Local Development Framework

Bolton's Annual Monitoring Report 2006/2007

Shaping the future of Bolton

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Bolton Council

Executive Summary

1. This is the third 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 2006 to 31 March 2007 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. There has been significant progress on the LDDs as described in the Nov 2007 Local Development Scheme. The Sustainable Design and Construction SPD was adopted in September 2007 and consultation on the Issues and Options for the Core Strategy is nearing completion and in line with the LDS. However, there have been delays to some DPDs. In particular delays in the approval of the North West Regional Spatial Strategy until at least March 2008 have meant consequent changes in the timetable for the Core Strategy and the Allocations DPD. This means that a future review of the LDS is required.

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.

8. The borough of Bolton is now 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

9. 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, which include the following

- Ageing population
- Increasing number of households
- 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
- Improving accessibility
- Poor access to Bolton Hospital by non car modes
- Reduce the unemployment rate in the deprived areas
- New jobs require higher skills
- The beneficial economic relationship between Bolton and the city region
- Opportunity provided by planned investment in further education through bringing together the two colleges and one of the fastest growing universities
- Sufficient and well located employment land and premises
- Opportunities in the transformed and vibrant Bolton town centre
- Facilities for disposal of waste and re-cycling
- Recorded crime levels are reducing but perception of crime remains high
- Provision of facilities for young people
- To continue to reduce child fatalities on roads
- Risk of flooding in river valleys
- Listed buildings on the risk register being demolished or damaged beyond restoration
- The quality of public open spaces and environments
- Climate change
- The opportunity provided by our high quality natural and built environment
- Opportunity of providing sufficient and well located housing land to support the Growth Points Bid
- Need for affordable housing
- To continue to strengthen relationships between established and new communities

10. 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 third 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 Development Frameworks) 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 2006
Monitoring the Bolton Unitary Development Plan and emerging LDF

5. This AMR covers the period 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007 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. 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.

Bolton's Sustainable Community Strategy
Bolton: Our Vision 2007-2017

7. 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.

8. The two main aims are to narrow the gap between the most and least well off and to ensure economic prosperity.

9. To support he achievement of the 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

10. This third 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.

11. This third 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.
- 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.

12. 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.

Significant Effect Indicators

13. 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.

14. The indictors 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:

- Local Indicator 28 CO2 emissions
- Core output Indicator 8(i) Biodiversity
- Core Indicator 3b 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)

15. 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

16. The AMR will be submitted to the Secretary of State through the Government Office for the North West (GONW) by the 31 December 2007. The AMR will be reported to Development and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee in January 2008.

Monitoring Report Linkages

17. Many of the indicators measured in the 2006/07 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.

18. 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

19. The Spatial Portrait looks at the main attributes of Bolton in terms of geography, economy, social and other characteristics. More detailed information about Bolton and it's residents can be found under the relevant 'headings' in this document;

20. 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.

21. The borough of Bolton is now one of ten metropolitan districts in Greater Manchester. It is bounded in the north by Lancashire and on the remaining sides by the districts of Wigan and Salford. The borough has a population of around 262,400 who live mainly in the main urban area of Bolton, Farnworth, Kearsley and Turton, and the freestanding settlements of Little Lever, Horwich, Blackrod and Westhoughton. About half of the area is built up, but the remainder is countryside, mainly in agricultural use or open moorland.

22. The age profile of Bolton's population is very similar to 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).

Source: Office for National Statistics, Mid Year Estimates 2006. Crown Copyright.

23. 2004-based subnational population projections project forward the mid 2004 population estimates to give an indication of future trends in the population by age and sex down to local authority level for the next 25 years from 2005 to 2029. They have recently been revised to take into account the new methodology for calculating mid year estimates implemented for the 2006 mid year estimate. Bolton's population is set to increase by around 7% in next twenty-five years, from 262,800 in 2004 to 282,100 in 2029. This is a total increase of 19,300 people, with an average gain of 772 people per year.

AGE GROUP	2004 Number	2004 %	2029 Number	2029 %	% Change	Average Change per year
Total Population	262.80	-	282.10	-	7.3%	772
Ages 0-15	55.6	21.2%	53.4	18.9%	-4.0%	-88
Ages 16-64	167.9	63.9%	170.5	60.4%	1.5%	104
Ages 65+	39.3	15.0%	58.2	20.6%	48.1%	756

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2004-based Subnational Population Projections. Data is rounded to the nearest hundred.

24. Bolton is more self-contained than other Greater Manchester districts in terms of employment and commuting patterns.   The 2001 census showed that 67.5% of working residents work in the borough; 75.7% of employment in the borough was filled by Bolton residents. 7.8% of Bolton jobs were filled by Wigan residents, and 4.1% by Bury residents. Manchester and Salford were the most significant destinations for out commuting of residents, attracting 5.8% of Bolton workers each[1]. Although Bolton shows a relatively high level of self-containment, long-term trends show that the level of both out commuting and in commuting is increasing. This has implications for the Core Strategy because it shows that Bolton has an increasing inter-dependency with other districts, especially directly adjoining districts and Manchester.

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

25. The borough has good transport communications with adjoining areas and the rest of the country. The M61 motorway provides a link to the M6 to the north and the M60 to the south. 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 lead to capacity issues on the rail network in rush hour times, especially between Bolton and Manchester.

26. There is an established bus network focused on the main radial routes into Bolton town centre. As with other metropolitan areas outside London, bus patronage has declined and operators have rationalised services. A strategic cycle route network has in part been implemented which will form part of Sustrans Regional Route 80 and National Route 50. The highway network in Bolton appears to not be as congested as in the central areas of Manchester. Congestion problems are most acute on approaches to the town centre and around a number of the district centres, including Westhoughton and Farnworth. Congestion problems in Westhoughton are generated in part by traffic accessing the M61, particularly from Wigan (see also section 3.1).

27. Different parts of the borough have different characteristics from one another. 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. Many of the issues in the inner areas are associated with trying to improve existing physical, economic and social conditions, although 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. Farnworth has the second largest town centre in the borough, but it is much smaller than Bolton, and 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 (see also section 3.2).

28. The outer areas of Bolton, together with the freestanding towns of Horwich, Westhoughton and Blackrod in the western part of the borough, tend to have a better physical environment, and fewer social and economic problems, though even in these areas, there are pockets of deprivation and dereliction. There are local town centres at Horwich, Westhoughton and Little Lever. 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 outer areas are around conserving high quality environments at the same time as allowing for change to support an expanding economy.

29. The key features of the borough's landscape are its moorland backdrop, remnant areas of woodland, river valleys and pastoral agricultural land. The undulating topography and rising land of the Pennines make the urban fringes of significant importance, softening the central urban area and providing visual breaks in the large areas of built development. The best townscapes are concentrated in the 26 conservation areas, which vary in nature from town centres to former industrial villages and residential areas. The rest of the townscape is variable in quality and there are

many parts of the borough where the visual environment could be improved. The borough has a number of specific sites that have significant 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.
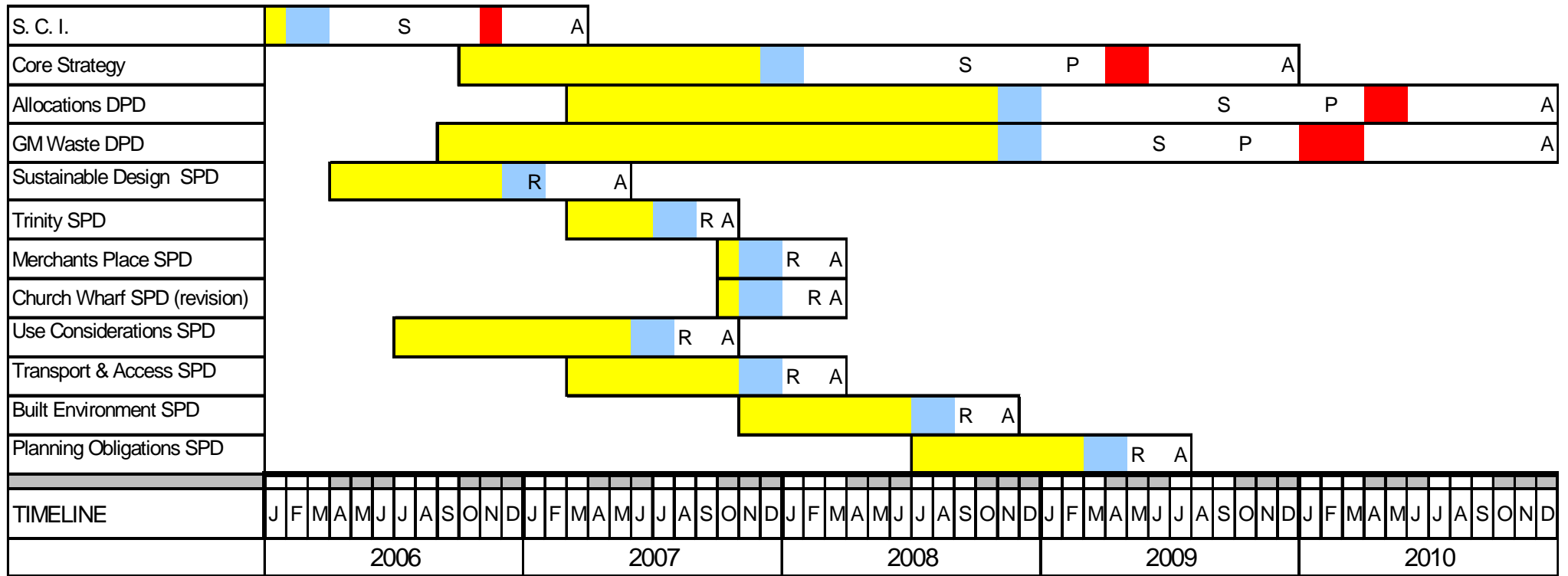
Progress with the Local Development Scheme

The Local Development Framework (LDF)

30. 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.

31. 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)

32. 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 2005/6 AMR considered the LDS published in December 2006. Since then revisions to the LDS have been published in March 2007, September 2007 and November 2007. The March 2007 revision was to take into account changes to the timetable in the joint Waste DPD: the September 2007 revision was to add Merchants Place Supplementary Planning Document and the November 2007 revision was to introduce a revision to the already adopted Church Wharf Supplementary Planning Document.

33. Below is a chart of the November 2007 Local Development Scheme, which will be subject of a future update for the reasons set out below.

			2006		2007		2008		2009		2010

S. C. I. — S ... A

Core Strategy — S P A

Allocations DPD — S P A

GM Waste DPD — S P A

Sustainable Design SPD — R A

Trinity SPD — R A

Merchants Place SPD — R A

Church Wharf SPD (revision) — R A

Use Considerations SPD — R A

Transport & Access SPD — R A

Built Environment SPD — R A

Planning Obligations SPD — R A

TIMELINE
J F M A M J J A S O N D | J F M A M J J A S O N D | J F M A M J J A S O N D | J F M A M J J A S O N D | J F M A M J J A S O N D

2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010

Key

Preparation	(yellow)
Preferred Options/Public Participation	(light blue)
To SOS	S
Pre-exam meeting	P
Examination	(red)
Adoption	A
Rep Consideration (SPD)	R

34. Below is a summary of each LDF document and its progress to date. To support this Appendix 4 summarises the document timetable changes between March 2005 and November 2007.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs)

35. 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

36. 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 is ongoing. The commencement of these consultations is in line with the December 2006 LDS.

37. The next stage in the preparation of the Core Strategy is the publication of Preferred Options. In the December 2006 LDS and the subsequent revisions, Core Strategy Preferred Options are timetabled for December 2007 to January 2008. This timetable was drawn up in the expectation of the Regional Spatial Strategy having been adopted by that time. The expected delay in the approval of RSS until at least March 2008 means that there will be a delay in the publication of Preferred Options until May 2008.

