual indicators are limited to key characteristics, and guidance is provided to assist the selection of indicators by Local Authorities.
 - Local indicators chosen by Bolton Council reflect local circumstances. These include indicators set in the Sustainable Community Strategy. These are identified as 'SCSI' in the main body of the document.
13. Indicators and policies may have a duality of relevance and impact for more than one theme. For this reason the AMR should be read as a whole. Core Output Indicators are described within the section to which they principally belong and key cross-references for the Core Output Indicators are identified.

14. In 2007 Government announced a new single set of 198 national indicators, against which performance in Bolton will be reported at the spatial level. From these indicators Bolton Vision have agreed 24 designated targets with Central Government as part of the Local Area Agreement. These reflect local priorities for improvement against the national indicator set, and will be reported on to Central Government. In addition, 15 statutory targets have been set against educational attainment and early years national indicators. (See Appendix 8).

Significant Effect Indicators

15. Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is an assessment of the economic, social and environmental impacts of policies. A SA contains objectives and indicators known as significant effects indicators (SEI), which are used to measure and monitor the impact of the policies on sustainability and lead to more informed decision-making. The SA process requires that the significant sustainability effects are identified and monitored.

16. The indicators in the Bolton LDF SA scoping report have been taken into account in the preparation of this AMR. Most of the indicators are already covered in the core output indicators or local indicators. The following significant effects indicators are particularly useful to ensure a robust assessment of policy implementation and are marked as 'SEI' in the main body of the document:

- Core Indicator E3 – Renewable Energy
- Core Indicator E2 Biodiversity
- Local Indicator L10 Transport – Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre

Monitoring the Local Development Scheme (LDS)

17. The AMR also reports on whether the milestones or targets in the LDS have been met, or progress is being made towards meeting them, and where there is delay the reasons why.

Annual Monitoring Report Process

18. The AMR will be submitted to the Secretary of State through the Government Office for the North West (GONW) by the 31 December 2008. The AMR will be reported to Development and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee in February 2009.

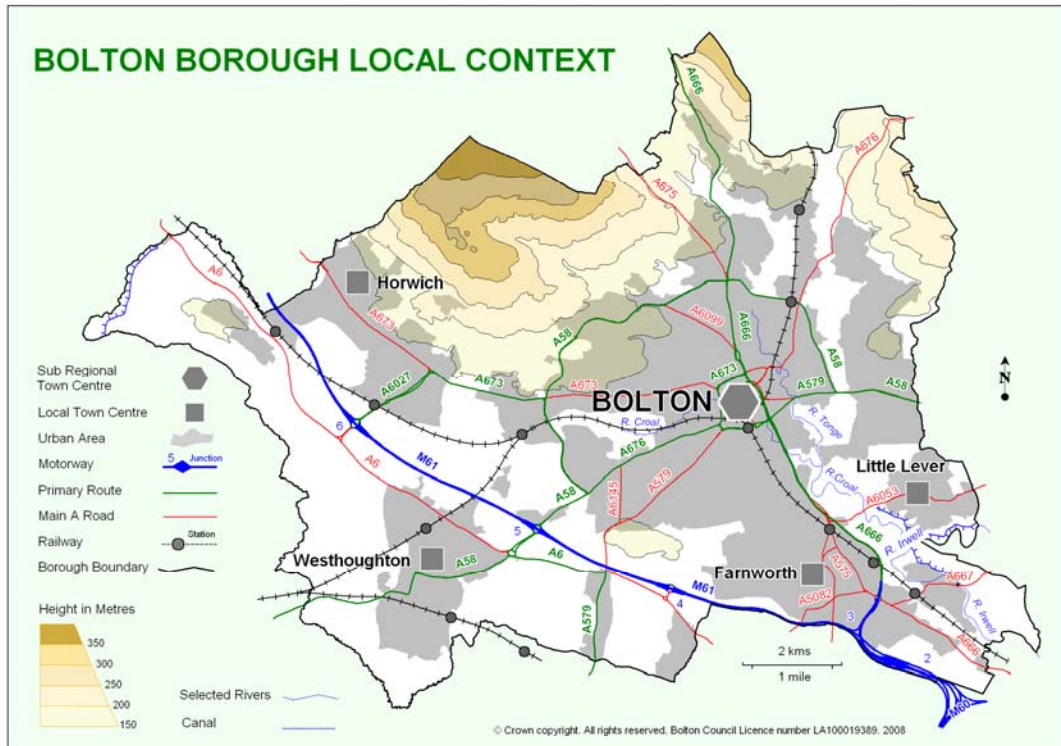
Monitoring Report Linkages

19. Many of the indicators measured in the 2007/08 AMR will be used in the North West Regional Assembly's Annual Monitoring Report. Bolton will be contributing to work is starting at a regional level to develop consistent monitoring.

20. Information contained in this AMR is drawn from a range of sources and council strategies and surveys. Reference has been made to these sources and background.

Spatial portrait and issues

21. This section looks at the main attributes of Bolton and key monitoring information. It looks at Bolton's regional context, geography, accessibility, social characteristics and finally the economy including information on neighbourhood renewal and deprivation. All these characteristics and issues are interlinked.



Background

22. Bolton's story is one of determination and ambition, a town built on aspiration and resilience. Since the middle of the 20th century the traditional manufacturing base has been completely re-shaped and other sectors have grown to replace manufacturing. Some production industries have modernised around new technology and the service sector has grown significantly.

Regional context

23. The North West region is characterised by stark contrasts and striking landscapes. Bolton forms part of the Manchester City Region which is a major centre for economic activity and is the focus of a significant proportion of the future development activity outlined in the Regional Spatial Strategy.

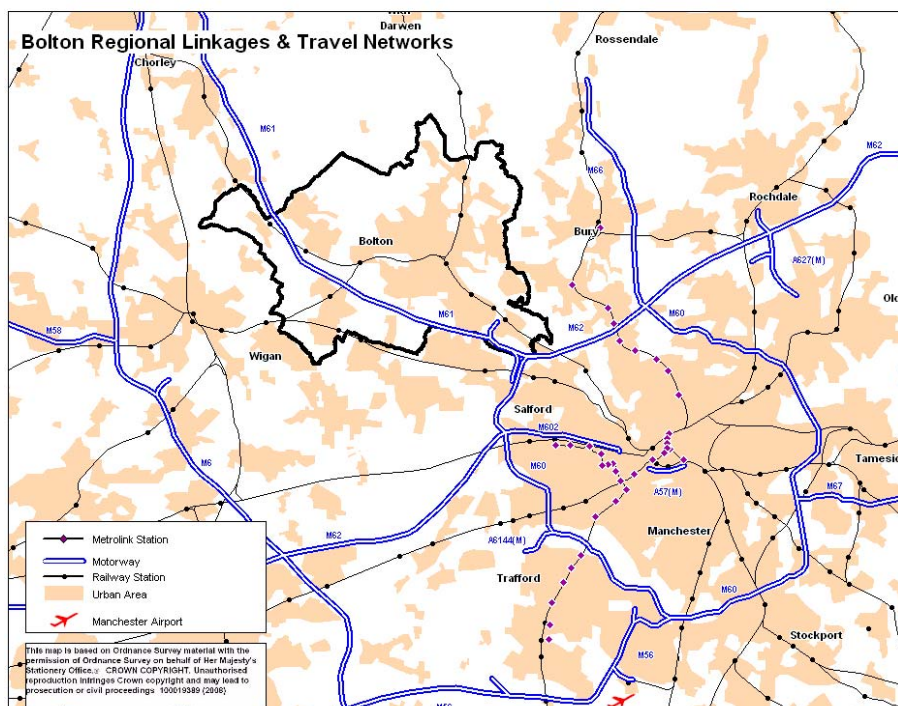
24. The borough of Bolton is one of ten metropolitan districts in Greater Manchester. It is bounded to the north by the Lancashire districts of Chorley and Blackburn with Darwen, and on the remaining sides by the districts of Wigan, Bury and Salford. Bolton is crucial to the region's economy and complements the growth of Manchester.

Geography

25. About half of the borough is built up, with the remainder being countryside, mainly in agricultural use or open moorland. The key landscape features of the borough are its moorland backdrop, remnant areas of woodland, river valleys and pastoral agricultural land. The undulating topography and rising land of the West Pennine Moors softens the central urban area and provides visual breaks across the large areas of built development.
26. Urban development is concentrated on a spine through Bolton town centre, leading into the rest of the Greater Manchester conurbation to the south. Bolton is the most significant town centre in the borough, with smaller town centres in Horwich, Farnworth, Westhoughton and Little Lever. The western part of the borough includes the freestanding towns of Horwich, Westhoughton and Blackrod.

Accessibility

27. Bolton is more self-contained, in terms of employment and commuting patterns, than other districts in Greater Manchester. The 2001 census showed that 67.5% of working residents work in the borough. Although Bolton shows a relatively high level of self-containment, long-term trends show that the level of both out-commuting and in-commuting are increasing. Bolton has an increasing inter-dependency with other districts, especially directly adjoining districts and Manchester.
28. The borough has good transport communications with adjoining areas and the rest of the country. The M61 motorway provides a link with the M6 to the north of Bolton and the M60 to the south of Bolton. There are eleven railway stations in the borough, with lines to Manchester to the south, and Blackburn, Preston, and Wigan to the north and west. Bolton rail station is the busiest in Greater Manchester outside Manchester city centre. A steady increase in rail patronage has led to capacity issues on the rail network in rush hour times, especially between Bolton and Manchester.



29. There is an established bus network focused on the main radial routes into Bolton town centre. Unlike other Metropolitan areas Greater Manchester is bucking the trend in terms of bus patronage. Since the start of Local Transport Plan 2 bus patronage has been increasing across Greater Manchester as a whole".
30. A strategic cycle route network has been part-implemented which will form part of Sustrans Regional Route 80 and National Route 50.
31. In general monitoring indicates that the highway network in Bolton is not as congested as in the central areas of Manchester, but there are some issues of localised congestion².
32. Car ownership and usage increased within the borough in the 1990s and continues to grow. However in 2001, 31% households did not have access to a car or van, mainly concentrated in the inner areas³.
33. In 2007/08 all new residential developments were within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, primary school, secondary school, area of employment and major retail centre, but only 11% of development was within 30 minutes of Bolton Hospital⁴.

Social Characteristics

34. In mid 2007 Bolton had a population of around 262,300 living predominantly in the main urban areas of Bolton, Farnworth, Kearsley Horwich, Westhoughton and Turton.
35. The age profile of Bolton's population is very similar to that of the national profile, although the borough has a higher proportion of children and a slightly lower proportion of older people than England. Around 1 in 5 of the population in Bolton is a dependent child, (aged 0-15), and slightly less than 1 in 5 is of pensionable age, (aged 60+ for women, and 65+ for men)⁵.
36. Bolton's population is projected to increase by around 8% in next twenty-five years, from 262,400 in 2006, to 282,700 in 2031, according to the 2006-based subnational population projections. This is a total increase of 20,300 people, with an average gain of 812 people per year. Bolton has an ageing population, with the proportion of the population aged 65 and above set to increase by 51% from 39,600 to 60,000 in 2031, an increase of 816 per year. Conversely Bolton's working age population is set to decrease slightly whilst the number of dependent children is set to increase by 2,100, or 84 per year, throughout that same time period⁶.
37. 2004-based household projections for Bolton show that the number of households in Bolton is set to increase by 20%, from 110,000 in 2004 to 132,000 in 2029. This is a total increase of 22,000 or 880 households per year⁷.
38. Bolton has a diverse population, with 11% of the population belonging to a non-white ethnic group. Most residents feel that people from different backgrounds in Bolton get

² Greater Manchester Local Transport Plan.

³ Office for National Statistics, Census 2001, Key Statistics Table KS017, Crown Copyright.

⁴ Bolton Council, Development & Regeneration Department, Planning Research Team

⁵ Office for National Statistics, Mid year estimates 2007, Crown Copyright

⁶ Office for National Statistics, revised 2006-based Sub National Population Projections. Data is rounded to the nearest hundred.

⁷ Communities & Local Government, revised 2004-based Household Projections. Data is rounded to the nearest thousand.

on well⁸. The most recent census data shows that 20% of people assessed themselves as experiencing some form of long term illness, health problem or disability that limits their daily activities or the work they can do, higher than the England & Wales figure of 18%⁹. In Bolton, death rates are above the national and regional rate and areas of higher mortality are concentrated in central urban areas¹⁰.

39. Around 1 in 7 working age adults have no qualifications, a roughly similar proportion to England & Wales but slightly lower than Northwest¹¹. Bolton's Key Stage 2 pupils achieve at the same level or slightly above those in the whole of England & Wales, whereas by Key Stage 4, achievement levels are well below the England and Wales level¹².
40. Recorded crime in Bolton reduced over the period 03/04 to 07/08. There have been significant reductions in the perceptions of anti-social behaviour, except concern over teenagers hanging round on the streets. People within the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy target areas are more likely to report higher perceptions of almost all aspects of anti-social behaviour. Road safety is a continuing aim and since 2005, child fatalities on roads have decreased¹³.

Economic Characteristics

41. Unemployment in Bolton fell slightly during the period 07-08, but is still above the average for Great Britain. Unemployment is unequally spread across the borough with a higher concentration in the deprived central wards near the town centre. In March 2008 2.7% of Bolton's resident population claimed unemployment benefit, compared to 2.6% in the Northwest and 2.2% nationally¹⁴.
42. The amount of land developed for employment purposes has increased in the last 3 years but the amount of land available for new employment development is declining¹⁵. The amount of retail, leisure and office development was lower in 2007 than previous years but a higher proportion was in town centres¹⁶.
43. Bolton has geological reserves of coal, and of gritstone, sand, gravel clay and peat. There are active coal and gritstone workings, and the borough must continue to provide an appropriate level of minerals to support economic aspirations at the same time as ensuring that environmental objectives are met

Renewal Areas and Deprivation

44. Contrasting pockets of deprivation and relative affluence are a feature of the borough. In broad terms, deprivation is concentrated in the inner areas of Bolton and Farnworth, and the more prosperous areas are located in the north and west of the borough. One of the main aims of the Sustainable Community Strategy is to narrow the gap between the most and least well off. Many of the issues in the inner areas are associated with trying to improve existing physical, economic and social conditions. Farnworth has the second largest town centre in the borough, but it is much smaller than Bolton, and

⁸ Bolton Council, General Residents Survey 2007

⁹ Office for National Statistics, Census 2001, Key Statistics Table KS08, Crown Copyright

¹⁰ North West Public Health Observatory, All Persons All Causes Mortality 1998/99-2002/03

¹¹ Office for National Statistics, Annual Population Survey 2007, Crown Copyright

¹² Department for Children, Schools and Families, Bolton LEA Key Statistics Achievements 2006/07

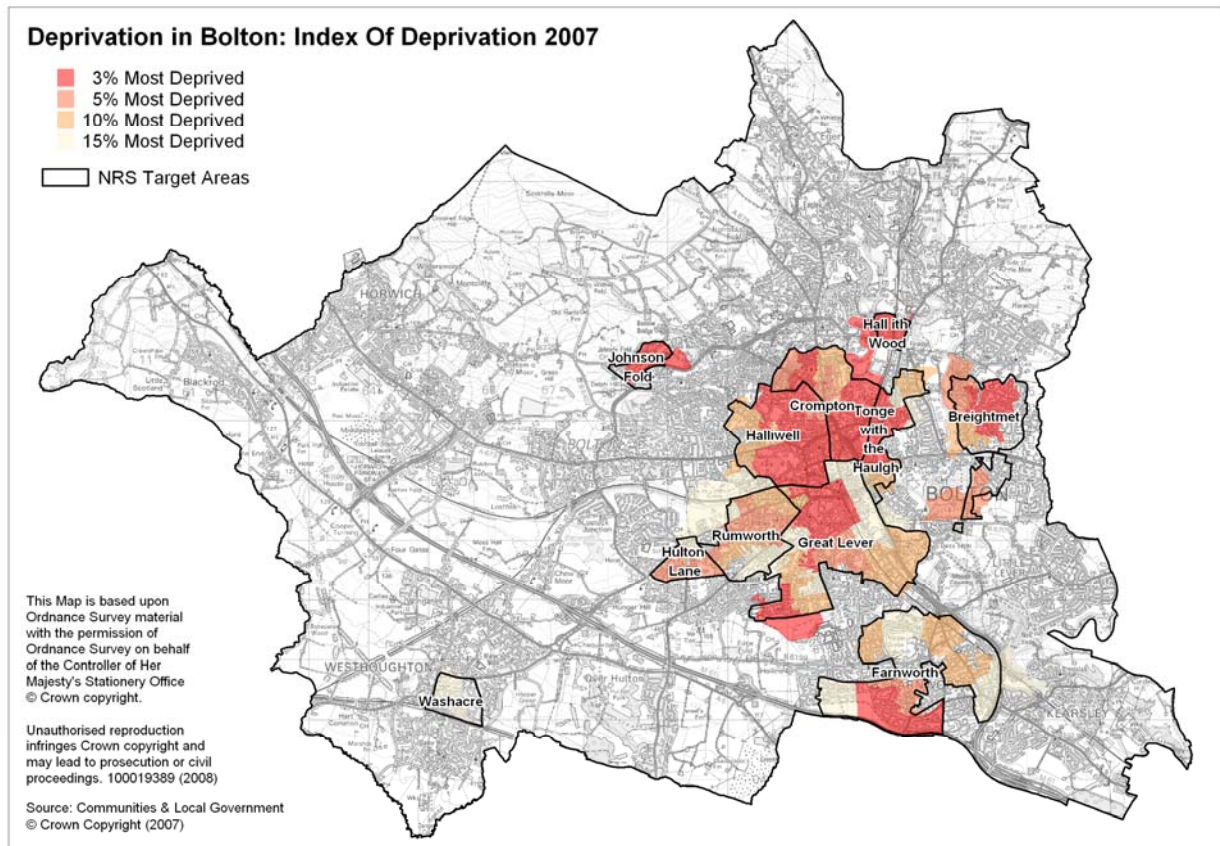
¹³ Bolton Council, Environmental Services Department, Highways and Engineering Team

¹⁴ Nomis, JSA Claimant Count, Crown Copyright.

¹⁵ Bolton Council, Development & Regeneration Department, Planning Research Team

¹⁶ Bolton Council, Development & Regeneration Department, Planning Research Team

focuses on retailing. The inner areas also contain manufacturing employment, mainly in older premises, but with some newer manufacturing development in The Valley to the north of Bolton town centre.



Source: CLG 2007

Environment

45. Horwich, Westhoughton and Blackrod, together with the northern and western parts of Bolton, tend to have a better physical environment with fewer social and economic problems than the rest of the borough. The best townscapes are concentrated in the 26 conservation areas, which vary in nature from town centres to former industrial villages and residential areas. All historic buildings and monuments are protected but 26 protected buildings remain at risk¹⁷. There are many parts of the borough where the visual environment could be improved.
46. The borough is characterised by a network of greenspaces some along river valleys others threaded through the urban area. These are accessible to residents and provide attractive environment, sustainability and climate change benefits and opportunities for recreation. The borough has a number of specific sites for nature conservation including four nationally recognised Sites of Special Scientific Interest and a network of Local Nature Reserves and locally designated Sites of Biological Importance, and the continued protection of these sites is a key issue. The environment benefits from areas of biodiversity and geodiversity outside the designated areas.

¹⁷ Bolton Council, Development & Regeneration Department, Planning Control Team

Spatial Areas

47. Some of these issues apply across the borough as a whole, such as the need to promote economic prosperity, and enhance our high quality natural and built environment. Other issues are related to specific areas. The areas are as follows:

Bolton town centre

48. Bolton town centre is the principal location for employment in the whole borough with an emphasis on retailing, offices and leisure; it is subject to considerable development pressure, and its role within the borough is a vital one.

Renewal areas

49. Three localities can be identified within the Renewal Areas, all on the Urban Spine of the borough. These are Inner Bolton, Farnworth (including Farnworth town centre), and Brightmet. These areas are the focus for initiatives and require investment and development in order for the Bolton to narrow the gap between the most well off people and the least well off.

The M61 corridor

50. The M61 motorway provides a link to the M6 to the north and the M60 to the south. There is a major centre of employment at Middlebrook with a mix of retailing, leisure, office and manufacturing. There are also other significant centres of manufacturing in modern premises at Lostock and Wingates, as well as other locations with good access to the M61 motorway. The issues in these areas are to allow for change and to support an expanding economy whilst at the same time conserving high quality environments.

The Outer Areas

51. This area includes the settlements of Horwich and Blackrod, Westhoughton, Little Lever and Kearsley and areas of North Bolton and West Bolton. The outer areas include the borough's agricultural areas and open moorland interspersed with built development. This area includes the borough's moorland backdrop, remnant areas of woodland, river valleys and pastoral agricultural land. Where the undulating topography and rising land of the West Pennine Moors meets the urban fringes is of significant importance.

Links to surrounding areas

52. Bolton's relationship with adjoining areas, the rest of Greater Manchester and North West England and further a field, is very significant as described above and its context will play a full part in its future development.

53. These areas form the spatial basis for the issues, challenges and opportunities described in the rest of the document.

Issues, challenges and opportunities

54. Bolton has a clear vision and a committed local partnership of private, public, voluntary, community and faith sector organisations. The Sustainable Community Strategy, “Bolton: Our Vision” provides a route map that will guide Bolton to 2017 and states the following:

“Our vision for Bolton in 2017 is for it to be a place where everyone has an improved quality of life and the confidence to achieve their ambitions.”

55. To implement this vision, the Sustainable Community Strategy identifies two main aims:

- **To narrow the gap between the most and least well off**
- **To ensure economic prosperity**

56. The Sustainable Community Strategy also identifies six themes that are described in more detail in the following chapter. The Local Development Framework will be a spatial expression of the Bolton’s Sustainable Community Strategy.

57. The information from the spatial portrait, monitoring of policy, the Contextual and Core and Local Indicators in the AMR has raised a series of issues, challenges and opportunities,

58. The current economic conditions are set to put downward pressures on growth in the Northwest and the Manchester City Region, with unemployment rising and business conditions worsening in the manufacturing and services sectors. The challenge is to make sure that the City Region’s diverse knowledge economy is able meet the demands of this current economic crisis¹⁸. Bolton council is being pro-active in tackling these challenges. This influences all the issues and is not separately listed.

59. Issues include the following:

- The range of issues related to an ageing population
- An increasing number of households year on year
- A gap between the least and most well off, demonstrated by high deprivation levels in some areas
- Lower life expectancy and higher death rates than the national average
- Relatively poor educational attainment compared to the country as a whole
- The imperative to improve accessibility to jobs and services
- Current poor access to Bolton Hospital by non car modes
- The vision to reduce the unemployment rate in the deprived areas
- The fact that new jobs require higher skills

¹⁸ Manchester Independent Economic Review, Economic Baseline Assessment: Unit 1 Economic Context, November 2008, P4.

- The beneficial economic relationship between Bolton and the city region
- The opportunities in the town centre provided by planned investment in further education through bringing together the two colleges, and the fast growing university.
- The vision to provide sufficient and well-located employment land and premises
- Opportunities that will be provided in the transformed and vibrant Bolton town centre
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- The need to provide facilities for young people
- To continue to reduce child fatalities on roads
- The risk of flooding in river valleys
- To avoid listed buildings on the "at risk" register being demolished or significantly damaged.
- Achieving the best from greenspace of all types as well as public open spaces and environments
- The need to achieve reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
- Improving the built environment especially in the inner areas of Bolton and Farnworth
- The protection of Bolton's network of sites important for biodiversity and geodiversity beyond the designated sites, and the conservation and enhancement of landscape character and quality
- The opportunity of providing sufficient and well located housing land to support the Growth Points Bid
- The demonstrable need for affordable housing
- To continue to strengthen relationships between established and new communities

Progress with the Local Development Scheme

The Local Development Framework (LDF)

60. Bolton's Unitary Development Plan 2005 allocates land for various uses and sets criteria for the determination of planning applications. Under the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, Unitary Development Plans are to be gradually replaced with a range of documents collectively called a Local Development Framework, the various aspects of which are outlined below.
61. The Local Development Framework will be a spatial expression of the Bolton's Sustainable Community Strategy, "Bolton: Our Vision". The various components of the Local Development Documents will express the elements of the Community Strategy that relate to the development and use of land.

The Local Development Scheme (LDS)

62. The Local Development Scheme is a programme document that sets out the documents that the Council proposes to prepare for the LDF with timescales and milestones for their preparation. A minimum of a three-year period must be covered within the LDS. The 2006/7 AMR considered the LDS published in November 2007. A further revision to the LDS is being proposed and is likely to be published in early 2009. The 2009 revision will take into account the new Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations, which came into force in June 2008. These regulations set out revised procedures for consultation and publication of Development Plan Documents, and gave rise to new milestones to be inserted into the Local Development Scheme.
63. The key changes being proposed to the Local Development Scheme include revision of the milestones for the Core Strategy to take into account a number of factors including delays in the publication of the Regional Spatial Strategy and evidence gathering. Significant changes are also likely to the timescale for the Allocations DPD as a result of GONW advice that resources should be directed towards Core Strategy production, in line with the emphasis of new PPS12, and that Bolton's Allocations DPD should be prepared after the Core Strategy. The new Local Development Scheme is likely to propose that there should be no further progress on the Allocations DPD until the Core Strategy is approaching adoption. (See Appendix 4).
64. The Greater Manchester Geological Unit has prepared a revised timetable for the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Document and this will be included in the revised Local Development Scheme. The Stage 2 Issues and Options (Built Facilities) was subject to consultation in October and November 2008. Further consultation will be carried out in the period up to January 2010 with submission to the Secretary of State in February 2011, and final adoption in January 2012.
65. The November 2007 Local Development Scheme also proposed the preparation of eight supplementary planning documents. Two of those, on Sustainable Design and Construction, and Church Wharf, are now completed and do not need to appear in the

proposed LDS; and a further two on Trinity and Merchant's Quarter are part of the way through their process, and a timetable for their completion will be set out in the proposed LDS. A further four on planning control related issues are proposed to be omitted from the new LDS; use considerations; transport, access and highway safety; the built environment and planning obligations. These issues are covered in the emerging Core Strategy, and so separate SPDs are not now necessary. An SPD on house extensions is included in the proposed LDS; this will reflect the new permitted development rights for house extensions that came into effect on 1st October 2008. (See Appendix 2).

The LDS timeline is under review. For the current timeline please see the 2006/07 AMR.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs)

66. These will set out the Council's spatial planning policies for the borough, and will form the primary criteria for determining planning applications. DPDs must conform to the provisions of the Council's Statement of Community Involvement and will be subject to examination by the Planning Inspectorate before adoption. Bolton's Local Development Scheme specifies that the Council will be preparing two DPDs, the Core Strategy and an Allocations DPD. In addition a joint Waste DPD is being prepared with the other nine Councils in Greater Manchester.

Core Strategy DPD

67. The Core Strategy will set out the Council's vision and spatial strategy for future development over a 15-year period, and will include development management policies. Preparatory work commenced in October 2006. Consultation on a Key Issues Report took place from December 2006 to April 2007. Consultation on Issues and Options started in July 2007 and was completed in December 2007. Consultation on the Core Strategy Preferred Options took place in September – October 2008.

68. The next stage in the preparation of the Core Strategy is the publication of the Core Strategy. The November 2008 Local Development Scheme timetables this for May 2009. There would be a six-week period for comment, followed by submitting the Core Strategy to the Secretary of State and a public examination. Adoption is timetabled for July 2010.

Saved policies

69. A transitional period is allowed for existing statutory plans to be 'saved' for 3 years, or longer with approval from the Secretary of State, enabling relevant existing policy to be carried forward into the new system. The Bolton Unitary Development Plan (UDP) was adopted in April 2005. In October 2007, the Council submitted a statement to the Secretary of State requesting the saving of all the UDP policies after April 2008. In March 2008, the Secretary of State confirmed that all the UDP policies would be saved until they are replaced by the policies in the Local Development Framework. Planning applications and appeals can continue to be determined using the policies of the UDP.

70. A list of the saved policies and where these may be incorporated into LDF documents can be found in Appendix 3. This should not be taken to suggest that policies will automatically be carried forward into future LDF documents, rather that the issues covered by them and the need for continued policies will be considered through work on new documents including the results of evidence gathering and consultation.

Regional Spatial Strategy

71. The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) is part of the Development Plan for Bolton. This was published on 30th September 2008 and replaces the previous version adopted in 2003. RSS provides a clear spatial framework with Bolton listed as one of the towns

for growth and development as priority three. It also provides clear objectives for the region and updates figures for the provision of housing and employment land.

72. A partial review of RSS was launched during 2008 to consider housing, waste, renewable energy, gypsy and travellers, travelling showpeople and regional car parking standards. As a result of consultation carried out in June 2008 the Partial Review will now focus on:

- Gypsies & Travellers;
- Travelling Showpeople; and
- Regional Car Parking standards.

73. This does not mean that the work connected with housing, waste and renewable energy will cease. Instead 4NW will continue to work with partners to develop the evidence base and incorporate it as appropriate into joint work with NWDA on developing a Regional Strategy. The exact timetable for this work will become clearer as the project plan is developed.

New Government Guidance and Initiatives

74. The Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) has published new planning guidance during the monitoring period. Significant guidance that is effecting the operation and effectiveness of our policies is contained in various publications from CLG and is described below.

75. In June 2008 CLG issued a revised version of Planning Policy Statement 12 on spatial planning and at the same time issued a revised version of the Development Plan Regulations changing the procedures for the preparation of development plans. CLG has also issued two new draft Planning Policy Statements during 2008 on the Economy (PPS4) and Town Centres and Retailing (PPS6).

76. The 2008 Planning Act became law in November. The Act contains a number of changes to Local Development Framework procedures, but its principle proposals are to set up an Infrastructure Planning Commission to determine planning applications for major infrastructure provision, and to introduce a Community Infrastructure Levy to enable local councils to charge developers for the provision of infrastructure in their area.

AGMA Growth Points Bid

77. In July 2008, following its successful Expression of Interest, AGMA was declared by government as one of the new second round growth points. This initiative is designed to provide support to local communities who wish to pursue large scale and sustainable growth, including new housing, through a partnership with Government. A further detailed Programme of Development setting out what was going to be delivered and the resources required to do so was submitted to Government in late October 2008. Government assessed this and on 10th December 2008 a funding allocation of just over £12 million between 2009/2011 was announced for the AGMA growth point. This will be divided up between the four districts of Manchester, Bolton, Salford and Trafford

and is intended to support housing delivery at a level 20% above RSS figures over the period 2008-2017. In Bolton's case funding will assist bringing forward key strategic sites including Horwich Locoworks and Bolton Town Centre.

Monitoring of Policies & Indicators Using Six Priority Themes

1 Healthy Bolton

The Policy Framework – Open Space & Recreation

- The Open Space and recreation policies contained within the UDP aim to permit development proposals that protect and improve recreational land and facilities. Recreational activities can improve the quality of life for people in Bolton by increasing their physical and mental well-being.
- There are eight policies regarding Open space and Recreation. During the monitoring period, all policies, (with the exception of Policy O5 – Canals and Waterways), were used in determining planning applications. However, Policies O3 – Protection of Education Recreation Facilities and O8 the Croal Irwell Valley policy were rarely used, with policy O6 – development at waterside locations used only once. Policy O1, O2 – Protection of Recreational Open Space, O4 – Provision of open space in new developments and O7 – Public Rights of Way were used most frequently.
- Urban open space policy O2, was used during the monitoring period in the grant of permission for the construction of a cricket ground and associated development for Westhoughton Cricket Club on Land Cappodocia Way, Westhoughton. Also during the monitoring period permission was granted erection of a pavilion together with formation of the land to accommodate football, rugby, cricket and floodlit crown green bowling on Green Belt land to the east of Chew Moor Lane Lostock.

The Policy Framework – Community Provision

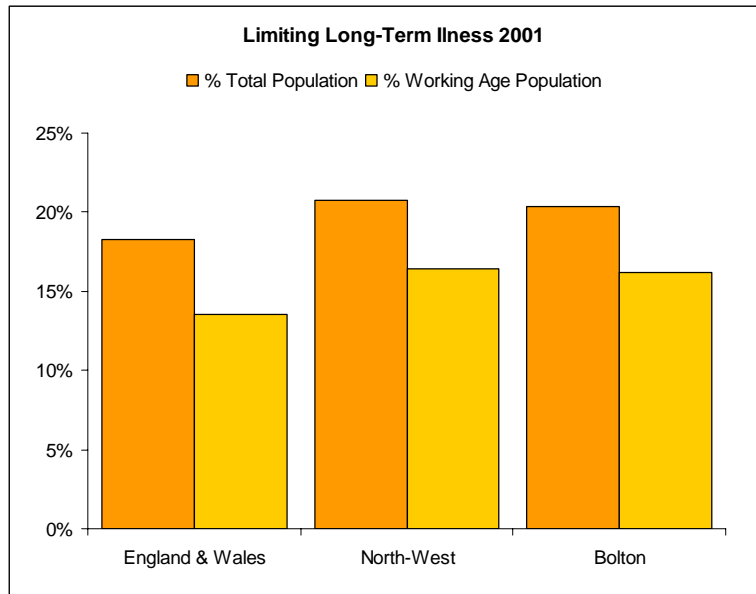
- The Community Provision policies related to the ‘Healthy Bolton’ priority theme aim to permit the development of health and community facilities in accessible locations. Community provision plays an important aspect in people’s daily lives and these provisions need to be placed in accessible locations for communities.
- There are two policies for Community Provision related to the ‘Healthy Bolton’ priority theme, CP1 – Community Facilities in accessible locations and CP4 – Provision of health and community facilities.
- Both policies were used in determining planning applications during the monitoring period, however Policy CP4 was used most frequently of any of the community provision related policies. Many of these developments are relatively small scale including extension to existing health facilities, care facilities for the elderly and children, extensions at the Royal Bolton Hospital and religious teaching facilities.

- Significant completions: Significant progress on Brightmet LIFT centre (NHS Local Improvement Finance Trust) with construction completion due by the end of 2008. This replaces the former Alistair Ross Health Centre with a new and much enlarged facility providing both PCT services together with social services and mental health services. There is a further planning permission to extend this to include a library.

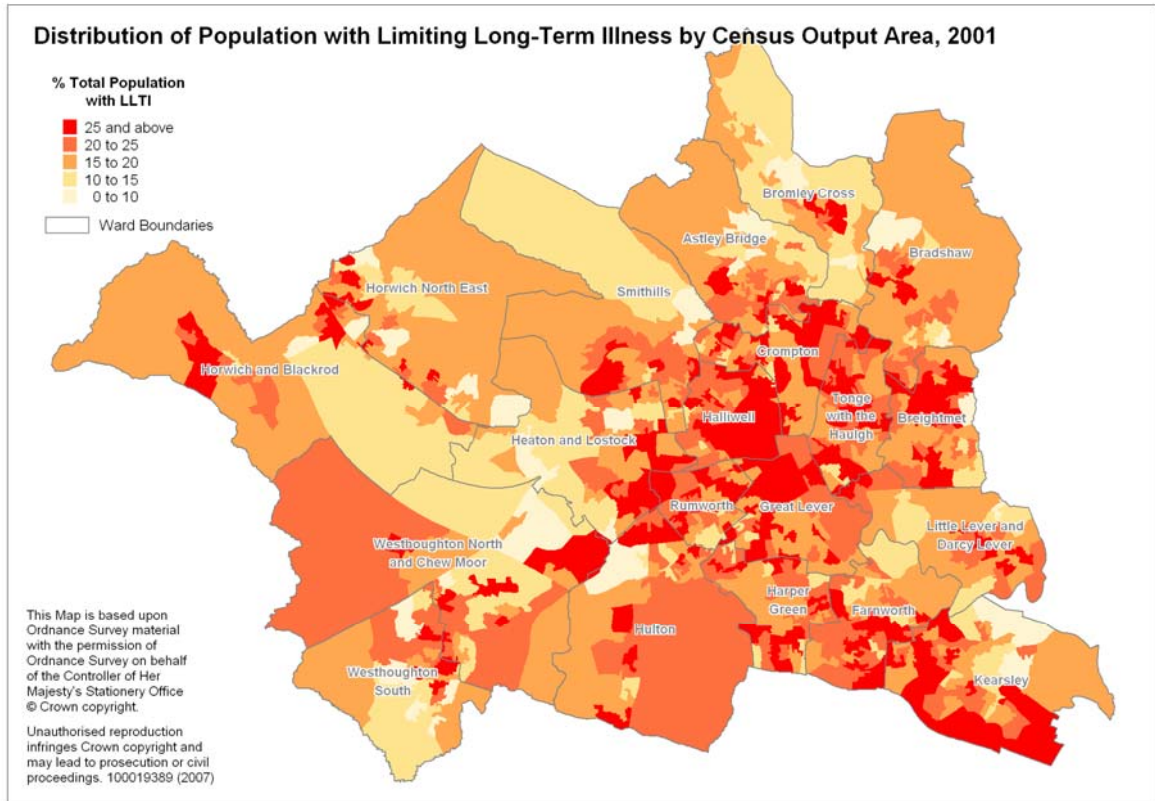
Contextual Information

Limiting Long-Term Illness

In Bolton in 2001, 20% of people assessed themselves as experiencing some form of long-term illness, health problem or disability, higher than the England & Wales figure of 18%. Amongst working age people 16% reported they had an LLTI, compared with 14% for England & Wales. Furthermore, for this age group Bolton has the 56th highest rate of limiting long-term illness out of 354 English districts.



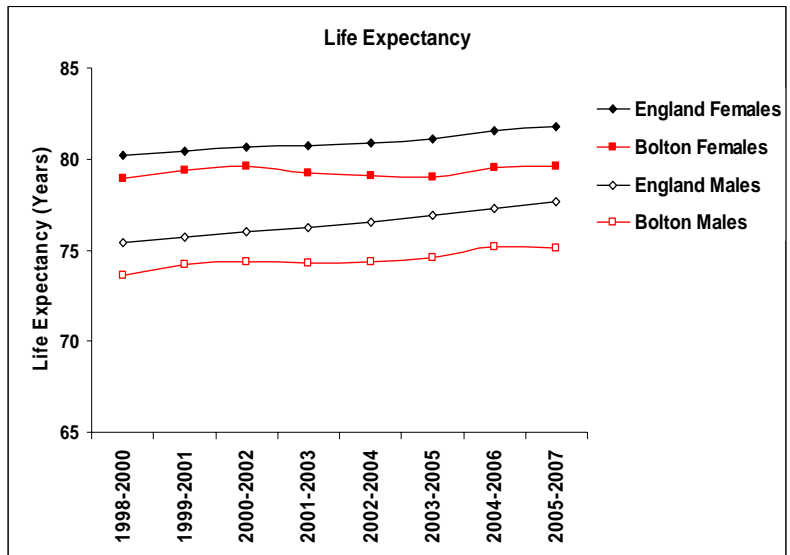
Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census of Population, Key Statistics KS08. Crown Copyright.



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census of Population, Key Statistics KS08. Crown Copyright.

Life Expectancy

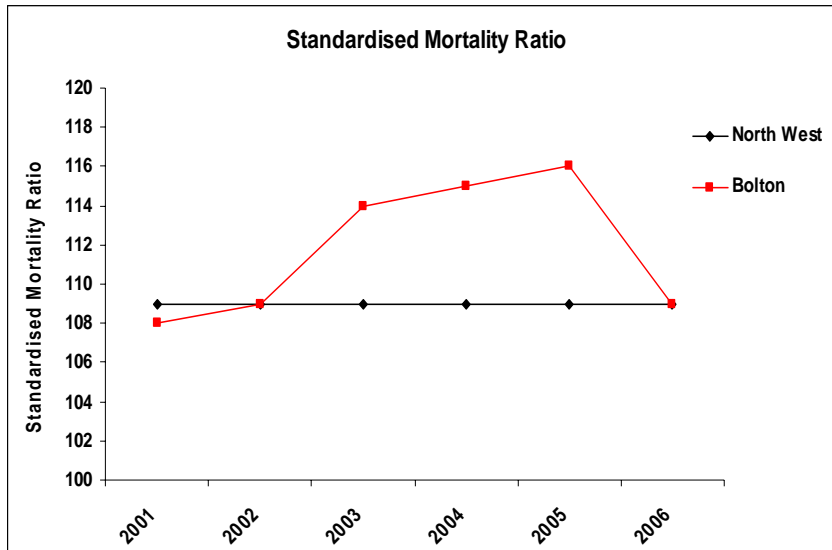
Life expectancy in Bolton is lower than the national figure for both males and females. Male life expectancy at birth in Bolton in 05-07 was 75.1 years compared to 77.7 nationally, and female life expectancy in Bolton 79.6 compared to 81.1 nationally.



Nationally, life expectancy has been gradually increasing for both males and females. In contrast life expectancy in Bolton has only significantly increased in recent years for males, and remained fairly constant for females. Therefore, the difference between Bolton's life expectancy and the national figures has widened for women born in Bolton.

Source: National Statistics Health and Social Care Information Centre

Standardised Mortality Ratio



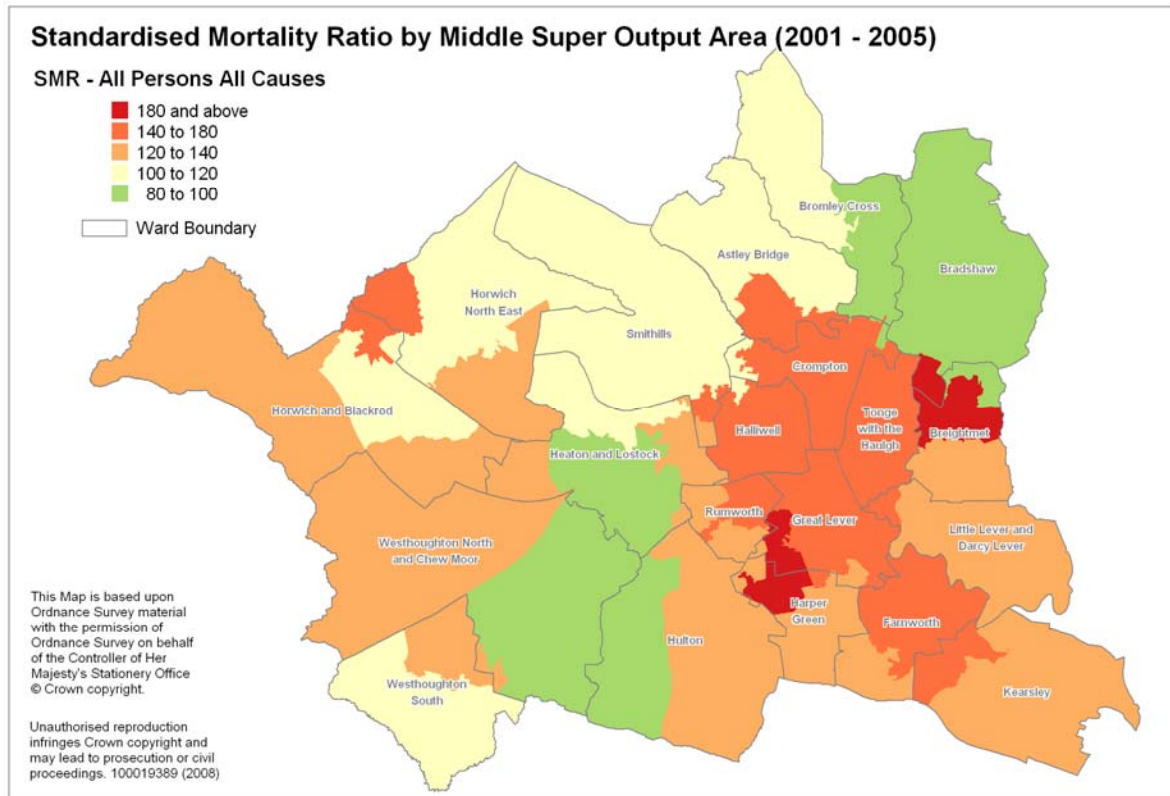
A standardised mortality ratio (SMR) allows death rates for different areas to be directly compared by compensating for differing age structures in the different areas, with figures standardised against a national average of 100. In Bolton, death rates are above the national rate, with SMR suggesting that in 2006 there were 9% more

Source: ONS Vital Statistics: VS1 Births and Mortality Summary

deaths in Bolton than would have been the case if the borough's age specific death rates were the same as those for the UK.

The North-West Health Observatory has also released SMRs at Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) level, allowing further exploration of mortality patterns below borough level. As these are small areas a rolling average of four years (01-05) has been used, meaning they are not directly comparable with the borough level figures shown above.

The map below demonstrates the pattern of mortality across the borough, with figures standardised against a national average of 100. Areas of higher mortality are concentrated in central, urban areas, which have higher mortality rates compared with the national average of 100. The suburban parts of the borough tend to have mortality rates lower than the national average.



Source: North West Public Health Observatory, All Persons All Causes Mortality 2001/02 to 2005/06

| Local Indicators | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|------------------|--|------|-------|-------|------|
| L1 | % Residents participating in 3 or more times per week sport and physical activity Source: Sport England 'Active People' Survey 2006 | N/A | 18.3% | N/A | N/A |
| L2 | % Adults who smoke Source: Bolton Health Survey 2007 | N/A | N/A | 23.0% | N/A |

See also Core Indicator 4c (Open Space managed to Green Flag Award) under the Cleaner and Greener theme.

See also Core Indicators 3a and 3b (which monitor development within 30 minutes public transport time of key facilities) under the Prosperous (accessibility) theme.

Conclusion

- The Open Space and recreation policies aim to permit development proposals that protect and improve recreational land and facilities to increase physical and mental well-being. All these policies have been used and continue to be relevant. Community provision plays an important part in people's daily lives and these policies have been used to enable the building of or conversions to health and community facilities.

- The most recent census data shows that 20% of people assessed themselves as experiencing some form of long term illness, health problem or disability that limits their daily activities or the work they can do, higher than the England & Wales figure of 18%.
- Bolton has lower life expectancy than the regional & national average. This is the case for both males and females. In Bolton, death rates are above the national and regional rate and areas of higher mortality are concentrated in central urban areas.
- Currently local indicators show 23% of residents smoking and only 23% residents participating in sport and physical activity more than 3 times per week. These indicators are not annually measured. The Community Strategy aims to improve this and the planning policies will assist.

2 Achieving Bolton

The Policy Framework – Community Provision

- There are three policies for Community Provision in the UDP related to the ‘Achieving Bolton’ priority theme; CP1 Community facilities in accessible locations; CP2 Development of new and replacement primary schools; and CP3 – Provision for the expansion of education facilities.
- All the policies were used to determine planning applications in 2007-8. The most significant development to help implement the Achieving Bolton theme during 2007/8 was the construction of the South Campus College building at Queen Street, Farnworth. Planning permission was granted in March 2007 and construction complete in Summer 2008.
- A planning application for the erection of the Community College and Sixth Form College at Deane Road was submitted and approved in the 2008/9 monitoring period.

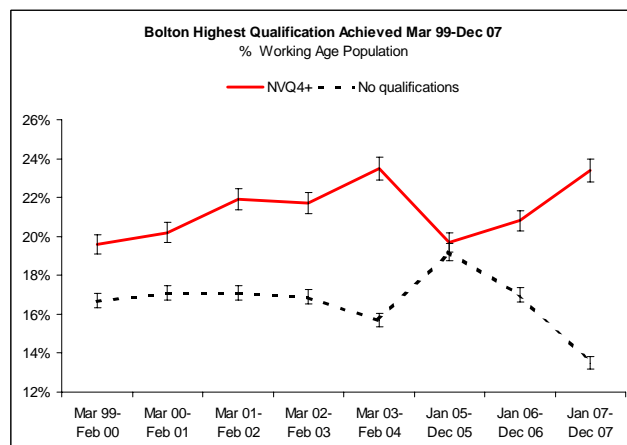
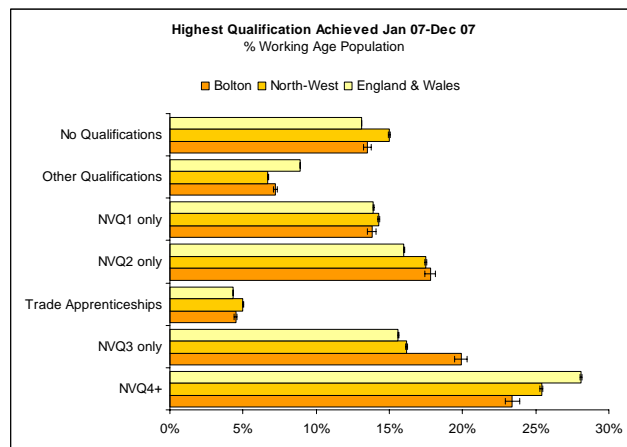
Contextual Information

Adult Qualification Levels

A smaller proportion of working age people in Bolton (23%) are qualified to the equivalent of NVQ level 4+ (degree or equivalent) compared to the North West (25%) and to England and Wales (28%).

The proportion of the working age population without any qualification is higher in Bolton (14%), compared to England and Wales (13%), but lower than the North West (15%).

From Mar 99-Dec 07 the proportion of Bolton’s resident working age population who were qualified to NVQ L4+ only increased from 20% to 23%. However the proportion of the population who had no qualifications decreased in recent years from 17% to 14%. However this data comes with a confidence interval of around 2.2% so any trends should be interpreted with caution. Furthermore this included a



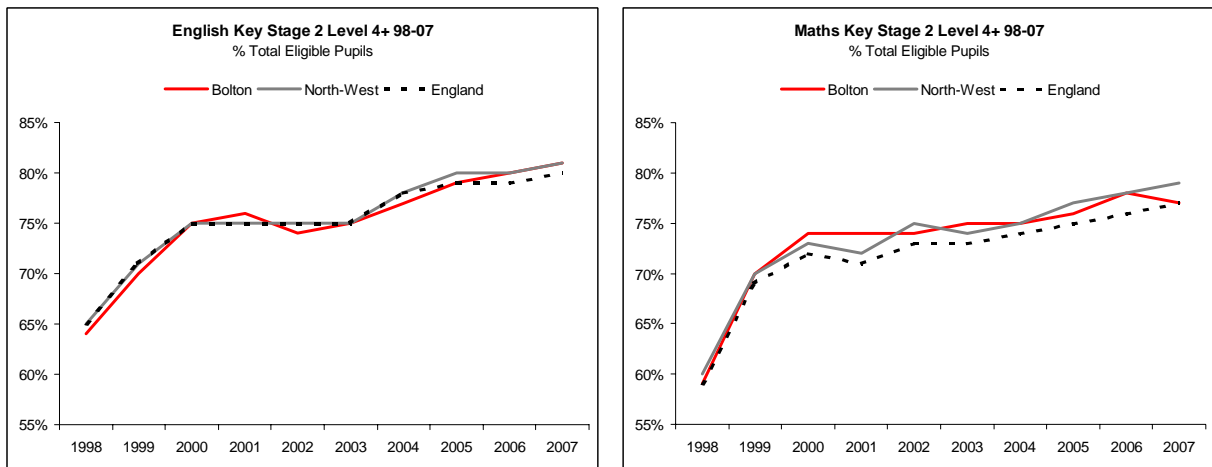
Source: Annual Population Survey 05-07 & Local Area Labour Force Survey 99-04, Office for National Statistics.

change in the survey methodology from Mar 03-Feb 04 to Jan 05-Dec 05, which could account for any changes between those dates.

Key Stage Examinations

Key Stage tests are designed to show what pupils have achieved in selected parts of key subjects at the end of each particular Key Stage. These are complemented by assessments and judgements of performance over the academic year by the pupil's classroom teacher. Participation by independent schools in Key Stage tests is voluntary.

Key Stage 2 is designed for pupils aged 7 to 11 years old. Level 4 is the level expected for most 11 year olds.

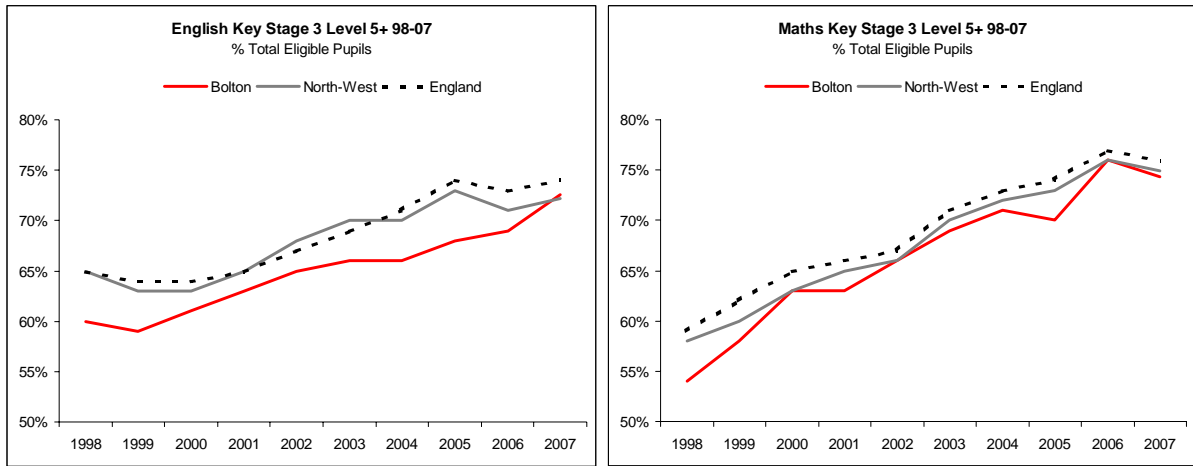


Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families

The proportion of pupils who are educated in Bolton who achieve level 4+ at Key Stage 2 has been consistently increasing since testing began. In 2007, 81% achieved level 4+ in English, and 77% in Maths, an increase in both scores of 1% from 2006.

Bolton's Key Stage 2 pupils are also mostly increasing in line with regional and national scores; in 2007 the difference in scores in English was +1% in Bolton compared to England as a whole, with no difference in Maths.

Key Stage 3 is designed for pupils aged 11 to 14 years old. Between level 5 and level 6 is the standard expected of most 14 year olds, however, it is common practice is to produce analysis at level 5 or above.



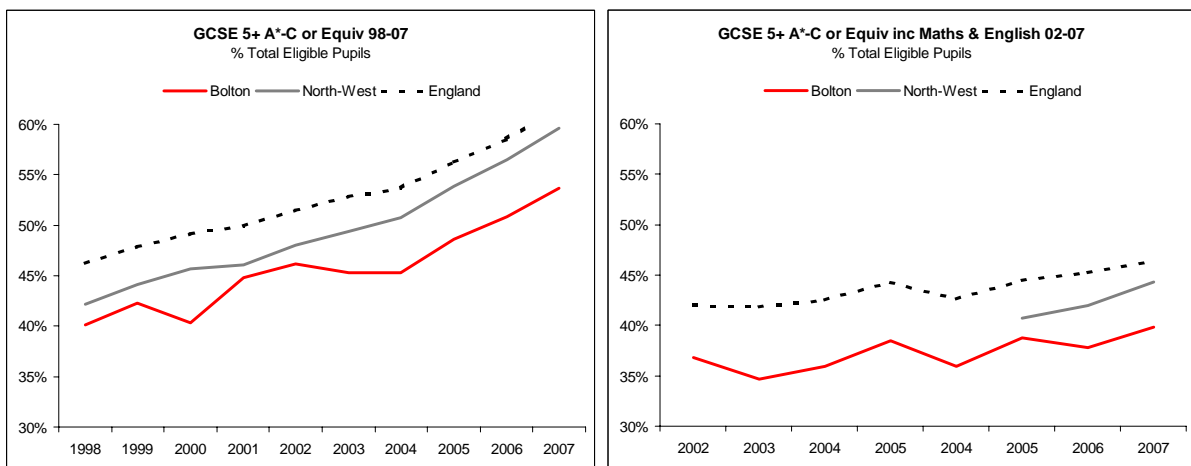
Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families

The proportion of pupils who are educated in Bolton who achieve level 5+ at Key Stage 3 has also increased. In 2007, 82% achieved level 5+ in English, and 74% in Maths, an increase in score of 4% in English but a decrease of 2% in Maths from 2006.

Bolton's Key Stage 3 pupils have slightly larger gaps with the regional and national scores than at Key Stage 2; in 2007 the difference in scores both English & Maths was -2% in Bolton compared to England as a whole.

At **Key Stage 4** of the National Curriculum pupils are assessed by public examination, usually at age 16. The GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education) is available in a wide range of subjects. Furthermore there are also vocational GCSEs and GNVQs to complement the range of options available to 15 & 16 years olds.

In addition to this the Department for Children, Schools & Families have also released data on the number of Key Stage 4 pupils who achieve 5+ A*-C or equivalent, *including English & Maths*.



Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families

The proportion of pupils who are educated in Bolton who achieve 5+ A*-C or equivalent at Key Stage 4 has been consistently increasing. In 2007 54% achieved 5+ A*-C or

equivalent an increase in score of 3% from 2006. Furthermore the number of those achieving 5+A*-C or equiv that included Maths & English increased from 38% in 2006 to 40% in 2007.

Bolton's Key Stage 4 pupils are also mostly increasing in line with regional and national average, although the gap between the local and national scores has remained relatively constant since records began. In 2007 the difference in scores was –8% in Bolton for pupils with 5+ A*-C or equiv, and –7% for pupils with 5+ A*-C or equiv, including English & Maths.

| Local Indicators | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|------------------|---|-------------------|------|------|------|
| L3 | % KS2 Pupils Achieving Level 4+ English Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families | 77% | 79% | 80% | 81% |
| L4 | % KS2 Pupils Achieving Level 4+ Maths Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families | 75% | 76% | 78% | 77% |
| L5 | % KS3 Pupils Achieving Level 5+ English Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families | 66% | 68% | 69% | 72% |
| L6 | % KS3 Pupils Achieving Level 5+ Maths Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families | 71% | 70% | 76% | 74% |
| L7 | % KS4 Pupils Achieving 5+ A*-C or Equiv Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families | 46% | 49% | 51% | 54% |
| L8 | % KS4 Pupils Achieving 5+ A*-C or Equiv, inc Maths & English Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families | N/A ¹⁹ | 39% | 38% | 40% |
| L9 | % Yr 11 School Leavers Not in Education, Training or Employment (NEET) Source: Connexions Bolton, Yr 11 Annual Activity Survey | | 9.0% | 8.9% | 8.4% |

Key Stage attainment data refers to the relevant examination year that overlaps with the monitoring period.

See also Core Indicators 3a and 3b (which monitor development within 30 minutes public transport time of key facilities) under the Prosperous (accessibility) theme.

Conclusion

- UDP policies CP1, CP2 and CP3 continue to provide a relevant context for developments relating to Achieving Bolton.
- The proportion of working age population without any qualification is higher in Bolton than England and Wales, and the proportion of the working age population qualified to NVQ L4+ (degree or equivalent) continues to be significantly lower than both the regional and the national average.

¹⁹ Data not collected for this examination year.

- Bolton's Key Stage 2 pupils achieve at the same level or slightly above those in the whole of England & Wales, whereas by Key Stage 4, achievement levels are well below the England and Wales level.

3 Prosperous Bolton

3.1 Accessibility

The Policy Framework – Accessibility

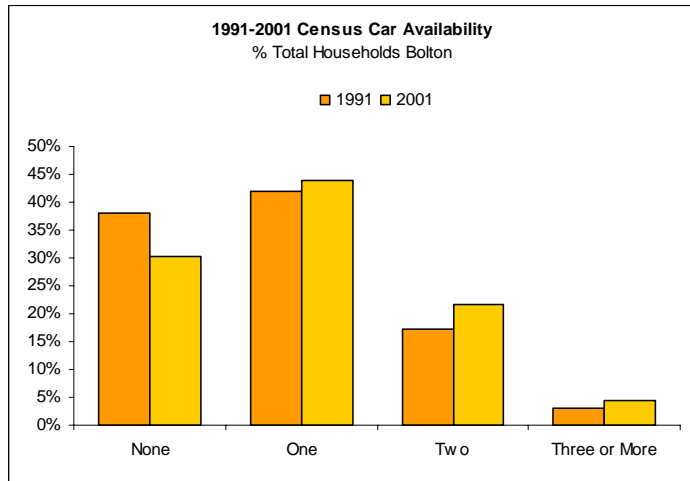
- The accessibility policies aim to permit proposals that result in an integrated, and sustainable, land use and transport system, including modal interchange. The Council aims to reduce the need to travel and to bring about modal shift from the car, to alternative more sustainable forms of transport.
- There are twenty-one policies for accessibility, of which sixteen were used to determine planning applications. Policy A5 – Roads, paths, servicing and car parking and Policy A6 – Maximum Car Parking Standards were used most frequently during the monitoring period. The following policies have not been used in the monitoring period: -

| Policy | Title | Comment |
|--------|-------------------------------------|---|
| A2 | Freight Distribution | Potential for a freight distribution proposal to come forward in the future. |
| A12 | Quality Public Transport Facilities | Potential for public transport improvements in line with GMLTP2 |
| A13 | Increase Rail Investment | Potential for rail investment improvements in line with GMLTP2 |
| A14 | Park and Ride Facilities | Potential for rail investment improvements in line with GMLTP2 |
| A15 | Protection of Former Railway Lines | The Bolton Cycle Strategy proposes off-road cycle routes on disused railway lines. Protection of these routes is paramount to delivering the Bolton Cycle Strategy Off-Road Cycle Network |

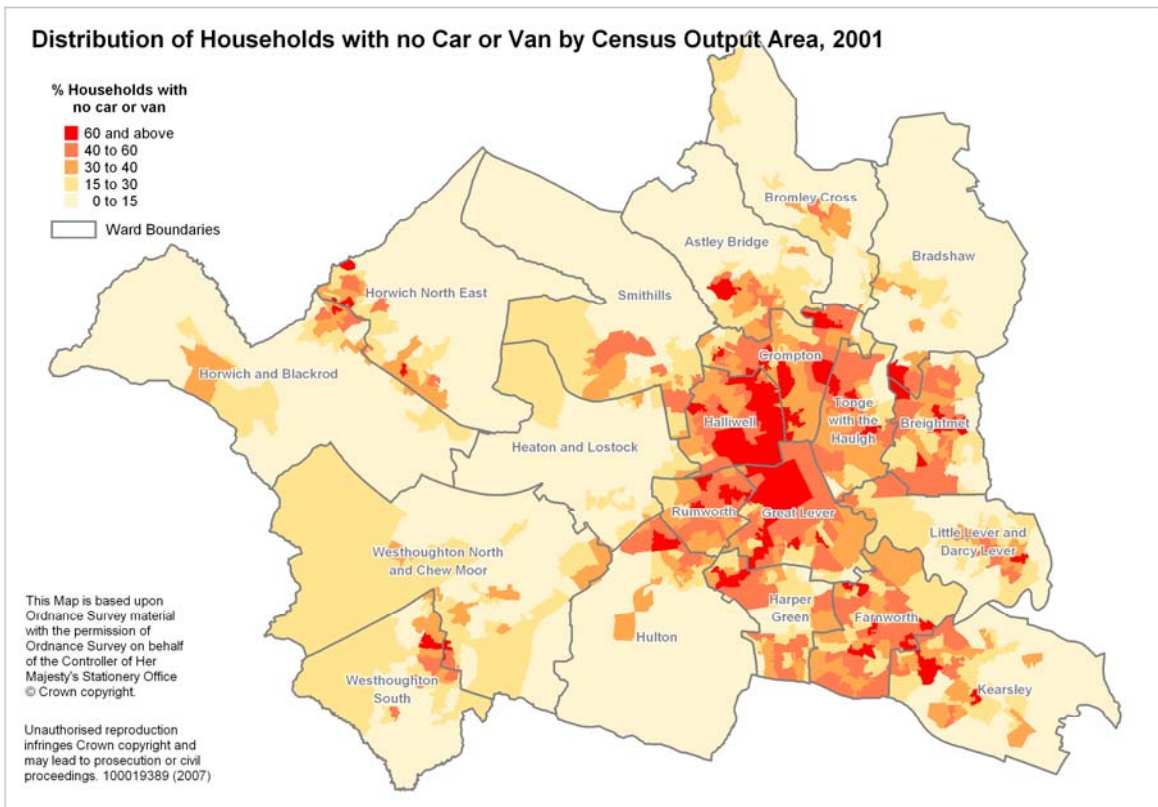
Contextual Information

Car Availability

The 2001 Census provided information on the number of households who have a car or van. During the 1990s car availability rose dramatically, with the number of households without a car or van decreasing from around 38% to 31% in Bolton, although this varies quite significantly across the borough. Looking at the map below the majority of households that had no access to a car in 2001 were concentrated in the central wards of Crompton, Halliwell, Great Lever and Rumworth.



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census of Population, Key Statistics KS017 and 1991 Census of Population, Local Base Statistics LBS21. Crown Copyright



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census of Population, Key Statistics KS017. Crown Copyright.

Travel to Work Patterns

Information on travel to work patterns is taken from 2001 Census Special Workplace Statistics Tables. These are a complex set of data as they take into account two variables. The first is the origin of workers, i.e. where they live, the second the destination of workers, i.e. where they work. The figure below shows how special workplace statistics can be interpreted, focusing on the residents of Bolton and also the people who are employed here. It also shows the four different geographical options that are available.

Bolton Travel to Work Patterns

| | | WORK | |
|------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| | | Bolton | Elsewhere |
| LIVE | Bolton | A | B |
| | Elsewhere | C | D |

| | | WORK | |
|------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| | | Bolton | Elsewhere |
| LIVE | Bolton | 77,095 | 37,287 |
| | Elsewhere | 29,664 | - |

Source: Census 2001, Special Workplace Statistics Table SWS201. Crown Copyright.

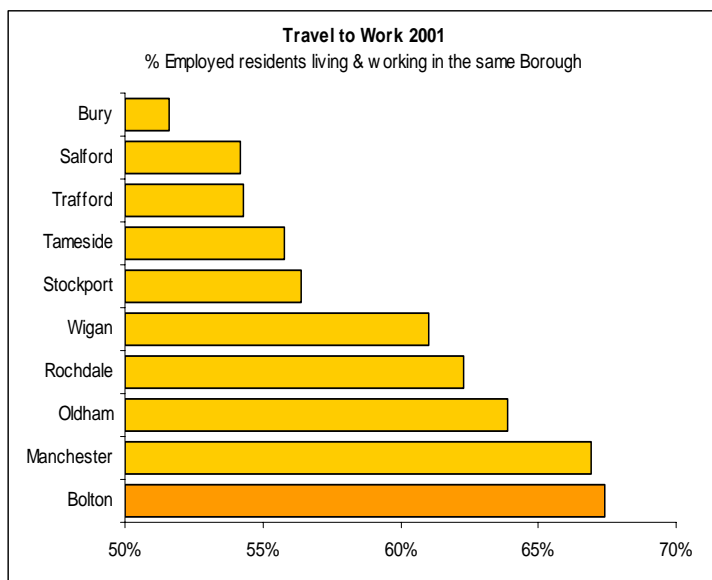
Group A represents the residents of Bolton who also work in the town. Approximately 77,000, (or 67%), of people who live in Bolton work in the town.

Group B represents the residents of Bolton who work elsewhere. Around 37,000, (or 33%), of Bolton’s population go outside the Borough to work.

Group C represents people who travel into Bolton to work, but do not live in the town. Approximately 30,000, (or 28%), of Bolton’s workforce is made up of people who commute from outside of the town.

Group D represents people who neither live nor work in Bolton. This population will not be discussed.

Travel to Work Group A: People who live & work in Bolton



Results from the 2001 Special Workplace Statistics show that more than two-thirds (67.4%) of Bolton’s working residents have jobs within Bolton. Over the past ten years across Greater Manchester there has been a fall in the proportion of people who work in the same borough as they live. However, as the chart shows, Bolton was the most self-contained of the ten districts in 2001.

Source: Census 2001, Special Workplace Statistics Table SWS201. Crown Copyright

Travel to Work Group B: People who live in Bolton but work elsewhere

Around one third of Bolton's employed residents' work outside the town. This has increased in 1991-2001 from less than 30% to 33%, meaning more people than ever travel outside their town of origin to work. The vast majority of travel to work outside of Bolton occurs within the Greater Manchester city region, with small amounts of people commuting to Lancashire & beyond. The table below shows the top 10 local authorities where people who live in Bolton work.

Top 10 Places of Work for Bolton's Residents

| Ranking | Local Authority | County | Number | % |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|
| 1 | Bolton | Greater Manchester | 77,095 | 67.4% |
| 2 | Salford | Greater Manchester | 6,633 | 5.8% |
| 3 | Manchester | Greater Manchester | 6,591 | 5.8% |
| 4 | Bury | Greater Manchester | 4,342 | 3.8% |
| 5 | Wigan | Greater Manchester | 4,161 | 3.6% |
| 6 | Trafford | Greater Manchester | 2,766 | 2.4% |
| 7 | Blackburn with Darwen | Lancashire | 1,285 | 1.1% |
| 8 | Chorley | Lancashire | 1,165 | 1.0% |
| 9 | Rochdale | Greater Manchester | 1,037 | 0.9% |
| 10 | Warrington | Cheshire | 919 | 0.8% |
| - | Elsewhere | - | 8,388 | 7.3% |

Source: Census 2001, Special Workplace Statistics Table SWS201. Crown Copyright.

As expected most people in Bolton either work in Salford, Manchester, Bury or Wigan, although there is also a significant travel to work pattern also occurring towards the neighbouring local authorities of Chorley and Blackburn with Darwen.

Travel to Work Group C: People who work in Bolton but live elsewhere

At the time of the 2001 Census Bolton had a workforce of around 107,000 people. Around two-thirds of its workforce population was drawn from within Bolton, with 28% living elsewhere and commuting into Bolton. The Table below shows the top 10 local authorities where people who work in Bolton live.

Top 10 Places of Residence for Bolton's Workers

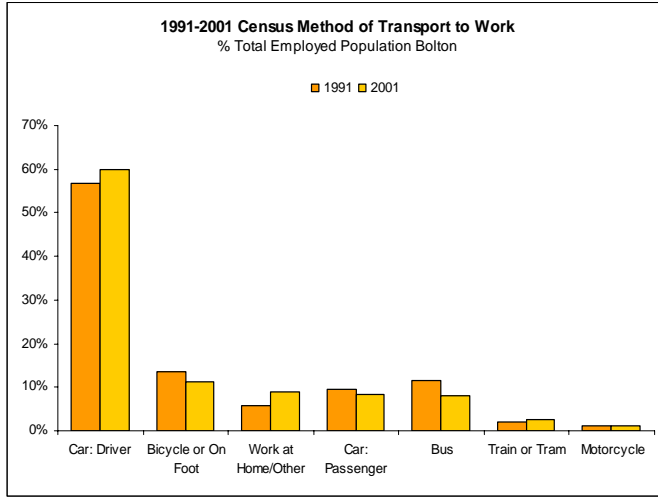
| Ranking | Local Authority | County | Number | % |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|
| 1 | Bolton | Greater Manchester | 77,095 | 67.4% |
| 2 | Wigan | Greater Manchester | 8,292 | 7.2% |
| 3 | Bury | Greater Manchester | 4,418 | 3.9% |
| 4 | Salford | Greater Manchester | 3,466 | 3.0% |
| 5 | Chorley | Lancashire | 2,196 | 1.9% |
| 6 | Blackburn with Darwen | Lancashire | 1,466 | 1.3% |
| 7 | Rochdale | Greater Manchester | 916 | 0.8% |
| 8 | Manchester | Greater Manchester | 883 | 0.8% |
| 9 | Trafford | Greater Manchester | 725 | 0.6% |
| 10 | Oldham | Greater Manchester | 611 | 0.5% |
| - | Elsewhere | - | 6,691 | 12.5% |

Source: Census 2001, Special Workplace Statistics Table SWS201. Crown Copyright.

As expected, the vast majority of inflow to the Borough occurred from the Greater Manchester area, however the patterns of inflow to the Borough are significantly different

than the patterns of outflow. For instance the majority of workers still come from Wigan, Bury & Salford, however significantly more people travel into Bolton to work from Blackburn with Darwen and Chorley than travel out.

Method of Travel to Work

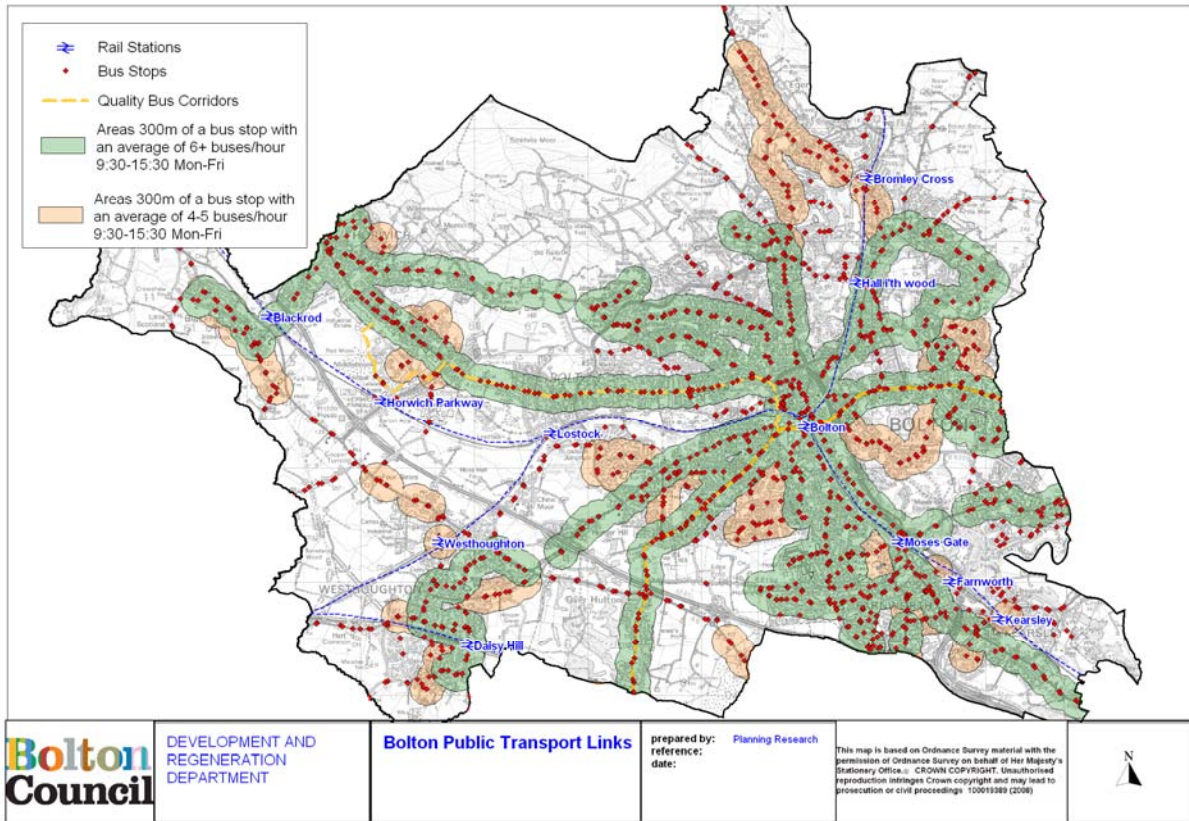


Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census of Population, Key Statistics KS015 and 1991 Census of Population, Local Base Statistics LBS82. Crown Copyright.

During the 1990's there was a definite shift towards more car usage in Bolton, with more people driving to work and less using public transport or walking. For instance 66% of people in 1991 used a car to get to work, (either as a driver or a passenger), whilst in 2001 this increased to 68%. Further to this in 1991, 13% used a bus, train or tram and 14% walked or cycled – these figures decreased to 10% using public transport and 11% walking or cycling in 2001.

Bolton Public Transport Links

This plan below shows that 72% of the boroughs residents live within 400m of a high frequency bus route (Public Transport Accessibility Mapping Report 2007 Planning Research, Bolton)



Source: GMPTE / BMBC (2006)

| Local Indicators | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|------------------|---|------|------|------|------|
| L10 | Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes | | | | |
| SEI | public transport time of: | | | | |
| | Source: Bolton Council | | | | |
| | GP | 99% | 98% | 100% | 100% |
| | Hospital | 9% | 22% | 23% | 11% |
| | Primary school | 99% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| | Secondary school | 85% | 94% | 100% | 100% |
| | Areas of employment | 95% | 96% | 100% | 100% |
| | Higher/Further Education Institution | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | A major retail centre | 98% | 96% | 100% | 99% |

Conclusion

- The accessibility policies in the UDP have been used to promote sustainable forms of transport and support the Prosperous theme. The car parking restraint policies have been used as a demand management tool.
- There was increasing car ownership and usage within the borough in the 1990s and this continues. However in 2001, 31% households did not have access to a car or van

and these residents are concentrated in the inner areas. 68% of residents drive to work but still 10% travel by bus and 11% walked or cycled.

- In 2007/08 all new residential developments were within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, primary school, secondary school, area of employment, but only 11% of development was within 30 minutes of a hospital. This is an improvement on previous years, but still shows problems in public transport access to the hospital. Local Indicator L10 was measured using the Department for Transport's accessibility planning software.
- High frequency bus routes and Quality Bus Corridors are being established to improve public transport.

3.2 Employment & the Economy

The Policy Framework: Employment & the Economy

- The Employment and Economy Policies of the UDP aim to permit office, industrial and warehouse development on allocated sites and suitable land within the urban area. This policy is aimed at providing the widest employment opportunities for all on appropriate sites. These all support the prosperous Bolton Theme of the Community Strategy.
- There are eight policies for employment and the economy used to determine planning applications. Policy E5 –Protection/regeneration of existing employment areas was used most frequently during the monitoring period. This demonstrates the pressure on the use of exiting employment areas for development for other purposes.
- Policy E8- Tourism has not been used and policies E6 and E7 have only been rarely used. This may be due to little tourist development occurring throughout the monitoring period, however, as tourism is to be encouraged such a policy is still required.
- 51% of B1, B2 and B8 completions were on previously developed land compared to the 2006/2007 figure of 25%. This supports the RSS objective of focusing development on previously developed land. The following policies have helped achieve this:
 - Policy E1 – which supports the development of B1, B2 and B8 uses on brownfield sites thus reducing the pressure and need to release Greenfield sites.
 - Policy E5 – which seeks to permit development proposals that safeguard existing industrial areas.
 - Policy E6 – which promotes the modernization or replacement of obsolete buildings for industrial and business uses, which contribute to the improvement of industrial, and business areas and premises.

Planning permission was granted at Star Lane, Horwich which involves the erection of three detached industrial properties containing storage area and office space for a skip hire firm. This permission is on protected employment land and will therefore help safeguard the industrial area, complying with policy E5 of the UDP.

- Significant completions :Development at Lynstock Way, Horwich, involved the erection of three office blocks together with associated access road, car parking and landscaping. This development is on protected employment land and will therefore help safeguard the industrial area, complying with policy E5 of the UDP.
- 11,089 square meters of B1, B2 and B8 floorspace was completed in 07/08 less than the 54,168 square meters in 2006/2007. The ARUP Bolton Employment Land Study base date April 2007 received 2008, suggests that lack of commercially attractive allocated employment land in Bolton may be preventing firms locating in Bolton and preventing firms within Bolton from expanding/modernizing. For this reason, amongst others, ARUP suggest that Bolton Council should considering allocating additional

general employment land in its emerging Core Strategy that covers the period up to 2026.