38. This will need to be reflected in a further revision to the Local Development Scheme.

Allocations DPD

39. This DPD will set out land allocations for a range of relevant future uses which may include housing, employment, mixed use, retail development and community facilities. It will also identify areas of protection such as Green Belts and Conservation Areas.

40. The preparation of the Allocations DPD commenced in March 2007, in line with the LDS. The next stage is consultation on issues and options in February - March 2008. The delay in the preparation of RSS and the resultant delay in the Core Strategy will also cause a delay in the preparation of the Allocations DPD. It is not now expected that issues and options will be produced until after the Core Strategy Preferred Options, in Summer 2008.

41. This will need to be reflected in a further revision to the Local Development Scheme.

Supplementary Planning Documents

42. These provide detailed guidance on site specific or topic areas and are not the subject of independent examination. They do not carry development plan status but are a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

43. The December 2006 LDS specified that progress would be made during 2007 on four Supplementary Planning Documents.

- Sustainable Design and Construction was timetabled for public participation in December 2006 and adoption in March 2007. The first milestone was delayed by one month, but adoption did not take place until September 2007.
- The Bollings Yard SPD was timetabled for public participation in July / August 2007 and adoption in October 2007. Consultation was not started until October 2007 and adoption was not achieved in line with the LDS partly due to the vast amount of consultation responses that were received. This has now been retitled as the Trinity SPD.
- The Use Considerations SPD was timetabled for public participation in June/July 2007 with adoption in October 2007. Neither of these milestones has been reached.
- The Transport, Access, and Highway Safety SPD was timetabled for public participation in November/December 2007, but this milestone was not achieved

44. The September 2007 revision to the LDS introduced a new SPD for Merchants Place with a timetable of public participation in November/December 2007. The November 2007 revision to the LDS introduced a revision to the already adopted Church Wharf SPD with a timetable for public participation in November/December 2007.

45. A revised Local Development Scheme will need to reflect these changes and delays to the timetables of producing the SPDs.

Saved policies

46. 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 and so its policies are automatically saved for a three-year period until April 2008. The Council has submitted a statement to the Secretary of State requesting the saving of all the UDP policies after April 2008. The Secretary of State must reply before April 2008 specifying which policies can be saved.

47. 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

48. The Regional Spatial Strategy is part of the Development Plan for Bolton. This was adopted in 2003, and is currently being revised with an expected adoption date of Spring 2008.

New Government Guidance and Initiatives

49. Significant new guidance has been made available from the newly formed Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) during the monitoring period (see Appendix 8 for more detail). Significant Guidance that is effecting the operation and effectiveness of our policies is contained in various publications from CLG and is described below.

50. The new Planning Policy Statement 3 dated Nov 2006 but operational from April 2007, this in particular sets out the need for us to demonstrate and maintain a deliverable 5 years supply of housing land.

51. The CLG Guidance on Preparing Housing land assessments, and Employment land assessments is also helping us in carrying out our current Evidence Base studies for Housing and Employment Land.

52. Draft PPS1 Supplement, Planning and Climate Change – was issued during the monitoring period and the final document issued in December 2007.

53. This PPS on climate change supplements PPS1 by setting out how planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change and take into account the unavoidable consequences. Tackling climate change is a key Government priority for the planning system, and a key council priority. The consultation document for PPS1 supplement together with the Code for Sustainable Homes have prompted and shaped the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD

54. Planning White Paper (May 2007) – followed by the Planning Bill currently working its way through parliament sets out detailed proposals for reform of the planning system, building on Kate Barker's recommendations for improving the speed, responsiveness and efficiency in land use planning, and taking forward issues raised in the Barker Eddington and Stern reports 's. These have had a significant influence on our approach.

AGMA Growth Points Bid

55. AGMA have submitted an Expression of Interest for the New Growth Points Initiative, which 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. Bolton will play a significant role in delivering this sustainable growth.

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 aims 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 and during the monitoring period, all policies, *(barring Policy O6 – Canals and Waterways)*, were used in determining planning applications. However, Policies O3 – Protection of Education Recreation Facilities, O5 and O6 – Canals and Waterways were rarely used. Policy O2 – Protection of Recreational Open Space, O4 – Provision of open space in new developments and O7 – Public Rights of Way were used most frequently.
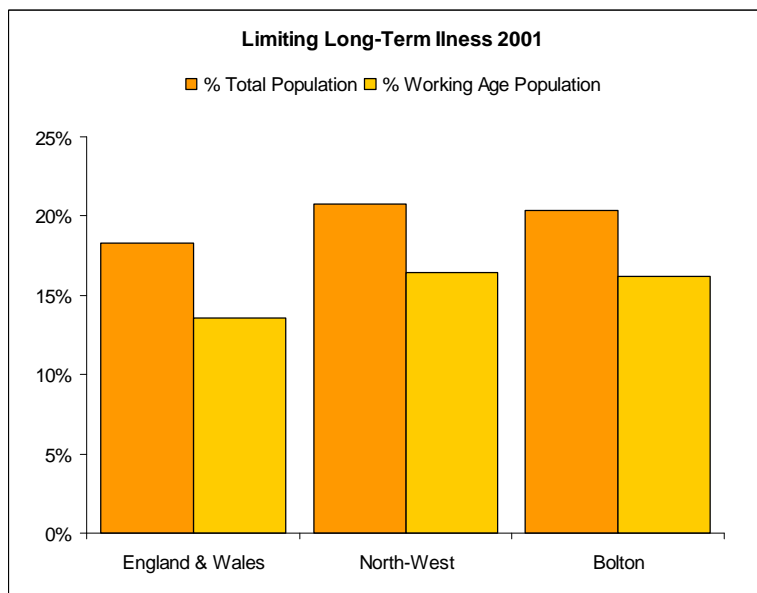
The Policy Framework: Community Provision

- 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, especially for building conversions to community facilities.
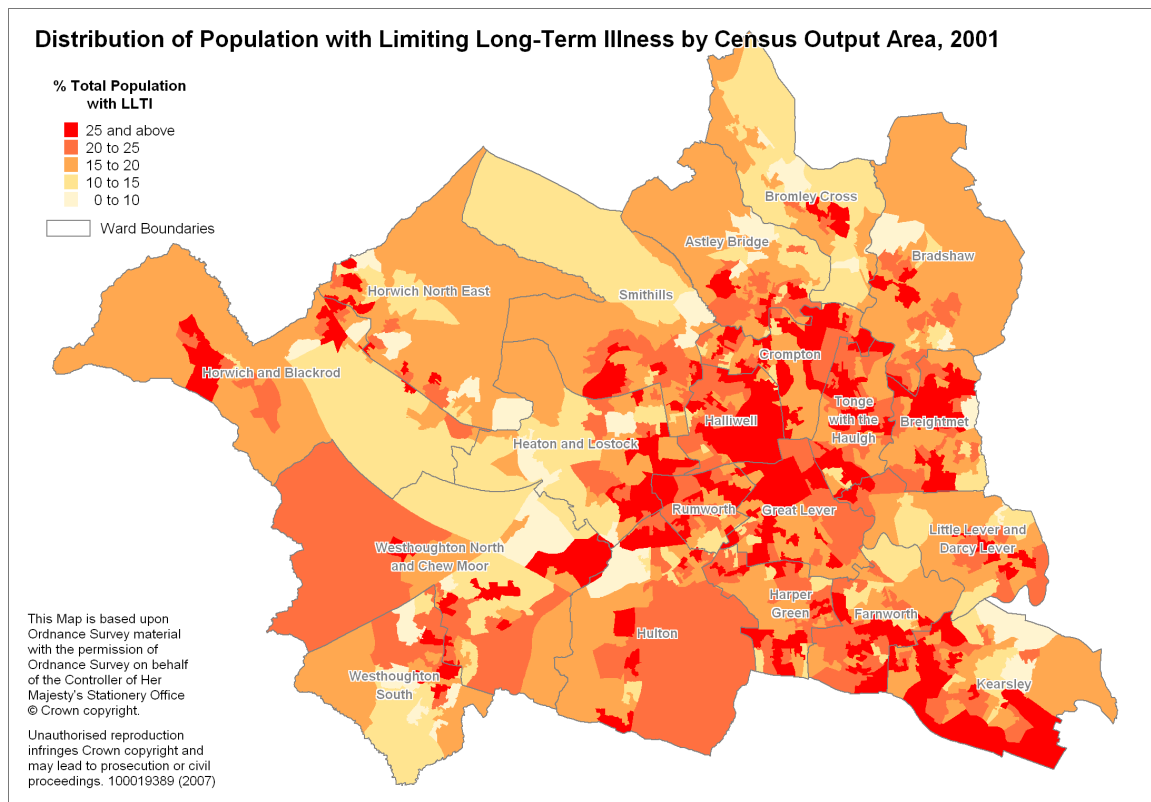
Contextual Information

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

Limiting Long-Term Ilness 2001

■ % Total Population   ■ % Working Age Population

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

highest rate of limiting long-term illness out of 354 English districts.

Distribution of Population with Limiting Long-Term Illness by Census Output Area, 2001

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 in Bolton for men is currently 74.6 compared to 76.9 nationally, and female life expectancy in Bolton is 79.0 compared to 81.1 nationally.
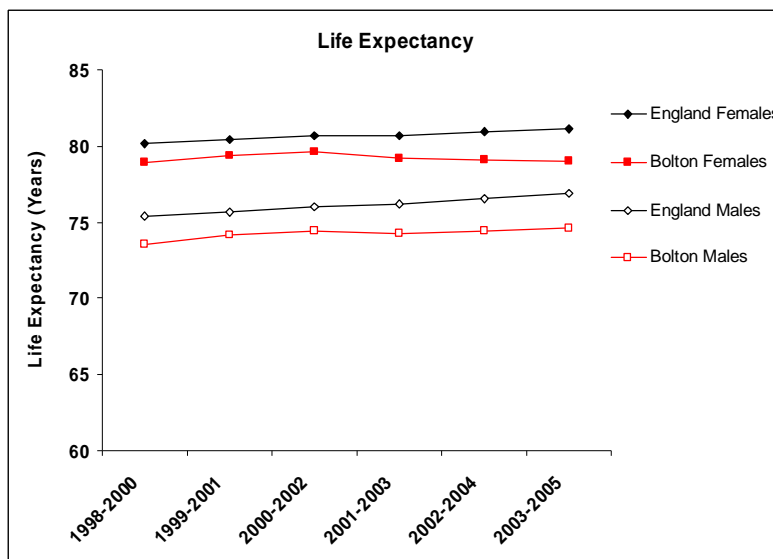
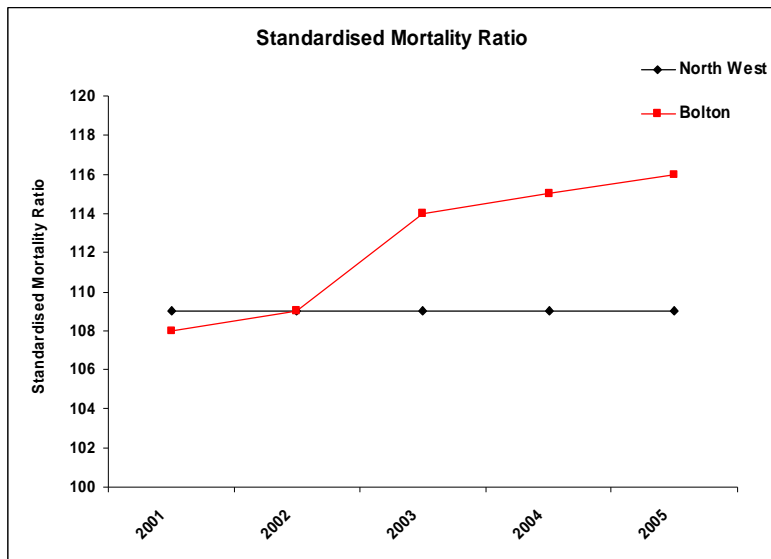Source: National Statistics Health and Social Care Information Centre

Nationally, life expectancy has been gradually increasing, and life expectancy in Bolton has remained relatively constant. Therefore, the difference between Bolton's life expectancy and the national figures has widened.