The Policy Framework: Retail & Leisure

- The retail and leisure policies aim to permit retail and leisure development on allocated sites and on other non-allocated sites which can be shown to satisfy the sequential approach and which have been demonstrated to also meet the test of need and other national policy tests. This policy provides choice in terms of shopping facilities and other uses best located within centres.
- There are eight policies in the UDP related to retail and leisure, and all policies were used to determine planning applications. Policy S1 – “Retail & Leisure development on allocated sites and other non-allocated sites that can be shown to satisfy the sequential approach...” Policy S3 – Retail development on unallocated sites within centres and Policy S7 – Hot food take-aways and restaurants were used most frequently during the monitoring period. This demonstrates the pressure for retail developments on sites that have not been allocated in the UDP as centres.
- Policy S2 - Retail allocations has been used little. This may be due to the retail allocations at the named sites in policy S2 being at capacity. Policy S8 – Leisure has not been used during the monitoring period however there is still a requirement for this policy, particularly with proposals including a new swimming pool for Bolton town centre emerging.
- There has been an increase in the amount of retail, office and leisure development completed between the 2006-07 and 2007-08 Annual Monitoring Report, which indicates success in policy. However, during 07/08 the Bolton prime yield has improved from the 2005 figures.
- During the monitoring period permission was granted for the erection of a retail store 2788m² net sales area, and provision of car parking, servicing, landscaping and access plus 3 wind turbines, for Sainsbury’s, at Cricketers Way, Westhoughton located at the edge of the local town centre (Policy S4).
- Significant completions: During the monitoring period a Lidl Foodstore 1635m² (gross) floorspace was completed at Derby Street, Bolton.

As part of the Evidence Base for the Local development Framework the council commissioned Roger Tym Associates to undertake a full retail study and update the Vitality and Viability Studies for centres within the Borough. The findings of this study support meeting most comparison retail and leisure needs in Bolton Town Centre.

The Policy Framework: Town Centres

- The town centre policies aim to permit development proposals that sustain and enhance the vitality and viability of centres defined in policy S3. This policy aims to maintain and improve the vitality and viability of centres that require a diversity of uses and the consideration of their attractions, accessibility and amenity.

There are ten policies in the UDP for determining planning applications in the town centres. Policy TC1 –development proposals that sustain and enhance the vitality and viability of centres (defined in policy S3) was used most frequently during the monitoring period. This demonstrates the current development opportunities in town centres at the present time.

- Policy TC7 – car parking protected sites and TC10 – new car parking has not been used. This may be due to little development of car parks, however, it is anticipated that such policies may be used during the development of the Town Centre Transport Strategy that proposes new car parking.
- During 07/08 permission was granted for the demolition of former George Hotel and erection Of 12 storey building comprising Of 105.6 M retail space, 22 X 2 bedroom apartments, 2 X 3 bedroom apartments and provision of 24 parking spaces in Bolton town centre.
- Significant completions: Two office buildings (class B1) together with vehicular access, 60 car parking spaces and landscaping have been erected on Folds Road, in Bolton Town Centre.

Contextual Information

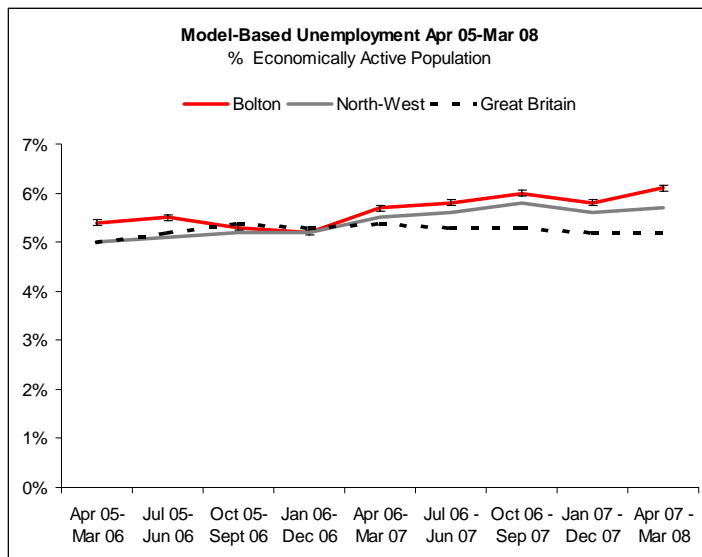
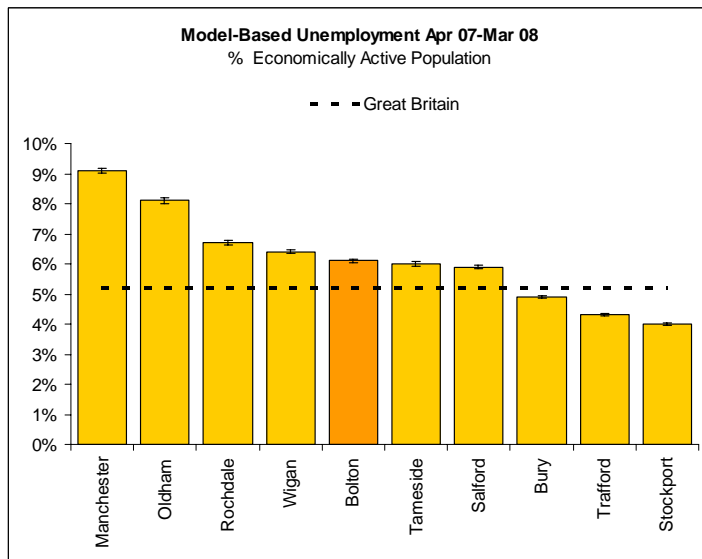
Unemployment

There are various measures of unemployment using differing methods. The accepted official definition is that of the International Labour Office (ILO), which includes those who do not have a job and are actively seeking employment.

Model-Based Estimates of Unemployment

In July 2006 the Office for National Statistics introduced a new estimate of unemployment using data combined from the Annual Population Survey and the Job Seekers Allowance claimant count figures, resulting in model-based estimates for local areas. These are calculated as a proportion of the *resident economically active population* aged 16 and over.

In April 07-Mar 08 Bolton had a model-based unemployment rate of 6.1%, which is the fifth highest in Greater Manchester, and higher than the Great Britain rate of 5.2%. This was an increase of +0.3% from April 06-Mar 07²⁰.



Source: Office for National Statistics, Model-based Estimates of Unemployment for Small Areas.

²⁰ For more information on using the model-based estimates of unemployment see [ONS Model-Based Estimates for Unemployment](#)

Claimant Count Unemployment

Unemployment Claimant Count Rates in Bolton

| | March 08 Rate (%) | March 07 Rate (%) | Trend | Percentage point change on year |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| Bolton | 2.7 | 2.9 | ↘ | -0.2 |
| North West | 2.6 | 2.8 | ↘ | -0.2 |
| Great Britain | 2.2 | 2.5 | ↘ | -0.3 |

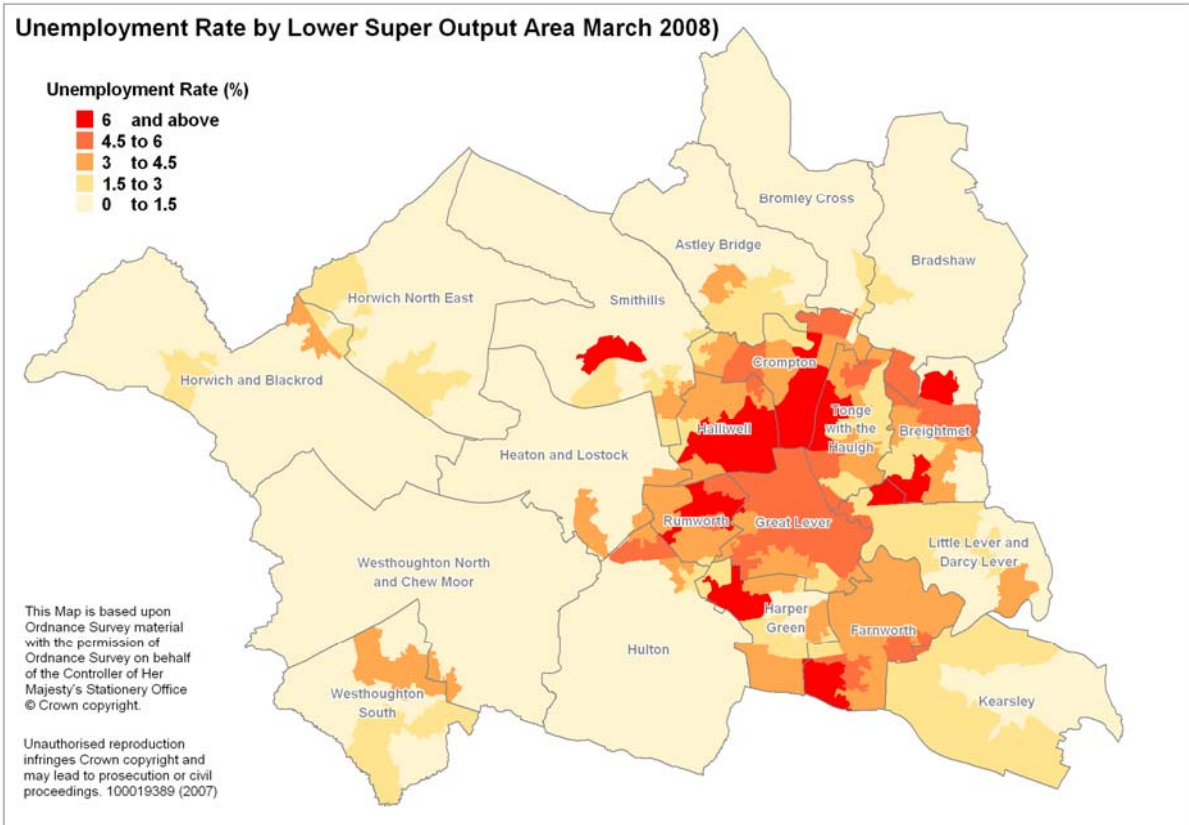
Source: NOMIS, DWP Claimant Count. Not seasonally adjusted. These rates are calculated using the resident working age (16-59 females, 16-64 males) population denominators derived from 2007 mid-year population estimates (ONS).

Another method of looking at unemployment is to compare the proportion of working age population claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)²¹.

In March 08 the unemployment rate for Bolton was 2.7%, representing a change of -0.2 percentage points compared to last year. Bolton's unemployment rate in March 08 was higher than both the regional (2.6%) and national (2.2%) figures.

Claimant count disparities within Bolton are marked, with 9 wards in Bolton containing pockets where unemployment was 6% or above. Unemployment ranged from 11% in one LSOA covering the town centre areas of Halliwell, Crompton and Tonge with the Haulgh Wards to 0% in one LSOA in Heaton & Lostock.

²¹ The claimant count is not considered a full measure of ILO unemployment as not all unemployed people are eligible (and some legitimate claimants would be considered to be employed under the ILO definition). However, the claimant count does have a high positive correlation with the number of unemployed people in an area, and as it is an administrative count there are no sampling issues that affect the quality of the data. Furthermore data is published monthly and at lower super output area (LSOA), so it can be used to explore patterns of unemployment more frequently and below borough level.



Source: NOMIS DWP Claimant Count. Not seasonally adjusted. These rates are calculated using the resident working age (16-59 females, 16-64 males) population denominators derived from 2006 LSOA experimental mid-year population estimates (ONS).

Worklessness

Worklessness Rates in Bolton

| | May 08 Rate (%) | May 07 Rate (%) | Trend | Percentage point change on year |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| Bolton | 15.5 | 15.4 | ↗ | 0.1 |
| North West | 14.6 | 14.8 | ↘ | -0.2 |
| Great Britain | 11.6 | 11.9 | ↘ | -0.3 |

Source: NOMIS, DWP Work & Pensions Longitudinal Study. Not seasonally adjusted. These rates are calculated using the resident working age (16-59 females, 16-64 males) population denominators derived from 2007 mid-year population estimates (ONS).

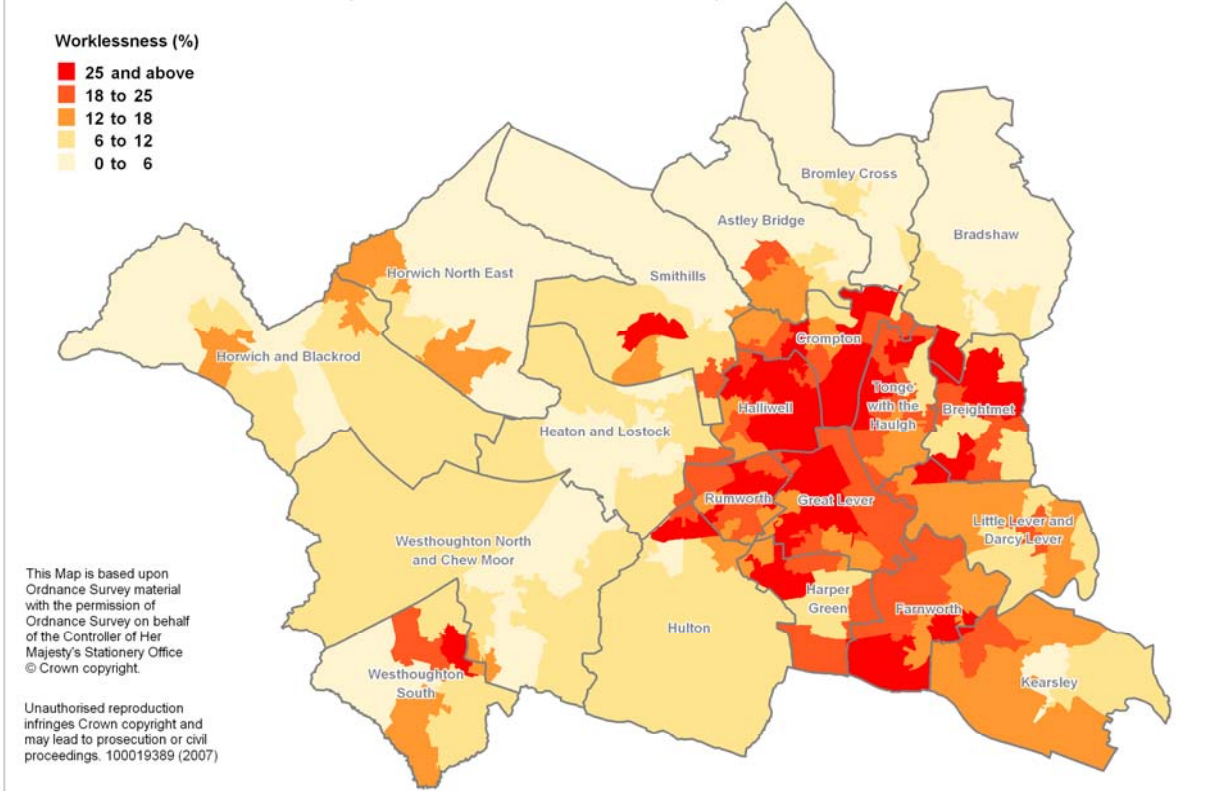
It is possible to assess wider worklessness in an area by calculating the number of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA), Incapacity Benefit (IB), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA), Income Support (IS) for Lone Parents, and Others on Income-related benefits. This is done using information from the DWP Work & Pensions Longitudinal Study²².

In Bolton in May 08, 15.5% of the working age population were workless and claiming one of these benefits. This represents a +0.4 percentage point change compared to last year. Bolton's worklessness figure is higher than both Great Britain, (11.6%), and the North West (14.6%).

Worklessness rates in May 08 also varied across the borough. 28 LSOAs in 13 wards had a quarter or more of the working age population claiming an out of work benefit in May 2008. Worklessness rates ranged from 46.2% in one LSOA in part of Halliwell Ward, to 2.1% in part of Heaton & Lostock Ward.

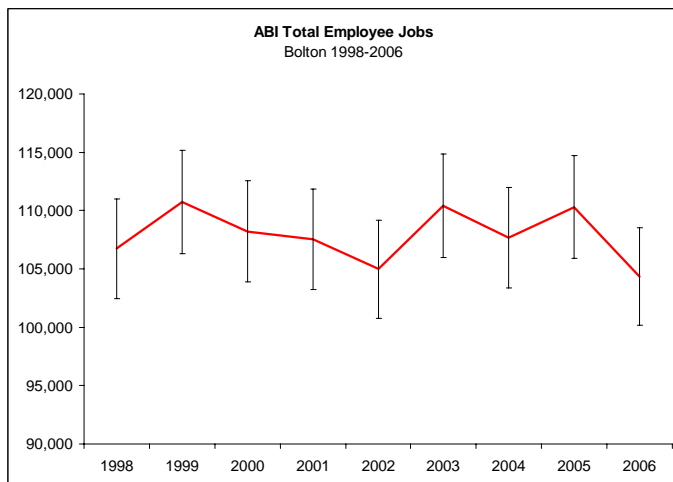
²² Information from this source is published quarterly, unlike the DWP claimant count, which is released monthly.

Map 1: Worklessness Rate by Lower Super Output Area (May 2008)



Source: NOMIS DWP Work & Pensions Longitudinal Study. Not seasonally adjusted. These rates are calculated using the resident working age (16-59 females, 16-64 males) population denominators derived from 2006 LSOA experimental mid-year population estimates (ONS).

Employment Sectors



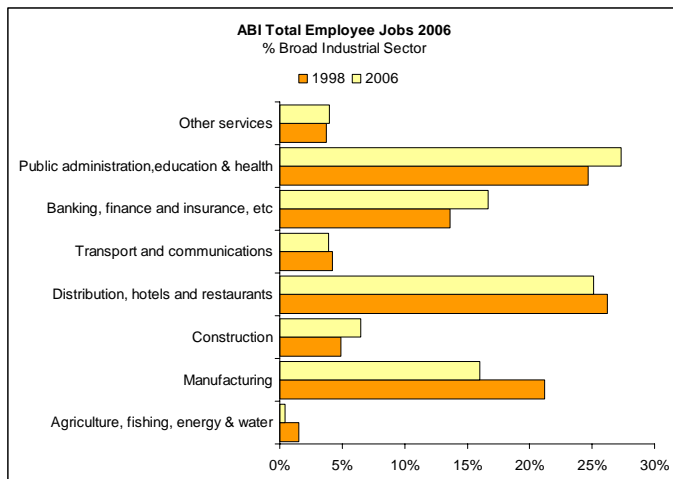
Information on jobs in the borough is obtained from survey data in the Annual Business Inquiry.

In 2006 there were 104,334 jobs in Bolton, a decrease of –5,980 from 2005. The ONS has released standard errors for local authority ABI figures and Bolton has a coefficient of variation of 4%, meaning we are 95% sure that the true figure lies within 8% of the estimate (see graph), making it difficult to interpret trends in the data. Furthermore, the ONS has stated that the ABI 2006 is subject to a number of discontinuities to the previous outputs²³.

ABI Total Employee Jobs in Greater Manchester

| | 2006 | 1998 | Trend | Change |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| Manchester | 306,042 | 267,841 | ↗ | 38,201 |
| Trafford | 123,761 | 113,728 | ↗ | 10,033 |
| Stockport | 121,526 | 112,994 | ↗ | 8,532 |
| Salford | 114,251 | 101,279 | ↗ | 12,972 |
| Bolton | 104,334 | 106,734 | ↘ | -2,400 |
| Wigan | 101,810 | 92,755 | ↗ | 9,055 |
| Oldham | 77,221 | 77,463 | ↘ | -242 |
| Rochdale | 76,457 | 71,491 | ↗ | 4,966 |
| Tameside | 71,685 | 68,220 | ↗ | 3,465 |
| Bury | 62,021 | 58,481 | ↗ | 3,540 |

Bolton had the fifth largest number of jobs in the Greater Manchester area, and accounted for 9% of all employee jobs in 2006. Bolton is one of only two authorities in Greater Manchester that appear to have suffered a decrease in the number of jobs since 1998.



Source: Office for National Statistics, Annual Business Enquiry

Since 1998 there have been significant changes in the proportion of jobs in different sectors in Bolton. The largest decline in the proportion of jobs was in manufacturing, which declined from 21% in 1998 to 16% in 2006.

At the same time there have been increases in the proportion of jobs in the public sector, which increased from 25% to 27%, and in the construction sector, which increased from 5% to 7%. There have also been increases in the number of people working in banking, finance and insurance.

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²³ ONS have stated that it is not possible to precisely measure the impact of the changes, however the scale of the overall discontinuity between the 2005-2006 ABI nationally is estimated to be in the range of 150,000 to 350,000 (0.6-1.3% of the total number of employees) in a downward direction. For more information see [Discontinuities affecting the 2006 Annual Business Inquiry](#)

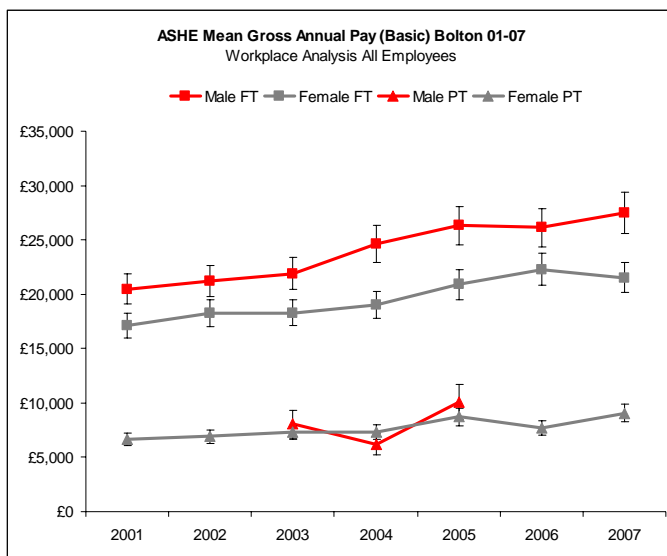
Workplace Earnings

Information on wage levels in the borough comes from survey data from the Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings.

ASHE Mean Annual Gross Pay (Basic) 2007

| | Male Full-Time | | Female Full-Time | | Male Part-Time | | Female Part-Time | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------|------------------|------------|----------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| | (£) | +/- 95% CI | (£) | +/- 95% CI | (£) | +/- 95% CI | (£) | +/- 95% CI |
| Bolton | £27,478 | 6.8 | £21,538 | 6.2 | - | - | £9,045 | 10.0 |
| North-West | £30,407 | 1.4 | £22,549 | 1.6 | £11,430 | 5.9 | £9,538 | 3.1 |
| Great Britain | £33,943 | 0.9 | £24,150 | 0.6 | £12,523 | 6.1 | £9,610 | 0.8 |

Source: Office for National Statistics, Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings



Source: Office for National Statistics, Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings

In 2007 workplace earnings in Bolton remained notably less than national & regional earnings levels, although this varied between gender & full/part-time workers. In 2007 the mean annual basic pay for men working full time in Bolton²⁴ was around £27,500, 81% of the national average of £34,000. However, this gap has narrowed from 76% in 2001. Wage levels for this group have also increased by around one third since 2001 in Bolton.

Women working full time in Bolton are also paid less than the national average, however, the gap is narrower than for men. In 2007 the average pay for women working full time in Bolton was around £21,500, which is 89% of the national average of £24,150, (a gap that has remained constant since 2001). Female full-time pay in Bolton also increased by around one quarter during that time period.

Similarly women working part-time in Bolton earned around £9,000 a year, which was 94% of the national average of £9,600, a gap which has also remained constant during that time period. Female part-time pay in Bolton has increased by 35% during this time period, indicating that wage levels for women working full-time are not increasing in line with men.

Regional Economic Context – Credit Crunch

The Manchester Independent Economic Review provides a summary of the economic context of the region. This expresses the view that after years of strong growth, the world economy has experienced marked deceleration towards the end of 2008. Global growth is now projected to slow substantially in 2008, and there is no clear consensus on the

²⁴ There is insufficient data available on male part-time workers to make meaningful comparisons for this group.

medium-term outlook. As is the case nationally, current economic conditions are set to put downward pressures on growth in the Northwest and the Manchester City Region, with unemployment rising and business conditions worsening in the manufacturing and services sectors. The challenge is to make sure that the City Region's diverse knowledge economy is able meet the demands of this current economic crisis and even become stronger and more dynamic through it. Beyond the short-term, partners must continue to plan strategically for long-term growth.²⁵ Bolton council is being pro-active in tackling these challenges.

Core Indicators

| | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|-------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| BD1 | Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type ²⁶ (m ²) Source: Bolton Council | 29,212 | 42,859 | 54,168 | 11,089 |
| BD2 | Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type ²⁷ , which is on previously developed land (m ²) Source: Bolton Council | 20,715 | 26,777 | 13,845 | 5,735 |
| BD3 | Employment land supply by type ²⁸ (ha) Source: Bolton Council | 165.7 | 142.3 | 115.4 | 103.4 |
| BD4i | Amount of completed retail, office & leisure development (m ²) ²⁹ Source: Bolton Council | 16,099 | 33,638 | 9,627 | 24,035 |
| BD4ii | Amount of completed retail, office & leisure development in town centres (%) Source: Bolton Council | 9.3% | 37.2% | 34.6% | 1% |

Local Indicators

| | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|------|--|------|------|--------|-------------------|
| L11 | Losses of employment land (ha) Source: Bolton Council | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A ³⁰ |
| L12 | Amount of employment land lost to residential development (ha) Source: Bolton Council | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A ³¹ |
| L13 | Number of jobs in Bolton Town Centre Source: Bolton Council, 'Development & Regeneration, Town Centre Position Statement, Jones Lang LaSalle, (March 07). | N/A | N/A | 19,500 | N/A ³² |
| SCSI | Total Gross Value Added (GVA) Bolton Town Centre (£) Source: Bolton Council, 'Development & Regeneration, Town Centre Position Statement, Jones Lang LaSalle, (March 07). | N/A | N/A | 0.7bn | N/A |

²⁵ The Manchester Independent Economic Review published 2008 <http://www.manchester-review.org.uk/economicbaseline/>

²⁶ The definitions require 1(a) 1(b) 1(c) and 1(d) and 4(a) to be defined by Use Class Order, this information is not available for 2007/08 but will be provided in future monitoring reports. See Appendix 5 for full definitions.

²⁷ See previous footnote.

²⁸ See previous footnote. This figure includes planning permissions.

²⁹ See previous footnote.

³⁰ Monitoring methods being reviewed

³¹ Monitoring methods being reviewed

³² Figures being calculated, available January 2008.

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| L15 | Prime Yield Data Source: Bolton Council, 'Retail & Leisure Study', Roger Tym & Partners (August 2008) | 6.5% | N/A | N/A | 6.3% |
| L16 | Workplace Earnings (Mean Annual Gross Pay Basic) (£) Source: Office for National Statistics, Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings. | 19,857 | 20,372 | 21,042 | 21,642 |
| L17 | Model-Based Estimates of Unemployment (%) Source: Office for National Statistics, Model-based Estimates of Unemployment for Small Areas. | 4.3% | 5.4% | 5.7% | 6.1% |

Conclusion

- The employment and economy, retailing, and Town Centre policies in the UDP continue to provide a relevant context for Prosperous Bolton.
- Unemployment & worklessness are unequally spread across the borough.
- The amount of floorspace developed for employment purposes has been rising in recent years but dropped in the 07/08 monitoring period.
- There is an identified need for additional employment land.
- The amount of retail, leisure and office development was lower in 2007 than in 2005 or 2006, but a higher proportion was in town centres.
- The current economic conditions are set to put downward pressures on growth in the Northwest and the Manchester City Region, with unemployment rising and business conditions worsening in the manufacturing and services sectors. The challenge is to make sure that the City Region's diverse knowledge economy is able meet the demands of this current economic crisis. Bolton council is being pro-active in tackling these challenges.

3.3 Waste & Minerals

The Policy Framework: Waste

- The waste policies that apply to Greater Manchester are contained within the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West and within the Council's UDP. The aim of the Council's waste policies is to permit development proposals for waste management facilities that result in reductions in waste arisings that need to be disposed, as well as the re-use and recycling of waste.
- The Joint Waste Development Plan Document (JWDPD) will eventually replace the waste policies contained within the UDP and will provide the basis for the provision of new waste management facilities.
- There are three policies for waste. There were three planning application for waste related development in 2007-8. Policies W1, W2 and W3 were relevant in all cases. Two were allowed and one at Blackrod Industrial Estate was eventually withdrawn.
- During the year permission was granted for Construction of a municipal waste transfer loading station, at .Viridor Waste Management Limited – Raikes Lane Industrial Estate, Bolton. The proposed TLS is an integral part of an overall project to deliver a fully integrated municipal waste management service in Greater Manchester. The site is in the urban area, on protected employment land Policy E5.
- There were no significant new waste facilities completed during the year.

The Policy Framework: Minerals

- The minerals policies contained within the UDP aim to permit development proposals for the extraction of minerals, subject to the minerals policies and other policies of the plan. This policy chapter aims to ensure that where minerals are extracted to provide the raw materials for power, construction and manufacturing industries this is carried out in an environmentally acceptable way and that sites are effectively restored.
- There are five policies for minerals. The minerals policies appear to have been unused during the year with no planning applications for minerals related development.
- Significant completions: Work continued during the year on the extraction of coal at the Cutacre site, which is likely to continue for the next three to four years.
- Bolton has geological reserves of coal, and of gritstone, sand, gravel clay and peat. There are active coal and gritstone workings, and the borough must continue to provide an appropriate level of minerals to support economic aspirations at the same time as ensuring that environmental objectives are met. In the case of gritstone, sand, gravel the borough must maintain an adequate land bank and a steady supply of aggregates in order to meet regional apportionments.

- The ten greater Manchester districts are intending to prepare a Joint Minerals development Plan Document.

| Core Indicators | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|
| M1 | Production of primary land won aggregates (t) Source: North West Regional Aggregates Working Party Annual Report 2006 | 1.6 mil. | 1.94 mil ³³ | N/A | N/A |
| M2 | Production of secondary/recycled aggregates (t) Source: North West Regional Aggregates Working Party Annual Report 2006 | 683,094 ³⁴ | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| W1 | Capacity of new waste management facilities by type (t) Source: Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| W2 | Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by waste type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed. Source: Bolton Council | | | | |
| | Total Municipal Waste (t) | 114,726 | 108,943 | 108,493 | 109,816 |
| | Recycled | 10.3% | 17.0% | 18.5% | 19.4% |
| | Composted | 2.8% | 8.0% | 10.8% | 11.1% |
| | Energy Recovery | 86.9% | 75.0% | 70.7% | 69.5% |

Conclusion

- UDP Waste and Minerals policies continue to provide a relevant context for developments relating to Prosperous Bolton. There were very few minerals or waste planning applications in 2006/7.
- The amount of municipal waste is going down and the proportions of it going to for recycling and composting are increasing. The JWDPD will address the need for recycling and composting facilities and their location.
- To continue to provide an appropriate level of minerals to support economic aspirations at the same time as ensuring that environmental objectives are met

³³ The most up-to-date figures available are for 2006. The information is set out in North West Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP) *Annual Report 2007 (AM2007)*, which provides an aggregated figure for Greater Manchester, Halton, Warrington and Merseyside. Data for the year 2007 has been collated, however, the final report for this year is not due to be published until December 2008. Figures cannot be assigned to individual boroughs for reasons of confidentiality.

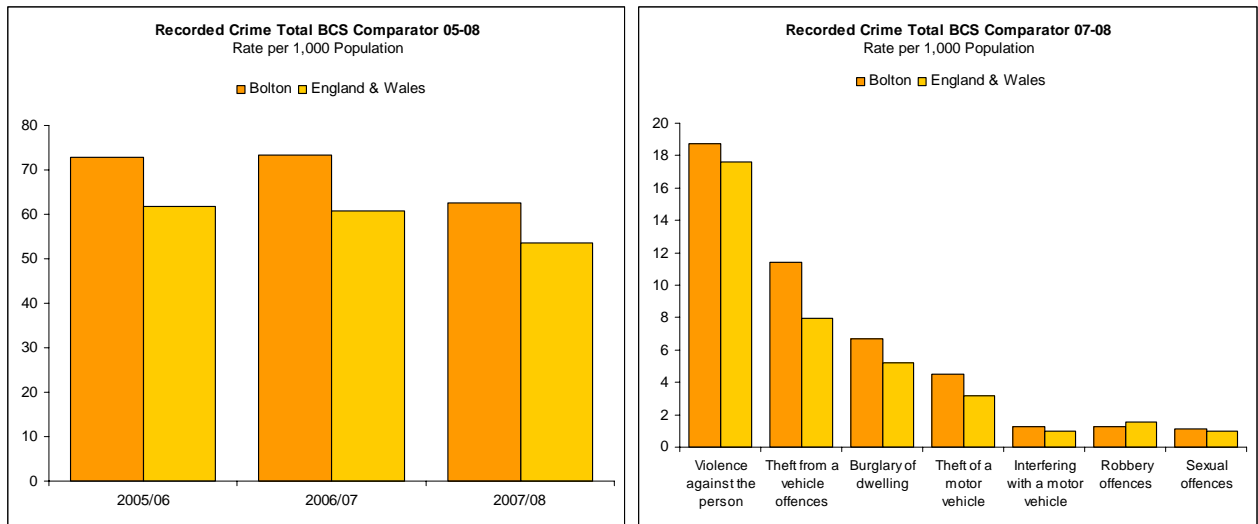
³⁴ The most up-to-date figures available are for 2006. The information is set out in North West Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP) *Annual Report 2007 (AM2007)*, which provides an aggregated figure for Greater Manchester, Halton, Warrington and Merseyside. Data for the year 2007 has been collated, however, the final report for this year is not due to be published

4 Safe

Contextual Information

Key Crimes

'Key Crimes' refer to 'British Crime Survey (BCS) Comparator Recorded Crimes. These are the suite of statistics that the police record that are the most similar to those captured by the BCS. These recorded crime figures are used for setting targets and monitoring performance at local levels where survey data from the BCS is not available.

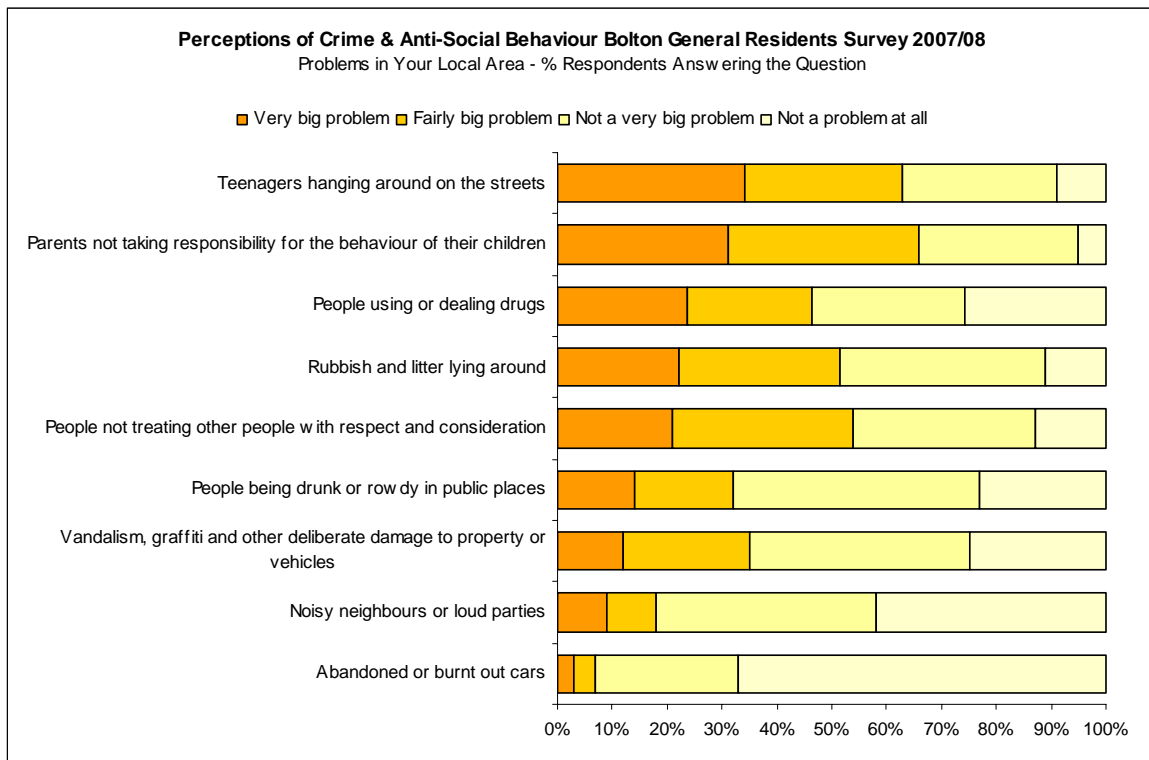


Source: Home Office, Recorded Crime BCS Comparator. Rates are calculated per 1,000 population using mid-year population estimates (ONS).

Bolton had a consistently higher key crimes rate per 1,000 resident population compared to England & Wales during 2005/06-2007/08. This was primarily due to higher incidences of theft of or from a motor vehicle, interfering with a motor vehicle and burglary of dwelling. Bolton's total key crimes rate fell 15% from 06/07-07/08, whereas England & Wales fell 11%, indicating that the gap in recorded crime rates may be narrowing.

Perceptions of Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour

In 2003, 2005, 2006 & 2007 Bolton Council undertook a General Residents' Survey about the quality of services they provide. In all surveys perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour were asked in the form of the question "Thinking about this local area, how much of a problem do you think are..." with a closed list of options detailed in the graph below.



Source: Bolton Council General Residents Survey

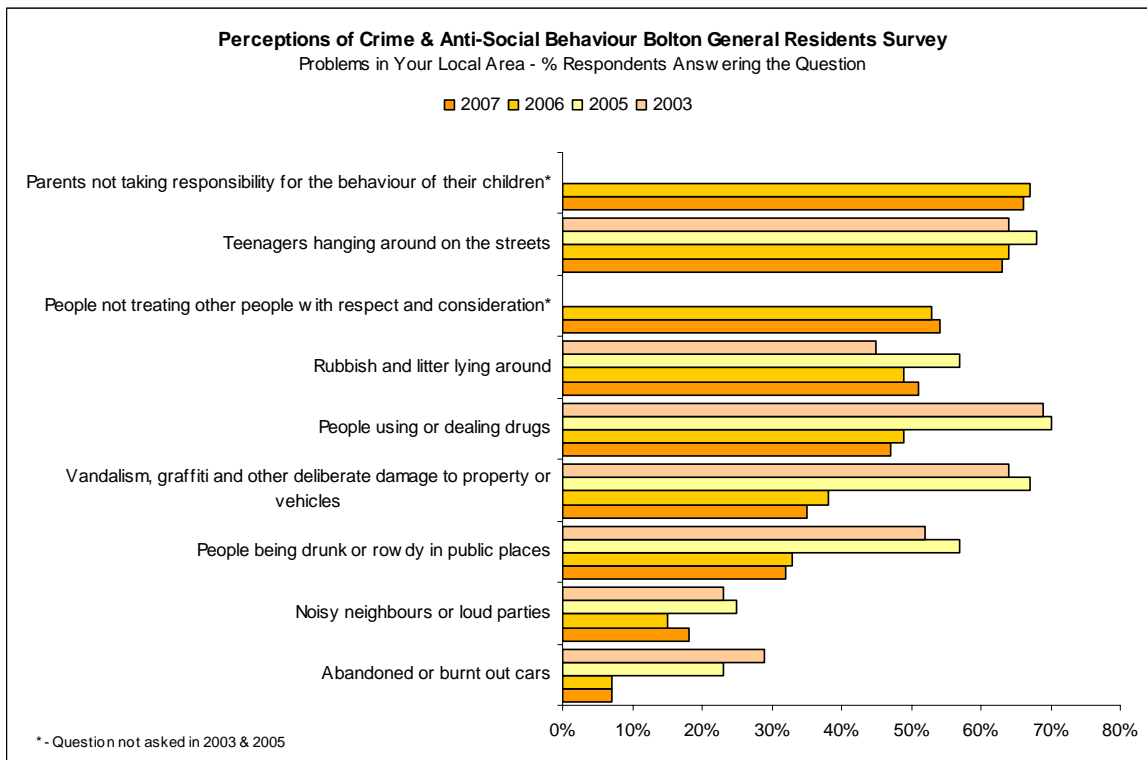
According to the 2007 General Residents survey those behaviours that are seen as the biggest problems in Bolton were:

- Parents not taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children (66%)
- Teenagers hanging around on the streets (63%).

The issues that were the least identified in the survey as problems in Bolton were:

- Abandoned or burnt out cars (7%)
- Noisy neighbours or loud parties (18%)

However, there have been significant reductions in perceptions of anti-social behaviour since 2003 for almost all aspects, except teenagers hanging about on the street and parents not taking responsibility for their children, which have remained unchanged.



Source: Bolton Council General Residents Survey

The 2007 General Residents Survey was also analysed by local area forum areas and by Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy Target areas in order to give a fuller picture of perceptions of crime below borough level. Perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour levels displayed several uneven patterns across the borough, even when accounting for age, gender and other issues.

Based on the frequency of displaying above average problem levels compared to the borough as a whole, the area forums with the highest perceptions of crime were:

- Crompton & Halliwell
- Farnworth & Kearsley
- Leverhulme
- South

The area forums with generally lower than average perceptions of crime & anti-social behaviour were:

- Astley Bridge & Smithills
- Heaton & Lostock
- Westhoughton North & Chew Moor

During a separate area analysis NRS areas in particular were more likely to report higher perceptions of almost all aspects of anti-social behaviour covered in the survey than non-NRS areas.

Perceptions of Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour Bolton General Residents Survey 07/08

Problems in Your Local Area - % Respondents Answering the Question

| | Higher incidence | Lower incidence |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Astley Bridge & Smithills | - | Teenagers hanging about on streets |
| Crompton & Halliwell | Noisy neighbours or loud parties Rubbish and litter lying around Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage | - |
| Farnworth & Kearsley | Teenagers hanging about on streets Rubbish and litter lying around Abandoned or burnt out cars Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage | - |
| Heaton & Lostock and Hulton | Abandoned or burnt out cars | Parents not taking responsibility Noisy neighbours or loud parties People not treating other with respect Rubbish and litter lying around Teenagers hanging about on streets People being drunk or rowdy in public places Abandoned or burnt out cars Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage People using or dealing drugs |
| Leverhulme | People using or dealing drugs Parents not taking responsibility People not treating other with respect Rubbish and litter lying around Noisy neighbours or loud parties Teenagers hanging about on streets People being drunk or rowdy in public places Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage | - |
| South | People using or dealing drugs Rubbish and litter lying around People being drunk or rowdy in public places Noisy neighbours or loud parties Parents not taking responsibility Abandoned or burnt out cars Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage People not treating other with respect Teenagers hanging about on streets | - |
| South Turton | - | Noisy neighbours or loud parties |
| Two Towns | People not treating other with respect | - |
| West Houghton with Chew Moor | - | People using or dealing drugs Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage Noisy neighbours or loud parties Rubbish and litter lying around |
| NRS target areas | Parents not taking responsibility People not treating other with respect Teenagers hanging about on streets Rubbish and litter lying around People being drunk or rowdy in public places Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage People using or dealing drugs Abandoned or burnt out cars Noisy neighbours or loud parties | - |

Source: Bolton Council General Residents Survey

Local Indicators

| | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|-----|---|------|------|------|-------------------|
| L18 | Number of children killed or seriously injured <i>Source: Bolton Council</i> | 25 | 19 | 13 | N/A ³⁵ |
| L19 | Total number of people killed or seriously injured <i>Source: Bolton Council</i> | 125 | 101 | 86 | N/A ³⁶ |

³⁵ Figures refer to calendar year, 2008 figures released in Feb/Mar 2009.

³⁶ Figures refer to calendar year, 2008 figures released in Feb/Mar 2009.

Conclusion

- UDP policies continue to provide a relevant context for developments relating to Safe Bolton.
- Recorded crime in Bolton reduced over the period 03/04 to 07/08.
- The General Residents Survey indicates that the biggest problems in Bolton are parents not taking responsibility for their children and teenagers hanging around on the streets.
- There have been significant reductions in the perceptions of anti-social behaviour since 2003 for all aspects except teenagers hanging round on the streets.
- People within the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy areas are more likely to report higher perceptions of almost all aspects of anti-social behaviour.
- Since reported figures in 2005, child fatalities on roads have decreased.

5 Cleaner Greener Bolton

The Policy Framework: Countryside & the Rural Economy

- The Countryside and Rural Economy policies contained within the UDP aim to permit development proposals that do not adversely affect the character and appearance; economy; and the natural and the historic environment of the countryside. It is intended that the countryside should be safeguarded for its own sake, for its beauty, the diversity of its landscape, the wealth of its natural resources and its ecological, agricultural, recreational and archaeological value.
- There are five policies in the UDP related to the countryside. Of the five policies in the UDP used for determining planning applications related to the countryside and rural economy. Policy R5 –Landscape character was used most frequently during the monitoring period. This demonstrates the need to take landscape character into account with proposed new developments.
- Policy R4 –Agricultural land, which protects Grade 3A agricultural land has not been used. This may be due to the limited amount of Grade 3A agricultural land within the borough.

The Policy Framework: Green Belt

- The Green Belt policies contained within the UDP aim to protect green belt land and would only permit development if it were clearly needed for agriculture, forestry or other appropriate uses. The purpose of green belt policies is to check unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas, prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another, safeguard the countryside from encroachment, preserve the setting and special character of historic towns and assist in urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.
- There are six policies in the UDP used for determining planning applications related to the greenbelt. Policy G2–Control of development in the greenbelt was used most frequently during the monitoring period. This demonstrates the amount of proposals being submitted for land allocated as greenbelt. Policy G6 –Wallsuches Bleachworks, Horwich has not been used and development at Wallsuches has commenced.
- During the monitoring period a proposal, at Thicketford Road, Bolton which involved the use of land as a park for caravans/mobile homes, trailers and associated activities was refused. It was felt that the proposal was contrary to Green Belt policy. Policies G1 and G2 were used to determine this application.

The Policy Framework: Nature Conservation

- The Nature Conservation policies contained within the UDP aim to protect the natural environment and promote the range and diversity of wildlife habitats.
- There are nine policies in the UDP used for determining planning applications related to nature conservation. Policy N7 – Trees, woodland and hedgerows was used most frequently during the monitoring period. This demonstrates the need for such a policy and the volume of applications being received relating to trees, woodland and hedgerows.
- Policy N2 –Nature Conservation sites was the least used policy.
- The increase in hectareage of SBIs indicates the continuing success in policy.

The Policy Framework: Design and the Built Environment

- The Design and the built environment policies within the UDP aim to promote good urban design along with preserving local distinctiveness.
- There are many policies in the UDP used for determining planning applications related to nature conservation. Policy D2– Design, was used most frequently during the monitoring period. This demonstrates the need for good design within Bolton. Policy D13 – Historic parks and gardens and D15 –developments affecting known or suspected archaeological sites were used the least.
- Policy D2 was used to refuse an application at Longworth Road, Horwich involved the demolition of an office block and erection of 5 three bedroom town houses. It was felt that the proposal would diminish the character and appearance of the area.
- During this monitoring period an additional building has been added to the number of buildings on English Heritage's buildings at risk Register, which indicates the need for this policy area.

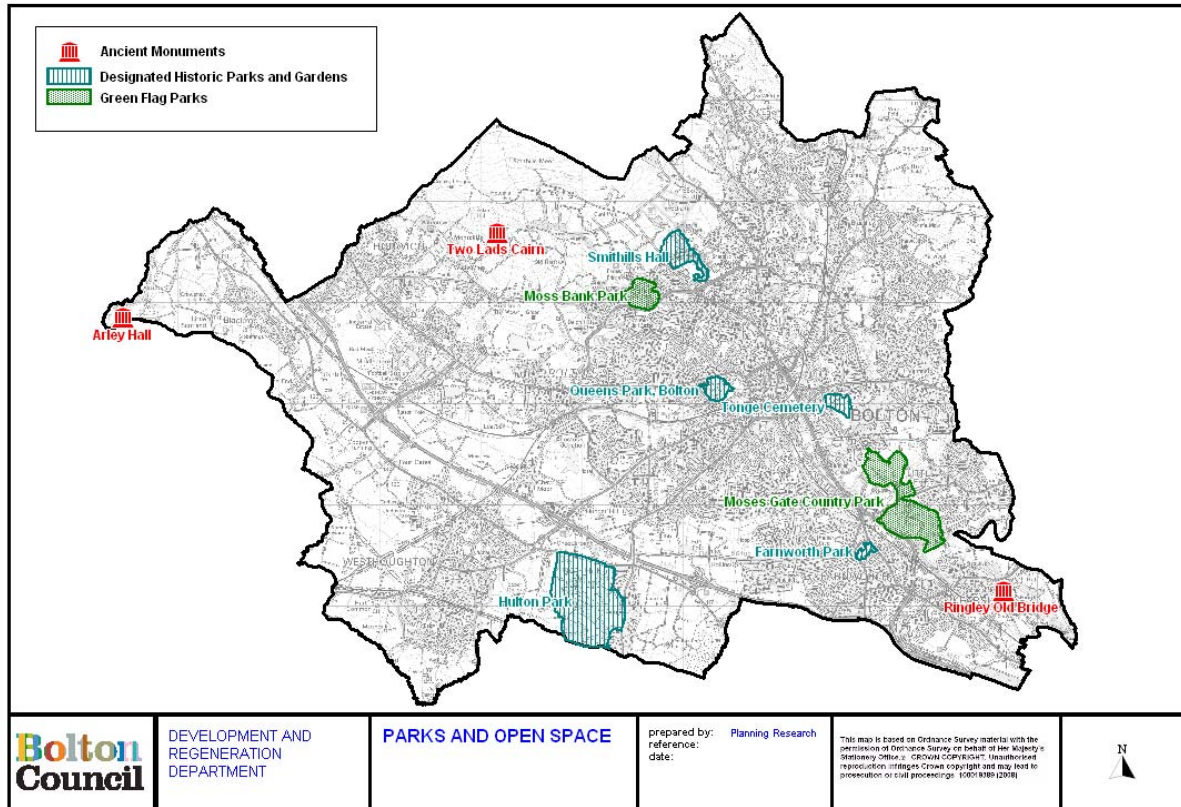
The Policy Framework: Environmental Management

- The Environmental management policies within the UDP aim to make Bolton a cleaner, safer and healthy place. The well being of the borough's physical environment is of fundamental concern to the Council.
- There are thirteen policies in the UDP used for determining planning applications related to environmental management. Policy EM2–Incompatible Uses was used most frequently during the monitoring period.
- Only Policy EM9 –Hazardous Installations was not used during the monitoring period.

- Policy EM2 was used to refuse a proposal, at Wordsworth Street, Bolton that involved the demolition of a garage and erection of one pair of semi-detached houses. It was felt that the outline proposal would significantly increase the likelihood of complaints being made concerning garage activity.

Contextual Information

Parks & Open Spaces

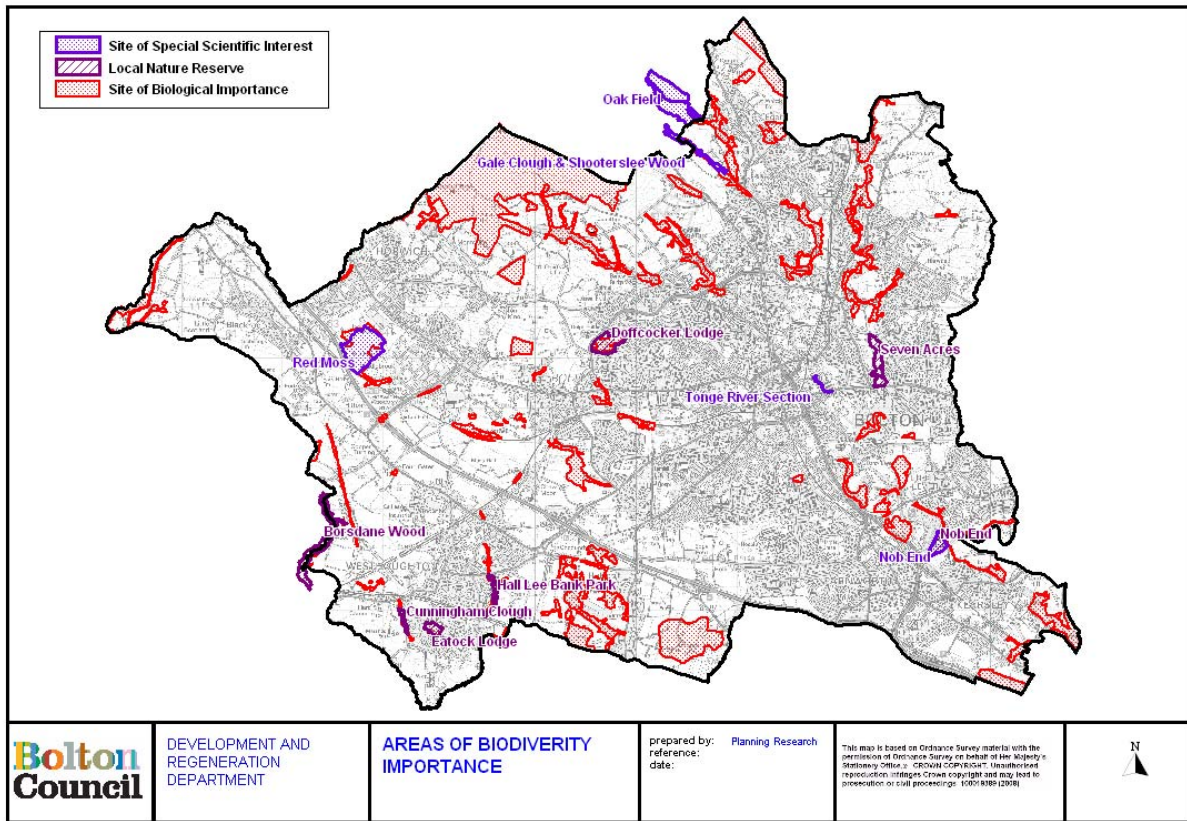


Source: GM Archaeological Unit (2006), and Green Flag Award (2008)

The map above illustrates the position of the Borough's five Designated Historic Parks and Gardens. The largest of these is Hulton Park at 205 hectares to the south of the borough, which is a private estate. All the others are publicly accessible.

There are 2 designated Green Flag parks at Moss Bank, which is a formal park, and Moses Gate, which is a country park. The Ancient Monuments are Arley Hall canal bridge to the far west of the borough, Two Lads Cairn on the moors to the north and Ringley Old Bridge crossing the River Irwell – to the South East of the borough.

Biodiversity, Geodiversity & Woodland Cover

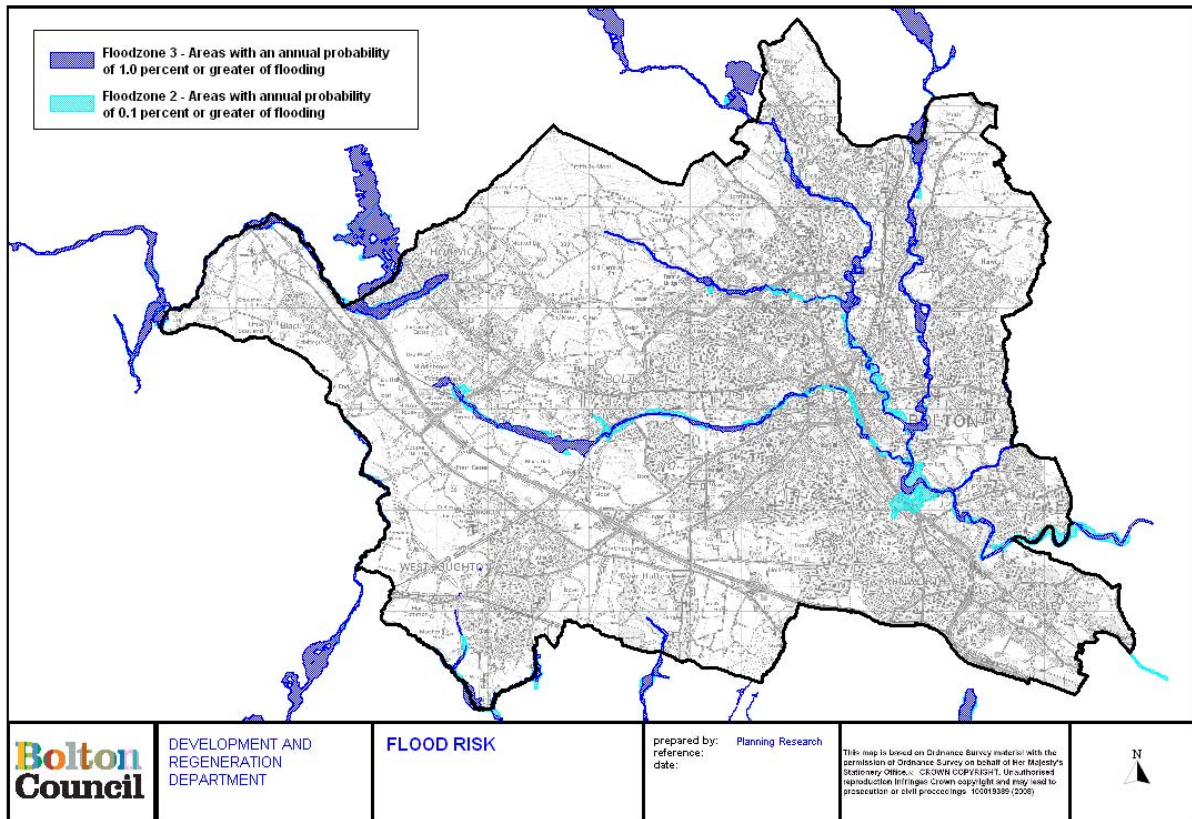


Source: English Nature (2006), Bolton Council (2006) and GM Ecology Unit (2008)

There are 70 Sites of Biological Importance (SBI) across the Borough the largest of which is on the West Pennine Moors to the north for which the council have adopted SPG - "The West Pennine Moors Statement of Intent 2000" . There are also concentrations of SBI's along the river valley areas, at Hulton Park and at Cutacre to the south.

There are 7 local nature reserves clustered mostly around the Westhoughton area, and at Doffcocker, Seven Acres and Nob End. There are a variety of 4 SSSI's in the Borough with another important site bordering the borough to the north.

Flood Risk



Source: Environment Agency (2006)

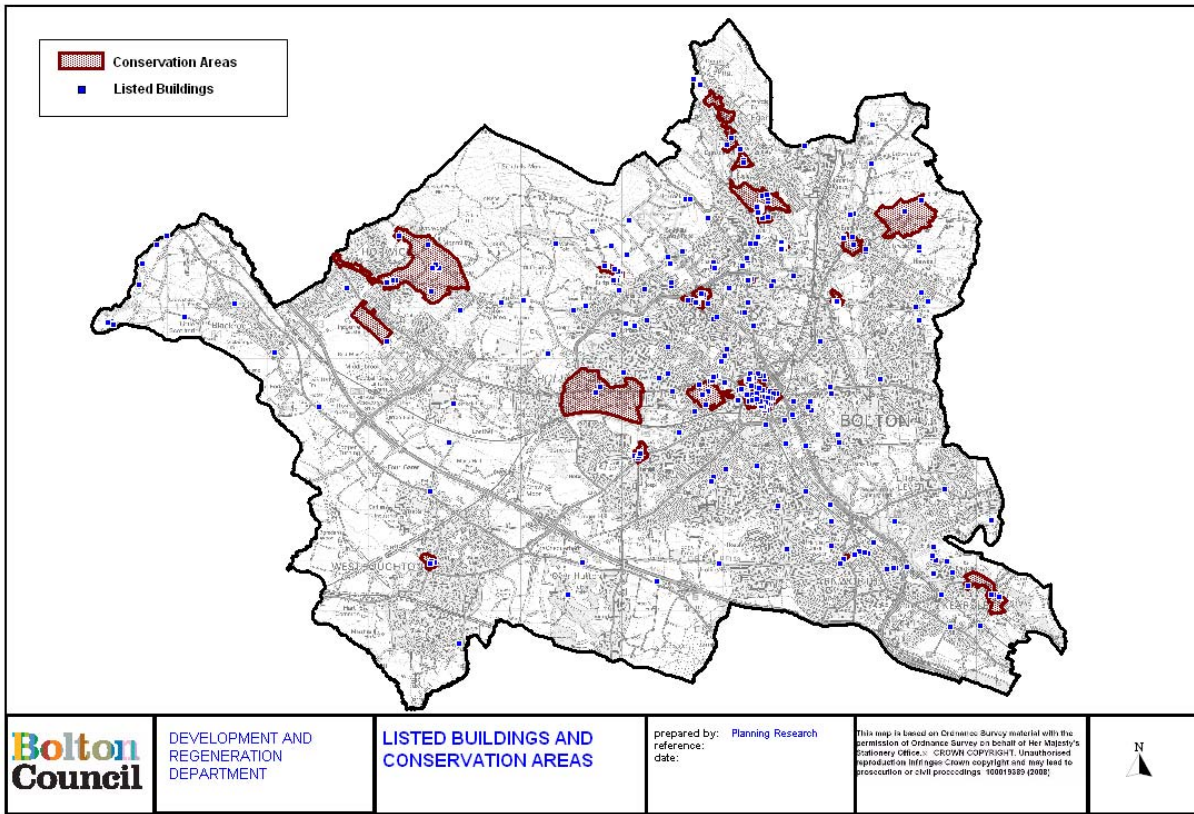
The above information has been taken from published Environment Agency sources from 2006. The council have also recently undertaken together with AGMA a Strategic Flood Risk Appraisal (SFRA) with Scott Wilson, and are currently undertaking an SFRA Level 2 Study for Bolton Town Centre. The figures used in L25 refer to the recent Scott Wilson study.

The flood risk areas identified are relatively narrow in Bolton, with the main floodzones following the Middlebrook – Croal/Irwell river valley running west to east across the borough, and the Tonge and Bradshaw Brook river valleys running north to south. A fairly significant Floodzone 2 area exists to the southeast between Bolton and Farnworth, crossing the mainline railway to Manchester and A666 expressway.

Some large Floodzone 3 areas exist in the sparsely populated areas of moorland to the north of the borough boundary. Floodzone 1 areas (areas with an annual probability of a less than 0.1% chance of flooding) have not been included due to the insignificance of the flood risk level³⁷.

³⁷ Source: Environment Agency.

Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas



Source: Bolton Council (2007), English Heritage and Bolton Council (2007)

There are 333 listed buildings within the borough, many of which are clustered in and around Bolton town centre. Other smaller clusters exist at Horwich and Bromley Cross/Eagley, with the remainder scattered mostly to the north of the town centre, then throughout the rest of the borough.

There are 26 conservation areas in Bolton, the largest of which are at Horwich and Chorley New Road. There are also several significant conservation areas in Bolton town centre, with a scattering of others located to the north of the Borough.

| Core Indicators | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|-----------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| E1 | Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality. Source: Bolton Council | | | | |
| | Flood Protection | 0 | 1 | 1 ³⁸ | 1 ³⁹ |
| | Water Quality | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| E2 SEI | Changes in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including changes in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or subregional significance. | | | | |
| | Sites of Biological Importance (SBI) (+/-ha) Source: Greater Manchester Ecology Unit | +0.1 | +6.4 | +7.3 | +3.8 |
| | Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (+/-ha) Source: Natural England | +29.2 | No change | No change | No change |
| | Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (+/-ha) Source: Natural England | No change | No change | No change | No change |
| E3 SEI | Renewable energy capacity installed by type (MW) Source: Bolton Council, Corporate Property Services | 0.026 | 0.064 | 0.101 | 0.114 |

| Local Indicators | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|------------------|---|-------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| L20 | Number of buildings at risk Source: Bolton Council | 25 | 25 | 25 | 26 |
| L21 | Derelict Sites Source: Bolton Council | | | | |
| | Number of derelict sites | N/A | 126 | 120 | N/A ⁴⁰ |
| | Site area of derelict sites (ha) | N/A | 200.4 | 197.9 | N/A |
| L22 | Percentage of Rivers Good Source: Environment Agency | N/A | 31.4% | N/A | N/A |
| L23 | Percentage of Rivers Fair Source: Environment Agency | N/A | 58.2% | N/A | N/A |
| L24 | Number of people satisfied with local parks and open spaces Source: Bolton Council | N/A ⁴¹ | 70% | 67% | 68% |
| L25 | Amount of land at risk from flooding Source: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Greater Manchester, Scott Wilson. | | | | |
| | Zone 1 ⁴² (ha) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 13,413 |

³⁸ This proposal was for an industrial warehouse and mitigation measures were introduced to avoid risk.

³⁹ Application Number 78348/07. Amended house types subsequent to previous permission.

⁴⁰ Indicator definition under consideration – use of NLUD.

⁴¹ Survey not undertaken in 2005.

⁴² Chance of flooding in any one year less than 0.1%.

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | Zone 2 ⁴³ (ha) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 209 |
| | Zone 3 ⁴⁴ (ha) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 312 |

Conclusion

- UDP policies continue to provide a relevant context for developments relating to Cleaner and Greener Bolton.
- Development on flood plains in the borough is minimised to avoid the risk of flooding.
- All sites of special environmental importance (SSIs, SBIs and LNRs) were retained. And the amount of derelict land has somewhat reduced since 2006. The GRS shows a high level of satisfaction with local parks and opens spaces but that satisfaction has slightly reduced since 2006.
- Historic buildings and monuments have been protected, but 26 listed buildings are at risk.

⁴³ Chance of flooding in any one year between 0.1% and 1% fluvial or 0.5% tidal.

⁴⁴ Chance of flooding in any one year greater than or equal to 1% for river flooding and greater or equal to 0.5% for coastal and tidal flooding.

6 Strong & Confident Bolton

6.1 Housing

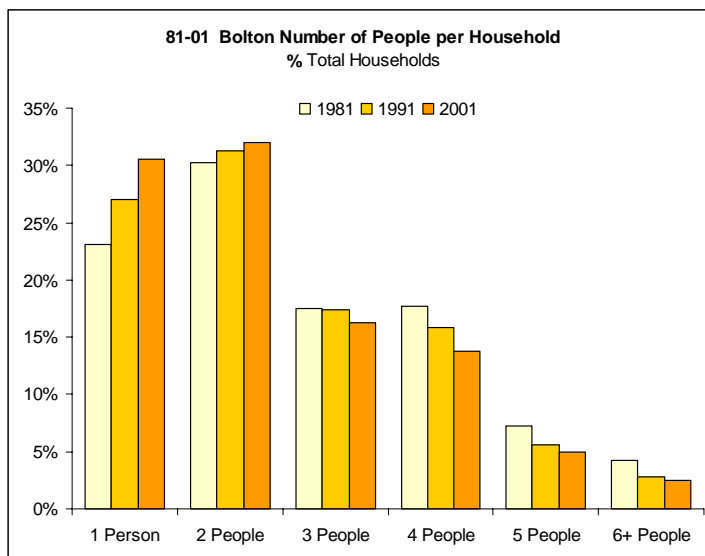
The Policy Framework - Housing

- The housing policies contained within the UDP aim to provide 470 dwellings per year up to 2011 on identified sites on suitable land within the urban area.
- There are six policies for Housing, and all were used to determine planning applications. The policy most frequently used was H3 – Determining Housing Applications which sets out a number of criteria that development on unallocated sites in the urban area should meet. This highlights the importance of the policy in determining planning applications.
- The recently published Regional Spatial Strategy (September 2008) sets a figure of 578 dwellings pa.

Contextual Information

Household Structure

A 'household' is defined by the ONS as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with communal areas, sharing either a living or sitting room, or at least one meal a day.



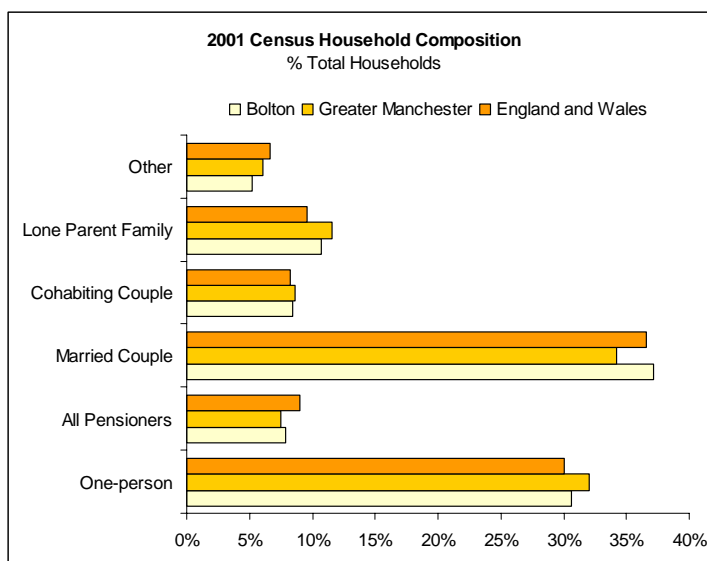
Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census of Population, Univariate Table UV51, 1991 Census of Population, Local Base Statistics LB22 and 1981 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics SAS14. Crown Copyright.

Changes in age structure and changes in the way we live, (including changing attitudes to marriage), have an impact on the sorts of families and households living in the borough. Changes in the 2001 Census make it difficult to accurately compare changes in household type, however it is still possible to compare changes in household sizes.

In 2001 there were 108,085 households living in Bolton, compared to 95,268 in 1981. During that time however the proportion of one-person households has increased and larger families decreased. For

instance in 1981 people living alone constituted 23% of all households in Bolton; in 2001 this increased to over 30%.

Although it is difficult to accurately compare trends in household type over time, it is still useful to consider the current distribution of household type in comparison with regional and national trends. Overall Bolton had slightly less one-person households in 2001 than Greater Manchester, but slightly more than England & Wales. Two or more person households were significantly more likely to be married couples or lone parents, and significantly less likely to be cohabiting couples, pensioners or 'other'.



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census of Population, Key Statistics KS20. Crown Copyright.

Household Projections

Household projections are produced by Communities and Local Government and are linked to the latest Office for National Statistics Sub National Population Projections. The projections are trend based and indicate the number of additional households that would form if recent demographic trends continue.

2004-BASED HOUSEHOLD PROJECTIONS

| | Number of households (thousands) | | | | | | | Change 04-29 | |
|------------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|-----|
| | 2004 | 2006 | 2011 | 2016 | 2021 | 2026 | 2029 | No. | % |
| England | 21,063 | 21,518 | 22,646 | 23,836 | 24,973 | 25,975 | 26,497 | 5,434 | 26% |
| North West | 2,889 | 2,940 | 3,074 | 3,215 | 3,345 | 3,453 | 3,506 | 617 | 21% |
| Bolton | 110 | 112 | 116 | 121 | 126 | 130 | 132 | 22 | 20% |

Source: Communities & Local Government, 2007

The most recent household projections show that there is a projected increase in households in Bolton over the 25-year period from 2004 to 2029 of 22,000, a 20% increase. This is roughly equivalent to **880 households per year**. The rate of increase in Bolton is lower compared to the North West and England. On a national scale, the increase is due to a combination of adult population growth, changing age distribution and increasing household formation. However due to data restrictions there is no information on the types of households formed or the drivers of change at borough level.

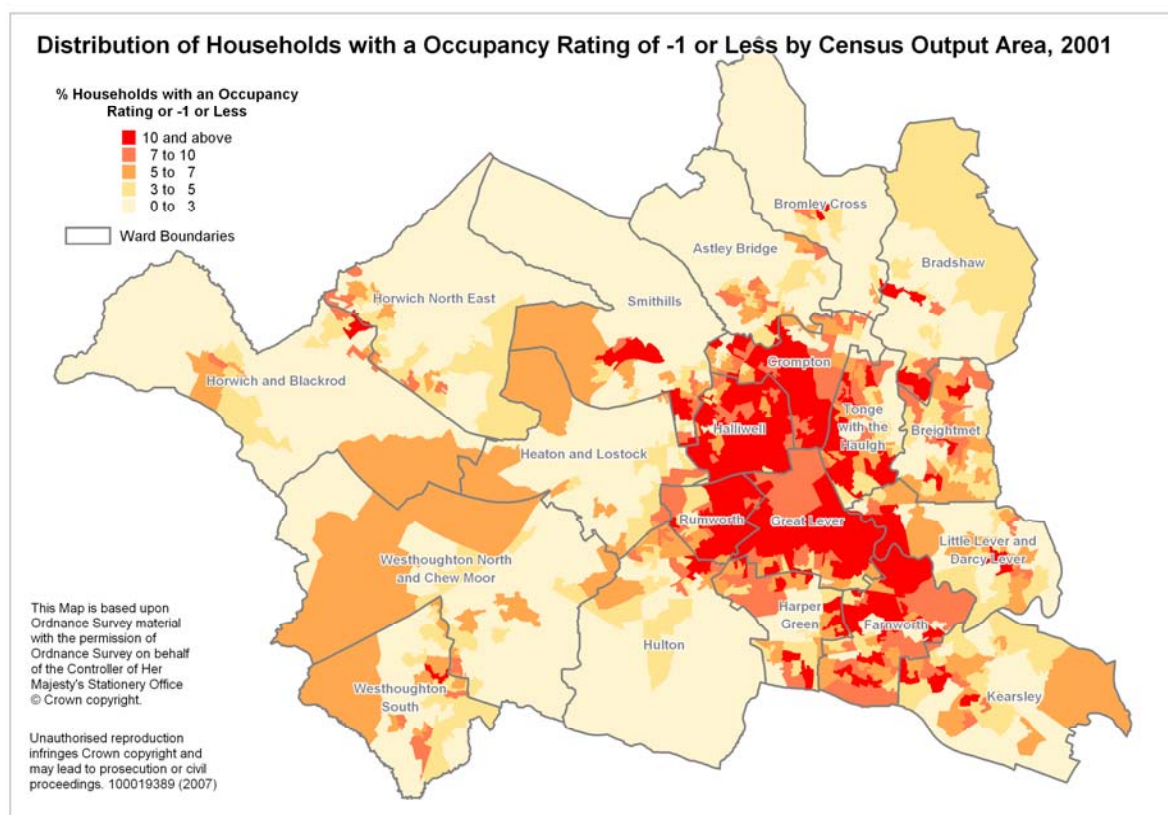
Overcrowding

The 2001 Census also contained a question on the number of rooms which, combined with household information, was used by the ONS to calculate overcrowding levels. Overcrowding was measured by the ONS using 'occupancy ratings'. The occupancy rating

provides a measure of under-occupancy & overcrowding; a value of -1 indicates that there is one room too few and therefore overcrowding in the household.

Using the occupancy rating measure, in 2001 Bolton had 6,478 households (6%) with at least one fewer room than is needed to meet the minimum room requirement, taking account of the composition of the households. In England & Wales as a whole about 7% of households are in this position. Due to definitional changes it is not possible to track changes for this measure over time.

Although Bolton as a whole had a relatively low average of overcrowding there were several areas within Bolton that demonstrated significantly high levels. The majority of households that were overcrowded were concentrated in central wards, and overcrowding levels ranged from 41% in one Output Area in Halliwell, to 0% in numerous areas on the outskirts of the borough.



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census of Population, Key Statistics KS19. Crown Copyright.

Core Indicators

| | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|-----|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2ai | Housing trajectory showing net additional dwellings over the previous five year period, or since the start of the relevant development plan document, whichever is the longer. Source: Bolton Council | 2,618 | 2,913 | 2,858 | 3,676 |

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| 2aii | Housing trajectory showing net additional dwellings for the current year. Source: Bolton Council | 426 | 761 | 927 | 1,174 |
| 2aiii | Housing trajectory showing projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document or over a ten-year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer. Source: North-West Regional Spatial Strategy | | | | |
| | RSS Requirement | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 | 5,780 |
| | Draft RSS panel report requirement | - | 5,110 | 5,780 | - |
| | Bolton Council alternative Growth Point suggestion | - | 6,500 | 6,940 | 6,940 |
| 2aiv | Housing trajectory showing the annual net additional dwelling requirement. Source: North-West Regional Spatial Strategy | | | | |
| | RSS Requirement | 450 | 450 | 450 | 578 |
| | Draft RSS panel report requirement | - | 511 | 578 | - |
| | Bolton Council alternative Growth Point suggestion | - | 650 | 694 | 694 |
| 2av | Housing trajectory showing annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performance. Source: Bolton Council | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A ⁴⁵ |
| 2b | Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land. Source: Bolton Council | 78% | 87% | 96% | 91% |
| 2d | Gross Affordable Housing Completions. Source: Bolton Council | 196 | 98 | 39 | 180 |

Five Year Housing Supply 2009-14

- Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS 3) was published in November 2006 with an objective to ensure that the planning system delivers a flexible, responsive supply of land, reflecting the principles of “Plan, Monitor, Manage”. Local Planning Authorities are required to identify sufficient specific and deliverable sites to ensure a rolling 5-year supply of housing and demonstrate the extent to which existing plans already fulfil the housing requirement. To be deliverable sites must be: available, suitable and achievable in the next 5 years and the Council needs to demonstrate it has sufficient provision for the 5 year period from 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2014.
- The current Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) (2008) sets a net annual dwelling requirement of 578 dwellings between 2003 and 2021 and table 1 translates this into a 5 year residual dwelling requirement for 2009-2014 of 2282 dwellings taking account of 2003-2008 net completions, 2008-2009 projected net completions and a clearance allowance of 20 dwellings per annum.