Bolton has moved from having higher life expectancy than Greater Manchester, to being in line with the Greater Manchester figures. This is the case for both males and females.

Standardised Mortality Ratio

The standardised mortality ratio allows death rates for different areas to be directly compared by compensating for differing age structures in the different areas. In Bolton, death rates are above the national and regional rate. The standardised mortality ratio suggests that in 2001 there were 8% more deaths in Bolton than would have been the case if the borough's age specific death rates were the same

Source: ONS Vital Statistics: VS1 Births and Mortality Summary

as those for the UK. Since 2001 this figure has increased, with the current standardised mortality ratio suggesting that 16% more deaths in the borough occur in comparison to age specific death rates in the UK.

The map below demonstrates the pattern of mortality across the borough, with figures standardised against a North West average of 100. Areas of higher mortality are concentrated in central, urban areas, which have higher mortality rates compared with the North West average of 100. The suburban parts of the borough tend to have mortality rates lower than the North West average.
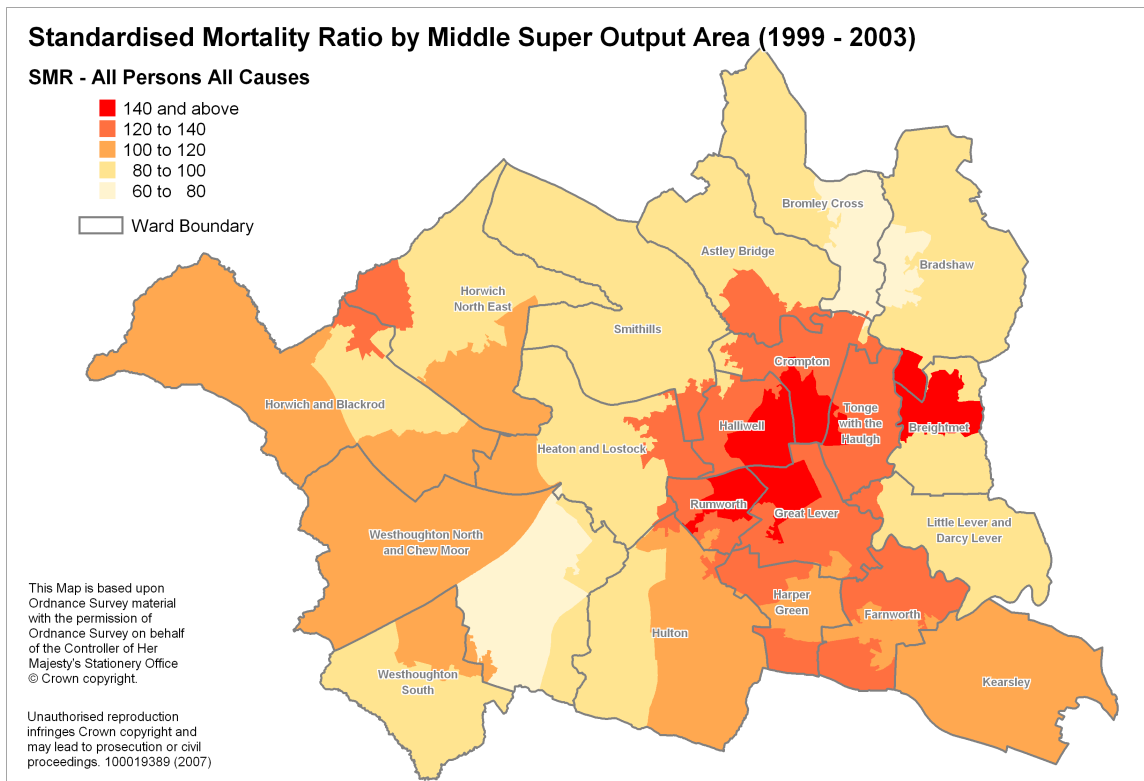
Source: North West Public Health Observatory, All Persons All Causes Mortality 1998/99 to 2002/03

Local Indicators		2007	2006	2005
L1 SCSI	% Residents participating in 3 or more times per week sport and physical activity Source: Sport England 'Active People' Survey 2006	N/A	22.7%	N/A
L2 SCSI	% Adults who smoke Source: Bolton Health Survey 2007	23.0%	N/A	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 moved from having higher life expectancy than Greater Manchester, to being in line with the Greater Manchester figures. 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 increase 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 between 2006-07, but policy CP3 and CP4 were the most commonly used, mostly for the use of land for community facilities, e.g. sports facilities and school redevelopment.
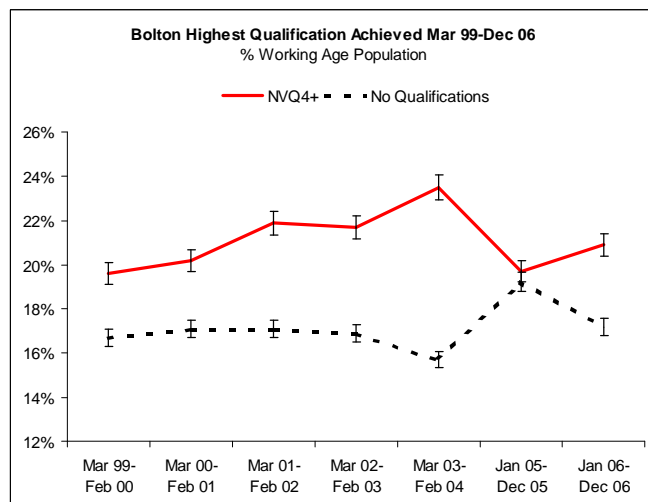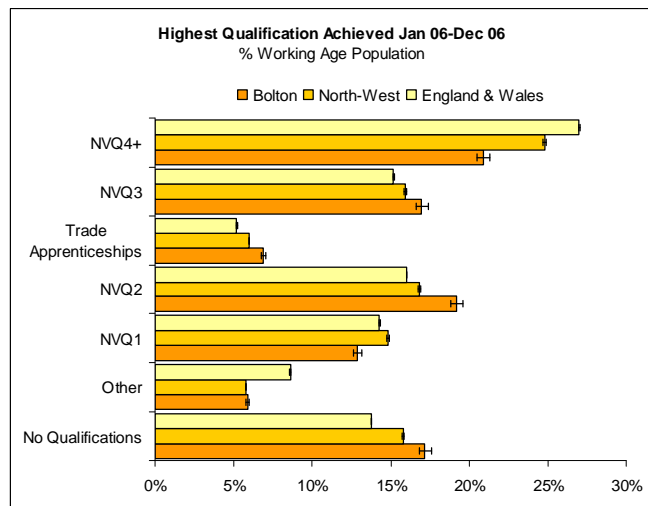
Contextual Information

Adult Qualification Levels

A smaller proportion of working age people in Bolton (21%) are qualified to the equivalent of NVQ level 4+ (degree or equivalent) compared to the North West (25%) and to England and Wales (26%).

The proportion of the working age population without any qualification is higher in Bolton (17%), compared to the North West (16%) and the England and Wales figure of 14%.

From Mar 99-Dec 06 the proportion of Bolton's resident working age population who were qualified to NVQ L4+ only increased from 20% to 21%. Furthermore the proportion of the population who had no qualifications remained relatively stable at 17%. (However this included a change in the survey methodology from Mar 03-Feb 04 to Jan 05-Dec 05, which could account for any changes between those dates).

Highest Qualification Achieved Jan 06-Dec 06
% Working Age Population

Bolton North-West England & Wales

Bolton Highest Qualification Achieved Mar 99-Dec 06
% Working Age Population

NVQ4+   No Qualifications

Source: Annual Population Survey 05-06 & Local Area Labour Force Survey 99-04, Office for National Statistics.

Most of the changes during this time period therefore occurred at other qualification levels; the proportion of people who were qualified to NVQ 3 increased from 11%-17%, and NVQ 2 from 17%-19%. In contrast the number of people who were only qualified to NVQ 1 decreased from 15%-13%, and the

number of those who had trade apprenticeships from 12%-7%. Therefore although the number of those with no qualifications remained relatively constant during this time period, the proportion of people who were educated at higher levels experienced a gradual upward shift, although people qualified to NVQ 4+ still remain in relatively short supply in Bolton compared to regional and national levels.

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.
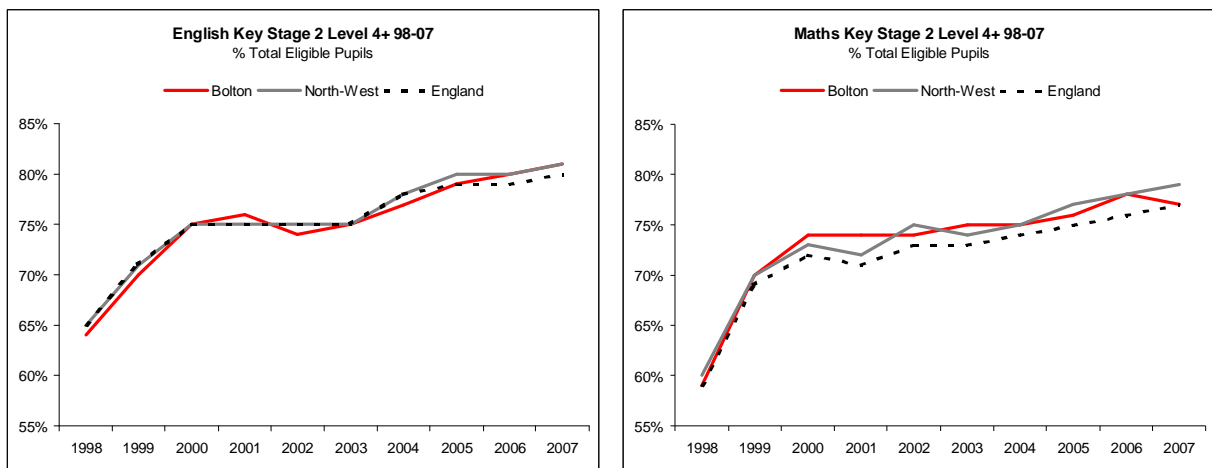
Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families

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.