⁴⁵ Figures being re-considered as a result of new definition/indicator.

| Table 1: RSS Requirement Summary 5 year Supply | Dwellings |
|---|------------------|
| RSS Requirement 2003-2014=578x11 | 6,358 |
| less net completions 03-08 | -3,676 |
| less projected net completions 08-09 | -500 |
| Residual RSS requirement at 31/3/2009 | 2,182 |
| Clearance Allowance 2009-2014 | 100 |
| Gross residual requirement at 31/3/2009 | 2,282 |

| Table 2: 5 year Supply 2009-2014 | Dwellings |
|---|------------------|
| Large Site (over 0.25ha) Supply 2009-2014 | 2,397 |
| Small Site Allowance 2009-2014* | 450 |
| Projected 5 year supply at 31/3/2009 | 2,847 |
| Less residual requirement | -2,282 |
| Projected over-supply at 31/3/2009 | 565 |

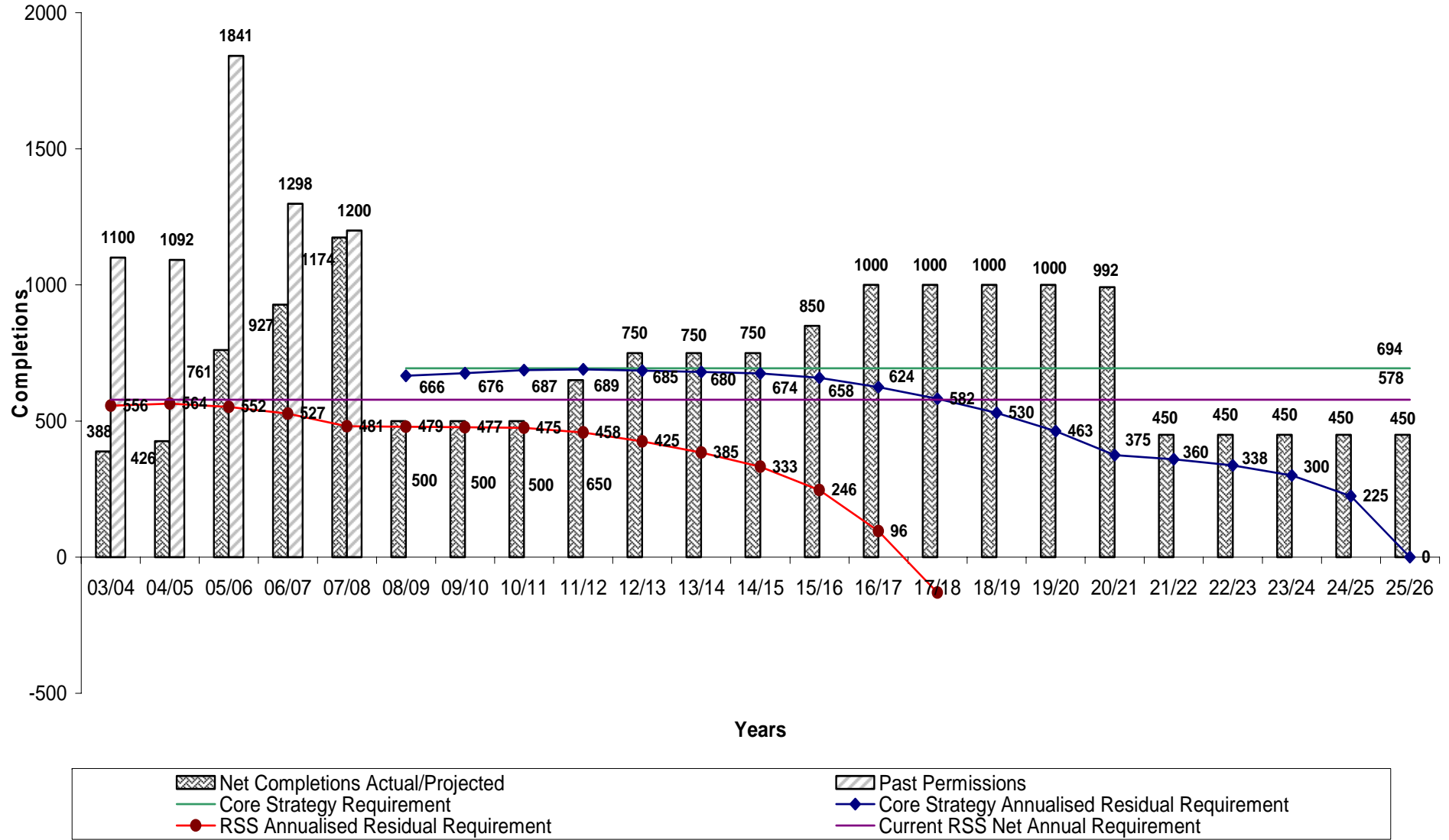
- Table 2 shows the projected supply for 2009-2014 of 2847 dwellings set against the residual requirement of 2282 giving an over-supply of 565 dwellings.
- Table 3 sets out the identified sites over 0.25 ha for the 5 year supply period 2009-2014 that have been drawn from sites under-construction or with outstanding full planning permission as at 31st March 2008. In view of the current market conditions it has been assumed that all sites with outline permission and sites with full permission for flats will not be developed. In addition, a small site completion rate of 90 per annum has been applied in line with the 2007 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) based on 50% of the average annual small site completion rate of 179 dwellings between April 2002 and April 2008.

Housing Trajectory

- The 2007 AMR anticipated net completions of 800 for the financial year 07/08. The actual net completions for 07/08 was 1174, 47% higher than anticipated and representing a 26% increase on the previous year. On the supply side, the 2007 AMR correctly anticipated the number of units coming forward as 1200 for 07/08.
- The housing trajectory graph shows the level of permissions granted and net additional dwellings (NAD) from 2003/4 to 2007/8. For 2008 to 2026 the anticipated NAD, based on the AGMA Growth Points trajectory, is shown and this averages out at an 694 annual completion rate to match the Bolton Local Development Framework, Core Strategy dwelling requirement of 12492 dwellings from 2008 to 2026. This, and the RSS requirement, is illustrated as an average annual residual requirement on the trajectory graph.
- In view of the current financial conditions it is anticipated that completions will be significantly lower than recent years over the next 3 years picking up by 2011/12 as the housing market recovers.

| Table 3 5 Year Supply Sites 2009-2014 | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| SITE REF. | LOCATION | Outstanding Capacity |
| 1774 | FORMER WOLFENDEN SCHOOL, WOLFENDEN STREET | 25 |
| 1838 | KERSHAW MILL, KERSHAW ST/BALDWIN ST | 13 |
| 1504 | LONG LANE/RADCLIFFE RD | 50 |
| 1769 | LAND OFF CROMPTON WAY | 92 |
| 1784 | LAND OFF JETHRO ST | 112 |
| 1792 | LAND AT WATERSMEETING RD/EAGLEY BROOK | 173 |
| 1823 | FORMER ATLANTIS NIGHTCLUB, ADJ WATERSMEETING RD | 76 |
| 1846 | LAND AT 99-101 MARKLAND HILL LANE | 12 |
| 1865 | GREENROYD AVE | 36 |
| 1874 | HOLDEN MILL, BLACKBURN RD | 298 |
| 1900 | LAND AT CRESCENT ROAD | 77 |
| 1956 | LAND AT TEMPLE ROAD | 57 |
| 1983 | LAND AT BRADFORD ROAD/CRESCENT ROAD | 33 |
| 1989 | 231-235 GREENMOUNT LANE, BOLTON, BL1 5JB | 4 |
| 2003 | YEW TREE FARM, YEW TREE LANE | 3 |
| 2010 | LAND AT THE GLEN OFF CHORLEY NEW ROAD | 1 |
| 3136 | CENTURY MOTORS, GEORGE STREET, FARNWORTH | 24 |
| 4049 | STONECLOUGH MILL, RINGLEY RD | 92 |
| 4064 | LAND AT OLD HALL STREET / MABELS BROW, KEARSLEY, | 91 |
| 5058 | LAND AT LEVER STREET, LITTLE LEVER | 81 |
| 6099 | BOLTON SPORTS VILLAGE | 194 |
| 6161 | WALLSUCHES BLEACHWORKS | 79 |
| 6195 | LAND AT STAR LANE, HORWICH | 62 |
| 6255 | FORMER FALL BIRCH HOSPITAL, FALL BIRCH ROAD, HORWICH, | 45 |
| 6260 | LAND AT LOSTOCK LANE, LOSTOCK, BOLTON | 301 |
| 7068 | FORMER INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION, HOSPITAL ROAD | 86 |
| 7155 | DAYSRING, SHADY LANE | 3 |
| 7161 | NEWFIELD GRANGE RD | 10 |
| 8360 | 682 ST HELENS ROAD, BOLTON, | 18 |
| 8372 | LAND AT FORMER HULTON HOSPITAL, HULTON LANE | 72 |
| 8374 | LAND OFF LEIGH ROAD, FORMER GREENVALE WORKS, WESTHOUGHTON | 78 |
| 8375 | MORRIS FARM, POCKET NOOK RD | 4 |
| 8392 | LAND OFF HUDSON ROAD, BOLTON | 80 |
| 8399 | LAND ADJACENT TO VALE HOUSE, MILL LANE, WESTHOUGHTON, | 1 |
| 8406 | LAND AT 42 BOLTON ROAD, WESTHOUGHTON | 14 |
| | Total | 2,397 |
| | SMALL SITE ALLOWANCE 2009-2014 @ 90 Per Annum | 450 |
| | 5 Year Supply 2009-2014 | 2,847 |

Housing Trajectory - Bolton



| Local Indicators | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| L26 | Mean Average House Prices ⁴⁶ Source: HM Land Registry, House Price Index. | | | | |
| | All (£) | £98,723 | £104,939 | £115,112 | £118,511 |
| | Detached (£) | £226,419 | £240,677 | £264,009 | £271,803 |
| | Semi-detached (£) | £110,911 | £117,895 | £129,324 | £133,142 |
| | Terraced (£) | £63,794 | £67,811 | £74,384 | £76,580 |
| | Flat/Maisonette (£) | £87,173 | £92,662 | £101,645 | £104,645 |
| L27 | Percentage of new dwellings completed at less than 30 dwellings per hectare. Source: Bolton Council | 31% | 29% | 7% | 5% |
| L28 | Percentage of new dwellings completed between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare. Source: Bolton Council | 38% | 49% | 44% | 44% |
| L29 | Percentage of new dwellings completed above 50 dwellings per hectare. Source: Bolton Council | 21% | 31% | 49% | 51% |

Conclusion

- UDP policies continue to provide a relevant context for housing developments relating to Strong and Confident Bolton.
- There is an identified 5-year supply of deliverable housing sites.
- The number of net additional dwellings has more than doubled between 2005 and 2007.

⁴⁶ Figures refer to monthly average for March 05, March 06, March 07 & March 08 respectively.

6.2 Community

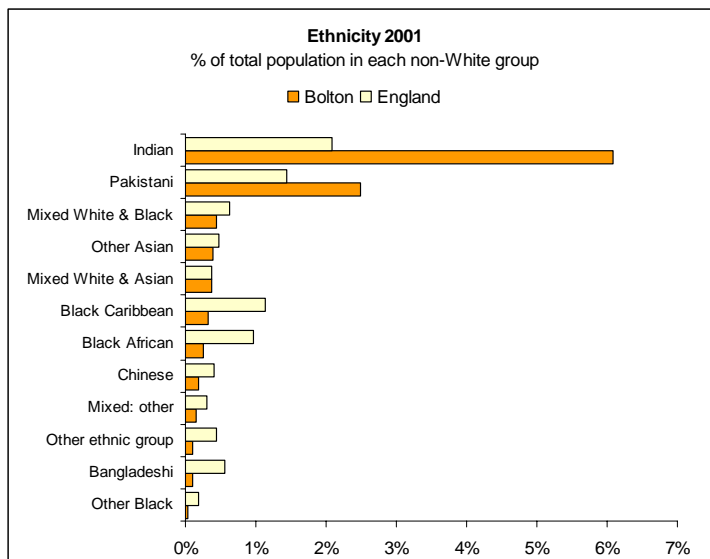
The Policy Framework - Community

- There is one policy for Community Provision in the UDP related to the ‘Strong and Confident’ priority theme; CP1 community facilities in accessible locations. The policy was used to determine planning applications for community facilities during 2007/8.
- Planning approvals of note during 2007/8 were for the skate park on Dawes Street in Bolton town centre and a 7.7 hectare extension to Heaton Cemetery. The former approval was for a temporary period until August 2008, but this has now been extended until 2009. The latter has not yet been implemented.

Contextual Information

Ethnic Groups In Bolton

In 2001 some 28,671 residents of Bolton, constituting 11% of the population, considered themselves to be part of one of the non-White ethnic groups.



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census of Population, Key Statistics KS06. Crown Copyright

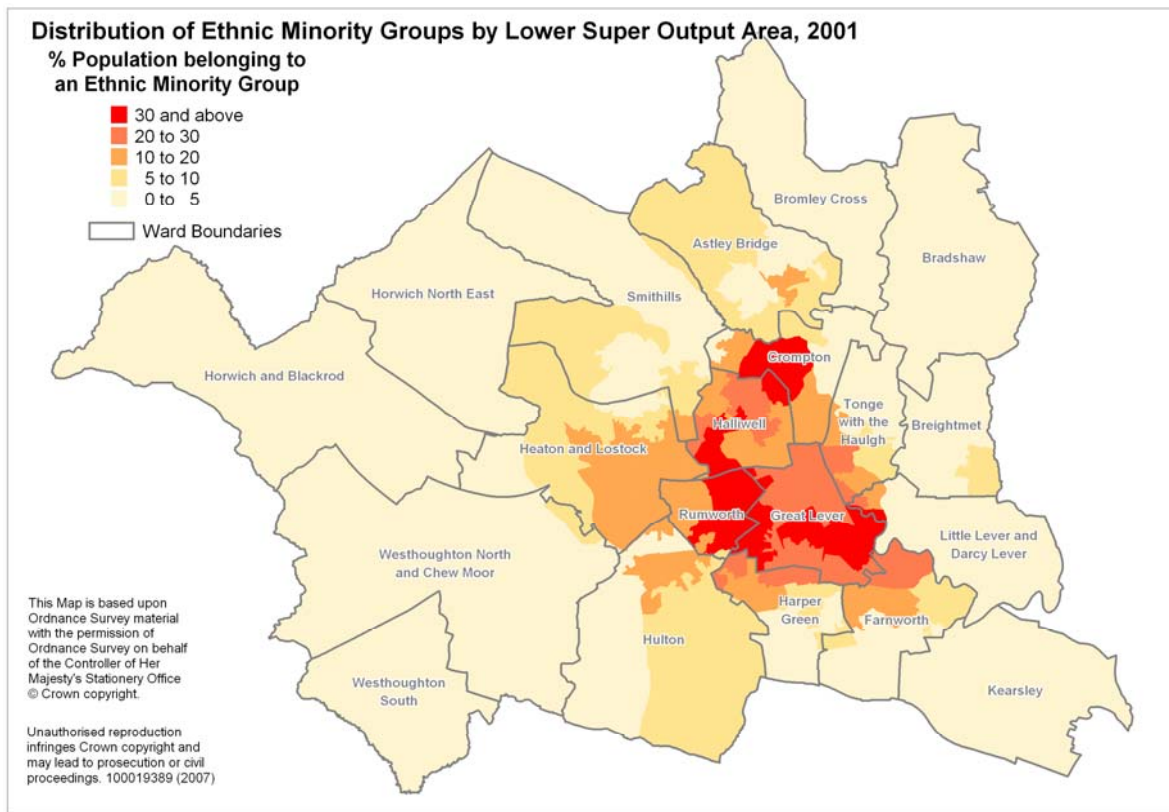
The largest of Bolton’s minority groups is that of Indian background. With 15,884 people and 6.1% of the borough’s population, this is the largest such community in North West England. Bolton’s population of Pakistani background numbered 6,487 people in 2001, with 2.5% of the borough’s population. This makes it the sixth largest such community in North West England. None of the other non-White minority ethnic groups exceeds 1% of the borough’s population. Bolton’s White population consists of

232,366 people or 89% of the total. The majority identify as British but there are just over 2,200 people in the White Irish group and about 2,500 people in the Other White group.

Distribution of Black and Minority Ethnic Groups

The distribution of Black and Minority Ethnic groups, as demonstrated on the map, is concentrated in areas around the town centre, particularly in areas of Crompton, Halliwell, Rumworth and Great Lever wards. Comparison with the distribution of minority ethnic

groups in 1991 indicates that there have been increases in the proportion of residents belonging to Black and Minority Ethnic groups across all wards in the borough.



Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census of Population, Key Statistics KS06. Crown Copyright

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007

The Indices of Deprivation are made up of both district and Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level measures. The 2007 and 2004 IDs are based on LSOAs, unlike the ID 2000, which was ward based. Each LSOA has been given a deprivation score and rank across seven different domains that aim to capture different aspects of deprivation in people's lives. District level deprivation is determined by combining results of the LSOAs across the borough.

District Level Deprivation

Six district level summary measures of the 2007 Index (based on the SOA scores and ranks for each district) have been produced. These are:

- **Local Concentration:** a population weighted average of the ranks of a district's most deprived SOAs that contain exactly 10% of the district's population.
- **Extent:** the proportion of a district's population living in the most deprived 20% SOAs in the country.
- **Income Scale:** the number of people who are income deprived.
- **Employment Scale:** the number of people who are employment deprived.
- **Average of SOA ranks:** the population weighted average of the combined ranks for the SOAs in a district.

- **Average of SOA scores:** the population weighted average of the combined scores for the SOAs in a district.

| | IMD 2004 | IMD 2007 | |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|---|
| Average LSOA Score | 50 | 51 | ↗ |
| Average LSOA Rank | 64 | 65 | ↗ |
| Extent | 46 | 42 | ↘ |
| Local Concentration | 36 | 24 | ↘ |
| Income Scale | 39 | 31 | ↘ |
| Employment Scale | 28 | 27 | ↘ |

Ranks for each summary measure (out of 354 districts where 1 is the worst)
 Source: CLG 2007

Bolton is one of 45 districts in England with four or more district level measures in the worst 50 in England. Manchester, Salford, Rochdale and Oldham also fell into this category.

Neighbourhood Level Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation are made up of 37 different indicators that cover different aspects of deprivation. These make up seven LSOA level domain indices. The seven domains are:

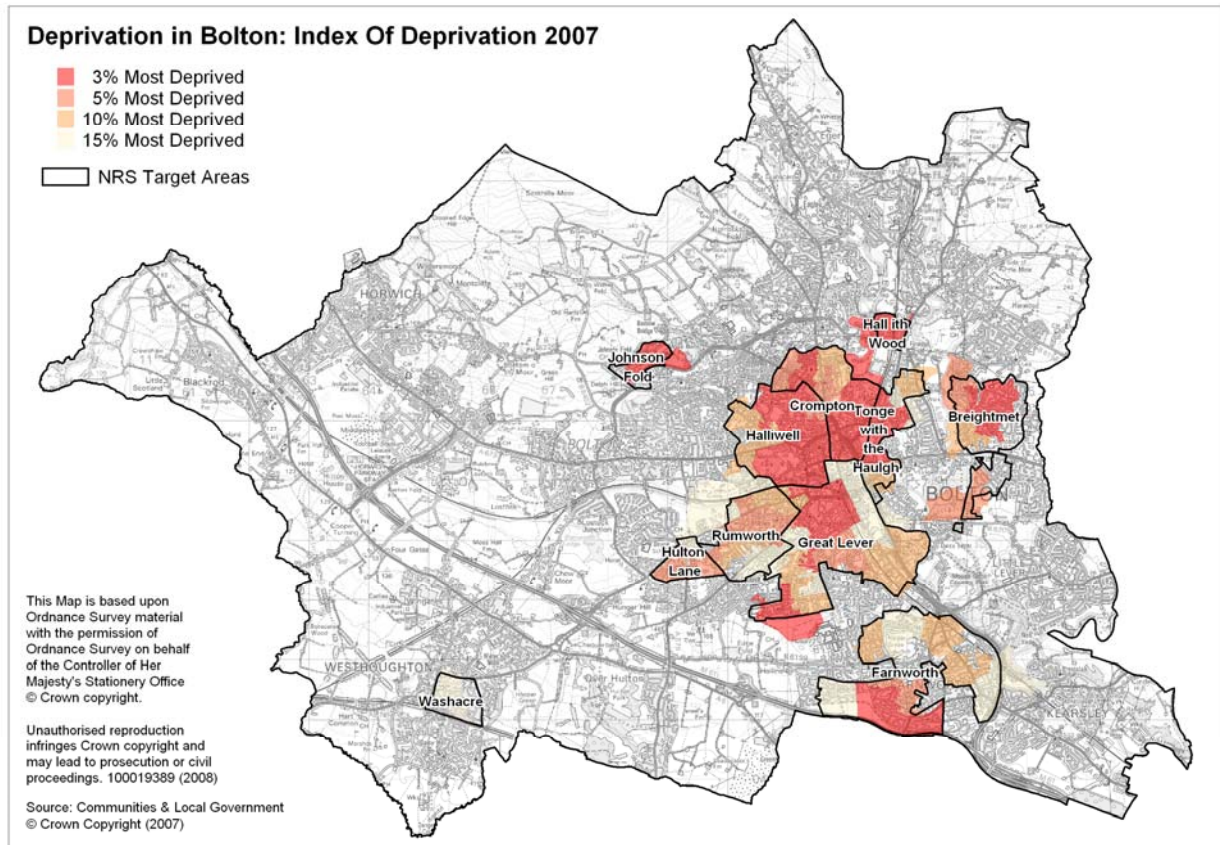
- Income deprivation
- Employment deprivation
- Health deprivation and disability
- Education, skills and training deprivation
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living environment deprivation
- Crime

These Domain Indices can be used to describe each type of deprivation in an area. This is important as it allows users of the Indices to focus on particular types of deprivation and to compare this across SOAs.

Each of these domains is made up of a number of indicators that reflect different dimensions of deprivation. Every LSOA is given a score for each of these domains. This score is then ranked out of the 32,482 LSOAs in England, (a rank of 1 being the most deprived and 32,482 being the least). The seven domain indices described above are also weighted and combined to give an Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score and rank for each LSOA.

62 of Bolton’s 175 SOAs are amongst the 15% most deprived in England for the IMD. There are 39 in the 15% most deprived and 24 in the 5% most deprived in England.

The map shows the most deprived 3%, 5%, 10% & 15% SOAs in Bolton according to their overall rankings in England.



Source: CLG 2007

| Local Indicators | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|------|------|
| | | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| L30 | % Residents who feel that people from different backgrounds in their area get along | N/A ⁴⁷ | N/A ⁴⁸ | 72% | 71% |
| Source: Bolton Council | | | | | |

See also Core Indicators 3a and 3b (which monitor development within 30 minutes public transport time of key facilities) under the Prosperous (accessibility) theme.

Conclusion

- UDP policies continue to provide a relevant context for developments relating to community provision in Bolton.
- Bolton has a diverse population with 11% of the population who consider themselves to be part of the non-white ethnic groups. Bolton is a borough of contrasts with some areas with high levels of deprivation and others that are more prosperous.
- Most residents feel that people from different backgrounds in Bolton get on well.

⁴⁷ General Residents Survey not undertaken in 2005.

⁴⁸ Question not asked in 2006 survey.

Appendix

Appendix 1: Progress on Evidence Base

This Appendix describes studies that gather evidence for the preparation of the Local Development Framework. This list includes studies being undertaken in Bolton and also at a Greater Manchester level that will provide relevant outputs. Regional studies are not listed here.

The attached list is based on current information and will be updated.

These studies are only part of the Evidence Base. The Evidence Base as a whole includes:

Existing strategies and policy documents
Consultation responses including the views of local residents
Factual information including the results of the studies

The following pages provide more detail on the studies.

Completed studies, studies nearing completion and Living documents:

- Bolton Housing Land Availability Assessment
- Bolton Housing Market Assessment
- Bolton Employment Land Study
- Bolton Mills Action Framework
- Bolton Open Space Assessment
- Bolton Retail and Leisure Assessments, including Assessment of Town Centre Vitality and Viability
- Reshaping Bolton for a Changing Climate
- Bolton Landscape Character Assessment

- Greater Manchester Flood Risk Assessment Level 1
- Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment
- Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Project Interim report
- Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester
- An Ecological Framework for Greater Manchester
- Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation and Service Delivery Needs in Greater Manchester 2007/8

Studies in progress, expected to completed before April 2009:

- Greater Manchester Decentralised energy and zero carbon buildings spatial planning study (Renewables) (AGMA /Bury Council)
- Greater Manchester Transport Modelling (AGMA /GMTU)
- Bolton Transport Modelling Penelope and Tate runs (HA)
- Bolton Accessibility Analysis (Bolton Council)

Studies with an intention to commence, or at inception stages expected to complete spring/summer 2009:

- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2 for Bolton town centre.
- Flood Risk Assessment for Bolton strategic sites (Cutacre and Horwich Loco Works).
- Bolton Housing Affordability Viability study (Bolton Council)
- Greater Manchester Employment Land Study (AGMA/Urban Vision)
- Study for Potential Strategic Site at Cutacre

Potential future Projects /Studies still awaiting programme:

- Greater Manchester Infrastructure Study
- Greater Manchester Spatial Strategy (AGMA/Urban Vision)

| Bolton Housing Land Availability Assessment | |
|--|--|
| Link - | Bolton Housing Land Availability Assessment |
| Area of study | Bolton Borough |
| Objective of study | <p>This work addresses specific Government requirements set out in PPS3, and PPS12 and the CLG Housing Land Availability Assessment (HLAA) Practice Guidance published July 2007. The Study covers the period up to 2021 with some indicative information to 2026 in line with the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy.</p> <p>Specific objectives of this study included: Identifying specific, deliverable sites for the first five years of a plan that are ready for development and to keep this topped up over-time in response to market information.</p> <p>Identify specific, developable sites for years 6-10, and ideally years 11-15, in plans to enable Stakeholders involved in the preparation of the study.</p> |
| Steering Group | Included representatives from: Strategic Housing Unit Planning Research Spatial Planning Planning Control Corporate Property REDD |
| Status | Consultants Roger Tym and Associates |
| Time table | Completed August 2008 |
| Contact Officer | Tony Lomax 01204 336105 |
| Notes | 2008 Update underway |

| Bolton Strategic Housing Market Assessment | |
|---|--|
| Link to information | Bolton Strategic Housing Market Assessment Webpage |
| Area of study | Bolton borough |
| Objective of study | <p>Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3) requires an evidence-based approach to housing markets.</p> <p>The Bolton HMA uses the completed Bolton Housing Needs Survey 2006 and other information to provide evidence, particularly with regard to the future balance of supply and demand in terms of tenure, type and location (and affordability), to inform the Local Development Framework. The BSHMA also provides a robust evidence base in the development and future refinement of Bolton's Local Housing Strategies. It will also inform the development of community care services, private rented sector housing policy, community strategy, and other local housing partnership strategies.</p> <p>Stakeholders involved in the preparation of the study.</p> <p>This study will fit in the context of the Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Study.</p> |
| Steering Group | <p>Includes representatives from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Housing Unit Bolton Community Homes Planning Research Regeneration and Economic Development Spatial Planning Bolton at Home |
| Status | Consultant Appointed (David Couttie Associates) – Work to be completed early 2009 |
| Time table | <p>Start: Nov 2007</p> <p>Finish: Jan 2009</p> |
| Contact Officer | <p>Steve Jordan 01204 335777</p> <p>Ian Morgan 01204 333216</p> |
| Notes | Draft outputs have informed the LDF |

| Bolton Employment Land Study | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Link- | Employment Land Study |
| Area of study | Bolton borough |
| Objective of study | <p>To inform both Local Development Framework and Economic Strategies. The work is in line with the Guidance Note “Employment Land Reviews” (ODPM 2004).</p> <p>Sites allocated for employment land need to reflect the changing requirements of businesses and local economies. The specific aims of this study are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Assess the future demand for employment land *Assess the future supply of sites for employment *Identify if the Council needs to identify more or less land across the borough for employment. *Assess the suitability of individual sites whether existing, permitted or proposed for employment use *Provide information to enable the council to develop appropriate future policies around employment land <p>Keppie Massey worked with key Stakeholders and wrote to consultees to prepare a qualitative demand assessment as part of the study.</p> |
| Steering Group | Included representatives from: Planning Research Regeneration and Economic Development |
| Status | Consultants Arup and Keppie Massie |
| Time table | Completed September 2008 |
| Contact Officer | Ian Morgan 01204 333216 |
| Notes | |

| Bolton Mills Action Framework | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Link - | Bolton Mills Action Framework Webpage |
| Area of study | Bolton |
| Objective of study | <p>An Action Framework to revitalise Bolton's mill community was launched by Bolton Council January 2007.</p> <p>The main task was the assessment and prioritisation of all the mills in Bolton. Each mill has been assessed individually in terms of its heritage, regeneration and economic value and the results will contribute to shaping future planning policy. It will also be used to prioritise regeneration actions.</p> <p>The assessment of all mills in Bolton will help the Council to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *The mills that should be retained for their overall contribution to heritage, place and local regeneration, *The mills that do not make any positive contribution and could be cleared, *The mills that are important to the economy and have the potential to meet future needs of the sub-region, *The identification of those mills that ought to be converted into mixed use or residential use |
| Steering Group | Officer group made up of officers in Regeneration, Planning Policy, Planning Control, Conservation, Economic Development, Inward Investment and Neighbourhood Management. |
| Status | Work undertaken by Bolton Council |
| Time table | Completed November 2008 |
| Contact Officer | Caroline Hansell 01204 336131 |
| Notes | |

| Bolton Open Space Assessment | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Link - | Bolton Open Space Assessment Webpage |
| Area of study | Bolton borough |
| Objective of study | <p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG17) issued by Government in 2002 requires all Local Authorities to undertake an Open Space Assessment using a specified methodology. This work has significant influence on future policy across a number of Departments, particularly in respect of planning policy and school grounds, the work in Bolton has been led by the Environmental Services Department, responsible for the management of the largest part of the borough's greenspace.</p> <p>PPG17 requires a quality and value assessment of all open spaces larger than 0.2 Hectares to be undertaken together with a wide-ranging consultation including users and non-users. This has generated a significant volume of detailed information, which can provide a solid foundation for prioritising improvements to parks and open spaces within the constraints of available resources.</p> |
| Steering Group | |
| Status | |
| Time table | Completed |
| Contact Officer | Jon Gorton 01204 334074 Andrew Chalmers 01204 336109 |
| Notes | |

| Retail and Leisure Assessment, Vitality and Viability studies other studies | |
|--|---|
| Link - | Retail and Leisure Assessment Webpage Vitality and Viability Study |
| Area of study | Bolton borough |
| Objective of study | <p>To provide part of the evidence base for the retail and leisure policies and proposals in the Local Development Framework for Bolton. This work addresses specific Government requirements set out in PPS6, and PPS12 and will cover a period up to 2021 with some indicative information to 2026 in line with the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy.</p> <p>Includes Vitality and Viability updates for April 2008 for town centres.</p> <p>NOTE: The council have also have commissioned LOCUM consultants to carry out a study to look at market segmentation, this study is nearing completion.</p> |
| Steering Group | <p>The LDF planning study Includes representatives from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Control Regeneration and Economic Development Division Spatial Planning Planning Research Highways and Engineering Special Projects |
| Status- Completed | Consultant Roger Tym and Partners |
| Time table | Completed August 2008 |
| Contact Officer | Ian Morgan 01204 333216 |
| Notes | |

| Reshaping Bolton for a Climate Change | |
|--|---|
| Link - | Reshaping Bolton for a Climate Change |
| Area of Study | Bolton Borough |
| Objective of study | <p>This is a Manchester University project, which explores the potential of spatial planning to enable Bolton to adapt to climate change whilst seeking, through the planning process, to minimise greenhouse gas emissions from new and existing development.</p> <p>The report considers the impacts of Floodrisk, Water Quality and Supply, Biodiversity and Soil, Networks disruption, Urban Heat Island effect, Green Infrastructure and Built Environments.</p> |
| Steering Group | N/A |
| Status | Manchester University /Bolton Council |
| Time table | Completed May 2008 |
| Contact Officer | Peter Cattery 01204 |
| Notes | |

| Bolton Landscape Character Assessment | |
|--|--|
| | Bolton Borough |
| Objective of study | <p>The purpose of the Landscape Character Assessment is to assess the character, distinctiveness and qualities of the Borough's open countryside to enable us to find ways of protecting and enhancing the quality of the <i>whole</i> countryside and not just designated areas.</p> <p>Bolton's landscape is rich and diverse and important features are often the result of the industrial and urban processes. Engineering features such as canals, mills, lodges and railways are all the product of industrial growth. The special character of the Borough is derived from rural and agricultural landscapes, which were changed significantly by developments during the industrial age. More recently, the further sprawl of mixed urban developments together with the expansion in leisure related activities have also left their mark on the landscape.</p> |
| Steering Group | |
| Status | Work Undertaken |
| Time table | Completed 2001 |
| Contact Officer | Tony Lomax 01204 336105 |
| Notes | |

| Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 | |
|---|---|
| Link- | |
| Area of study | Greater Manchester |
| Objective of study | Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 25 emphasises the active role Local Authorities should have in ensuring flood risk is considered in strategic land use planning. It encourages Local Authorities to undertake Strategic flood risk assessments and use the findings to inform land use planning. This Level 1 study provides information for the Core Strategy preparation. Level 2 information is required –for site level detail. The level 2 and strategic site assessments are described below. |
| Steering Group | AGMA/Bury |
| Status | Scott Wilson |
| Time table | Stage 1 completed June 08 – Living Document |
| Contact Officer | Dave Handcraft Bury Council Tony Lomax 01204 336105 |
| Notes | |

| Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) | |
|--|--|
| Link - | Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment |
| Area of study | Greater Manchester |
| Objective of study | <p>The CLG Guidance on carrying out Strategic Housing Market Assessments makes clear the need to work with other Local Authorities to understand housing need and demand across Local Authority boundaries at a regional, sub regional and local level. To this end the GM authorities have worked together and commissioned consultants. This work follows from the regional “Making Housing Count” study.</p> <p>This study generally uses data from the Bolton Strategic Housing Market Study, which is a key information source for the regional work.</p> |
| Steering Group | AGMA |
| Status | Consultants Deloitte and GVA Grimley |
| Time table | Completed September 2008 |
| Contact Officer | <p>Andrew Parkin (Manchester City Council) 0161 234 4681</p> <p>Steve Jordan 01204 335777</p> <p>Dave Bryant for SHMA</p> |
| Notes | |

| Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Project | |
|---|--|
| Link - | Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Project |
| Area of study | Greater Manchester |
| Objective of study | Countywide Historic Landscape Characterisation projects form part of a national programme supported and developed by English Heritage but carried out by local government. They aim, through a desk-based programme of Geographical Information System mapping and analysis, to achieve an archaeologist's understanding of the historical and cultural origins and development of the current landscape. They seek to identify material remains at landscape-scale that demonstrate the human activities that formed the landscape as it is seen today. |
| Steering Group | AGMA Steering Group |
| Status | The Greater Manchester Archaeological unit |
| Time table | Interim report completed September 2008, final report to be issued once all authorities work is complete. |
| Contact Officer | Tony Lomax – 01204 336105 |
| Notes | |

| Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester | |
|--|---|
| Link | Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester |
| Area of study | Greater Manchester |
| Objective of study | <p>In July 2008, Government confirmed Greater Manchester (GM) would be a New Growth Point (NGP), anticipating 67,500 new homes in the period to 2017. One condition of NGP status is the delivery of Green Infrastructure (GI).</p> <p>The study addressed the following issues: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What does the term 'green infrastructure' mean for the city region? - Does Greater Manchester need to actively plan for GI? - Which GI functions does Greater Manchester need to support its growth? - Does GM need a cross boundary, multi-agency approach to GI? - Where are the priority areas for creation, conservation and enhancement of GI? - Are there case studies of GI being implemented in mature urban areas? - How can Local Development Frameworks and Core Strategies promote GI? <p>The study sets out a 'route map' for AGMA to develop a city regional GI framework. The study also advises on how a framework document might be structured and how delivery of GI might be enhanced</p> |
| Steering Group | AGMA Steering Group |
| Status | AGMA/Natural England/TEP |
| Time table | Completed September 2008 |
| Contact Officer | Tony Lomax |
| Notes | |

| Greater Manchester Ecological Framework | |
|--|---|
| Link - | Greater Manchester Ecological Framework |
| Area of study | Greater Manchester |
| Objective of study | <p>The guiding principles used in the development of the Ecological Framework for Greater Manchester were that the Framework should be as inclusive as possible and capable of implementation through the land use planning system</p> <p>Analysis of the extent and distribution of habitats and land uses in Greater Manchester has shown that although the sub region is biologically diverse, habitats generally occur in small patches and are very fragmented. Linking and buffering these habitat patches to form an interconnected habitat network will be difficult. An alternative approach is proposed that identifies broad areas sharing similar ecological characteristics rather than concentrating on recreating and connecting selected habitat types. Following this approach five broad 'Biodiversity Opportunity Areas' have been identified; these are the most natural areas, garden spaces, habitat mosaics, areas where locally specific actions will apply and species hotspots. Suggestions are put forward as to the best policy mechanisms to use to achieve effective habitat enhancement in each of the identified Opportunity Areas.</p> |
| Steering Group | AGMA Steering Group |
| Status | The Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU) |
| Time table | Completed April 2008 |
| Contact Officer | Tony Lomax |
| Notes | |

| Gypsy and Traveller accommodation and service delivery needs in Greater Manchester 2007/8 | |
|--|--|
| Link - | Gypsy and Traveller accommodation and service delivery needs in Greater Manchester 2007/8 |
| Area of study | Greater Manchester |
| Objective of study | <p>This research was commissioned by Greater Manchester local authorities to inform the development of a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Strategy at district level, which in turn will inform Local Housing and Homelessness Strategies, Supporting People Strategies, and Local Development Frameworks across Greater Manchester. The research methodology has comprised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a comprehensive survey of Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople across Greater Manchester; Desktop analysis of existing documents and data; A Key Stakeholder Forum with key professionals who have direct contact with local Gypsy and Traveller communities; Consultation with Gypsies and Travellers, the Northern Network of Travelling People and the Showmen's Guild through focus groups and correspondence <p>Secondary and survey data have been used to derive an estimate of the Gypsy and Traveller population and the total number of households in Greater Manchester.</p> <p>A model for calculating pitch requirements based closely on CLG guidance has been developed.</p> |
| Steering Group | AGMA Steering Group |
| Status | The research has been carried out by arc4 in partnership with the Northern Network of Travelling People. The staff of the "We're Talking Homes" project were also actively engaged in supporting the study. |
| Time table | Completed February 2008 |
| Contact Officer | Andrew Chalmers 01204 336109 |
| Notes | |

| Greater Manchester Transport Modelling | |
|---|--|
| Area of study | Greater Manchester |
| Objective of study | The proposal is to commission GMTU, MVA and GMPTE forecasts of the transport implications of the scale and distribution of development emerging from initial drafting of LDF Core Strategies. The commissioning body will be GMPTE since these contractors are already GMPTE framework contractors and it would therefore be much quicker than going through the procedural steps necessary with other bodies. |
| Steering Group | Greater Manchester Local Transport Plan Steering Group and Greater Manchester Association of District Engineers. |
| Status | GMTU appointed and data collection has started. Project to be completed March 2009 |
| Time table | Data collection by Urban Vision November, December 2008 Modelling by GMTU, results prepared in sub-regional report by April 2009 Interpretation and discussion of results completed August 2009 |
| Contact Officer | Graham Langley 01204 336114 |
| Notes | |

| Greater Manchester Decentralised Energy and Zero Carbon Buildings Spatial Planning Study | |
|---|---|
| Area of study | Greater Manchester |
| Objective of study | <p>AGMA has commissioned this study to provide an evidenced based understanding of local feasibility and potential for renewable and low carbon energy technologies within the Greater Manchester City Region.</p> <p>The Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to PPS1 (December, 2007) outlines how planning should contribute towards reducing carbon emissions and other actions to reduce vulnerability. This approach is continued within the associated 'Living' Draft Practice Guide (March, 2008).</p> <p>Renewable and low-carbon energy generation and the Code for Sustainable Homes provide the backbone to PPS1 Climate Change Supplement and the Practice Guide. Both have significant implications for Core Strategy and Site Allocation DPDs. The PPS1 supplement makes the point that "in developing Core Strategies and supporting Local Development Documents, Planning Authorities should provide a framework that promotes and encourages renewable and low carbon energy generation". This will be a prerequisite for delivering zero carbon homes by 2016 and other buildings by 2019.</p> <p>The specific objectives of the study are -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To undertake a study that identifies the most appropriate energy mix for delivering new development and growth aspirations across Greater Manchester. To set out clearly the spatial planning actions required to deliver this 'new' critical infrastructure. |
| Steering Group | AGMA/Bury |
| Status | Work Commissioned Urbed with Faber Maunsell and Quantum |
| Time table | Work commenced, draft report end December 2008, final report end January 2009 |
| Contact Officer | Ian Morgan |
| Notes | |

| Bolton Transport Modelling | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Area of study | Bolton borough and adjoining districts in GM |
| Objective of studies | In support of the AGMA transport modelling, the Highways Agency is offering Local Authorities the opportunity to test the implications of the scale and distribution of development emerging from of LDF Core Strategies on the Strategic Highway Network. The Highways Agency will use their PENELOPE model and TATE package to analysis the impact of proposed development in Bolton. In addition to this, the PENELOPE model will give data on the implications for the Local Road Network that then can be analysed by individual Districts. |
| Steering Group | |
| Status | Highways Agency |
| Time table | Data collection commenced. Expected to be completed December 2008 |
| Contact Officer | Graham Langley 01204 336114 |
| Notes | |

| Bolton Accessibility | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Area of study | Bolton borough and adjoining districts in GM |
| Objective of studies | <p>a) Accessibility mapping exercise and report summarising access to bus stops on frequent bus routes, standard bus routes and access to rail stations.</p> <p>b) This report provides an accessibility audit for the Borough. Travel times by walking, cycling and travelling by bus to a range of services are measured.</p> <p>The study covers accessibility to a range of services including:</p> <p>The Hospital GP Surgeries Primary Schools Secondary Schools Further Education and Higher Education Establishments Employment Sites Major Retail Centres Town Centre</p> |
| Steering Group | N/A |
| Status | In progress |
| Time table | Dec 08 |
| Contact Officer | Iain Crossland 01204 336114 |
| Notes | Part a) complete |

| Strategic Flood Risk Level 2 for Bolton Town Centre | |
|--|--|
| Area of study | Bolton Town Centre |
| Objective of study | <p>The Greater Manchester Sub-Regional / Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and the additional Framework for Specifying Level 2 studies was completed in August 2008. (see study 8 above).</p> <p>PPS25 and the Practice Guide state that the sequential approach to development and flood risk should be demonstrated initially through the Sequential Test. The Sequential Test is designed, in the first instance, to allocate development within Flood Zone 1 (low probability of flooding from fluvial sources). If this is not possible, development can be allocated within Flood Zone 2 (medium probability of flooding from fluvial sources) and Flood Zone 3 (high probability of flooding from fluvial sources) providing the development 'vulnerability' is suitable and subject to passing all three parts of the Exception Test in certain cases. Flood risk and gaps in data have already been defined in the Sub-Regional SFRA and the accompanying Framework for Specifying Level 2 SFRAs.</p> <p>Bolton Town centre was identified for a Level 2 Flood risk assessment, and is likely to come forward through the LDF process.</p> <p>Consequently, this study is a hybrid approach to provide additional information and resolution to the existing flood risk datasets prior to undertaking the Sequential Test. Following the Sequential Test and using the information provided from the Level 2 assessment, the Exception Test will be applied where necessary.</p> <p>Initially this Level 2 SFRA will be based on the most confident data we have available at this point in time, i.e. fluvial flooding. Additional sources of flooding will be examined in more detail as we proceed through the work programme.</p> |
| Steering Group | To be agreed |
| Status | |
| Time table | To start December 2008 |
| Contact Officer | Tony Lomax/Robert Woods 01204 336105 |
| Notes | |

| Flood Risk Assessment for sites | |
|--|--|
| Area of study | Horwich Loco Works Cutacre |
| Objective of studies | Horwich Loco Works and Cutacre are identified as strategic sites in the preferred option of the LDF. Individual Floodrisk Assessments for the sites will be undertaken by the private sector and made available |
| Steering Group | |
| Status | |
| Time table | To be agreed |
| Contact Officer | Tony Lomax 01204 336105 |
| Notes | |

| Viability study for Affordable Housing | |
|---|---|
| Area of study | Bolton borough |
| Objective of studies | Planning Policy guidance in PPS3 advises Local Authorities to base the target for affordable housing on evidence of need and also to undertake an assessment of the likely economic viability of land for housing, to help determine the impact of affordable housing policies. |
| Steering Group | |
| Status | To be undertaken in-house |
| Time table | |
| Contact Officer | Mary Serjeant /Andrew Charmers 01204 336114 |
| Notes | |

| Greater Manchester Employment Land study | |
|---|--|
| Area of study | Greater Manchester |
| Objective of studies | To develop a sub-regional stance to RSS employment land policy requirements and sub-regional approach to support core strategies |
| Steering Group | AGMA (Planning officers Group) |
| Status | AGMA/Urban Vision |
| Time table | Currently |
| Contact Officer | Martin Kimberly Wigan Council |
| Notes | |

| Study for Potential Strategic Site at Cutacre | |
|--|---|
| Area of study | The Greater Manchester Sub Region |
| Objective of study | <p>To demonstrate the suitability /need for the Cutacre site for Strategic Employment development.</p> <p>To demonstrate the exceptional circumstances which justify the development of this predominantly Green Belt site.</p> |
| Steering Group | REDD Spatial Planning |
| Status | DTZ commissioned |
| Time table | Ongoing |
| Contact Officer | |
| Notes | |

Appendix 2: Existing and Proposed Planning Policy Guidance

| Existing Planning Policy Guidance | Status at November 2008 |
|---|---|
| Existing planning control policy notes | |
| 1 Health, Well Being and Quality of Life | Adopted – February 2006 |
| 2 Space Around Dwellings | Adopted SPG-Apr 1992 |
| 3 House Extensions | Adopted SPG-Jan 2005 |
| 4 Shop Fronts | Adopted SPG-Jan 2005 |
| 6 Display of Signs & Advertisements | Adopted SPG-Apr 1992 |
| 7 Trees: Protection & Planting in New Development | Adopted SPG-Aug 2004 |
| 8 Provision for Children's' Play within New Residential Developments | Adopted SPG-Jun 1997 |
| 9 Location of Restaurants, Cafes, Public Houses, Bars & Hot Food Takeaways in Urban Areas | Adopted SPG-Jan 2005 |
| 10 Planning out Crime | Adopted SPG-Apr 1992 |
| 11 Conversion of Dwellings into Self-Contained Flats & Bedsits | Adopted SPG-Apr 1992 |
| 12 Residential & Nursing Homes for the Elderly | Adopted SPG-Apr 1992 |
| 15 The Conversion of Traditional Buildings in the Countryside | Adopted SPG-June 1997 |
| 16 Floodlighting | Adopted SPG-Jan 2005 |
| 17 Nature Conservation | Adopted SPG-Jun 1997 |
| 18 Provision for Cyclists | Adopted SPG-Aug 1995 |
| 19 Conservation Areas | Adopted SPG-Aug 1995 |
| 20 Listed Buildings | Adopted SPG-Aug 1995 |
| 21 Highways Considerations | Adopted SPG-June 1995 |
| 22 Public Art (part) | Adopted SPG-Jan 2005 |
| 22 Public Art (part) | Adopted SPG-Jan 2005 |
| 24 Working from Home | Draft Council Policy Note – March 2003 |
| 25 Telecommunications | Adopted SPG-Dec 2002 |
| 26 Affordable Housing | Interim Council Policy Note – February 2008 |
| 27 Housing Development | Adopted SPG-Aug 2003 |
| 28 Equestrian Developments | Adopted SPG-Jan 2004 |
| 29 Security Fencing Around Schools | Draft Council Policy Note – March 2002 |
| 30 Education | Adopted SPG-Jun 2005 |
| 31 Car, Cycle and Motorcycle Parking Standards | Advice Note – September 2005 |
| 32 Workplace Travel Plans | Advice Note – April 2004 |
| Other existing planning policy documents | |
| Horwich Locomotive Works | Adopted SPG – Jan 2004 |
| St Helena Development Brief: Central Street Phase | Adopted SPG – May 2005 |
| Conservation Area Character Appraisals | Council Policy Notes |
| Bolton's Green Corridors | Adopted SPG-2001 |
| A Landscape Character Appraisal for Bolton | Adopted SPG-2001 |
| West Pennine Moors Landscape Character Assessment | Adopted SPG-2001 |
| West Pennine Moors Statement of Intent 2000 | Adopted SPG-2001 |
| Bolton Biodiversity Action Plan | Adopted SPG-2001 |
| Bolton Cycling Strategy | Council Policy Note |

Adopted Supplementary Planning Documents

| Title | Adoption date | Status |
|--|------------------------|---------------|
| Revised Church Wharf Development Brief | Adopted February 2008 | Adopted SPD |
| Building Bolton | Adopted November 2006 | Adopted SPD |
| Sustainable Design and Construction | Adopted September 2007 | Adopted SPD |

| Proposed Supplementary Planning Documents | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Title | Proposed adoption date | Status |
| Trinity | August 2009 | SPD (see profile) |
| Merchants Quarter | January 2009 | SPD (see profile) |
| House extensions | September 2009 | SPD (see profile) |

Appendix 3: Saved UDP Policies & Incorporation into LDF

| | Saved Policy | Local Development Framework |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Part 1 Policies | | |
| | | |
| R1 | Countryside and Rural Economy | Core Strategy |
| G1 | Green Belt | Core Strategy |
| N1 | Nature Conservation | Core Strategy |
| EM1 | Environmental Management | Core Strategy |
| D1 | Design and Built Environment | Core Strategy |
| O1 | Open Space and Recreation | Core Strategy |
| A1 | Accessibility | Core Strategy |
| H1 | Housing | Core Strategy |
| CP1 | Community provision | Core Strategy |
| E1 | Employment and the Economy | Core Strategy |
| S1 | Retail and Leisure | Core Strategy |
| TC1 | Town Centres | Core Strategy |
| M1 | Minerals | Core Strategy |
| W1 | Waste | Core Strategy |
| | | |
| Part 2 policies | | |
| | | |
| R2 | Protected Open Land | Allocations DPD |
| R3 | Diversification in the Countryside | Covered by PPS7 |
| R4 | Agricultural Land | Core Strategy and Allocations DPD |
| R5 | Landscape Character | Core Strategy and Allocations DPD |
| G2 | Control of Development in the Green Belt | Allocations DPD |
| G3 | Re-use of Buildings in the Green Belt | Allocations DPD |
| G4 | Infilling in the Green Belt | Allocations DPD |
| G5 | Infilling at major development sites in the Green Belt | Allocations DPD |
| G6 | Wallsuches Bleachworks, Horwich: A major developed site in the Green Belt | Allocations DPD |
| N2 | Nature Conservation Sites - SSSI | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| N3 | Nature Conservation Sites - SBI and LNR | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| N4 | Green Corridors | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| N5 | Landscape Features | Core Strategy |
| N6 | Biodiversity | Core Strategy and Allocations DPD |
| N7 | Trees, Woodland & Hedgerows | Core Strategy |
| N8 | Trees in Conservation Areas and TPO | Covered by PPG15 |
| N9 | Species Protection | Core Strategy |
| EM2 | Incompatible Uses | Core Strategy |
| EM3 | Location of Uses | Core Strategy |
| EM4 | Contaminated Land | Core Strategy |
| EM5 | Derelict Land & Buildings | Do not continue with this policy |
| EM6 | Energy Conservation and Efficiency | Core Strategy |
| EM7 | Renewable Energy | Core Strategy |

| | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| EM8 | Wind Power | Core Strategy |
| EM9 | Hazardous Installations | Hazardous substance regulations |
| EM10 | Surface water Run-off | Core Strategy |
| EM11 | Flood Protection | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| EM12 | Water Resources and Quality | Core Strategy |
| EM13 | Unstable Land | Covered by PPG14 |
| D2 | Design | Core Strategy |
| D3 | Landscaping | Core Strategy |
| D4 | Advertisements | Covered by PPG19 |
| D5 | Public Art | Core Strategy |
| D6 | Telecommunications | Core Strategy and PPG8 |
| D7 | Conservation Areas | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| D8 | Demolition within Conservation Areas | Core Strategy and PPG15 |
| D9 | Shop fronts within Conservation Areas | Core Strategy and PPG15 |
| D10 | Alteration and/or Extension of Listed Buildings | Core Strategy and PPG15 |
| D11 | The Demolition of Listed Buildings | Covered by PPG15 |
| D12 | Alternative Uses of Listed Buildings | Core Strategy |
| D13 | Historic Parks and Gardens | Site Allocations DPD and PPG15 |
| D14 | Archaeology - nationally important sites | Site Allocations DPD and PPG16 |
| D15 | Archaeology | Covered by PPG16 |
| O2 | Protection of Recreational Open Space | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| O3 | Protection of Education Recreation Facilities | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| O4 | Provision of Open Space in New Developments | Core Strategy |
| O5 | Canals and Waterways | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| O6 | Development at Waterside Locations | Core Strategy |
| O7 | Public Rights of Way | Covered by rights of way legislation |
| O8 | The Croal/Irwell Valley | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| A2 | Sustainable Freight Movement | Core Strategy |
| A3 | Travel Plans | Core Strategy |
| A4 | Developer Contributions | Core Strategy |
| A5 | Road, Paths, Servicing and Car Parking | Core Strategy |
| A6 | Car Parking Standards | Core Strategy |
| A7 | Cycle and Motorcycle Parking | Core Strategy |
| A8 | Major Development | Core Strategy |
| A9 | Access for People with Disabilities | Core Strategy |
| A10 | Traffic Management and Calming | Core Strategy |
| A11 | Improvement of Bus Facilities and Services | Core Strategy |
| A12 | Improvement of Public Transport Facilities | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| A13 | Rail Investment | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| A14 | Park and Ride Facilities | Core strategy |
| A15 | Protection of Former Railway Lines | Site Allocations DPD |
| A16 | Pedestrians | Core Strategy |
| A17 | Cyclists | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| A18 | The Road Network – should be in core strategy? | Site Allocations DPD |
| A19 | Road Schemes and Improvements | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| A20 | Implementation | Core Strategy |
| A21 | Planning Obligations | Core Strategy |
| H2 | Identified Housing Sites | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |

| | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| H3 | Determining Planning Applications | Core Strategy |
| H4 | Affordable Housing | Core Strategy |
| H5 | Density | Core Strategy |
| H6 | Sites for Gypsies and Travelling Showpeople | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| CP2 | Allocated School Sites | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| CP3 | Provision for the Expansion of Education Facilities | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| CP4 | Provision of Health and Community Facilities | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| E2 | Office, Industrial and Warehouse Allocations | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| E3 | Siting of Offices and Industrial Development on Unallocated land | Core Strategy |
| E4 | General Industrial and Warehousing Development on Unallocated Sites | Core Strategy |
| E5 | Protection/Regeneration of Existing Employment Areas | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| E6 | Improvement of Existing Industrial Areas and Premises | Core strategy |
| E7 | Working from Home | Core Strategy |
| E8 | Tourism | Core Strategy |
| S2 | Retail Allocations | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| S3 | Retail Development on Unallocated Sites within Centres | Core Strategy and PPS6 |
| S4 | Assessment of Retail Proposals Outside Defined Centres | Core Strategy and PPS6 |
| S5 | Local Shopping Facilities | Core Strategy and PPS6 |
| S6 | Retail Warehouse Parks | Core Strategy and PPS6 |
| S7 | Hot Food Takeaways and Restaurants | Core Strategy |
| S8 | Leisure | Core Strategy and Allocations DPD |
| TC2 | Town Centre Living | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| TC3 | Evening Economy Zone | Core Strategy (town centre) |
| TC4 | Protection of Core Shopping Areas | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| TC5 | Mixed Use Allocations | Core Strategy) and Site Allocations DPD |
| TC6 | Commercial Allocations | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| TC7 | Sites for Multi-Storey Car Parks | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| TC8 | Bollings Yard Strategic Opportunity Site | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| TC9 | Open Space Links | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| TC10 | Restriction of New Car Parking Within Bolton Town Centre | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD |
| M2 | Minerals Areas of Search | Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD/Minerals DPD |
| M3 | Determining Planning Applications | Core Strategy or Minerals DPD |
| M4 | Conditions to be applied/Legal Agreements | Core Strategy or minerals DPD |
| M5 | Aggregate Mineral Workings | Core Strategy or Minerals DPD |
| W2 | Determination of Planning Applications | Core Strategy and Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD |
| W3 | Conditions to be applied/Legal Agreements | Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD |

Appendix 4: Local Development Documents Changes to Timetable

A. Local Development Documents and Development Documents

| Document Title | LDD & DPD | Progress/Reason for Change in Timetable | LDS Version | Start | Consultation on preferred options | To Secretary of State | Pre-exam meet | Start of Examination | Adoption |
|------------------------------------|-----------|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|--|
| Statement of Community Involvement | LDD | Change to start of examination period only in this monitoring period. Completed one month early in Feb 2007. | March 2005 March 2006 Nov 2007 | March 2005 | Aug-Sept 2005 Feb-April 2006 Completed | Dec 2005 July 2006 Completed | Not Applicable Completed | Apr 2006 Dec 2006 Nov 2006 Completed | June 2006 March 2007 Completed |
| Housing DPD | DPD | Core strategy means that housing DPD is discontinued | March 2005 March 2006 Dec 2006 | Oct 2005 Feb 2006 Discontinued | Jun-Jul 2006 Oct-Nov 2006 Discontinued | Dec 2006 May 2007 Discontinued | June 2007 Oct 2007 Discontinued | Aug 2007 Dec 2007 Discontinued | March 2008 Jul 2008 Discontinued |
| Core Strategy | DPD | Delay in the adoption of the Regional Spatial Strategy. Evidence gathering | March 2005 Dec 2006 Needs to be reported in future LDS. Early 2009 | Oct 2006 | Oct-Nov 2007 Dec 07-Jan 08 Under Consideration Sep – Oct 2008 | Mar 2008 Sept 2008 Under Consideration Under review | Jul 2008 Feb 2009 Under Consideration Under review | Sept 2008 April 2009 Under Consideration Under review | March 2009 Dec 2009 Under Consideration Under review |
| Allocations DPD | DPD | Delayed due to the delay in preparation of the | Dec 2006 Needs to be reported | Mar 2007 | Nov-Dec 2008 Under Consideration. | Sept 2009 Under Consideration. | Feb 2010 Under Consideration. | April 2010 Under Consideration. | Dec 2010 Under Consideration |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|
| | | Regional Spatial Strategy and subsequent delay to the Core Strategy. Priority to Core Strategy progression. | in future LDS. | | | | | | |
| | | | Early 2009 | Under review | Under review | Under review | Under review | Under review | Under review |
| GM Joint Waste Plan | DPD | Issues at Greater Manchester Level. | Jun/Jul 2006 Dec 2006 Nov 2007 Early 2009 | Sept 2006 March 2007 Sept 2006 | Jan-Feb 2008 Nov – Dec 2008 Dec 09 – Jan 2010 | Oct 2008 June 2009 June 2009 Feb 2011 | Mar 2009 Oct 2009 Oct 2009 April 2011 | June 2009 Jan 2010 Jan 2010 June 2011 | June 2010 Dec 2010 Dec 2010 Jan 2012 |
| Proposals Map | DPD | | | | | | | | Update on each DPD section |

B. Supplementary Planning Documents

| Document Title | SPD | Progress/Reason for Change in Timetable | LDS Version | Draft Prep & SA Report | Public Participation | Consideration of Reps | Adoption & Publication |
|---|-----|---|---|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| Sustainable Design and Construction (Sustainable Development) | SPD | Completed and adopted in September 2007. Delay due to rescheduling of priorities. | Jun/Jul 2006 Dec 2006 Needs to be reported in future LDS. | April 2006 Nov 2006 | Oct 2006 Dec 2006 Jan 2007 | Dec 2006 Jan 2007 August 2007 | Mar 2007 Sep 2007 |
| Church Wharf | SPD | Originally completed according to timetable. Modified document | Jun/Jul 2006 Dec 2006 Nov 2007. | June 2006 Completed Nov 2007 | June-July 2006 Completed Nov-Dec 2007 | July 2006 Completed Feb 2008 | August 2006 Completed March 2008 |

| Document Title | SPD | Progress/Reason for Change in Timetable | LDS Version | Draft Prep & SA Report | Public Participation | Consideration of Reps | Adoption & Publication |
|---|-----|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| | | adopted Feb 2008 | | | | | Feb 2008 |
| Trinity. Previously known as Bollings Yard (Railway Triangle) | SPD | Delays due to significant amount of consultation responses that were received. | Jun/Jul 2006 Dec 2006. Needs to be reported in future LDS. Early 2009 | July 2006 Mar 2007 Aug - Sep 2007 March 2007 | Oct-Nov 2006 Jul-Aug 2007 Oct - Nov 2007 Oct-Nov 2007 | Dec 2006 Sept 2007 In progress Under review | Jan 2007 Oct 2007 Under Consideration Under review |
| Building Bolton | SPD | Completed according to timetable | Jun/Jul 2006 | July 2006 Completed | August 2006 Completed | Sept 2006 Completed | Oct 2006 Completed |
| Use Considerations | SPD | Likely to be removed from LDS as covered by Core Strategy | Jun/Jul 2006 Dec 2006 Needs considering in future LDS | July 2006 | Mar-Apr 2007 Jun-Jul 2007 Under Consideration | May 2007 Aug 2007 Under Consideration | July 2007 Oct 2007 Under Consideration |
| Transport, Access & Highway Safety | SPD | Likely to be removed from LDS as covered by Core Strategy | Jun/Jul 2006 Needs considering in future LDS | Mar 2007 Under Consideration | Nov-Dec 2007 Under Consideration | Jan 2008 Under Consideration | Mar 2008 Under Consideration |
| Built Environment | SPD | Likely to be removed from LDS as covered by Core Strategy | Jun/Jul 2006 | Nov 2007 | Jul-Aug 2008 | Sept 2008 | Nov 2008 |
| Planning Obligations | SPD | Likely to be removed from LDS as covered by Core Strategy | Jun/Jul 2006 | July 2008 | Mar-Apr 2009 | May 2009 | July 2009 |
| Merchants Quarter | SPD | Delay Early 2009 | Sep 2007 Early 2009 | October 2007 | Nov-Dec 2007 Aug-Sept 2008 | Jan 2008 Nov 2008 | March 2008 Under review |

| Document Title | SPD | Progress/Reason for Change in Timetable | LDS Version | Draft Prep & SA Report | Public Participation | Consideration of Reps | Adoption & Publication |
|------------------|-----|--|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| House Extensions | SPD | Proposed new introduction in early 2009 to respond to legislative change | Early 2009 | Under review | Under review | Under review | Under review |

N.B. SHADED DATES INDICATE CHANGES IN SCHEDULING.

Appendix 5: Definitions of Core Indicators

| Business Development | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| COI Number | COI Title | COI Full Definition/Extra Information |
| 1a | Amount of floor space developed for employment by type. | Employment type defined by Use Class Orders (UCOs) B1 (a), (b) & (c), B2 & B8. Amount defined by completed gross internal floor space (m ²) |
| 1b | Amount of floor space developed for employment by type in employment or regeneration areas. | Measuring amount of completed gross internal floor space for B1 (a, b & c), B2 & B8 within employment or regeneration areas defined & allocated in LDF. |
| 1c | Amount of floor space by employment type on previously developed land | Amount & percentage of completed gross internal floor space of B1 (a, b & c), B2 & B8 upon previously developed land. |
| 1d | Employment land availability by type | Land (hectares) available for employment use, defined as (i) sites defined & allocated in the LDF, and (ii) sites where planning permission has been granted for (UCO's) B1 (a, b & c), B2 & B8. |
| 1e | Losses in employment land in employment/regeneration areas & local authority areas. | Amount of land (hectares) available for employment in previous monitoring year, but has been lost to completed non-employment uses in current monitoring year within authority area & employment or regeneration areas. |
| 1f | Amount of employment land lost to residential development. | Where land is lost to development identified in 1e |

| Housing Development | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| COI Number | COI Title | COI Full Definition/Extra Information |
| 2a(i) | Net additional dwellings (NAD) over the previous 5-year period or since the start of the relevant DPD period, whichever is longer? | Dwelling is a self contained unit of accommodation. |
| 2a (ii) | NAD for the current year. | NAD defined as new dwellings completed, plus gains from conversions less losses from conversions, plus gains from change of use less losses from change of use & less demolitions. Should give figures for Net additional & gross dwellings. |
| 2a (iii) | Projected NAD up to end of relevant DPD period or over a 10 year period from its adoption, | Projected dwellings relate to sources of NAD to meet the requirement in the relevant DPD. These must be based on firm evidence of the |

| | | |
|----------|---|--|
| | whichever is longer. | contribution of various components of housing supply that make up the total allocation. This will include C3 outstanding planning permissions; adopted allocations in LDFs, and windfall estimates as well as any other dwelling sources, including those identified in urban housing capacity studies. |
| 2a (iv) | The annual net additional dwelling requirement | Annual NAD requirement is the annual rate of housing provision required in the relevant DPD. As an interim measure, an annualised average or housing requirement as specified in the relevant RSS can be used as a proxy. |
| 2a (v) | Annual average number of NADs needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years performance. | Relates to the number of required over remaining plan period to meet the overall housing requirement set out in the relevant DPD. It should take into account NAD completions identified in (i) & (ii) & should be expressed as a residual annual average. |
| 2b | Percentage of new & converted dwellings on previously developed land. | Comparing (in percentage terms) numbers of completed dwellings (gross) & conversions of existing buildings provided on previously developed land, against total gross dwellings. |
| 2c (i) | Percentage of new dwellings completed at less than 30 dwellings per hectare. | New dwellings (gross) completed in each of the three different net density ranges as a percentage of total dwellings (gross). |
| 2c (ii) | Percentage of new dwellings completed at between 30 & 50 dwellings per hectare | New dwellings (gross) completed in each of the three different net density ranges as a percentage of total dwellings (gross). |
| 2c (iii) | Percentage of new dwellings completed at above 50 dwellings per hectare | New dwellings (gross) completed in each of the three different net density ranges as a percentage of total dwellings (gross) |
| 2d | Affordable housing completions | Measuring gross & net additional affordable housing dwellings completed. Affordable housing is defined as: (i) wholly funded through registered social landlord and/or local authorities, (ii) wholly funded through developer contribution or (iii) funded through a mix of public subsidy & developer contributions. |

| Transport Development | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| COI Number | COI Title | COI Full Definition/Extra Information |
| 3a | Amount of completed non-residential development within UCOs A, B & D complying with car-parking standards set out in the LDF. | Residential Development is the NAD for the current year. NAD are defined as new dwellings completed, plus gains from conversions less losses from conversions, plus gains from change of use less losses from change of use & less demolitions. |
| 3b | Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes | <u>Public transport time</u> : The calculation of public transport time is a threshold measure which can |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | <p>public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s)</p> | <p>be calculated by using local timetables; interchange times; on scheduled arrival times of connecting public transport services & walking distances to access points.</p> <p>When measuring from large sites, measurement should be taken from the most relevant major public transport nodal point(s) within that area or where this is not possible the most appropriate access point(s).</p> <p><u>GP/Hospital:</u> GP's surgeries & hospitals are NHS facilities as identified by the Department of Health database.</p> <p><u>Primary/Secondary:</u> State schools as identified by DfES in its database (EduBASE)</p> <p><u>Major retail centres:</u> The areas identified as being city, town or district centres (defined in PPS6) identified in the LDF & on the adopted proposals map. Major retail centres should also include any out of centre or out of town regional & sub-regional shopping centres that authorities feel meet a range of criteria.</p> <p><u>Areas of Employment :</u> Identified as those super output areas that have 500+ jobs within them. Super output areas are area units in the ONS NOMIS census data. This assists with identifying out of town employment sites such as factories or industrial parks.</p> |
|--|--|---|

| Local Services | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| COI Number | COI Title | COI Full Definition/Extra Information |
| 4a | Amount of completed retail, office & leisure development. | <p>The completed amounts of gross internal floorspace (m²) for UCOs B1(a), A1, A2 & D2. Where development is for UCO A1 the amount (m²) of trading floorspace, of the total gross internal floorspace (m²) should be provided. Trading floorspace is defined as sales space which customers have access to (excluding areas such as storage).</p> <p>Gross internal floorspace is the entire area inside the external walls of a building and includes corridors, lifts, plant rooms, service accommodation, e.g. toilets but excludes internal walls. The difference between gross external area & gross internal floorspace is typically between 2.5 & 5%.</p> <p>Note: B1(a) is also captured under the Business Development indicators. Care should be taken to avoid double counting where the analysis of employment space is involved.</p> |
| 4b | Amount of completed retail, office & leisure development in | The amount & percentage of completed gross internal floorspace (m ²) of B1 (a), A1, A2 & D2 |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| | town centres. | occurring in town centres. Town centres are defined in the LDF & on the adopted proposals map. |
| 4c | Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard. | The amount & percentage of total open space managed to Green Flag Award standards. Figures should be given in hectares. Open Space is defined as all publicly accessible open space, whether publicly or privately owned. Data for total open spaces should be available from authorities' audits of open spaces & recreation facilities as required by PPG17. Eligible open space means areas that are managed to Green Flag Award scheme standards. The award is a marker of good quality in the management & maintenance of green spaces & can be awarded to any freely accessible public park or green space that meets that standard. This can include town parks, country parks, formal gardens, nature reserves, local nature reserves, cemetery & crematoria, water parks, open spaces, millennium greens, sites of special scientific interest & woodlands. Sites need not be in local authority or public ownership but there should not be any charges made, or undue restrictions, on entry to the park or greenspace. |

| Minerals Development | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| COI Number | COI Title | COI Full Definition/Extra Information |
| 5a & b | <p>a) Production of primary land won aggregates</p> <p>b) Production of secondary/ recycled aggregates.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">In tonnes</p> | Figures should be in tonnes |

| Waste Development | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| 6a | Capacity of new waste management facilities by type. | Capacity can be measured as either cubic metres or tonnes, reflecting the particular requirements of different types of management facilities (e.g. capacity at landfill sites is measured in cubic metres whilst waste to energy plans use tonnes). 'New' facilities are defined as those which (i) have planning permission and (ii) are operable. |
| 6b | Amount of municipal waste arising, & managed by management type, & the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed. | Considering (in percentage terms) how the total amount of municipal waste is dealt with by different management types (e.g. recycling, landfill). Capacity can be measured as either cubic metres or tonnes as above. |

| Flood Protection and Water Quality | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality. | This is a proxy measure of (i) inappropriate development in the flood plain & (ii), development that adversely affects water quality. |
| | | |

| Biodiversity | | |
|---------------------|--|--|
| 8(i) | Change in areas & populations of biodiversity importance, including change in priority habitats & species (by type) | 'Change' to be considered in terms of impact of completed development, management programmes & planning agreements. Measurements include additions & subtractions to biodiversity priority habitats (hectares) & numbers of priority species types. Regional targets for biodiversity priorities are compiled by regional biodiversity partnerships, reflecting those in the national biodiversity action plan & those agreed by local biodiversity partnerships at the sub-regional level. Priority habitats & species are found in designated sites & the wider landscape. |
| 8(ii) | Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance. | Areas of environmental value should be measured in hectares. |

| Renewable Energy | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 9 | Capacity by installation type | Renewable energy types bio fuels, onshore wind, water, solar energy and geothermal. Figures should be in megawatts. 'Installed' means completed and available for operation. |

N.B. The new revised Core Output Indicators [Revised Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators - 02/2008](#) will be implemented in the 2008/2009 Annual Monitoring Report in accordance with guidance from DCLG.

Appendix 6: Glossary

Affordable housing – Includes social rented and intermediate housing, provided to specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the market.

Allocated land/sites - Land which is defined in the *Local Plan* as being acceptable in principle for development for a particular purpose and which is not already in use for that purpose.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) - part of the *Local Development Framework*, the annual monitoring report assesses the implementation of the *Local Development Scheme* and the extent to which policies in *Local Development Documents* are being successfully implemented.

Brownfield - see previously developed land.

Conservation areas - areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Such areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities under the Town and Country Planning Acts.

Contaminated land - land that is polluted by noxious or toxic substances.

Contextual indicators - measure changes in the wider social, economic, and environmental background against which policies operate. As such, they help to relate policy outputs to the local area.

Core Indicators - prescribed by the former ODPM, now the DCLG. Used to assess the performance and success of planning policies.

Core strategy - sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area, the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision. The core strategy will have the status of a *development plan document*.

Density (of dwellings) - relates to the number of dwellings per hectare on a site.

Derelict land - land so damaged by industrial or other development that it is incapable of beneficial use without treatment.

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) – Department of Central Government that deals with communities, housing and planning (formerly the *Office of the Deputy Prime Minister*)

Development - defined in the Town and Country Planning Act as “the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land.”

Development plan - The development plan consists of the relevant *Regional Spatial Strategy* and the *development plan documents* contained within the *Local Development Framework*.

Development plan documents - spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination, and together with the relevant *Regional Spatial Strategy*, will form the *development plan*. They can include a *core strategy*, site-specific allocations of land, area action plans and generic development control policies. Individual development plan documents or parts of a document can be reviewed independently from other development plan documents. The programme for preparing development plan documents is set out in the *Local Development Scheme*.

Greenfield - land on which no development has previously taken place unless the previous development was for agriculture or forestry purpose or, the remains of any structure or activity have blended into the landscape.

Greenbelt - Area of land, largely rural in character, which is adjacent to the main urban areas and which is protected from development by permanent and severe restrictions on building. The emphasis is on restricting the sprawl of urban centres, preventing the coalescence of neighbouring towns and preserving the individual character of settlements, although Green Belts may also provide suitable locations for recreational development and act as a buffer between the most rural countryside and the pressure of growing towns.

Household - one person living alone or a group of persons (who may or may not be related) living, or staying temporarily, at the same address with common housekeeping as defined in the Census.

Housing land supply - the number of additional dwellings becoming available, either under construction or on land with planning permissions, or allocated within a local plan.

Housing need – as defined in Government Guidance refers to households lacking their own housing or living in housing that is inadequate or unsuitable, who are unlikely to be able to meet their needs in the housing market without some assistance.

Housing trajectory - means of showing past and future housing performance by identifying the predicted provision of housing over the lifespan of the *Local Development Framework*.

Indicators – measures of data or information intended to show what is happening and can be used to measure progress against a specific target or measure change over time. Three types are used in the AMR: *contextual indicators, core indicators and significant effects indicators*.

Issues and options - produced during the early production stage of the preparation of *development plan documents* and may be issued for consultation to meet the requirements of Regulation 25 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

Listed building - a building included in a list compiled by the Secretary of State for National Heritage as being of special architectural or historic interest.

Local Development Document (LDD) - the collective term for *development plan documents, Supplementary Planning Documents* and the *Statement of Community Involvement*.

Local Development Framework (LDF) – a portfolio of local development documents which include the *Local Development Scheme, development plan documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, the Statement of Community Involvement* and the *Annual Monitoring Report*. Together with *Regional Spatial Strategy*, these documents provide the planning framework for the borough.

Local Development Scheme (LDS) - a public document setting out the Council's programme for the production of its Local Development Documents.

Local Indicators – Indicators prescribed by the borough council to assess issues specific to the borough, and not already covered by the core indicators.

Local Nature Reserve - habitats of local significance which can make a useful contribution both to nature conservation and to the opportunities for the public to enjoy and learn about wildlife.

Local Plan - A plan proposed or adopted by a Local Planning Authority, which provides the current statutory planning framework for the borough.

Monitoring - regular and systematic collection and analysis of information to measure policy implementation.

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) – Central Government department including planning (now the *DCLG*).

Open space - Formal – comprises a variety of uses including playing fields, bowling greens, golf courses, cricket pitches, tennis courts, equipped children's play areas, parks etc. Informal – areas that fulfil a recreational/amenity function but which do not have a specific use, hence the term "informal" open space. They include areas of open space within housing estates used for informal play, kick about areas, dog walking areas etc.

Output indicators - measure the direct effect of a policy. Used to assess whether policy targets are been achieved in reality using available information.

Plan, monitor and manage - means of measuring and reviewing policy, involving the adjustment of policy through monitoring if necessary.

Policy implementation: assessment of the effectiveness of policies in terms of achieving their targets. Measured by use of output and contextual indicators.

Preferred options document -: produced as part of the preparation of *development plan documents*, and is issued for formal public participation as required by Regulation 26 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

Previously Developed Land (PDL) – a site which is or has been occupied by a permanent (non-agricultural) structure and associated infrastructure, including the area of land attached to a structure as well as the structure itself (e.g. residential property and garden. It excludes land and buildings used for agricultural purposes, forest and woodland and urban open space such as parks, allotments and recreation grounds.

Reclamation – The treatment of derelict land to bring it into a condition suitable for development. This work can include the removal of unwanted buildings and works and usually involve landscape improvements.

Redevelopment – Development that takes place after the demolition of existing buildings.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) - a document prepared by regional planning bodies which sets a spatial development framework for the region. Forms part of the *development plan*. Regional Planning Guidance (RPG13) now forms the current RSS. However, the new draft RSS has been subject to an Examination in Public, the report of the panel was issued in March 2007 and proposed modifications are expected Christmas 2007/early 2008.

Renewable energy - energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment, i.e. from the sun, wind and water as well as heat generated from within the earth itself and energy derived from plant material and from combustible or digestible industrial, agricultural and domestic waste materials.

Saved policies - existing adopted development plans are saved for three years from the date of commencement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Any policies

in old style development plans adopted after commencement of the Act will become saved policies for three years from their adoption or approval. The policies that Bolton Council will continue to save are listed in Appendix 3.

Scheduled Ancient Monument - sites judged by criteria to be of national importance. Many ancient monuments are of regional or local importance.

Significant Effect indicators (SEI): an indicator that measures the significant effects of the plan or programme.

Site of Biological Importance (SBI) – identified as important sites for wildlife in the County. Sites are graded A,B or C according to (i) planning criteria, (ii) habitat types and their rarity and (iii) species diversity and their rarity and are of County, district or local importance respectively.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – an area of land identified and designated by Natural England as being of special national interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features.

Species - a variety of plant or animal. Some species are rare, nationally, regionally or locally.

Statement of Community Involvement – Document which describes the council's strategy for involving and consulting with the community on the preparation of the *Local Development Documents*.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)- guidance notes produced by the borough Council, which give advice on particular aspects of policies in *development plan documents*. They can provide a guide for developers. They do not form part of the development plan and are not subject to independent examination.

Sustainability appraisal - generic term used in this guidance to describe the form of assessment that considers social, environmental and economic effects, which fully incorporates the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) - The strategy that the council and partners have set out establishing the vision for the borough for 2007-2017.

Sustainable Community Strategy Indicator (SCSI) - An indicator that has been established through the councils Sustainable Community Strategy.

Targets - thresholds that identify the scale of change to be derived from policies over a specific time period (e.g. number of affordable homes to be built by a set date).

Use classes – Specification of types of uses of buildings, based on the Use Classes Order. Includes:

A1 – Shops – e.g. shops, post offices and travel agencies

A2 – Financial and professional services – e.g. banks, estate agents or employment agencies

A3 – Restaurants and cafes

A4 – Drinking establishments – e.g. public houses or wine bars

A5 – Hot food take-away

B1 – Business

B1a – Offices

B1b – Research and development of products or processes

B1c – Light industry

B2 – General industrial

B8 – Storage and distribution

C1 – Hotels

C2 – Residential institutions

C3 – Dwelling houses

D1 – Non-residential institutions – e.g. clinics, day nurseries, or museums

D2 – Assembly and leisure – e.g. cinema, bingo hall, or swimming bath

Appendix 7: Other Monitoring Studies

This appendix summarises the key findings from four significant studies that have recently been completed and that provide monitoring information to inform Bolton Councils emerging Local Development Framework.

Bolton Retail and Leisure Study

This Roger Tym and Partners study suggests that the best strategy for meeting the identified retail and leisure need across the borough up to 2026 would involve:

- Meeting most of the comparison retail and commercial leisure needs, including food and drink, in Bolton Town Centre;
- Channelling needs in the convenience, services and food and drink sectors to the local town centres of Farnworth, Horwich, Westhoughton and Little Lever, whilst rectifying localised deficiencies in Little Lever, Westhoughton and Egerton/Edgeworth and providing small top up stores in areas of deprivation;
- Strictly limiting the amount of any further retail and commercial leisure development at Middlebrook, whilst recognising the popularity of this out-of-centre facility through encouragement of further improvements to public transport and by encouraging residential and employment uses on any land with development potential.

Bolton Employment Land Study

The key findings of this ARUP and Keppie Messie study are as follows:

- Bolton Council should seek to ensure that between **175 and 195 hectares** of general employment land is provided for the period from 2007 to 2026.
- Bolton Council should consider retaining the majority of the existing allocated employment sites but especially sites 38E at Cutacre and site 8E at Horwich LocoWorks. However, two existing allocated sites are recommended as appropriate for consider for de-allocation – these are 36E Singing Clough and 31E Gower Street.
- Bolton Council should consider the 10 Town Centre sites, and Church Wharf, for allocation for employment led mixed use.
- None of the sites suggested by developers, except Church Wharf (which is recommended for allocation above), score well when assessed against Planning Policy and Sustainability Criteria. However, these sites are the only locations that could provide the size of site needed to meet the identified need of existing employers within Bolton who are seeking to modernise or expand and are looking for medium to larger sites. In determining which, if any, of these sites to allocate Bolton Council will have to consider which of the planning policy and sustainability criteria to add the most weight to.