English Key Stage 3 Level 5+ 98-07
% Total Eligible Pupils

— Bolton   — North-West   - - England

Maths Key Stage 3 Level 5+ 98-07
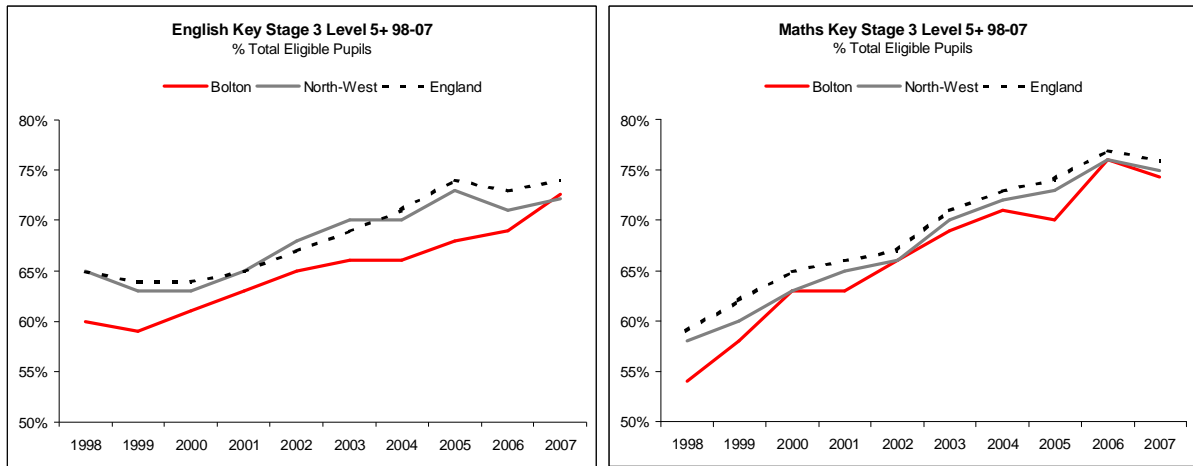% Total Eligible Pupils

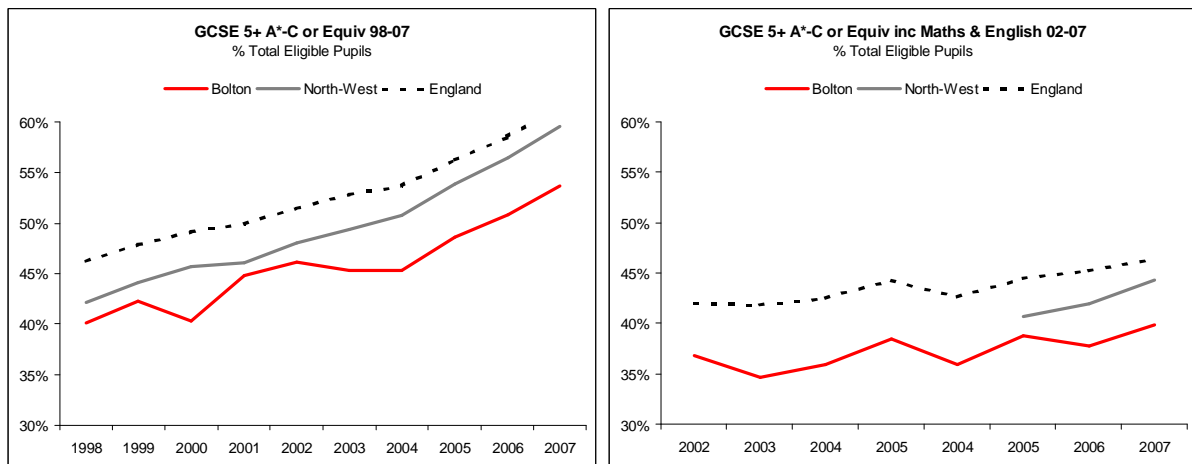— Bolton   — North-West   - - England

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*, although there are currently no PSA targets set around this indicator.

GCSE 5+ A*-C or Equiv 98-07
% Total Eligible Pupils

— Bolton   — North-West   - - England

GCSE 5+ A*-C or Equiv inc Maths & English 02-07
% Total Eligible Pupils

— Bolton   — North-West   - - England

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

equivanlent 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				
		2007	2006	2005
L3 SCSI	% KS2 Pupils Achieving Level 4+ English Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families	81%	80%	79%
L4 SCSI	% KS2 Pupils Achieving Level 4+ Maths Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families	77%	78%	76%
L5 SCSI	% KS3 Pupils Achieving Level 5+ English Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families	72%	69%	68%
L6 SCSI	% KS3 Pupils Achieving Level 5+ Maths Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families	74%	76%	70%
L7 SCSI	% KS4 Pupils Achieving 5+ A*-C or Equiv Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families	54%	51%	49%
L8 SCSI	% KS4 Pupils Achieving 5+ A*-C or Equiv, inc Maths & English Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families	40%	38%	39%
L9 SCSI	% Yr 11 School Leavers Not in Education, Training or Employment (NEET) Source: Connexions Bolton, Yr 11 Annual Activity Survey	8.7%	8.9%	9.0%

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 CP2 and 3 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, compared with the North West, and England and Wales • 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 related to the 'Prosperous Bolton' priority theme 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 eighteen policies for Accessibility related to the 'Prosperous Bolton' priority theme and all policies (*barring A2 – Sustainable freight movement, A11 – Improving bus facilities and services as part of a development proposal, A12 – Improving waiting environments and the range of facilities for passengers at public transport terminals and A15 – Protecting from development former railway lines*), were used to determine planning applications during the monitoring period.
- Policy A6 – Car parking was used most frequently. The car parking restraint policies have been used as a demand management tool encouraging people to reduce their car dependency and shift towards more sustainable modes of travel. It is essential that this policy continues to be used if a modal shift away from use of the private car and towards more sustainable forms of transport is to be achieved.
- Policy A3 – Travel Plans was used the least, however, this policy is essential if modal shift away from the use of the private vehicle and towards more sustainable forms of transport is to be achieved.

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.

1991-2001 Census Car Availability
% Total Households Bolton
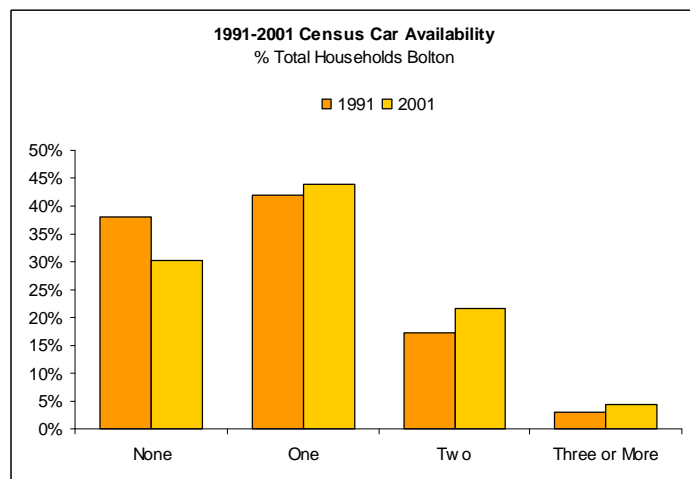
Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census of Population, Key Statistics KS017 and 1991 Census of Population, Local Base Statistics LBS21. Crown Copyright

Distribution of Households with no Car or Van by Census Output Area, 2001

% Households with no car or van
- 60 and above
- 40 to 60
- 30 to 40
- 15 to 30
- 0 to 15

Ward Boundaries

This Map is based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright.

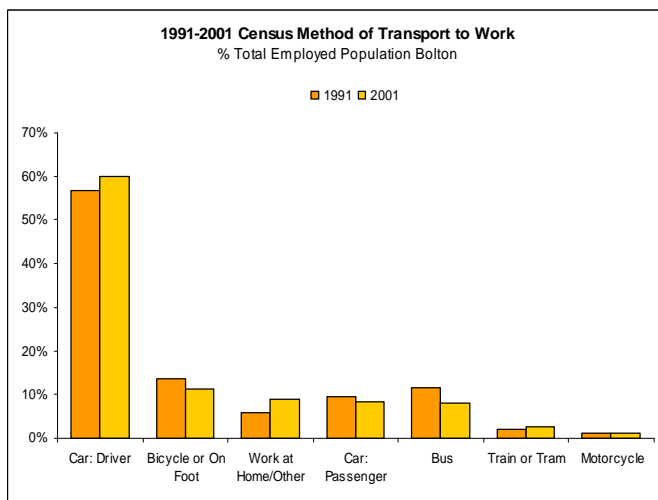Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. 100019389 (2007)

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

Method of Travel to Work

1991-2001 Census Method of Transport to Work
% Total Employed Population Bolton

■ 1991 ■ 2001

(Categories: Car: Driver, Bicycle or On Foot, Work at Home/Other, Car: Passenger, Bus, Train or Tram, Motorcycle)

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.

Core Indicators and Significant Effects Indicator 3b

		2007	2006	2005
3a	Amount of completed non-residential development within UCOs A, B and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the LDF.	N/A	N/A	N/A

3b SEI	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: Source: Bolton Council			
	GP	100%	98%	99%
	Hospital	23%	22%	9%
	Primary school	100%	100%.	99%.
	Secondary school	100%	94%.	85%.
	Areas of employment	100%	96%.	95%.
	A major retail centre	100%	96%	98%

Local Indicators

		2007	2006	2005
L1a	No. of rail stations Source: GMPTE	11	11	11
L2a	No. high frequency bus routes Source: GMPTE	13	N/A	N/A
L3a	No. quality bus corridors Source: GMPTE	2	2	1

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 2006/07 all new residential developments were within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, primary school, area of employment and major retail centre, but only 23% 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. Core indicator 3b was measured using the Department for Transports 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 theme.
- There are eight policies for employment and the economy, and all policies barring E7 – Working from home were used to determine planning applications during the monitoring period. However, policies E4 – General industrial and warehousing development on unallocated sites, E6 – Improvement of existing industrial areas and premises and E8 – Tourism were rarely used. Even though these policies are rarely used they remain an important policy context for employment and the economy.
- Policy E5 – Protection/regeneration of existing employment areas was the most commonly used. The use of policy E5 has become more prevalent as pressure from housing developers intensifies.

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 for retail and leisure, and all policies were used to determine planning applications. 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 retail sites.
- The least used policies were S8 – Leisure and S2 – Retail allocations.

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 for town centres, but only policies TC1 – Town centres, TC2 – Town centre living, TC4 – Pedestrian access level, TC5 – Redevelopment areas, TC6 – Expansion, conversion or redevelopment of sites have been used to determine planning applications.

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 06-Mar 07 Bolton had a model-based unemployment rate of 5.5%, which is the fifth highest in Greater Manchester and slightly higher than the Great Britain rate of 5.3%. This was an increase of +0.1% from April 05-Mar 06[2].

Model-Based Unemployment Apr 06-Mar 07
% Economically Active Population

– – Great Britain

Model-Based Unemployment Mar 96-Mar 07
% Economically Active Population

Bolton — North-West – – Great Britain
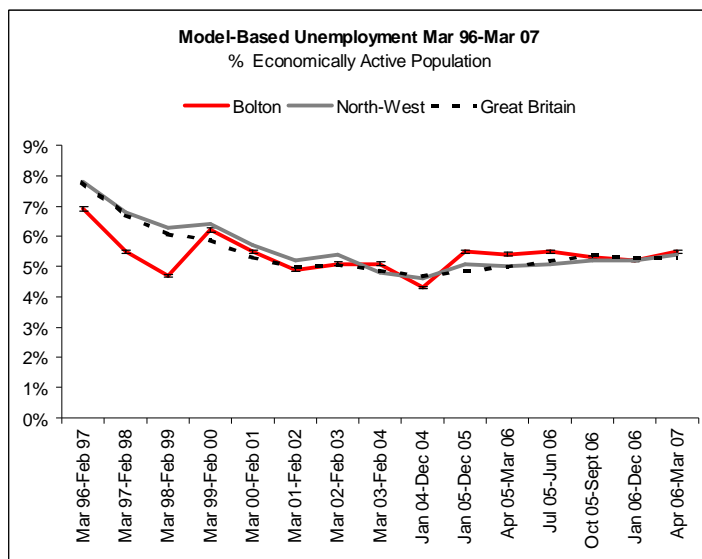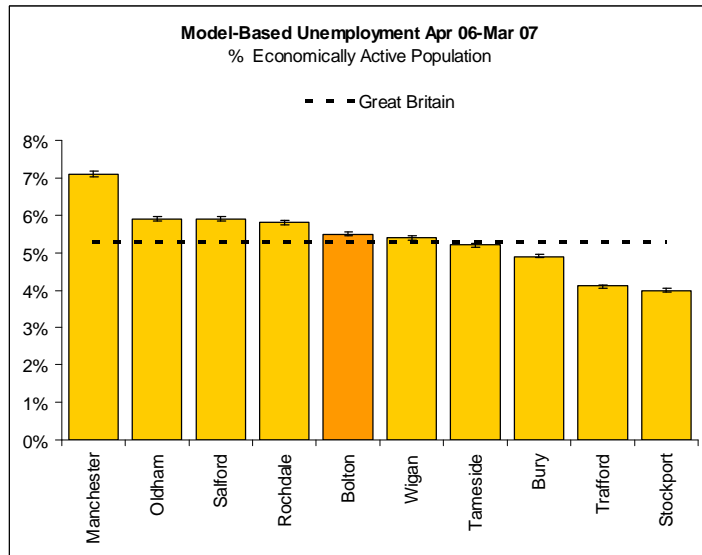
Source: Office for National Statistics, Model-based Estimates of Unemployment for Small Areas.