Bolton Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment:

This Roger Tym and Partners study was prepared to establish how much housing development will be needed in the borough over the next 15 years and the ability of the borough to meet this need. 388 sites were assessed and were then classified into three groups as follows:

- Priority one sites – sites which performed well against the assessment criteria indicating few or no constraints.
- Priority two sites – sites which perform moderately well against the assessment criteria indicating more significant constraints
- Priority three sites – sites which perform poorly against the assessment criteria indicating “very severe” constraints.

The key conclusions of the study are as follows:

- Over a 15 year period, the additional land needed to meet the housing requirements of the Borough under the targets prescribed by the emerging RSS, can be provided entirely by sites from the Priority one.
- The Borough’s 15 year housing supply could be met just using brownfield (PDL) sites, if the more strategic PDL sites over 10 ha and some Priority two sites were considered and there would be no need to allocate any of the more constrained Priority three PDL sites.
- Even under the more ambitious Growth Point scenario it would be possible to meet the 15 year dwelling requirement without having to use the Priority 3 sites or Priority 2 sites. However the 15 year requirements could not be met exclusively from PDL sites.

Bolton Strategic Housing Market Assessment

This David Couttie Associates study identified several key findings that will inform the emerging Local Development Framework. These are outlined below:

- There is a need to increase the level of affordable housing provision to 390 units per annum.
- Section 106 agreements should seek to provide a proportion of 35% affordable housing on private development sites of 15 dwellings or more.
- For affordable housing, property size targets should range between 50% smaller units, and 50% three and four-bedroom houses to meet the needs of single, couples and family households.
- A major housing priority in Bolton is the need for additional social rented dwellings.
- Bolton has a small level of larger family dwellings. It is important that larger family dwellings are available to avoid the ‘silting up’ of stock and maintain stock flow.
- The success of the Economic Growth Strategy, which should create higher quality jobs, will require more large units built in high-quality environments if Bolton is to attract higher levels of in-migration to support an improving economy, whilst retaining existing households who require larger units within the Borough.
- The 65 plus age group is forecast to rise by 39.8% to 2027, 80 plus age group set to increase by 56.4%. This will increase demand on support services, adaptations and specialist accommodation

Appendix 8: Bolton National Indicator Set

The following provides a list of Bolton's 24 National Indicators by Community Strategy theme, plus 15 Statutory Education Performance Indicators. Only a selection of the national indicator set is monitored within the AMR, and these are also listed towards the end.

| National Indicators | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Health | |
| NI 120 | All age all cause mortality rate (NI 120) <i>Mortality rate per 100,000 (directly age standardised) population, (fe)males from all causes at all ages</i> |
| NI 119 | Self reported measure of people's overall health and well-being (NI 119) |
| NI 123 * | 16+ current smoking rate prevalence (NI 123) |
| NI 39 | Alcohol-harm related hospital admission rates (NI 39) |
| NI 40 | Drug users in effective treatment (NI 40) |
| NI 112 | Under 18 conception rate (NI 112) |
| Achieving | |
| NI 108 * | Key Stage 4 attainment for black and minority ethnic groups (NI 108) |
| NI 117 * | 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, training or employment (NI 117) WNF target year 2 (2009/10) |
| Prosperous | |
| NI 153 | Working age people claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods (NI 153) WNF target year 2 (2009/10) |
| NI 163 * | Working age population qualified to at least level 2 (NI 163) |
| NI 164 * | Working age population qualified to at least Level 3 (NI 164) |
| Safe | |
| NI 15 | Serious Violent rate (NI 15) |
| NI 16 | Serious acquisitive crime rate (NI 16) |
| NI 144 | Offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of their order (NI 144). WNF target year 2 (2009/10) |
| NI 17 | Perceptions of ASB (NI 17) |
| NI 111 | First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 – 17 (NI 111) |

| Cleaner/Greener | |
|---|---|
| NI 195 | Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of graffiti, litter, detritus and fly posting) (NI 195) |
| NI 185 * | CO2 reductions from local authority operations (NI 185) |
| Strong and Confident | |
| NI 154 * | Net additional homes provided (NI 154) |
| NI 155 * | Number of affordable homes delivered (NI 155) |
| NI 159 | Supply of ready to develop housing sites (NI 159) |
| NI 6 | Participation in regular volunteering (NI 6) |
| NI 1 * | % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area (NI 1) |
| NI 27 | Understanding of local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police (NI 27) |
| Statutory Education Performance Indicators | |
| NI 72 | Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage with at least 6 in each of the scales in Personal Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy |
| NI 73 * | Achievement at level 4 or above in both English and Maths at KS 2 (Threshold) |
| NI 74 * | Achievement at level 5 or above in both English and Maths at KS 3 (Threshold) |
| NI 75 * | Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths (Threshold) |
| NI 83 | Achievement at level 5 or above in Science at KS 3 |
| NI 87 | Secondary school persistent absence rate |
| NI 92 | Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest |
| NI 93 | Progression by 2 levels in English between KS 1 and KS 2 |
| NI 94 | Progression by 2 levels in Maths between KS 1 and KS 2 |
| NI 95 | Progression by 2 levels in English between KS 2 and KS 3 |
| NI 96 | Progression by 2 levels in Maths between KS 2 and KS 3 |
| NI 97 | Progression by 2 levels in English between KS 3 and KS 4 |

| | |
|--|---|
| NI 98 | Progression by 2 levels in Maths between KS 3 and KS 4 |
| NI 99 | Children in care reaching level 4 in English at KS 2 |
| NI 100 | Children in care reaching level 4 in Maths at KS 2 |
| NI 101 | Children in care achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at KS 4 (including English and Maths) |
| * Included in AMR | |
| National Indicators monitored within Bolton's AMR | |
| NI 1 | % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area (NI 1) |
| NI 73 | KS2 pupils achieving L4+ ENGLISH |
| NI 73 | KS2 pupils achieving L4+ MATHS |
| NI 74 | KS3 pupils achieving L5+ ENGLISH |
| NI 74 | KS3 pupils achieving L5+ MATHS |
| NI 75 | KS4 pupils achieving 5 A*-C (inc Maths & English) |
| NI 108 | KS4 BME pupils achieving 5 A*-C (inc Maths & English) |
| NI 117 | Yr 11 school leavers who are NEET (Not in Education, Training or Employment) |
| NI 123 | 16+ current smoking rate prevalence (NI 123) |
| NI 154 | Net additional homes provided (NI 154) |
| NI 155 | Number of affordable homes delivered (NI 155) |
| NI 163 | Working age people qualified to L2 |
| NI 164 | Working age people qualified to L3 |
| NI 185 | CO2 reduction from Local Authority operations |

Appendix 9: Housing Land Commitments

Adjusted to March 2008

Background

1) This note updates the housing land position relating to the situation at the 31st March 2008 and considers the distribution of development land, provides information on new planning permissions, and assesses the balance between private and housing association provision. It also provides detailed information relating to dwellings completed in the past year.

Housing Land Requirements & Supply

2) Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS 3) was published in November 2006 with an objective to ensure that the planning system delivers a flexible, responsive supply of land, reflecting the principles of “Plan, Monitor, Manage”. From April 2007 Local Planning Authorities are required to identify sufficient specific and deliverable sites to ensure a rolling 5-year supply of housing and demonstrate the extent to which existing plans already fulfil the housing requirement. To be deliverable sites must be: available, suitable and achievable in the next 5 years and there is also a requirement to demonstrate a 15 year supply.

3) To address this the Local Planning Authority is required to undertake an annual Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). The first SHLAA for Bolton was commenced in December 2007 by consultants Roger Tym & Partners and the results from this will be published in the summer 2008 including a 5 and 15 year housing supply figures.

4) The SHLAA replaces the former annual Housing Land Availability Study that updated the housing land position in the Borough and reported on the distribution of development land, provided information on new planning permissions and dwelling completions. As the SHLAA 2008 has a baseline of 1st April 2007, details of new planning permissions and dwelling completions between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008 have not been incorporated into the study so a summary of this information is provided in below.

5) As part of LDF Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) the Council is required to produce a housing trajectory based on past trends and future expectations over the following 15 years, including a 5 year supply generated from the SHLAA. However, the 5 year supply definition has been changed since the SHLAA was commissioned which means that for the AMR 2008 the Council must provide a more forward looking 5 year supply picture of 2009-2014 from a base date of 2008. This means that the supply figures provided in the SHLAA will immediately require updating to take account of dwelling completions and new planning permissions between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008.

6) The current Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) sets an annual housing requirement for Bolton of 450 dwellings, net of clearance, giving a 5-year requirement of 2250. This will shortly be replaced with a revised annual requirement of 578 dwellings, net of clearance,

giving a 5-year requirement of 2890. In addition, as part of the Government housing 'growth points' initiative the Council has put forward an aspirational housing annual completions target of 694 dwellings, net of clearance yielding a 5 year requirement of 3470.

7) The housing requirement will be met through the development of sites that currently have planning permission and windfall sites. In the future the Allocations Development Plan Document currently in the early stages of preparation, will identify further sites.

Table 1 - Summary of housing land commitment (number of dwellings) with planning permission

| | With outline PP | With full PP | On sites under-construction | Total commitment |
|--|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Large sites greater than 0.24 hectares with planning permission for housing at 31 st March 2008 | 655 | 1594 | 2043 | 4292 |
| Small sites below 0.24 hectares with planning permission for housing at 31 st March 2008 | 356 | 1107 | 284 | 1747 |
| Total | 1011 | 2701 | 2327 | 6039 |

8) Table 1 shows the current identified commitment as 6039 dwellings notably, with 38% on sites currently under-construction.

Table 2 - Outstanding Commitment Summary by Planning Status & Developer Type

| Category | Private sector | Registered social landlords | Total |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| On sites under construction | 2288 | 39 | 2327 |
| Full planning permission | 2603 | 98 | 2701 |
| Outline planning permission | 1011 | 0 | 1011 |
| Total | 5902 | 137 | 6039 |

9) Table 2 shows that 39% and 45% of the total commitment is on sites already under-construction or has full planning permission respectively. It is likely, therefore that a significant proportion of the existing commitment will be completed in the next few years.

Housing commitment broken down by house type & number of bedrooms

10) Table 3 shows an outstanding commitment of 5028 dwellings (83% of the total commitment) with full planning permission and under construction, of which, 67% are for flats and 57% are for 2 bedrooms (all dwelling types).

11) House type information is generally not available for sites with outline planning permission.

Table 3 - Outstanding Commitment with Full PP & Under-construction by house type & bedrooms

| Bedrooms | Detached | Semi | Terraced | Flat | Total |
|----------|----------|------|----------|------|-----------|
| 4+ | 386 | 111 | 358 | 5 | 860 (17%) |
| 3 | 100 | 100 | 394 | 38 | 632 (13%) |

| | | | | | |
|-------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 2 | 37 | 21 | 146 | 2639 | 2843 (57%) |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 686 | 693 (14%) |
| Total | 525 (10%) | 233 (5%) | 902 (18%) | 3368 (67%) | 5028 |

Housing land commitment by ward

12) Table 4 expresses the outstanding housing land commitment in each ward as a proportion of the Borough total. This commitment consists of land with planning permission and outstanding capacity on sites currently under construction. The proportion of land commitment is greatest in Crompton, Halliwell and Horwich & Blackrod. The lowest percentage of contributions to housing commitment are from the following wards: Bradshaw, Breightmet, Harper Green, Rumworth, Hulton, Westhoughton North and Westhoughton South.

Table 4 - Housing land commitment by ward

| Ward | % Outstanding borough commitment (including under construction) |
|----------------------------|---|
| Astley Bridge | 6% |
| Bradshaw | 1% |
| Breightmet | 1% |
| Bromley Cross | 3% |
| Crompton | 10% |
| Farnworth | 4% |
| Great Lever | 6% |
| Halliwell | 17% |
| Harper Green | 2% |
| Heaton & Lostock | 3% |
| Horwich & Blackrod | 13% |
| Horwich North East | 4% |
| Hulton | 4% |
| Kearsley | 7% |
| Little Lever & Darcy Lever | 4% |
| Rumworth | 2% |
| Smithills | 4% |
| Tonge & the Haulgh | 5% |
| Westhoughton North | 2% |
| Westhoughton South | 2% |

Sites under construction

13) At the end of March 2008 there were 1822 dwellings under construction representing 30% of the total commitment. The wards with the highest level of construction activity are Astley Bridge, Crompton, Horwich & Blackrod, Hulton and Kearsley. The lowest level of construction activity is in Bradshaw Bromley Cross, Harper Green and Rumworth.

14) Table 5 shows large sites (over 0.24 ha) commenced in the period April 2007 to March 2008.

Table 5 - Commencement of construction on large sites April 2007 to March 2008

| Reference | Site Name | Capacity |
|-----------|---|----------|
| 1826 | Marylawns Rest Home, 1 Foster Lane, Bolton | 10 |
| 1900 | Land at Crescent Road, Bolton | 77 |
| 1956 | Land at Temple Road, Crompton | 85 |
| 1958 | Land at side of Astley Bridge bowling club, Ivy Bank Road | 6 |
| 1961 | Brynmoor, Harpers Lane, Smithills | 15 |
| 4064 | Land at Old Hall Street / Mabel's Brow, Kearsley | 116 |
| 5055 | Fearneyside, Little Lever, Bolton | 23 |
| 6187 | Land at Moss Lane, Horwich | 63 |
| 6195 | Land at Star Lane, Horwich | 70 |
| 6209 | Manchester Road, Blackrod | 45 |
| 7153 | Adj 9 Higher Dunscar, Bromley Cross | 1 |
| 8374 | Land off Leigh Road, former Greenvale works, Westhoughton | 78 |
| 8392 | Land off Hudson Road, Bolton | 80 |
| | Total Capacity | 669 |

New permissions

15) 145 new sites have received planning permission in the past year comprising a combined total of 1833 dwellings, representing 30% of the total commitment. 1240 of these are on large sites (above 0.25ha).

Table 6 - New large sites gaining planning permission

| Reference | Site name | Land type | Permission type | Capacity |
|-----------|--|-----------|-----------------|----------|
| 1983 | Land at Bradford Road / Crescent Road | PDL | Full | 33 |
| 1989 | 231-235 Greenmount Lane | PDL | Full | 4 |
| 1994 | Chadwick Street campus, Chadwick Street | PDL | Outline | 120 |
| 2003 | Yew Tree Farm, Yew Tree Lane, Bolton | G | Full | 3 |
| 2006 | Central post office and sorting depot, Deansgate | PDL | Full | 132 |
| 2010 | Land at the Glen off Chorley New Road | PDL | Full | 1 |
| 2018 | Mortfield Lane, Bolton | PDL | Full | 24 |
| 2024 | Christs Church C of E primary school, Stitch Mill Lane | PDL | Outline | 17 |
| 2044 | Site of Union mill, Vernon Street | PDL | Full | 141 |
| 3154 | The Hollies rest home, 18 Worsley Road, Farnworth | PDL | Full | 54 |
| 4081 | Land at Old Hall Street, Kearsley | PDL | Full | 64 |
| 5055 | Fearneyside, Little Lever | PDL | Full | 23 |
| 5058 | Land at Lever Street, Little Lever | PDL | Full | 81 |
| 6244 | Land at Horwich RMI, off Chorley New Road, Horwich | PDL | Full | 24 |
| 6251 | Swallowfield Hotel, Chorley New Road | PDL | Full | 42 |
| 6255 | Former Fall Birch hospital, Fall Birch Road, Horwich | PDL | Full | 45 |
| 6260 | Land at Lostock Lane, Lostock | PDL | Full | 301 |
| 7204 | Manor Court, Hough Fold Way, Bradshaw | PDL | Full | 36 |
| 8392 | Land off Hudson Road | PDL | Full | 80 |
| 8399 | Land adjacent to Vale house, Mill Lane | G | Full | 1 |
| 8406 | Land at 42 Bolton Road, Westhoughton | PDL | Full | 14 |

| Reference | Site name | Land type | Permission type | Capacity |
|-----------|---|--------------|-----------------|----------|
| | PDL = Previously developed land, G = Greenfield land | TOTAL | | 1240 |

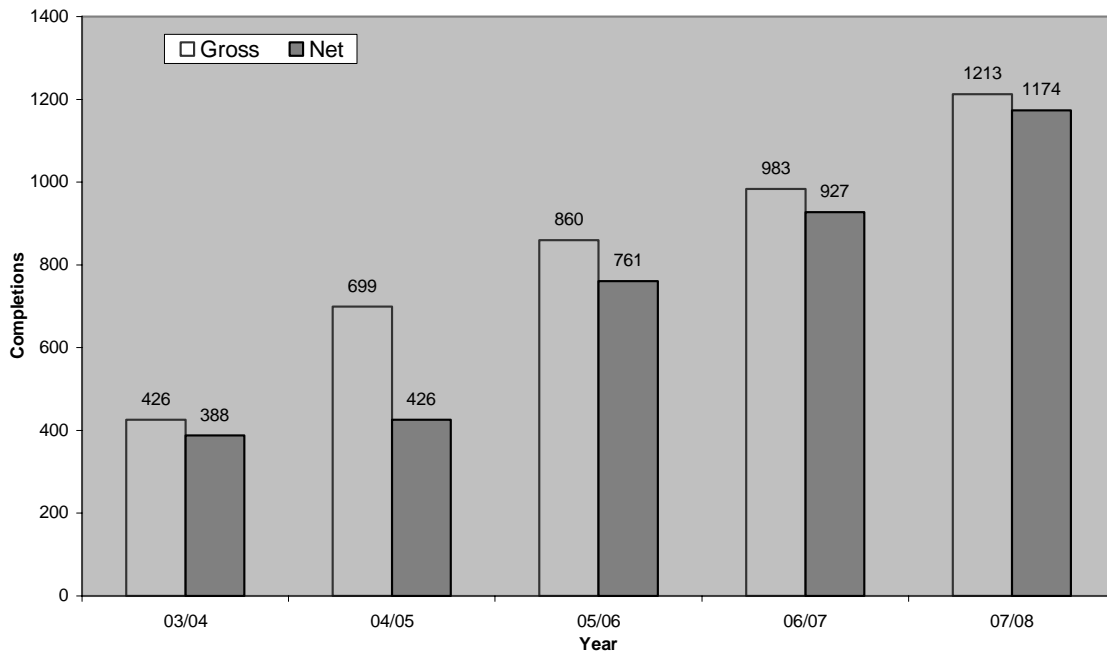
House completions

16) Figure 1 shows gross and net completions (expressed as net additional dwellings i.e. net of clearance, change of use and conversions) since April 2003.

17) In 2003/04 there were 388 net additional dwellings rising every year to 1174 in 2007/08 averaging out at 735 net additional dwellings per annum. This average rate is 63% over the current annualised RSS net additional dwelling requirement of 450 dwellings per year or 27% over the Secretary of State’s proposed RSS annual requirement of 578.

18) A total of 80 sites were fully completed in the period April 2007 to March 2008 on which the total number of dwellings completed over a period of years 626. The average density achieved on these fully completed sites was 41.5 dwellings per hectare, well over the 30 dwelling per hectare required by the RSS. However, this masks a range of densities on different sites.

Figure 1 - Completion rates since April 2003



Completions by house type

19) Figure 2 shows the pattern of gross completions by house-type over the last 6 years. Whilst completions of semi-detached and terraced units have remained relatively steady, completions of detached units have reduced quite significantly, showing a slight resurgence in numbers in 2007/08. Flat completions have fluctuated significantly between 2001/2 and 2007/8, showing large decreases in completions to 2003/04, followed by year on year increases to 2007/8. Flat completions in 2006/7 were almost 50% higher than in 2005/6, and have continued to rise.

20) Table 7 shows that during the monitoring year 2007-08, the greatest proportion of completions (56%) by house type were flats. In terms of the number of bedrooms, 52% of all completions were 2 bedroom units.

Figure 2 - Completions by house type 2002-08

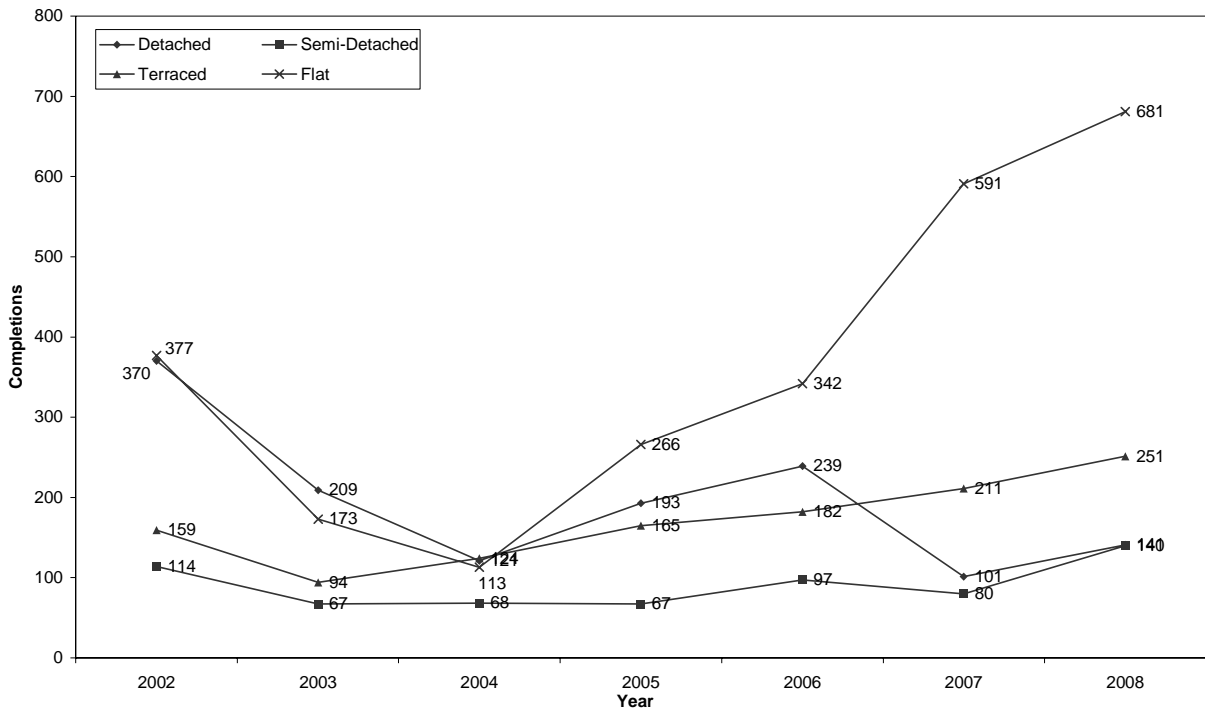


Table 7 - Completions by house type & number of bedrooms

| | Detached | Semi-detached | Terraced | Flat | Total | % of completions |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------------|
| 4+ | 109 | 52 | 76 | 0 | 237 | 20% |
| 3 | 25 | 65 | 147 | 4 | 241 | 20% |
| 2 | 7 | 23 | 26 | 571 | 627 | 52% |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 106 | 108 | 9% |
| Total | 141 | 140 | 251 | 681 | 1213 | 100% |
| % of completions | 12% | 12% | 21% | 56% | | |

Table 8 - Completions by house type

| House type | Gross number completed | | | Completions as a percentage of total | | |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------|------|--------------------------------------|-------------|------|
| | Large sites | Small sites | All | Large sites | Small sites | All |
| Detached | 107 | 34 | 141 | 11% | 13% | 12% |
| Semi-detached | 99 | 41 | 140 | 10% | 16% | 12% |
| Terraced | 208 | 43 | 251 | 22% | 17% | 21% |
| Flat | 545 | 136 | 681 | 57% | 54% | 56% |
| Total | 959 | 254 | 1213 | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 9 - Completions by number of bedrooms on large & small sites

| Number of bedrooms | Gross number completed | | | Completions as a percentage of total | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------|------|--------------------------------------|-------------|------|
| | Large sites | Small sites | All | Large sites | Small sites | All |
| 4+ | 169 | 68 | 237 | 18% | 27% | 20% |
| 3 | 201 | 40 | 241 | 21% | 16% | 20% |
| 2 | 502 | 125 | 627 | 52% | 49% | 52% |
| 1 | 87 | 21 | 108 | 9% | 8% | 9% |
| Total | 959 | 254 | 1213 | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Housing needs

21) There is a need for housing to satisfy the requirements of all households in the Borough, whether this is for owner-occupation, rented or affordable housing.

22) During the year April 2007 to March 2008, 107 dwellings were completed by registered social landlords (RSL), which represents 9% of the gross completions.

23) An examination of the current commitment of sites with planning permission indicates that 137 dwellings (2% of the commitment) are to be developed by RSL's.

Previous land use

24) The underlying themes of the Adopted UDP include urban regeneration and concentration.

25) Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West (RSS) contains a policy that local authorities in Greater Manchester should achieve on average at least 80% of new dwellings on previously developed land. It is therefore necessary to monitor progress towards achieving this requirement.

26) During the year April 2007 to March 2008, 91% of the 1213 gross completions were built on previously developed land, 11% over the 2003 RSS requirement.

27) The current commitment is 6039 dwellings of which 5749 dwellings (95%) are on previously developed land with the remaining 5% on greenfield sites. There are 15 greenfield sites over 0.25 ha with planning permission remaining in the commitment.

28) Since 1st April 2007 145 new sites have been added to the Borough's housing land commitment, with a combined capacity of 1833 dwellings the majority of which are on previously developed sites. The recycling of this land will make a positive contribution to regeneration.

Annex 1 Detailed Schedule of Sites with Planning Permission

Small sites with outline planning permission

| SITE REF. | PP NO | SITE NAME | WARD (2004) | CAPACITY |
|-----------|-------|---|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1855 | 79096 | EMBLEM WORKS, EMBLEM ST | RUMWORTH | 24 |
| 1872 | 72173 | FLETCHER ST GARAGE | GREAT LEVER | 13 |
| 1899 | 72552 | LAND AT REAR 15 LEA GATE | BRADSHAW | 1 |
| 1929 | 74409 | TRAMWAYS HOTEL, 307 BLACKBURN RD | CROMPTON | 2 |
| 1945 | 73130 | LAND AND PREMISES AT JCT OF NEW HOLDER ST/GARSDALE ST | HALLIWELL | 55 |
| 1957 | 75807 | LAND ADJACENT TO 534 WIGAN ROAD | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 3 |
| 1997 | 76405 | DAWSON HOUSE, 41 CHAPELTOWN ROAD, TURTON, BOLTON, BL7 9LY | BROMLEY CROSS | 8 |
| 1999 | 74203 | ST EDMUND STREET / BLUNDELL STREET / KING STREET, BOLTON, BL1 2JR | HALLIWELL | 90 |
| 2025 | 78487 | ATLAS MILL, BENTINCK STREET, BOLTON. | SMITHILLS | 70 |
| 3127 | 72554 | LAND AT REAR OF 24 FYLDE ST | FARNWORTH | 2 |
| 3134 | 73815 | LAND ON SOUTHSIDE, PEEL ST | FARNWORTH | 25 |
| 3142 | 75858 | LAND ADJACENT TO 57 TRAFFORD STREET | FARNWORTH | 1 |
| 3143 | 75862 | 2 HEATHFIELD, | FARNWORTH | 1 |
| 4058 | 75958 | THE YARD, NORRIS ST | KEARSLEY | 2 |
| 4069 | 71122 | 202 SPRINGFIELD RD | KEARSLEY | 4 |
| 4072 | 70145 | LAND ADJ 220 SPRINGFIELD RD | KEARSLEY | 1 |
| 5056 | 77369 | LAND ADJ TO BACK LEVER STREET NORTH, LITTLE LEVER, BOLTON. | LITTLE LEVER & DARCY LEVER | 12 |
| 5060 | 79089 | LAND ADJACENT TO LITTLE LEVER CONSERVATIVE CLUB, FLETCHER STREET, LITTLE LEVER, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL3 1HW | LITTLE LEVER & DARCY LEVER | 18 |
| 6192 | 70284 | LAND OFF KNOWSLEY GROVE/GREENWOOD LANE | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 1 |
| 6193 | 71235 | 137-141 CHORLEY NEW RD | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 12 |
| 6225 | 74521 | PORTMAN MILL, TELFORD ST | HORWICH NORTH EAST | 30 |
| 6258 | 78353 | LAND AT DRAYCOTT, CHORLEY OLD ROAD, HORWICH, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER. BL6 6QB | HORWICH NORTH EAST | 1 |
| 7156 | 76152 | REAR OF GLENHOLME, 77 CHAPELTOWN RD | BROMLEY CROSS | 1 |
| 7183 | 74220 | GARDEN AT 85 HARDY MILL RD | BRADSHAW | 1 |
| 7199 | 77318 | 12 HIGHLAND ROAD, BROMLEY CROSS, BOLTON, BL7 9NL | BROMLEY CROSS | 1 |
| 7202 | 78498 | LAND AT LONGWORTH ROAD, EGERTON, BOLTON. | BROMLEY CROSS | 1 |
| 8228.01 | 69386 | 16-18 WATERS NOOK RD | WESTHOUGHTON NORTH & CHEW MOOR | 2 |
| 8396 | 76285 | CHULSEY GATE KENNELS, CHULSEY GATE LANE, BOLTON, BL6 4EY | WESTHOUGHTON NORTH & CHEW MOOR | 2 |
| 8401 | 77950 | REAR OF 203 WIGAN ROAD, WESTHOUGHTON, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL5 2AJ | WESTHOUGHTON SOUTH | 2 |

Small sites with full planning permission

| SITE REF. | PP NO | SITE NAME | WARD (2004) | CAPACITY |
|-----------|-------|--|-------------|----------|
| 1349 | 71649 | LAND AT BARK ST, BROOKE ST, CENTRAL ST, CHAPEL ALLEY ETC | HALLIWELL | 150 |
| 1824 | 77562 | NUFFIELD HOUSE, LOWNDES ST | SMITHILLS | 113 |
| 1894 | 72512 | ROTHWELL MILL/MOOR MILL ROTHWELL ST | GREAT LEVER | 53 |
| 1917 | 73484 | EGYPTIAN MILL, SLATER LANE | HALLIWELL | 40 |

| SITE REF. | PP NO | SITE NAME | WARD (2004) | CAPACITY |
|-----------|-------|--|-----------------------|----------|
| 1994 | 76638 | CHADWICK STREET CAMPUS, CHADWICK STREET, BOLTON. | TONGE WITH THE HAULGH | 120 |
| 2024 | 78563 | CHRISTS CHURCH C OF E PRIMARY SCHOOL, STITCH MI LANE, TURTON, BL2 4HU | BRIGHTMET | 17 |
| 3132 | 73148 | CLARE COURT, EXETER AVE | HARPER GREEN | 45 |
| 3137 | 74351 | SITE OF CONSERVATIVE CLUB, GREENLAND RD | HARPER GREEN | 7 |
| 4067 | 70041 | LAND AT LONGCAUSEWAY/WORSLEY RD | KEARSLEY | 40 |
| 4075 | 74591 | FORMER FARNWORTH NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE, LONGCAUSEWAY | KEARSLEY | 40 |
| 1385 | 70687 | REAR OF 127 JUNCTION RD | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 1 |
| 1659 | 65348 | LAND AT BACK OLGA ST. NORTH | CROMPTON | 10 |
| 1682 | 68555 | HOLME FOLD FARM, SLACK FOLD LANE | HULTON | 1 |
| 1706 | 73630 | LAND AT KENSINGTON PLACE/ST GEORGES RD | HALLIWELL | 3 |
| 1780 | 66180 | 50 RUSSELL ST | HALLIWELL | 3 |
| 1797 | 79099 | 530 -532 WIGAN ROAD, BOLTON BL3 4QW | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 12 |
| 1801 | 69011 | BURY NEW RD/PHETHEAN ST | TONGE WITH THE HAULGH | 18 |
| 1802 | 79186 | BRADFORD ARMS, 107 BRADFORD STREET, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL2 1JX | TONGE WITH THE HAULGH | 4 |
| 1805 | 67015 | 619 CHORLEY OLD RD | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 2 |
| 1812 | 67274 | THE VILLAGE COMPLEX, ST GEORGES ST. | CROMPTON | 53 |
| 1815 | 76255 | 5 ALBERT RD | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 1 |
| 1817 | 68908 | SITE OFF PINE ST/ULSWATER ST | CROMPTON | 9 |
| 1818 | 68275 | FORMER ST PETERS METHODIST CHURCH, 7 ST HELENS RD | RUMWORTH | 15 |
| 1821 | 68682 | 412-418 BELMONT RD | ASTLEY BRIDGE | 1 |
| 1828 | 69307 | THE SHEILING, 3 BEAUMONT RD | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 3 |
| 1829 | 69298 | SITE OFF BACK FAIRHAVEN RD | CROMPTON | 4 |
| 1832 | 69607 | 2/4 ST. HELENS RD | RUMWORTH | 6 |
| 1834 | 69734 | THE BUNGALOW, EDGE HILL RD | HULTON | 2 |
| 1840 | 70414 | LAND ADJ 33 LENA ST | CROMPTON | 1 |
| 1848 | 71241 | 36 CAMBRIA ST | RUMWORTH | 2 |
| 1849 | 70871 | 295A BLACKBURN RD | CROMPTON | 1 |
| 1850 | 70860 | 36-38 ARGO ST | RUMWORTH | 1 |
| 1853 | 73974 | LAND & BUILDINGS ON BROWNLOW WAY/TOPPING ST | HALLIWELL | 7 |
| 1863 | 71827 | HOLLIN HEY BARN, ROMNEY RD | SMITHILLS | 2 |
| 1867 | 71822 | 323/325 BURY RD | TONGE WITH THE HAULGH | 3 |
| 1869 | 79015 | FORMER GEORGE HOTEL, 92 GREAT MOOR STREET, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL3 6DS | GREAT LEVER | 24 |
| 1873 | 72086 | 125 HOLLAND ST | ASTLEY BRIDGE | 1 |
| 1875 | 72273 | 118 HALLIWELL RD | CROMPTON | 2 |
| 1883 | 71110 | 711 BLACKBURN RD | ASTLEY BRIDGE | 1 |
| 1886 | 72443 | 617 CHORLEY NEW RD | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 1 |
| 1886.01 | 72444 | 617 CHORLEY NEW RD | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 2 |
| 1886.02 | 72445 | 618 CHORLEY NEW RD | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 1 |
| 1887 | 71259 | 4-14 GREAT MOOR ST | GREAT LEVER | 50 |
| 1888 | 72664 | LAND ADJ 120 WILLOWS LANE | RUMWORTH | 2 |
| 1892 | 72118 | IGW GARAGE & 241-245 BELMONT RD | ASTLEY BRIDGE | 36 |
| 1893 | 72334 | 1 RUSHEY FOLD LANE | CROMPTON | 1 |
| 1895 | 72911 | 290 CHORLEY OLD RD | HALLIWELL | 1 |
| 1901 | 77755 | LAND AT RUMWORTH RD | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 6 |

| SITE REF. | PP NO | SITE NAME | WARD (2004) | CAPACITY |
|-----------|-------|---|-----------------------|----------|
| 1904 | 70099 | BEAUMONT, 452 CHORLEY NEW RD | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 6 |
| 1907 | 71237 | 870 BURY RD | BRIGHTMET | 1 |
| 1908 | 71019 | 63-65 THICKETFORD RD | TONGE WITH THE HAULGH | 2 |
| 1910 | 70512 | 4 ALBERT RD | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 2 |
| 1914 | 73876 | 37-39 HIGHER BRIDGE ST | HALLIWELL | 2 |
| 1915 | 73628 | 7 LEVER GROVE | GREAT LEVER | 2 |
| 1916 | 73566 | SCHOONER INN, HOLLIN HEY RD | SMITHILLS | 15 |
| 1918 | 78854 | LAND AT 25 THICKETFORD ROAD, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL2 2LL | TONGE WITH THE HAULGH | 24 |
| 1920 | 71718 | LAND AT VALLETTS LANE | HALLIWELL | 15 |
| 1922 | 74056 | 56 CHORLEY OLD RD | HALLIWELL | 1 |
| 1923 | 73473 | CAR PARK ADJ BROWN ST/WATER ST | CROMPTON | 101 |
| 1925 | 77046 | 104-110 ST. GEORGES RD | HALLIWELL | 18 |
| 1928 | 74408 | 152-154 DERBY ST | RUMWORTH | 4 |
| 1930 | 74520 | 513 HALLIWELL RD | CROMPTON | 1 |
| 1931 | 74355 | 504 CHORLEY NEW RD | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 1 |
| 1933 | 74307 | REGENT HOUSE ,60 ST. ANDREWS RD | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 9 |
| 1934 | 74756 | 33-35 RAWCLIFFE AVE | BRIGHTMET | 2 |
| 1935 | 74723 | LAND AT 10 ELGIN ST. | CROMPTON | 3 |
| 1938 | 74684 | LAND AT REAR OF STAGS HEAD, 31 JUNCTION RD | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 8 |
| 1940 | 74655 | GARDEN OF 34 LOSTOCK JUNCTION LANE | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 1 |
| 1943 | 74704 | CHORLEY OLD ROAD METHODIST CHURCH | SMITHILLS | 12 |
| 1944 | 75261 | 16-18 BANK STREET. | CROMPTON | 2 |
| 1946 | 75276 | REAR OF 40/42 COPE BANK | SMITHILLS | 1 |
| 1948 | 75366 | FLAT A, & B SUMMER HILL COACH HOUSE, WHITEHILL LANE | ASTLEY BRIDGE | 3 |
| 1949 | 75475 | LAND TO REAR OF OAKENBOTTOM ROAD | BRIGHTMET | 2 |
| 1950 | 74864 | FORMER MONTSERRAT TRANSMITTER RADIO STATION, WALKER FOLD ROAD | SMITHILLS | 1 |
| 1952 | 75804 | 92 BRADFORD STREET | TONGE WITH THE HAULGH | 2 |
| 1962 | 75832 | 91 RADCLIFFE ROAD | TONGE WITH THE HAULGH | 4 |
| 1974 | 76280 | 20 GREGORY AVENUE | BRIGHTMET | 2 |
| 1985 | 76454 | 28 LUTON STREET, BOLTON, BL3 2QU | GREAT LEVER | 2 |
| 1992 | 76452 | 83 BRADFORD STREET, BOLTON, BL2 1JY | TONGE WITH THE HAULGH | 5 |
| 1993 | 77286 | 77 UNION ROAD, BOLTON, BL2 2DS | TONGE WITH THE HAULGH | 2 |
| 1998 | 77655 | 247 AINSWORTH LANE, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL2 2QQ | TONGE WITH THE HAULGH | 1 |
| 2000 | 77431 | 12 DEANSGATE, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL1 2RU | CROMPTON | 3 |
| 2002 | 78348 | LAND AT HOWCROFT WORKS, REAR OF TAVISTOCK ROAD, | HALLIWELL | 9 |
| 2005 | 77582 | LAND AT REAR OF 38-40 ALBERT ROAD WEST, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL1 5HG | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 2 |
| 2008 | 78858 | HAULGH COTTAGE, 89 RADCLIFFE ROAD, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL2 1NU | TONGE WITH THE HAULGH | 12 |
| 2011 | 77795 | LAND ADJACENT TO 64 GLEN AVENUE, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL3 5QY | RUMWORTH | 1 |
| 2013 | 77956 | REAR OF 64 NEW HALL LANE, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL1 5LG | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 1 |