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

Claimant Count Unemployment

Another method of looking at unemployment is to compare the proportion of working age population claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)[3].

In Sept 07 the unemployment rate for Bolton was 2.6%, representing a change of -0.2% compared to last year. Bolton's unemployment rate in Sept 07 was higher than both the regional (2.5%) and national (2.2%) figures.

Unemployment Claimant Count Rates in Bolton

	Sep-07 Rate (%)	Sep-06 Rate (%)	Trend	Percentage point change on year
Bolton	2.6	2.8	m	-0.2
North West	2.5	2.8	m	-0.3
Great Britain	2.2	2.6	m	-0.4

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 mid-year population estimates (ONS).

Claimant count disparities within Bolton are marked, with 10 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 two LSOAs, one in Horwich & Blackrod ward covering part of Blackrod village and one in Bromley Cross covering part of Egerton village.
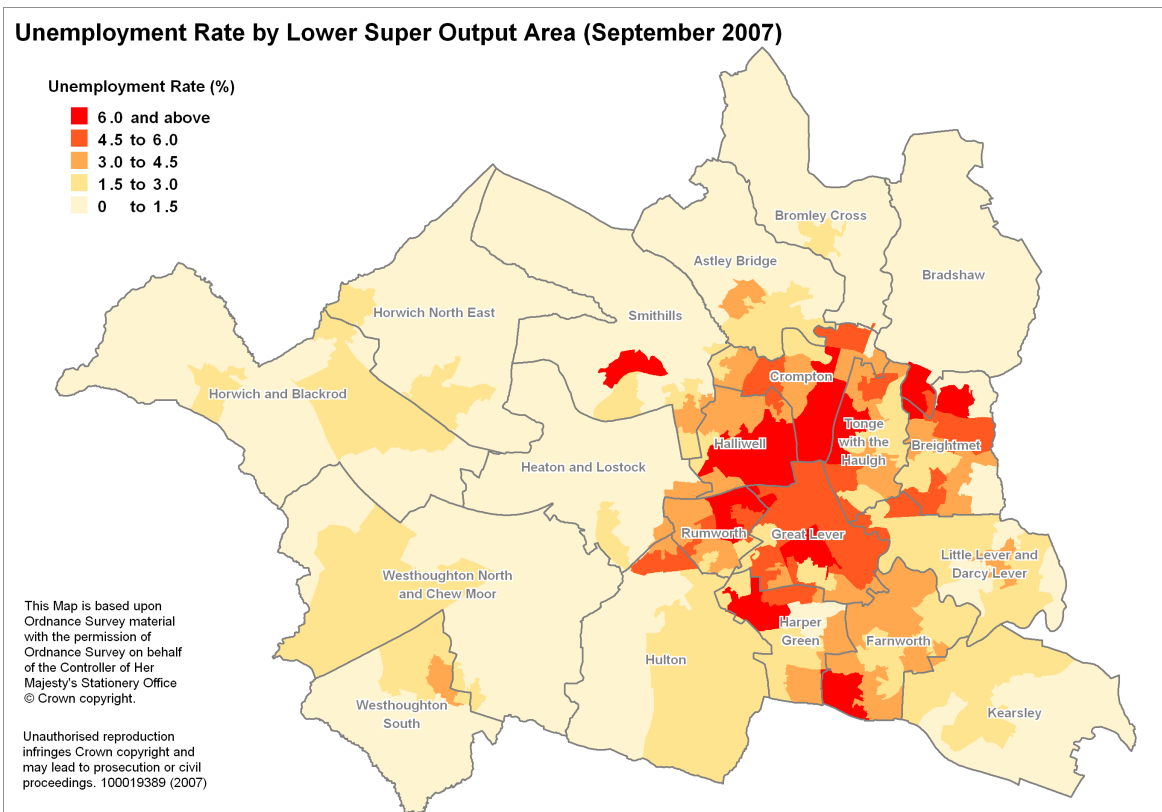
Unemployment Rate by Lower Super Output Area (September 2007)

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 2005 LSOA experimental mid-year population estimates (ONS).

[3] 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.

Worklessness

Worklessness Rates in Bolton

	May-07 Rate (%)	May-06 Rate (%)	Trend	Percentage point change on year
Bolton	12.7	13.1	m	-0.4
North West	12.1	12.6	m	-0.5
Great Britain	9.5	9.8	m	-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 2006 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) or Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) using information from the DWP Work & Pensions Longitudinal Study[4].

In Bolton in May 07, 12.7% of the working age population were workless and claiming one of these benefits. This represents a –0.4% change compared to last year. Bolton's worklessness figure is higher than both Great Britain, (9.5%), and the North West (12.1%).

Worklessness rates in May 07 also varied across the borough. 11 Wards contained pockets where worklessness was above 24%, and worklessness rates range from 48% in one LSOA covering the town centre areas of Halliwell, Crompton and Tonge with the Haulgh Wards, to 2.3% in the Southern part of Horwich North East Ward.
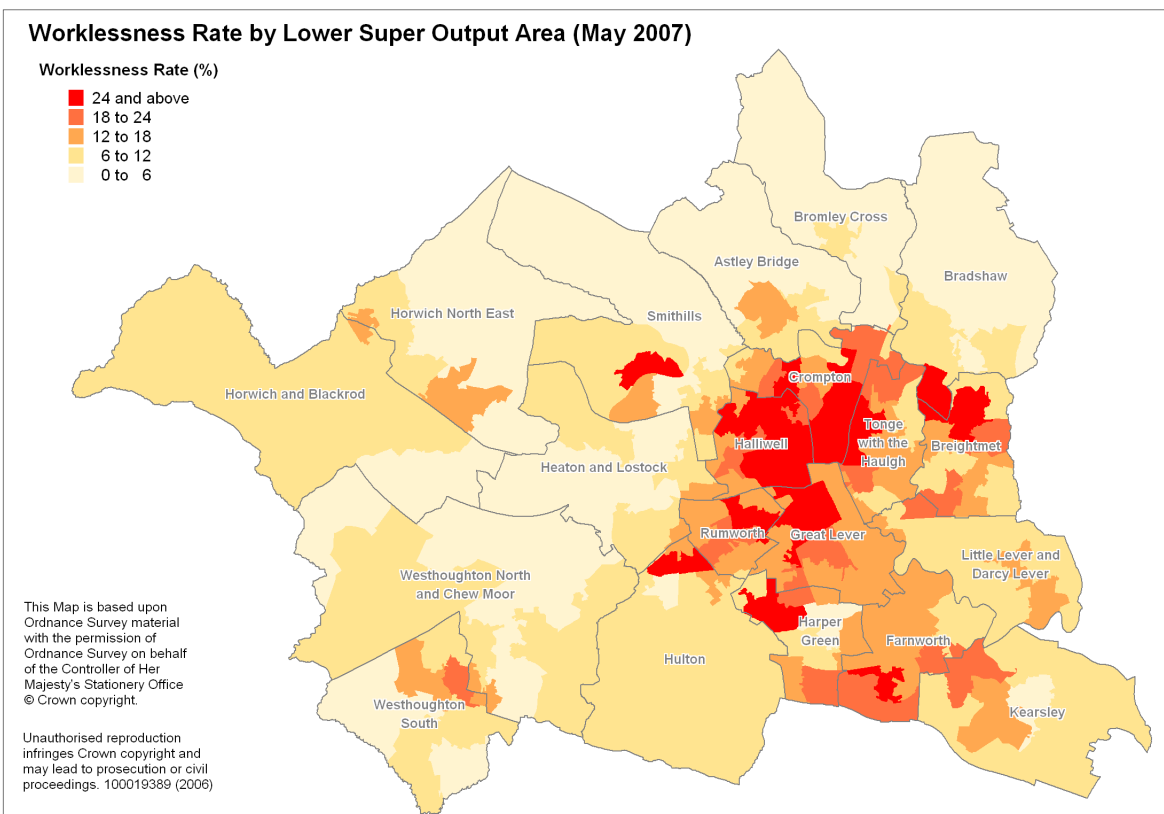

Source: NOMIS DWP Work & Pensions Longitudinal Study. Not seasonally adjusted. These rates are calculated using the resident working age (16-59 females, 16-64 males) population denominators derived from 2005 LSOA experimental mid-year population estimates (ONS).

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

Employment Sectors

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

In 2005 there were 111,036 jobs in Bolton, an increase of +3,375 from 2004. Jobs in Bolton now account for 9.5% of all jobs in the Greater Manchester area.

Since 1998 there has been significant changes in the proportion of jobs in different sectors. The largest decline in the proportion of jobs was in manufacturing, which declined from 21% in 1998 to 14% in 2005.

ABI Total Employee Jobs Bolton 2005
% Broad Industrial Sector
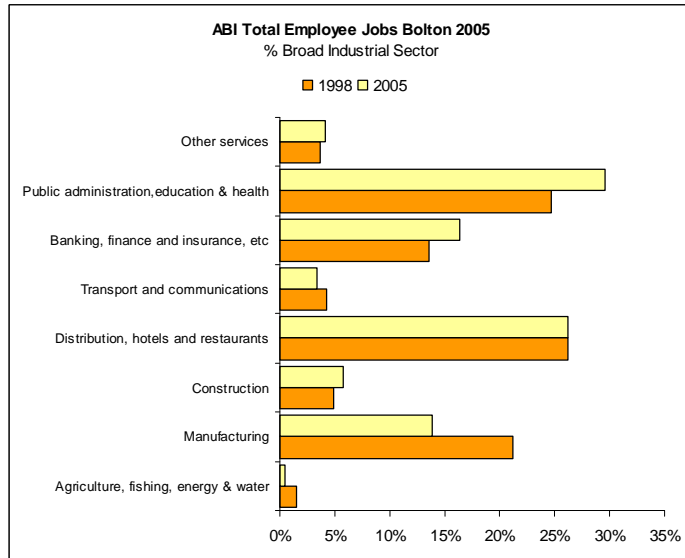
Source: Office for National Statistics, Annual Business Enquiry

At the same time there have been increases in the proportion of jobs in the public sector, which increased from 25% to 30%, and in the construction sector, which increased from 5% to 6%. There has also been a small increase in the proportion working in banking, finance and insurance.

Workplace Earnings

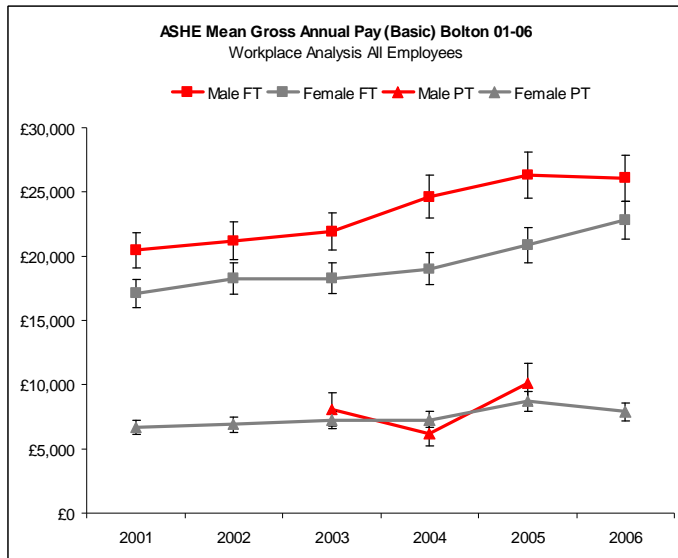Information on wage levels in the borough comes from survey data from the Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings.

ASHE Mean Annual Gross Pay (Basic) 2006

| | Male Full-Time | | Female Full-Time | | Male Part-Time | | Female Part-Time | |
	(£)	+/- 95% CI	(£)	+/- 95% CI	(£)	+/- 95% CI	(£)	+/- 95% CI
Bolton	£26,098	6.1	£22,827	10.0	-		£7,868	8.5
North-West	£29,595	4.4	£21,878	1.2	£11,412	5.9	£8,991	1.8
England & Wales	£33,317	0.9	£24,137	1.0	£11,403	2.7	£9,076	0.7

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

In 2006 workplace earnings in Bolton remained notably less than national & regional earnings levels, although this varied between gender & full/part-time workers. In 2006 the mean annual basic pay for men working full time in Bolton[5] was around £26,000, 78% of the national average of £33,300. However, this gap has narrowed from 75% in 2001. Wage levels for this group have also increased by 22% since 2001 in Bolton.

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

ASHE Mean Gross Annual Pay (Basic) Bolton 01-06
Workplace Analysis All Employees

Male FT — Female FT — Male PT — Female PT

Women working full time in Bolton are also paid less than the national average, however, the gap is narrower than for men. In 2006 the average pay for women working full time in Bolton was around £22,800, which is 95% of the national average of £24,100, which has narrowed from 90% in 2001. Female full-time pay in Bolton also increased by 25% during that time period.

Similarly women working part-time in Bolton earned around £7,900 a year, which was 87% of the national average of £9,000. This gap has actually increased from 96% in 2001 to its current level. Female part-time pay in Bolton has also only increased by 15% during this time period, indicating that wage levels for this group is not increasing in line with others.

Core Indicators		2007	2006	2005
1a	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type[6] (m^2) Source: Bolton Council	54,168	42,859	29,212
1b	Amount of floorspace developed for employment, by type[7], which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the Local Development Framework (m^2) Source: Bolton Council	0	42,859	29,099
1c	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type[8], which is on previously developed land (%) Source: Bolton Council	25.6%	62.5%	70.9%
1d	Employment land supply by type[9] (ha) Source: Bolton Council	115.4	142.3	165.7
1e	Losses of employment land (ha) Source: Bolton Council	1.0	4.5	N/A
1f	Amount of employment land lost to residential development (ha) Source: Bolton Council	1.0	2.2	N/A
4a	Amount of completed retail, office & leisure development (m^2)[10] Source: Bolton Council	9,627	33,638	16,099
4b	Amount of completed retail, office & leisure development in town centres (%) Source: Bolton Council	34.6%	37.2%	9.3%

[6] The definitions require 1a) 1(b) 1(c) and 1(d) and 4(a) to be defined by Use Class Order, this information is not available for 2006/07 but will be provided in future monitoring reports. See Appendix 5 for full definitions.
[7] See previous footnote.
[8] See previous footnote.
[9] See previous footnote.
[10] See previous footnote.

Local Indicators		2007	2006	2005
L10 SCSI	Number of jobs in Bolton Town Centre Source: Bolton Council, 'Development & Regeneration, Town Centre Position Statement, Jones Lang LaSalle, (March 07).	19,500 [11]	N/A	N/A
L11	Total Gross Value Added (GVA) Bolton Town Centre (£) Source: Bolton Council, 'Development & Regeneration, Town Centre Position Statement, Jones Lang LaSalle, (March 07).	£0.7bn [12]	N/A	N/A

Conclusion

- The employment and economy, retailing, and Town Centre policies in the UDP continue to provide a relevant context for Prosperous Bolton.
- Unemployment is falling, but is still above the average for Great Britain
- Unemployment is unequally spread across the borough
- The amount of land developed for employment purposes has increased in the last 2 years
- The amount of land that could be used for employment development is declining
- 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

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[11] Estimated figure based on Thompson dataset on business in the town centre. See 'Development & Regeneration, Town Centre Position Statement, Final Report' P29-30 for more information. Data not produced for 2005 & 2006.

[12] Estimated figure based on calculations of employment from the ABI & GVA per employee estimates for the borough & town centre. See 'Development & Regeneration, Town Centre Position Statement, Final Report' P26 for more information. Data not produced for 2005 & 2006.

3.3 Waste & Minerals

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 aims to help provide the raw materials for power, construction and manufacturing industries.   • There are five policies for minerals. There was one planning application for minerals development in 2006-07.
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 was one planning application for waste related development in 2006-07.

Core Indicators			
	2007	2006	2005
5a Production of primary land won aggregates (t) Source: North West Regional Aggregates Working Party Annual Report 2006	N/A	N/A	1.6 mil.[13]
5b Production of secondary/recycled aggregates (t) Source: North West Regional Aggregates Working Party Annual Report 2006	N/A	N/A	683,094[14]
6a Capacity of new waste management facilities by type (t) Source: Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority	0	0	0
6b 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)	108,493	108,943	114,726
Recycled	18.5%	17.0%	10.3%
Composted	10.8%	8.0%	2.8%
Energy Recovery	70.7%	75.0%	86.9%

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

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[13] The most up-to-date figures available are for 2005. The information is set out in North West Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP) *Annual Report 2006* (AM2006), which provides an aggregated figure for *Greater Manchester, Halton, Warrington and Merseyside.* Data for the year 2006 has been collated, however, the final report for this year is not due to be published until December 2007. Figures cannot be assigned to individual boroughs for reasons of confidentiality.

[14] The most up-to-date figures available are for 2005. The information is set out in North West Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP) *Annual Report 2006* (AM2006), which provides an aggregated figure for the *North-West* only. This figure includes information on road planings and clay / shales / Pulverised Fuel Ash, slate and Blast Furnace Slag & other. Figures related to re-usage only.

4 Safe Bolton

The Policy Framework: Design & the Built Environment

- The Design and the Built Environment policies aim to permit development proposals that contribute to good urban design and preserve local distinctiveness. This policy encourages local identity and distinctiveness, which are important elements for communities in Bolton.
- There are two policies for design and the built environment within the 'Safe Bolton' priority theme and both policies were used in determining planning applications. Policy D2 – Design was the most commonly used, followed by D1. This demonstrates that the design policies, especially D2 are an important part in determining planning applications.

The Policy Framework: Accessibility

- The Accessibility policies related to the 'Safe Bolton' priority theme aim to permit proposals that result in an integrated, and sustainable (including safe), land use and transport system, including modal interchange.
- There are four policies in the UDP related to the 'Safe Bolton' priority theme, and all were used in determining planning applications. Policy A5 – Roads, paths, servicing and car parking was used most frequently. This requires that proposals should not adversely effect the safety of highway users.

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.
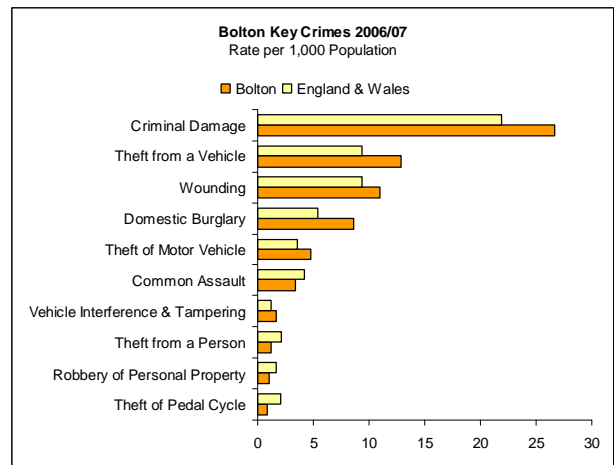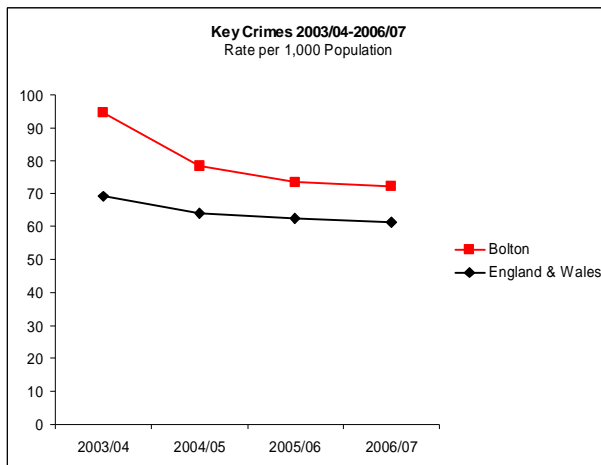
Source: Greater Manchester Police. Rates are calculated per 1,000 population using 2003, 2004, 2005 & 2006 mid-year population estimates (ONS).

Bolton had a consistently higher key crimes rate per 1,000 resident population compared to England & Wales during 2003/04-2006/07. This was primarily due to higher incidences of criminal damage, vehicle theft, wounding and domestic burglary.

However recorded crime for 10 key crimes in Bolton decreased by almost one quarter between 2003/04 and 2006/07. This can be compared to England & Wales, which only decreased by around 10% during the same time period indicating that the crime rate gap is narrowing. In particular domestic burglary decreased in Bolton by almost half between 2003/04 and 2006/07, theft from a person decreased by 44%, robbery by 29% and vehicle crime, (including theft of and from vehicles, as well as tampering & interference) by 28%.

Bolton Borough Key Crimes 2003/04-2006/07

	2003/04 Baseline	2004/05 Target	Count	Achieved	2005/06 Target	Count	Achieved	2006/07 Target	Count	Achieved	% Change
Total Key Crimes	24,845	23,416	20,593	Y	21,986	19,305	Y	20,559	18,990	Y	-23.6
Common Assault	934	876	781	Y	830	768	Y	772	901	N	-3.5
Criminal Damage	7,780	7,333	6,963	Y	6,888	7,364	N	6,438	6,998	N	-10.1
Domestic Burglary	4,453	4,196	3,368	Y	3,942	2,433	Y	3,685	2,259	Y	-49.3
Robbery of Personal Property	411	390	298	Y	364	233	Y	337	291	Y	-29.2
Theft from a Vehicle	4,158	3,917	3,094	Y	3,682	2,955	Y	3,442	3,369	Y	-19.0
Theft from a Person	588	558	428	Y	523	320	Y	486	324	Y	-44.9
Theft of Motor Vehicle	2,253	2,124	1,768	Y	1,995	1,423	Y	1,865	1,261	Y	-44.0
Theft of Pedal Cycle	269	257	233	Y	239	260	N	221	248	N	-7.8
Vehicle Interference & Tampering	619	585	590	N	549	380	Y	512	446	Y	-27.9
Wounding	3,380	3,185	3,070	Y	2,992	3,169	N	2,797	2,893	N	-14.4

Source Greater Manchester Police.

Perceptions of Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour

As in 2000 and 2003 all local authorities were required to undertake a statutory 2006 survey of residents about the quality of services they provide. In anticipation of the 2006 exercise Bolton Council also undertook an interim survey in 2005 to track satisfaction with services and the impact of work undertaken since the 2003 survey. 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.

According to the 2006 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 (68%)
- Teenagers hanging around on the streets (64%).