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|-----------|-------|---|-----------------------|----------|
| 2014 | 77908 | HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, TRINITY STREET, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL3 6DD | GREAT LEVER | 38 |
| 2015 | 77667 | 10-22 MEALHOUSE LANE (1ST, 2ND AND 3RD FLOORS), BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL1 1DD | GREAT LEVER | 10 |
| 2016 | 78483 | 363-365 BLACKBURN ROAD, BOLTON. | CROMPTON | 1 |
| 2017 | 78392 | 197/199 ESKRICK STREET, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL1 3JA | CROMPTON | 2 |
| 2019 | 78059 | LAND ADJ, 45 WILMOT STREET, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL1 3LL | CROMPTON | 1 |
| 2020 | 78270 | NO.7 & LAND AT REAR OF NO.9 OLD KILN LANE, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL1 5PD | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 5 |
| 2022 | 78618 | GHOSIA MOSQUE, 81-83 AUBURN STREET, BL3 6UE | RUMWORTH | 1 |
| 2030 | 78402 | 759 CHORLEY OLD ROAD, BL1 5SH | SMITHILLS | 2 |
| 2031 | 78376 | YEW TREE HOUSE, BROAD OTH LANE, BL1 6QN | ASTLEY BRIDGE | 8 |
| 2032 | 78004 | 134 GREEN LANE, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL3 2HX | GREAT LEVER | 1 |
| 2033 | 77647 | LAND AT FORRESTER HILL AVENUE, BOLTON. | GREAT LEVER | 4 |
| 2034 | 77599 | ORIENT MILL, BRANDWOOD STREET, BL3 4BH | RUMWORTH | 24 |
| 2036 | 78554 | 85-93 BRADSHAWGATE AND LAND TO THE REAR FRONTING SILVERWELL LANE | GREAT LEVER | 24 |
| 2039 | 79080 | 676 BLACKBURN ROAD, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL1 7AD | ASTLEY BRIDGE | 1 |
| 2040 | 79054 | 13 ST HELENS ROAD, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL3 3NL | RUMWORTH | 1 |
| 2041 | 79115 | 68 ASHWORTH LANE, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL1 8RD | ASTLEY BRIDGE | 1 |
| 2042 | 79093 | LAND ADJACENT, 116 RADCLIFFE ROAD, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL2 1NY | TONGE WITH THE HAULGH | 1 |
| 2046 | 78954 | 1040 CHORLEY OLD ROAD, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL1 5SE (Bolton at Home) | SMITHILLS | 1 |
| 2047 | 79256 | 216 DEANE ROAD, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL3 5DP | RUMWORTH | 1 |
| 2048 | 79232 | 282 MANCHESTER ROAD, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL3 2QS | GREAT LEVER | 1 |
| 2049 | 79148 | 42 WOODGATE STREET, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL3 2HN | GREAT LEVER | 1 |
| 3094 | 73019 | LAND AT BARTON RD | FARNWORTH | 10 |
| 3122 | 69439 | FLAT 33-42 CAMPBELL COURT | FARNWORTH | 5 |
| 3128 | 72553 | LAND ADJ 24 FYLDE ST | FARNWORTH | 3 |
| 3130 | 73271 | 124 MARKET ST | FARNWORTH | 6 |
| 3138 | 74556 | HAWKER SOCIAL CLUB, GLADSTONE RD | FARNWORTH | 1 |
| 3139 | 74427 | EGERTON ST | FARNWORTH | 17 |
| 3145 | 76175 | 54 MARKET STREET | FARNWORTH | 1 |
| 3146 | 76634 | 165 BUCKLEY LANE, FARNWORTH, BOLTON, BL4 9SH | FARNWORTH | 2 |
| 3148 | 74915 | FORMER BAPTIST CHURCH, MARKET STREET, FARNWORTH, BOLTON, BL4 7PD | FARNWORTH | 12 |
| 3149 | 77631 | 27 BOLTON ROAD, FARNWORTH, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL4 7JN | FARNWORTH | 1 |
| 3151 | 77630 | 129A CAMPBELL STREET, FARNWORTH, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL4 7HW | FARNWORTH | 2 |
| 3152 | 77799 | 13/15 BOLTON ROAD, FARNWORTH BL4 7JN | FARNWORTH | 5 |
| 3153 | 77317 | ALL SAINTS CHURCH, DEVON STREET, FARNWORTH, BOLTON. | FARNWORTH | 14 |
| 4028 | 74456 | LAND REAR OF 5-20 HOLCOMBE CLOSE | KEARSLEY | 1 |
| 4057 | 66253 | LAND AT 7-9 CROSS ST | KEARSLEY | 1 |
| 4065 | 67214 | 169/173 ALBERT RD | KEARSLEY | 1 |
| 4066 | 77233 | LAND ADJACENT 190 MANCHESTER ROAD, KEARSLEY, BOLTON, BL4 8QR | KEARSLEY | 24 |
| 4076 | 74977 | 93 BRADFORD ST | KEARSLEY | 1 |
| 4077 | 75457 | GARDEN OF 19 PRINCESS AVENUE | KEARSLEY | 1 |

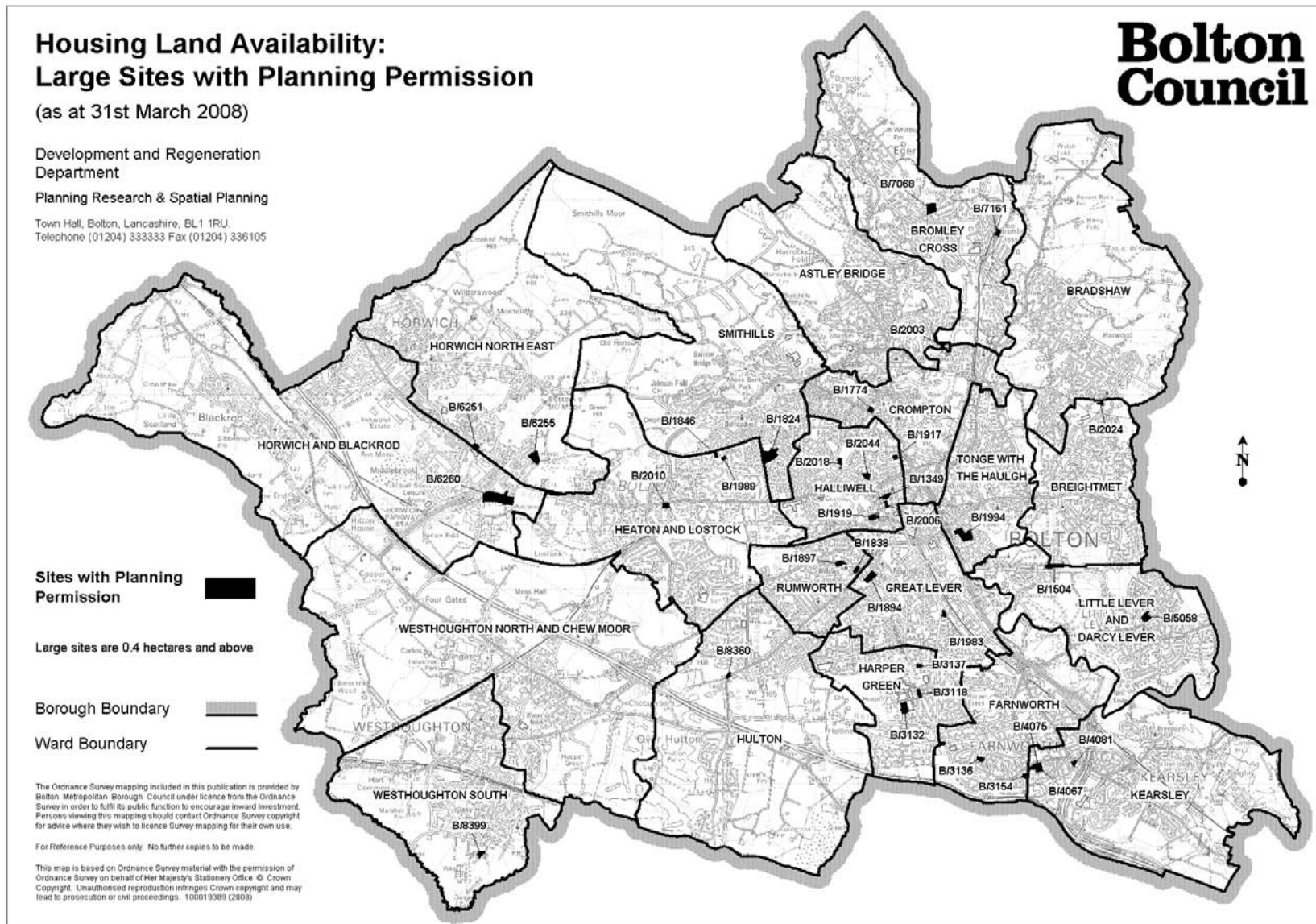
| SITE REF. | PP NO | SITE NAME | WARD (2004) | CAPACITY |
|-----------|-------|---|--------------------------------|----------|
| 4083 | 79100 | 10 BIRCH ROAD, KEARSLEY, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL4 8LY | KEARSLEY | 3 |
| 4084 | 79036 | 93 BRADFORD STREET, FARNWORTH, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL4 9JY | KEARSLEY | 1 |
| 4086 | 79324 | 183A/B LORD STREET, FARNWORTH, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL4 8AR | KEARSLEY | 1 |
| 5048 | 72989 | LAND ADJ 22 NANDYWELL | LITTLE LEVER & DARCY LEVER | 1 |
| 5049 | 74758 | 28 BENTLEY ST. | LITTLE LEVER & DARCY LEVER | 2 |
| 5050 | 77341 | WELLFIELD HOUSE, BOSCOW ROAD | LITTLE LEVER & DARCY LEVER | 1 |
| 5051 | 75774 | LADYSHORE COTTAGE, LADYSHORE ROAD | LITTLE LEVER & DARCY LEVER | 1 |
| 5052 | 75975 | RING O BELLS, 56 CHURCH STREET | LITTLE LEVER & DARCY LEVER | 2 |
| 5057 | 78013 | 57 VICTORY ROAD, LITTLE LEVER, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL3 1HY | LITTLE LEVER & DARCY LEVER | 1 |
| 6091 | 76180 | ADJ 15 ESSEX ST | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 2 |
| 6130 | 67545 | REAR OF 24 WINGATES LANE | WESTHOUGHTON NORTH & CHEW MOOR | 1 |
| 6164 | 78341 | 37 WINTER HEY LANE, HORWICH, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL6 7AD | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 2 |
| 6181 | 64982 | 692 CHORLEY RD | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 1 |
| 6183 | 78112 | LAND ADJ FERNBANK, 582 CHORLEY NEW RD | HORWICH NORTH EAST | 1 |
| 6194 | 69992 | LAND AT WOODBARNES FARM | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 1 |
| 6200 | 71371 | HIGH RID FARM, HIGH RID LANE | HORWICH NORTH EAST | 1 |
| 6202 | 72309 | 482 MANCHESTER RD | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 2 |
| 6204 | 72739 | ACORN NURSERY, LOSTOCK LANE | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 1 |
| 6206 | 73022 | SHARROCKS FARM, BLUNDELL LANE | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 1 |
| 6207 | 72429 | LAND AT FORMER WHIGHAM INSTITUTE, MANCHESTER RD | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 1 |
| 6211 | 71138 | POPE'S FARM, 461-463 MANCHESTER RD | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 2 |
| 6213 | 73646 | 244 CHORLEY NEW RD | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 1 |
| 6214 | 69791 | HIGHER WILSON FOLD FARM, HIGH RID LANE | HORWICH NORTH EAST | 1 |
| 6215 | 68987 | CLAYPOOL FARM BARN, NEW CHAPEL LANE | HORWICH NORTH EAST | 1 |
| 6216 | 73922 | LAND ADJ 30 & 36 SCHOLES BANK | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 1 |
| 6219 | 73016 | GORTON FOLD, CHURCH ST | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 10 |
| 6229 | 75404 | HUYTON LODGE, CHORLEY ROAD | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 1 |
| 6230 | 75406 | LAND ADJ. 565 MANCHESTER ROAD | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 1 |
| 6234 | 75888 | 8 - 10 LITTLE SCOTLAND, BLACKROD | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 2 |
| 6244 | 74608 | LAND AT HORWICH RMI, OFF CHORLEY NEW ROAD, HORWICH, BOLTON, BL6 5XX | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 24 |
| 6245 | 76392 | 28 LEVER PARK AVENUE, HORWICH, BOLTON, BL6 7LG | HORWICH NORTH EAST | 1 |

| SITE REF. | PP NO | SITE NAME | WARD (2004) | CAPACITY |
|-----------|-------|---|--------------------------------|----------|
| 6247 | 76785 | FORMER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, LEE LANE, HORWICH. | HORWICH NORTH EAST | 11 |
| 6248 | 76957 | FORMER HORWICH TELEPHONE RELAY STATION, VICTORIA ROAD / MELBOURNE GROVE, HORWICH, BOLTON. | HORWICH NORTH EAST | 1 |
| 6249 | 77044 | LAND AT LONGWORTH ROAD/BEAUMONT ROAD, HORWICH, BOLTON, BL6 7BL | HORWICH NORTH EAST | 4 |
| 6250 | 77057 | 98 WINTER HEY LANE, HORWICH, BOLTON, BL6 7PJ | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 1 |
| 6252 | 78073 | 20 POPLAR AVENUE, HORWICH, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL6 6TA | HORWICH NORTH EAST | 1 |
| 6254 | 78140 | 197 LEE LANE, HORWICH, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER | HORWICH NORTH EAST | 1 |
| 6256 | 78386 | BOLTON GOLF CLUB, CHORLEY NEW ROAD, BL6 4AJ | HORWICH NORTH EAST | 2 |
| 6257 | 78850 | 78 CHORLEY NEW ROAD, HORWICH, GREATER MANCHESTER | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 1 |
| 6259 | 78889 | THE PRINTING WORKS, LONGWORTH ROAD, HORWICH, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER | HORWICH NORTH EAST | 6 |
| 7155 | 68786 | DAYSRING, SHADY LANE | BROMLEY CROSS | 3 |
| 7159 | 72505 | 17 SHADY LANE | BROMLEY CROSS | 8 |
| 7166 | 71257 | HAWTHORN BANK, OFF RUINS LANE | BRADSHAW | 5 |
| 7169 | 72070 | ASMUS FARM, BROOKFIELD LANE | BRADSHAW | 2 |
| 7187 | 75300 | 1 EGERTON COURT, BLACKBURN ROAD | BROMLEY CROSS | 1 |
| 7190 | 75713 | LAND ADJ. 90 DARWEN ROAD, TURTON | BROMLEY CROSS | 1 |
| 7196 | 76837 | 74 BRADSHAW ROAD, TURTON, BOLTON, BL2 3EW | BRADSHAW | 3 |
| 7197 | 77145 | FORMER VICTORY WORKS, GRUNDY ROAD, FARNWORTH, BOLTON, BL4 8HR | BROMLEY CROSS | 28 |
| 7198 | 77272 | 220-222 BLACKBURN ROAD, TURTON, BOLTON, BL7 9SR | BROMLEY CROSS | 2 |
| 7200 | 77692 | FORMER GARAGE, HARDY MILL ROAD, TURTON, BOLTON. | BRADSHAW | 12 |
| 7204 | 78113 | MANOR COURT, HOUGH FOLD WAY, BL2 3EP | BRADSHAW | 36 |
| 7206 | 79146 | 30 BRADSHAW BROW, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL2 3DH | BROMLEY CROSS | 4 |
| 7208 | 78926 | PORT WALL, WINDY HARBOUR LANE, TURTON, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL7 9AP | BROMLEY CROSS | 1 |
| 7209 | 78892 | 123 DARWEN ROAD, TURTON, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL7 9BG | BROMLEY CROSS | 2 |
| 7211 | 76477 | GARDEN AT 18 OAKDALE, TURTON | BRADSHAW | 1 |
| 8213 | 78930 | REAR OF PAVILLION SQ | WESTHOUGHTON SOUTH | 2 |
| 8216 | 76055 | HULTON BOLT WORKS, MANCHESTER RD/RUTHERFORD DRIVE | HULTON | 15 |
| 8222 | 72665 | FORMER CAR PARK, LA SCALA RESTAURANT, CHORLEY RD | WESTHOUGHTON NORTH & CHEW MOOR | 36 |
| 8225 | 72256 | FOURGATES SERVICE STATION, 420 CHORLEY RD | WESTHOUGHTON NORTH & CHEW MOOR | 12 |
| 8331 | 70263 | 332 WIGAN RD | WESTHOUGHTON SOUTH | 1 |
| 8336 | 78472 | LAND AT CENTRAL DRIVE, WESTHOUGHTON, BOLTON. | WESTHOUGHTON NORTH & CHEW MOOR | 1 |
| 8348 | 71783 | REAR OF 283 & 285 ST HELENS RD | HULTON | 2 |
| 8355 | 75767 | 85-87 WIGAN RD | WESTHOUGHTON SOUTH | 2 |
| 8358 | 76745 | THE GROVE, FIRS RD | HULTON | 1 |
| 8375 | 74278 | MORRIS FARM, POCKET NOOK RD | WESTHOUGHTON NORTH & CHEW MOOR | 4 |
| 8376 | 75035 | BALDWINS FARM, OLD FOLD RD | WESTHOUGHTON SOUTH | 2 |

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|-----------|-------|--|--------------------------------|----------|
| 8377 | 75405 | 6 BOLTON RD | WESTHOUGHTON NORTH & CHEW MOOR | 1 |
| 8379 | 75510 | ADJACENT 20, THE AVENUE | WESTHOUGHTON NORTH & CHEW MOOR | 1 |
| 8380 | 76040 | LAND AT 42 CHEW MOOR LANE | WESTHOUGHTON NORTH & CHEW MOOR | 4 |
| 8383 | 69706 | 116 PARKWAY | WESTHOUGHTON SOUTH | 1 |
| 8390 | 76526 | 121 CHORLEY STREET, BOLTON, BL1 4AL | HULTON | 1 |
| 8391 | 76767 | LAND ADJ, 697 ST HELENS ROAD, BOLTON, BL3 3SQ | HULTON | 21 |
| 8393 | 77008 | SIDE GARDEN 313 BOLTON ROAD, WESTHOUGHTON, BOLTON, BL5 3EL | WESTHOUGHTON NORTH & CHEW MOOR | 1 |
| 8394 | 76486 | LAND ADJACENT 45 COVERDALE ROAD, WESTHOUGHTON, BOLTON. | WESTHOUGHTON SOUTH | 4 |
| 8395 | 76960 | GRUNDYS FARM, SCHOOL STREET, WESTHOUGHTON, BOLTON, BL5 2BG | WESTHOUGHTON SOUTH | 3 |
| 8397 | 77547 | D BURNETT CAR SALES, 287-289 ST HELENS ROAD, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL3 3QA | HULTON | 21 |
| 8398 | 77644 | 26 NORMANBY STREET, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL3 3QR | HULTON | 1 |
| 8400 | 77969 | 75-77 MARKET STREET, WESTHOUGHTON, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL5 3AA | WESTHOUGHTON SOUTH | 1 |
| 8402 | 77925 | 62 MARKET STREET, WESTHOUGHTON, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL5 3AZ | WESTHOUGHTON SOUTH | 2 |
| 8405 | 78074 | 225 LEIGH ROAD, WESTHOUGHTON, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL5 2JG | WESTHOUGHTON NORTH & CHEW MOOR | 1 |
| 8406 | 78287 | LAND AT 42 BOLTON ROAD, WESTHOUGHTON, BL5 3DN | WESTHOUGHTON NORTH & CHEW MOOR | 14 |
| 8407 | 78686 | WINGATES MOTORS, CAR SALES, CHURCH LANE, WESTHOUGHTON. BOLTON. BL5 3LP | WESTHOUGHTON NORTH & CHEW MOOR | 5 |
| 8409 | 78557 | LAND ADJACENT TO 23 WOODBINE ROAD, BOLTON, BL3 3JH | HULTON | 1 |
| 8410 | 79097 | LAND AT 56 BEEHIVE GREEN, WESTHOUGHTON, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL5 3HS | WESTHOUGHTON NORTH & CHEW MOOR | 1 |
| 8411 | 78959 | HEATONS FARM, CHORLEY ROAD, WESTHOUGHTON, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL5 3NJ | WESTHOUGHTON NORTH & CHEW MOOR | 1 |
| 8412 | 75196 | 5 BRACKLEY VILLAS, SALFORD ROAD, WESTHOUGHTON, BOLTON, BL5 1BZ | HULTON | 1 |
| 8413 | 76901 | LAND 11 DOBB BROW & BETWEEN 118 & 134 OLD LANE, DOBB BROW | WESTHOUGHTON SOUTH | 1 |

Large sites with full planning permission

| SITE REF. | PP NO | SITE NAME | WARD (2004) | CAPACITY |
|-----------|-------|--|---------------------------|----------|
| 1504 | 66631 | LONG LANE/RADCLIFFE RD | LITTLE LEVER & DARCYLEVER | 50 |
| 1774 | 76999 | FORMER WOLFENDEN SCHOOL, WOLFENDEN STREET, BOLTON, BL1 3QE | CROMPTON | 25 |
| 1838 | 73560 | KERSHAW MILL, KERSHAW ST/BALDWIN ST | RUMWORTH | 13 |
| 1846 | 77707 | LAND AT MOORSIDE AND THE MARKLANDS, 99-101 MARKLAND HILL LANE, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL1 5NH | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 12 |
| 1897 | 72855 | LAND AT DINSDALE DRIVE | RUMWORTH | 14 |
| 1919 | 74966 | LAND AT MOOR LANE/HANOVER ST/GARSDALE ST | HALLIWELL | 289 |
| 1983 | 76169 | LAND AT BRADFORD ROAD/CRESCENT ROAD | GREAT LEVER | 33 |
| 1989 | 78706 | 231-235 GREENMOUNT LANE, BOLTON, BL1 5JB | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 4 |
| 2003 | 77634 | YEW TREE FARM, YEW TREE LANE, BOLTON | ASTLEY BRIDGE | 3 |
| 2006 | 77237 | CENTRAL POST OFFICE AND SORTING DEPOT, DEANSGATE, BOLTON, BL1 1AD | HALLIWELL | 132 |
| 2010 | 77765 | LAND AT THE GLEN OFF CHORLEY NEW ROAD, BOLTON. | HEATON & LOSTOCK | 1 |
| 2018 | 78110 | MORTFIELD LANE, BOLTON. | HALLIWELL | 24 |
| 2044 | 79211 | SITE OF UNION MILL, VERNON STREET, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL1 2PP | HALLIWELL | 141 |
| 3118 | 72716 | LAND OFF MINERVA RD | HARPER GREEN | 45 |
| 3136 | 77794 | CENTURY MOTORS, GEORGE STREET, FARNWORTH, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL4 9RJ | FARNWORTH | 24 |
| 3154 | 70246 | THE HOLLIES REST HOME, 18 WORSLEY ROAD, FARNWORTH, BOLTON, BL4 9LN | FARNWORTH | 54 |
| 4081 | 77085 | LAND AT OLD HALL STREET, KEARSLEY, BOLTON | KEARSLEY | 64 |
| 5058 | 74765 | LAND AT LEVER STREET, LITTLE LEVER | LITTLE LEVER & DARCYLEVER | 81 |
| 6251 | 73431 | SWALLOWFIELD HOTEL, CHORLEY NEW ROAD, HORWICH, BOLTON, BL6 6HN | HORWICH NORTH EAST | 42 |
| 6255 | 78526 | FORMER FALL BIRCH HOSPITAL, FALL BIRCH ROAD, HORWICH, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL6 4LQ | HORWICH NORTH EAST | 45 |
| 6260 | 75979 | LAND AT LOSTOCK LANE, LOSTOCK, BOLTON | HORWICH & BLACKROD | 301 |
| 7068 | 73099 | FORMER INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION, HOSPITAL ROAD | BROMLEY CROSS | 86 |
| 7161 | 74142 | NEWFIELD GRANGE RD | BROMLEY CROSS | 10 |
| 8360 | 78191 | 682 ST HELENS ROAD, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL3 3SS | HULTON | 18 |
| 8399 | 77730 | LAND ADJACENT TO VALE HOUSE, MILL LANE, WESTHOUGHTON, BOLTON, GREATER MANCHESTER, BL5 2DN | WESTHOUGHTON SOUTH | 1 |



Appendix 10: Employment Land Update

Introduction:

The Annual Employment Land Resource (April 2008) has the following objectives:

- To monitor the supply, availability and development rates of employment land across the borough;
- To analyse any significant changes that have occurred during the monitoring period 1st April 2007 to end of March 2008;
- To feed into the Councils Local Development Framework Evidence Base; and
- Helping to ensure that Bolton has a portfolio of high quality, flexible employment sites that are capable of adapting to changing conditions and that meet the needs of both its own residents and the wider area.

ARUP Bolton Employment Land Study (2008)

In January 2008 Bolton Council Commissioned ARUP and Keppie Messie to undertake an Employment Land Study for Bolton. The study had a baseline date of March 2007 and involved:

- Assessing future demand for employment land across the borough up to 2021 and 2026;
- Assessing future and current supply of sites for employment;
- Identifying if the Council needs to identify more, less or the same amount of land across the borough for employment;
- Assessing the suitability of employment sites whether existing or proposed;
- Contributing to the identification of new portfolio of high quality, suitable employment sites across the borough;
- Contributing to the development of appropriate future employment land policies within the Council's emerging Local Development Framework;
- Improving systems for monitoring outcomes and reviewing employment policies and programmes.

The ARUP study assessed the requirement for employment land to reflect the changing requirements of businesses and the local, regional, national and global economy. The key findings of the ARUP study are taken forward in this AELR.

Employment Land Development April 2007 – March 2008.**1. Completions between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008:**

This section offers an analysis of employment land completions between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008 on sites allocated within the Annual Employment Land Resource and other completions across the rest of the borough. Completed sites and sites under construction are analysed separately. The development of these sites feed into the overall take up figures for employment land during the year and contribute to the overall take up rates.

The 2007 Annual Employment Land Resource identified 62.37 hectares of land consisting of 15 sites. The table below illustrates the changes that have taken place at these sites.

Table 1 Completions and developments on sites allocated within the 2007 Annual Employment Land Resource

| Site Reference | Site Name | Remaining Capacity 2007 (hectares) | Development | Remaining Capacity 2008 (hectares) |
|----------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 07E | Long Lane/Lancaster Way | 0.39 | No development | 0.39 |
| 08E | Horwich LocoWorks | 16.3 | No development | 16.3 |
| 18E | Crompton Way | 1.21 | No development | 1.21 |
| 19E | St.Peters Business Park A | 1.24 | No development | 1.24 |
| 22E | Watermead | 3.90 | No development | 3.90 |
| 25E | Mill Street/Mule street (or Back Broom Street) | 0.74 | No development | 0.74 |
| 28E | Nelson street | 0.36 | No development | 0.36 |
| 31E | Gower Street | 0.57 | Removed from AELR | 0.00 |
| 32E | Stone Hill Road | 0.66 | No development | 0.66 |
| 33E | Express Industrial Estate C | 0.19 | No development | 0.19 |
| 34E | Express Industrial Estate B | 0.77 | No development | 0.77 |
| 35E | Mabel's Brow | 0.73 | Removed from AELR | 0.00 |
| 36E | Bolton Road, Kearsley (Singing Clough) | 8.66 | Removed from AELR | 0.00 |
| 38E | Salford Road (Cutacre) | 16.7 | No development | 16.7 |
| 41E | British Areospace | 9.95 | No development | 9.95 |
| | | 62.37 | | 52.41 |

From the table above it can be seen that on sites allocated in the 2007 Annual Employment Land Resource:

- Sites 35E Mabel's Brow, 31E Gower Street and 36E Bolton Road (Singing Clough) are assessed as no longer commercially attractive.
- No other development took place on land allocated within the Councils Annual Employment Land Resource (2007).

2. Completions on all sites including those not allocated within the 2007 Annual Employment Land Resource

The tables below summarise employment completions across the borough for the period 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008.

Table 2 Completions on sites over 1,000 sq m

Developments over 1,000 sq.m

| | Square Metres | Hectares |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| B1 | 9132 | 4 |
| B2 | 0 | 0 |
| B8 | 0 | 0 |
| Mixed (B1, B2 & B8) | 1957 | 0.43 |
| Total | 11,089 | 4.43 |

NOTE: The table above shows completions in excess of 1,000 square metres.

This is the figure that has been reported in the 2008 Annual Monitoring Report as a Core Output Indicator. It can be seen that the vast majority of these employment completions are within the B1 Class Use.

All employment completions are monitored and these are listed in the table below.

Table 3 Completions on all sites

All Developments

| | Square Metres | Hectares |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| B1 | 11731 | 5.44 |
| B2 | 0 | 0 |
| B8 | 0 | 0 |
| Mixed Use (B1, B2 & B8) | 2,996 | 1.53 |
| Total | 14,727 | 6.97 |

NOTE: The table above shows completions below and above 1,000 square metres.

Again, the vast majority of employment completions fall within the B1 Class Use. The total amount of employment development completed is 14,727 square metres covering 6.97 hectares of land. This is slightly below the average previous take up rate over the last 23 years of 8.37 hectares (Annex 2). The [ARUP Employment Land Study](#) (2008) suggests that

Bolton Council allocate between 175 and 195 hectares of employment land between 2007 and 2026. This equates to 9.2 to 10.3 hectares of employment take up per year. This is higher than the rate of take up of land for employment use in Bolton over the last year (6.97 hectares). However, it is consistent with the average take up rates over the last 10 years of 10.73 hectares. It should also be noted that the [ARUP Employment Land Study](#) (2008) suggestion recognises that that enough land must be provided to allow companies and employers a “margin of choice”. The ARUP employment land recommendation is therefore increased by 20 per cent to recognise this need for flexibility.

All of the employment completions that took place between April 2007 and March 2008 can be found in Annex One.

3. Sites Added to the April 2008 Employment Land Resource

As a result of the site assessment undertaken as part of the [ARUP Employment Land Study](#) (2008) 14 new sites have been added to the 2008/09 Employment Land Resource. Not all these sites are immediately available but they contribute to the resource.

Eleven of these are Bolton Town Centre sites totalling 31.8 hectares. Not all of these sites have planning permission but are within Bolton Town Centre and thus subject to UDP Policy TC1. They also scored highly in the ARUP Bolton Employment Land study with regard to both Planning Policy and Sustainability and Availability and Deliverability criteria. Many of these sites form part of development being co-ordinated across Bolton Town Centre. These Bolton Town Centre sites are listed below:

Table 4 Town Centre sites added to 2008/09 Employment Land Resource

| Site Name | Site Reference (ARUP Study) | Site Size (Hectares) for employment | Suggested Use: |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Westpoint | 4MU | 2.89 | Mixed use |
| St. Georges Gateway | 5MU | 0.77 | Mixed use |
| Clarence Street | 7MU | 0.84 | Mixed use |
| Merchant's Quarter | 10MU | 6.84 | Mixed use |
| Westbrook | 14MU | 3.14 | Mixed use |
| Trinity Gateway | 16MU | 5.29 | Mixed use |
| Blackhorse Street Car Park | 18MU | 0.75 | Mixed use |
| Knowledge Campus | 19MU | 2.18 | Mixed use |
| Cultural Quarter | 21MU | 3.01 | Mixed use |
| King Street | 22MU | 0.22 | Mixed use |
| Church Wharf* | SO2 | 5.87 | Mixed use |
| Total | 11 | 31.8 | |

*Church wharf was assessed as a Suggested site in the ARUP study, however, this has now been re-classified as a town centre site.

As a result of the site assessment carried out by ARUP three other sites are added to the 2008/09 Employment Land Resource. These total 1.14 hectares and are listed below:

Table 5 Other sites added to 2008/09 I Employment Land Resource

| Site Name | Site Reference (UDP and ARUP Study) | Site Size (Hectares) | Suggested Use: |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Barr's Fold Close, Wingates | 01E | 0.47 | Employment Land |
| Campbell Street | 29E | 0.14 | Employment Land |
| Mill Street | 24E | 0.53 | Employment Land |
| Total | 3 | 1.14 | |

4. Summary of April 2008 Position

The 2008/09 Employment Land Resource has 26 sites covering 85.35 hectares.

Table 6 Summary of April 2008 Position:

| | Area in Hectares | Number of Sites |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| Land available at end of March 2007 | 62.37 | 15 |
| Sites Completed | 0 | 0 |
| Partial Sites Completed | 0 | 0 |
| Sites Under Construction | 0 | 0 |
| Sites removed from AELR as they have no scope for development | - 9.96 | - 3 |
| Town Centre Sites added | 31.8 | 11 |
| Other UDP sites added | 1.14 | 3 |
| Land Available at the end of March 2008. | 85.35 | 26 |

Note: The total land available of 85.35 hectares differs from the 2007/2008 Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) figure on page 51 of the AMR. This is because the AMR monitoring figure included employment permissions that had not yet been implemented. Also the AMR monitoring figure relates to the date of March 2008 and did not take into account sites added and removed from the AELR following on from the employment land review carried out by ARUP.

The council seeks to ensure that Bolton has a portfolio of high quality, flexible employment sites that are capable of adapting to changing conditions and that meet the needs of both its own residents and the wider area.

The addition of land to the Annual Employment Land Resource is currently being considered through the Local Development Framework process.

A full list of all the sites in the Annual Employment Land Resource as of April 2008 can be found in Annex Three.

Annex One: All Employment Completions across the borough April 2007- March 2008:

| Application Number | Address | Development description | Gross F/space. sq.m. | Area in Hectares |
|---------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 74134/06 | Albion Mill, Sawdor Street, Farnworth, Bolton, BL4 7JE | Erection of two porta cabins for offices and erection of a warehouse | 415 | 0.77 |
| 73702/06 | 341 Derby Street, Bolton, BL3 6LR | Erection of two storey extension at rear to provide offices | 70 | 0.02 |
| 73798/06 | Riverside reclamation Ltd. Raikes Clough Industrial Estate, Raikes Lane | Erection of two storey building to form canteen with offices over | 29 | 0.002 |
| 73421/06 | DKR House, Hercules Business Park, Lostock Lane, Horwich and land at corner of Lostock Lane | Change of use and conversion of existing premises to self contained offices together with the formation of 72 car parking spaces on land at the corner of Lostock Lane and Cranfield Road | 3778 | 0.94 |
| 73432/06 | Waterside business park, off Smiths Road, Darcy Lever, Bolton | Erection of two prefabricated steel buildings for a temporary period of 5 years | 432 | 0.81 |
| 72822/05 | 1 Chorley New Road, Bolton, BL1 4QR | Erection of two storey rear extension to provide first floor office space with parking for 4 cars below, changes to front and side elevations, roof lights and new railings, including demolition of existing extension. | 215 | 0.01 |
| 73182/06 | Former Police station, 15-17 Wigan Road, Westhoughton, Bolton, BL5 3RD | Change of use from police station to general offices (12 in number) with off street parking (8 spaces) | 260 | 0.05 |
| 70061/05 | Land at Nelson Street | Erection of a two storey mixed office and workshop building with 43 car parking spaces | 1957 | 0.43 |
| 73678/06 | Former Tonge Moor Library, Tonge Moor Road, Bolton, BL2 2LE | Change of use and conversion from Library to community centre and offices and formation of a new 12 space car parking area | 810 | 0.14 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|--------|------|
| 73867/06 | Lynstock Way, Horwich, Bolton, BL6 4QR | Extension to existing offices with new pitched roof | 71 | 0.02 |
| 73929/06 | Land at corner of Worsley Road and Stonehill Road, Farnworth | Erection of two storey building comprising warehouse and offices | 256 | 0.23 |
| 74326/06 | Network 61, Lynstock Way, Horwich Bolton | Erection of 3no. Office blocks together with associated access road, parking, landscaping, 2.4 metres high palladin boundary fencing and new mitigation measures | 2670 | 2.42 |
| 75282/06 | 930 Wigan Road, Bolton, BL3 4RR | Erection of building with offices and storage on ground floor and 2 self contained flats above, plus increasing height of garage by 900mm | 296 | 0.07 |
| 76284/07 | Indevent Ltd, unit 11, Dunscar Industrial Estate, Blackburn Road, Turton, Bolton | Erection of two storey extension and replacement of existing boundary fencing | 234 | 0.38 |
| 72242/05 | PLOT 4B, PARKLANDS, OFF DE-HAVILAND WAY, BOLTON | ERECTION OF A FOUR STOREY OFFICE BUILDING & ASSOCIATED CAR PARKING. | 2684 | 0.64 |
| 76958/07 | Land at Bath Street | Erection of one office building including alterations to access and the provision of five car parking spaces | 550 | 0.04 |
| | | | 14,727 | 6.97 |

Annex Two: Employment Land Completions (hectares) 1985 – 2008

| | Year | Completions | Year | 10 yr Completions | Year | 5 yr Completions |
|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1985 | 5.3 | | | | |
| | 1986 | 3.2 | | | | |
| | 1987 | 2.1 | | | | |
| | 1988 | 3 | | | | |
| | 1989 | 8.8 | | | | |
| | 1990 | 14 | | | | |
| | 1991 | 8.2 | | | | |
| | 1992 | 4 | | | | |
| | 1993 | 11.5 | | | | |
| | 1994 | 6.7 | | | | |
| | 1995 | 4 | | | | |
| | 1996 | 5.8 | | | | |
| | 1997 | 8.68 | | | | |
| | 1998 | 5.23 | 1998 | 5.23 | | |
| | 1999 | 10.21 | 1999 | 10.21 | | |
| | 2000 | 9.86 | 2000 | 9.86 | | |
| | 2001 | 12.45 | 2001 | 12.45 | | |
| | 2002 | 8.4 | 2002 | 8.4 | | |
| | March 2004 | 18.59 | March 2004 | 18.59 | March 2004 | 18.59 |
| | March 2005 | 6.97 | March 2005 | 6.97 | March 2005 | 6.97 |
| | March 2006 | 10.10 | March 2006 | 10.10 | March 2006 | 10.10 |
| | March 2007 | 18.56 | March 2007 | 18.56 | March 2007 | 18.56 |
| | March 2008 | 6.97 | March 2008 | 6.97 | March 2008 | 6.97 |
| TOTAL | | 192.62 | | 107.34 | | 61.19 |
| AVERAGE | | 8.37 | | 10.73 | | 12.24 |

Annex Three: Annual Employment Land Resource Sites – April 2008

| Site Name | Site Reference | Site Size (Reference) |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Long Lane/Lancaster Way | 07E | 0.39 |
| Horwich LocoWorks | 08E | 16.3 |
| Crompton Way | 18E | 1.21 |
| St. Peters Business Park A | 19E | 1.24 |
| Watermead | 22E | 3.90 |
| Mill Street/Mule Street (or Back Broom Street) | 25E | 0.74 |
| Nelson Street | 28E | 0.36 |
| Stone Hill Road | 32E | 0.66 |
| Express Industrial Estate C | 33E | 0.19 |
| Express Industrial Estate B | 34E | 0.77 |
| Salford Road (Cutacre) | 38E | 16.7 |
| British Aerospace | 41E | 9.95 |
| Westpoint | 4MU | 2.89 |
| St. Georges Gateway | 5MU | 0.77 |
| Clarence Street | 7MU | 0.84 |
| Merchant's Quarter | 10MU | 6.84 |
| Westbrook | 14MU | 3.14 |
| Trinity Gateway | 16MU | 5.29 |
| Blackhorse Street Car Park | 18MU | 0.75 |
| Knowledge Campus | 19MU | 2.18 |
| Cultural Quarter | 21MU | 3.01 |
| King Street | 22MU | 0.22 |
| Church Wharf | SO2 | 5.87 |
| Barr's Fold Close, Wingates | 01E | 0.47 |
| Campbell Street | 29E | 0.14 |
| Mill Street | 24E | 0.53 |
| Total | 26 | 85.35 |