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 (15%)

However, there have been significant reductions in perceptions of anti-social behaviour since 2003, for all aspects, except teenagers hanging about on the street, which has remained unchanged. Furthermore, all aspects are significantly reduced compared to 2005.
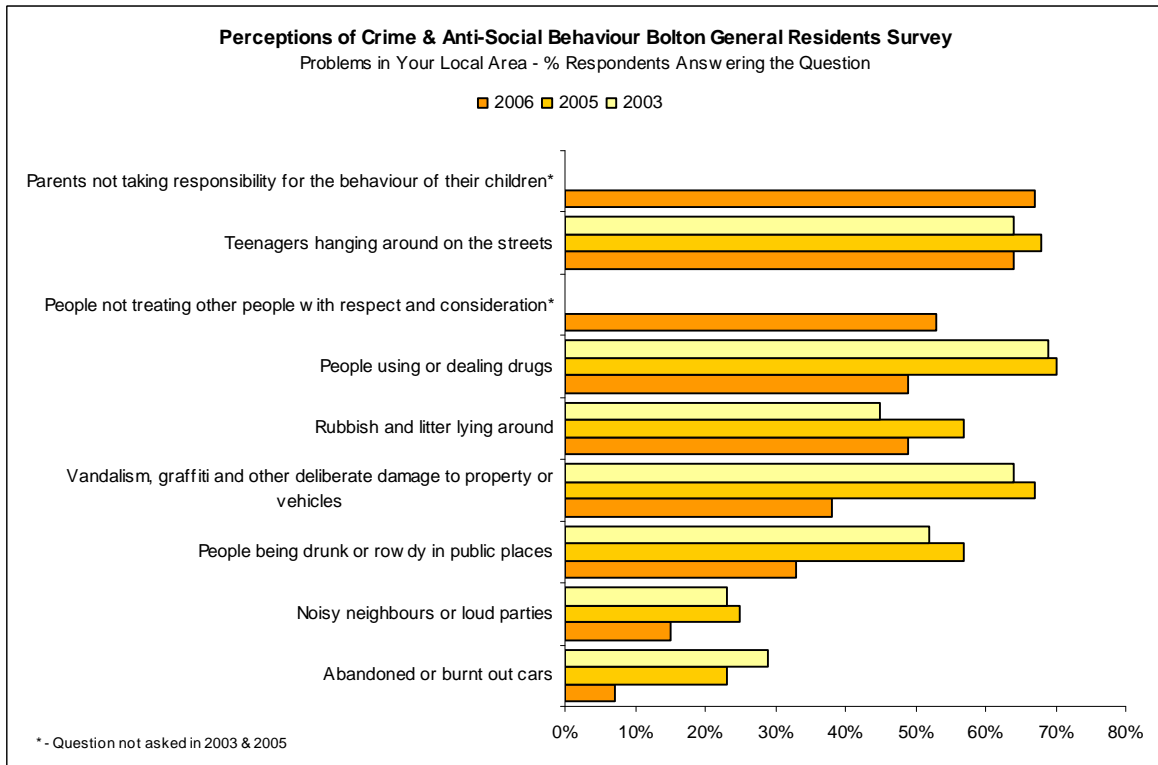
Source: Bolton Council General Residents Survey

The 2006 General Residents Survey was also analysed by local area forum areas and by NRS 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
- Westhoughton & Chew Moor

The area forums with generally lower than average perceptions of crime & anti-social behaviour were:
- Astley Bridge & Smithills
- Heaton & Lostock
- South Turton

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 06/07
Problems in Your Local Area - % Respondents Answering the Question

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

Source: Bolton Council General Residents Survey

Local Indicators

		2007	2006	2005
L12 SCSI	Number of children killed or seriously injured Source: Bolton Council	19	25	24
L13	Number of fatalities in road collisions Source: Bolton Council		7	

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 06/07.
- The GRS 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 NRS 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.

- 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 for the Countryside and the rural economy, and all policies barring R4 – Agricultural land, was used to determine planning applications.
- Policy R5 – Landscape character was used most frequently. This policy is often taken into account with both housing and commercial planning applications.

The Policy Framework: Green Belt

- The Green Belt policies contained within the UDP aim to protect green belt land as it 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 for Green belt within the UDP and all *(barring policy G6 – Major Developed Sites in the Green belt)* have been used. Of the policies that have been used, G1 and G2 – Control of Development in the Green belt have been used the most frequently. The frequent use of policy G2 indicates the conscientious role taken by the Council in the determination of planning applications.

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 for nature conservation and all have been used to determine planning applications. The most commonly used has been N7 – Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows, followed by N9 –Species protection and N8 – Tree pruning in a conservation area.
- The frequent use of the policies suggests that the Council recognises the importance of nature conservation and the need to preserve the varied landscapes within the borough.

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 fourteen policies for design and the built environment within the 'Cleaner Greener Bolton' priority theme, and all policies barring D15 – Developments that could affect archaeological sites have been used to determine planning applications. The most frequently used policy is D1. When using this policy the majority of applications were permitted. The frequency that these policies are used suggests that the Council

considers design an important aspect when determining planning applications.

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 for environmental management and all policies barring EM8 – Wind power developments, and EM9 – Hazardous Installations were used to determine planning applications. The policy used most frequently was EM2 – Incompatible Uses and this policy was the most commonly used to refuse applications.

Core Indicators and Significant Effects Indicators 8(i) and (ii)

		2007	2006	2005
4c	Amount of eligible open space managed to Green Flag standard. Source: Green Flag Award			
	Total (ha)	340.2ha	0ha	0ha
	% Eligible Open Space	36.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	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	1[15]	1	0
	Water Quality	0	0	0
8i SEI	Changes in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including change in priority habitats and species (by type)	N/A[16]	N/A	N/A
8ii 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	+7.3	+6.4	+0.1
	Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (+/-ha) Source: Natural England	No change	No change	+29.2
	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (+/-ha) Source: Natural England	No change	No change	No change
9	Renewable energy capacity installed by type (MW) Source: Bolton Council, Corporate Property Services	0.101	0.064	0.026

Local Indicators: Biodiversity & Woodland Cover

		2007	2006	2005
L14	Number of sites of biological importance (SBI) Source: Greater Manchester Ecology Unit	70	69	69
L15	Number of Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	7	7	7

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[15] This proposal was for a industrial warehouse and mitigation measures were introduced to avoid risk.
[16] There is currently no way of monitoring this information on a local basis.

	Source: Natural England			
L16	Number of sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Source: Natural England	4	4	4
L17	Woodland Cover[17] Source: Bolton Council			
	Total Woodland Cover (ha)	N/A	N/A	1,198
	Percentage of Bolton consisting of Woodland Cover	N/A	N/A	8.6%

Local Indicators: Parks & Open Spaces

L18	Number of Air Quality Management Zones (AQMZ) declared along major roads Source: Bolton Council	1	1	1
L19	Derelict Sites Source: Bolton Council			
	Number of derelict sites	120	126	N/A[18]
	Site area of derelict sites (ha)	197.9	200.4	N/A
L20	Percentage of Rivers Good Source: Environment Agency	N/A[19]	N/A	36.9%
	Percentage of Rivers Fair Source: Environment Agency	N/A	N/A	46.1%
L21 SCSI	Number of people satisfied with local parks and open spaces Source: Bolton Council	67%	70%	N/A[20]
L22	Number of historic parks Source: Bolton Council	4	4	4

Local Indicators: Flood Risk

L23	Amount of land at risk from flooding Source: Environment Agency			
	Zone 1[21] (ha)	0	N/A	N/A
	Zone 2[22] (ha)	442	N/A	N/A
	Zone 3[23] (ha)	291	N/A	N/A

Local Indicators: Design and the Built Environment

L24	Number of listed buildings Source: Bolton Council	333	332	N/A
L25	Number of conservation areas Source: Bolton Council	26	26	25
L26	Number of ancient monuments Source: Bolton Council	3	3	3
L27	Number of buildings at risk Source: Bolton Council	25	25	25

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[17] Woodland cover in Bolton, measured to Forestry Commission Standards. It was surveyed over a period of 4-5 years and is accurate to 2005. More recent data is not available for comparison.

[18] Information only available in 'snapshot' form, snapshot not taken in 2005 so no data available.

[19] Awaiting Environment Agency response.

[20] Survey not undertaken in 2005.

[21] Chance of flooding in any one year less than 0.1%.

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

[23] 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.

Local Indicator and Significant Effects Indicator L28: Live within our Environmental Limits				
L28 SEI SCSI	CO_2 Emissions by End User Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs			
	Total CO_2 (kt)	N/A[24]	N/A	1,759
	Total Co2 per capita (t)	N/A	N/A	6.7

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. The GRS shows a high level of satisfaction with local parks and opens spaces but that satisfaction has slightly reduced since 2006. • All historic buildings and monuments have been protected but 25 protected buildings remain at risk. • Co2 emissions are monitored

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[24] Data obtain from experimental statistics on Local and Regional Estimates of Carbon Emissions by End User, Summary 2005, published in Nov 07. More recent data is not available for comparison.

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 barring H6 – Sites for gypsies and travelling show people were used to determine planning applications. The policy most frequently used was H3 – Determining Housing Applications. This highlights the importance of the policy in determining planning applications

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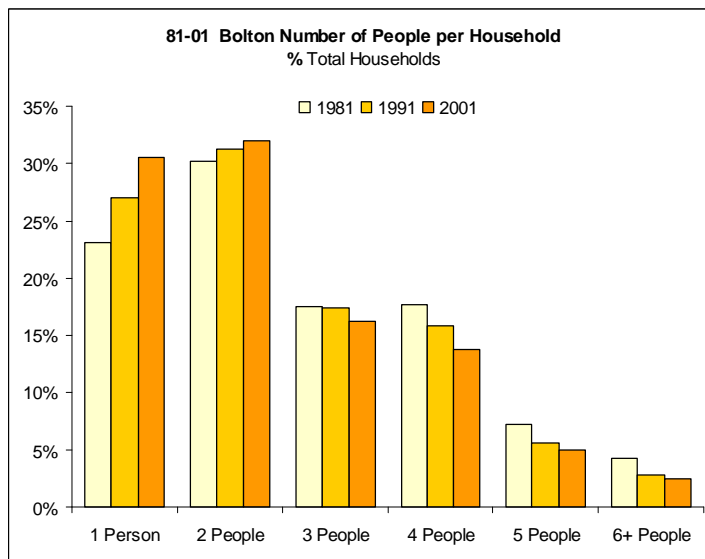
Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census of Population, Univariate Table UV51, 1991 Census of Population, Local Base Statistics LB22 and 1981 Census of Population, Small Area Statistics SAS14. Crown Copyright.

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'.

2001 Census Household Composition
% Total Households

☐ Bolton ☐ Greater Manchester ☐ England and Wales
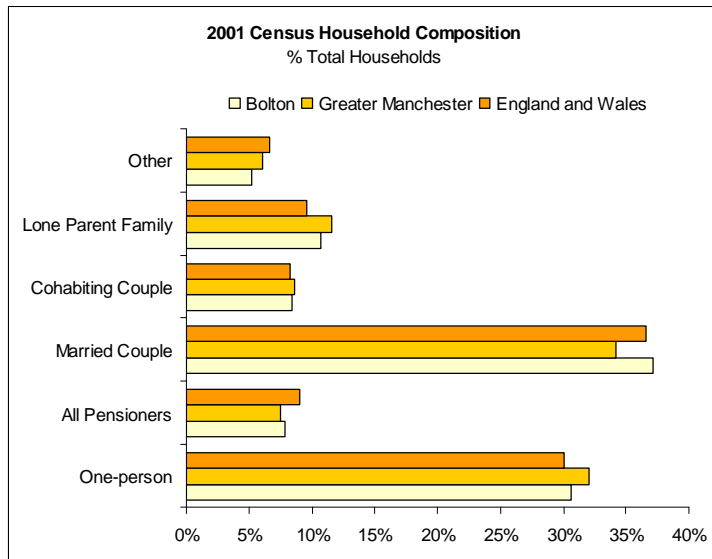
Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census of Population, Key Statistics KS20. Crown Copyright.

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 Total Number of Households

					Number of households (thousands)			Change 2004 - 2029	
	2004	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2029	No.	%
England	21,062	21,519	22,646	23,837	24,973	25,975	26,497	5,435	26%
North West	2,895	2,946	3,080	3,220	3,348	3,455	3,507	612	21%
Bolton	111	113	119	125	130	135	137	26	23%

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 26,000, a 23% increase. This is roughly equivalent to **1,040 households per year**. The rate of increase in Bolton is higher compared to the North West, but a lower rate of increase compared to 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.

Distribution of Households with a Occupancy Rating of -1 or Less by Census Output Area, 2001
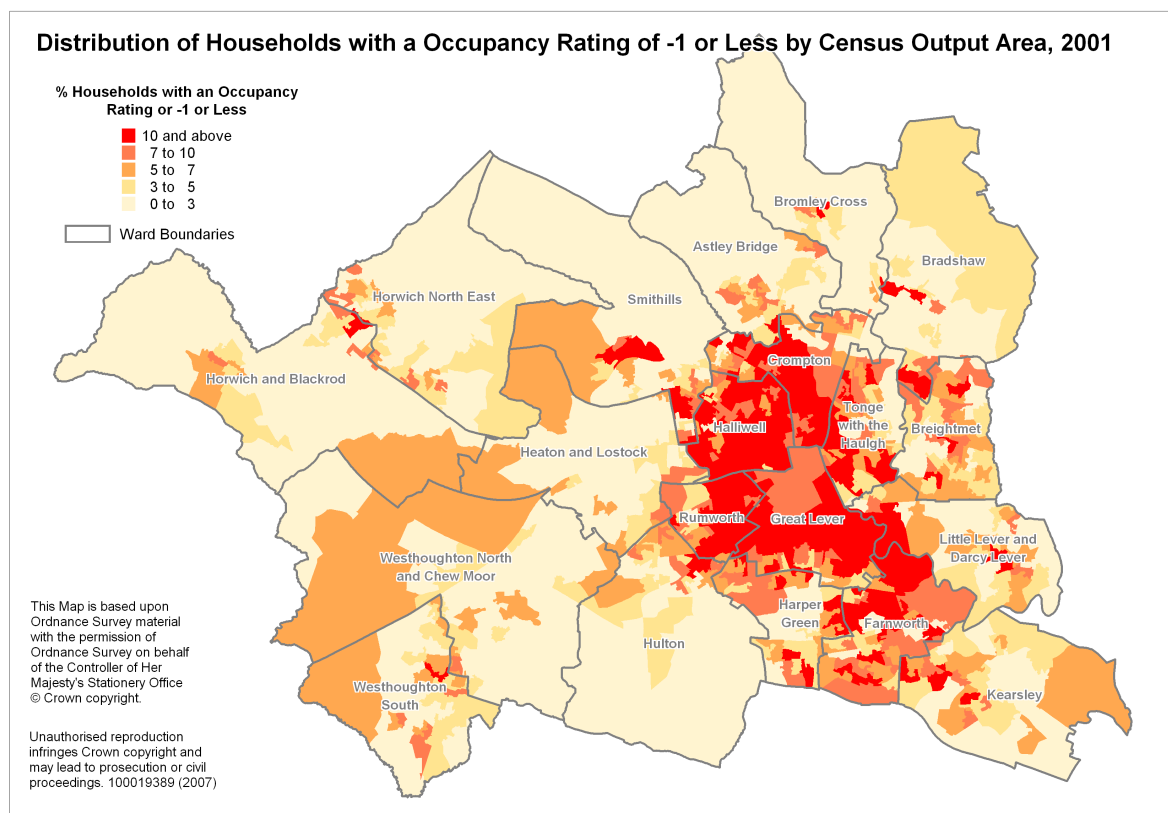
Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census of Population, Key Statistics KS19. Crown Copyright.

Core Indicators		2007	2006	2005
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	2,858	2,913	2,618
2aii	Housing trajectory showing net additional dwellings for the current year. Source: Bolton Council	927	761	426

| 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 it's adoption, whichever is the longer. Source: North-West Regional Spatial Strategy			
	RSS Requirement	4,500	4,500	4,500
	Draft RSS panel report requirement	5,780	5,110	-
	Bolton Council alternative suggestion	6,940	6,500	-
2aiv	Housing trajectory showing the annual net additional dwelling requirement. Source: North-West Regional Spatial Strategy			
	RSS Requirement	450	450	450
	Draft RSS panel report requirement	578	511	-
	Bolton Council alternative suggestion	694	650	-
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	710	1,001	523
2b	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land. Source: Bolton Council	96%	87%	78%
2ci	Percentage of new dwellings completed at less than 30 dwellings per hectare. Source: Bolton Council	7%	29%	31%
2cii	Percentage of new dwellings completed between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare. Source: Bolton Council	44%	49%	38%
2ciii	Percentage of new dwellings completed above 50 dwellings per hectare. Source: Bolton Council	49%	31%	21%
2d	Affordable Housing Completions. Source: Bolton Council			
	Gross	39	98	196
	Net	35	30	93

Until we have completed the Housing Land Availability Assessment Study which is one of the Evidence Base Studies (see Appendix 1), currently underway, we cannot fully comply with the requirements of paras 52-61 of PPS 3 particularly in terms of ensuring the *deliverability* of the sites in the 5 year supply, and providing 5-10, and 10-15 year supply figures. We are currently seeking more information on the Urban and Rural definitions. We expect to be able to report more fully in all these respects in next years AMR.

2a   Housing Trajectory

- 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, and 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. This requirement applies from 1st April 2007 and the Council needs to demonstrate it has sufficient provision to 2012.

- The current Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) sets a net annual housing requirement for Bolton of 450 dwellings between 2003 and 2016, giving a 5-year requirement of 2250 (5x450). In the last 5 years there were 2858 net completions giving an oversupply of 608 dwellings (i.e. 2858-2250). This gives a 5-year residual requirement of 1642 dwellings (i.e.2250-608) to 2012 for which there is an adequate supply even if only sites currently under-construction are considered as being immediately available.

- The RSS requirement figures will change in 2008 under the RSS review: the RSS Panel Report considered the figure should be 578 annually. In its own submissions on the draft RSS, the Council has put forward a revised annual figure of 694 (based on the AGMA Growth Points estimates); both of these are shown on the trajectory graph. Thus, the finally adopted RSS figure is likely to give a 5-year requirement in the range of 2890 (578x5) to 3470 (694x5).

- The 2006 AMR anticipated net completions of 1062, 986 and 956 for the financial years 06/07, 07/08, 08/09 respectively. The actual net completions for 06/07 was 927, 13% lower than anticipated but still representing a 21% increase on the previous year.

- On the supply side, the 2006 AMR anticipated the number of units coming forward as 1000 and 800 for 06/07 and 07/08 respectively, settling out until 2015/16 to 670 per annum. The actual number of dwellings gaining planning permission in 2006/07 was 1298, 30% higher than projected in the last AMR.

- On the basis of the above the projected demand until 2016/17 has been adjusted with a slightly lower completions anticipated for the next 3 years. On the supply side it is still anticipated that there will be significant numbers of dwellings coming forward with planning permission next year but this will tail off by 08/09.

- 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.

Bolton Housing Trajectory
Completions
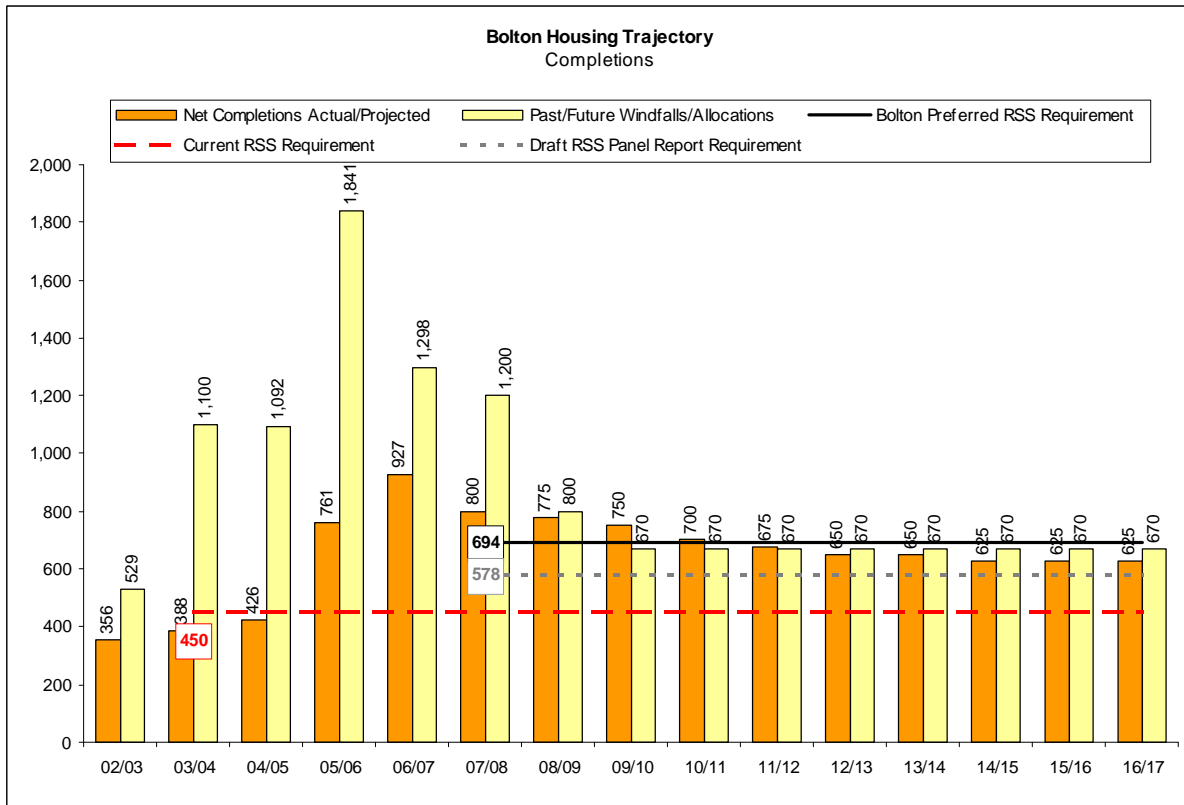
Local Indicators

		2007	2006	2005
L29	Mean Average House Prices[25] Source: HM Land Registry, House Price Index.	£116,221	£105,847	£100,011
L30 SCSI	Private Sector (non RSL) Dwellings that meet decency standards[26] Source: Bolton Council	97.4%	95.2%	95.2%
L31 SCSI	Proportion of households accepted as statutorily homeless who were accepted as statutorily homeless by the same Authority within the last two years. Source: Bolton Council	1.8%	1.4%	4.5%

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 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.

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[25] Figures refer to monthly average for March 07, March 06 & March 05 respectively.
[26] Percentage of private Sector Dwellings (non-RSL) that were not rated as having a category 1 (serious) hazard under the Housing, Health & Safety Rating System.

- The proportion of new dwellings on previously developed land has also increased and is well above the target of 80%
- House prices are continuing to increase, and the rate of increase grew between 2005 – 2006 and 2006 - 2007

6.2 Community

The Policy Framework - Community

- The Community provision policy contained within the UDP that relates to the 'Strong & Confident' priority theme aims to provide accessible community facilities. Community provision plays an important role in people's lives.
- There is one policy for community provision for the 'Strong & Confident' priority theme and this policy was used nine times throughout the monitoring period to determine planning applications. All applications that were assessed against this policy were approved.

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.
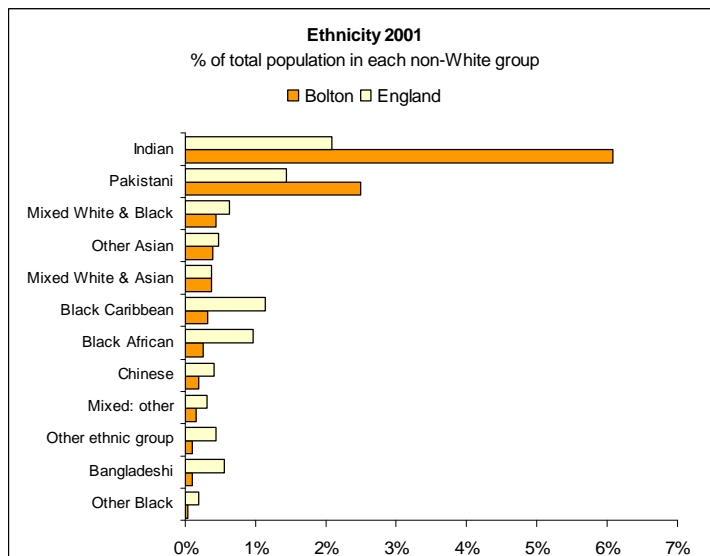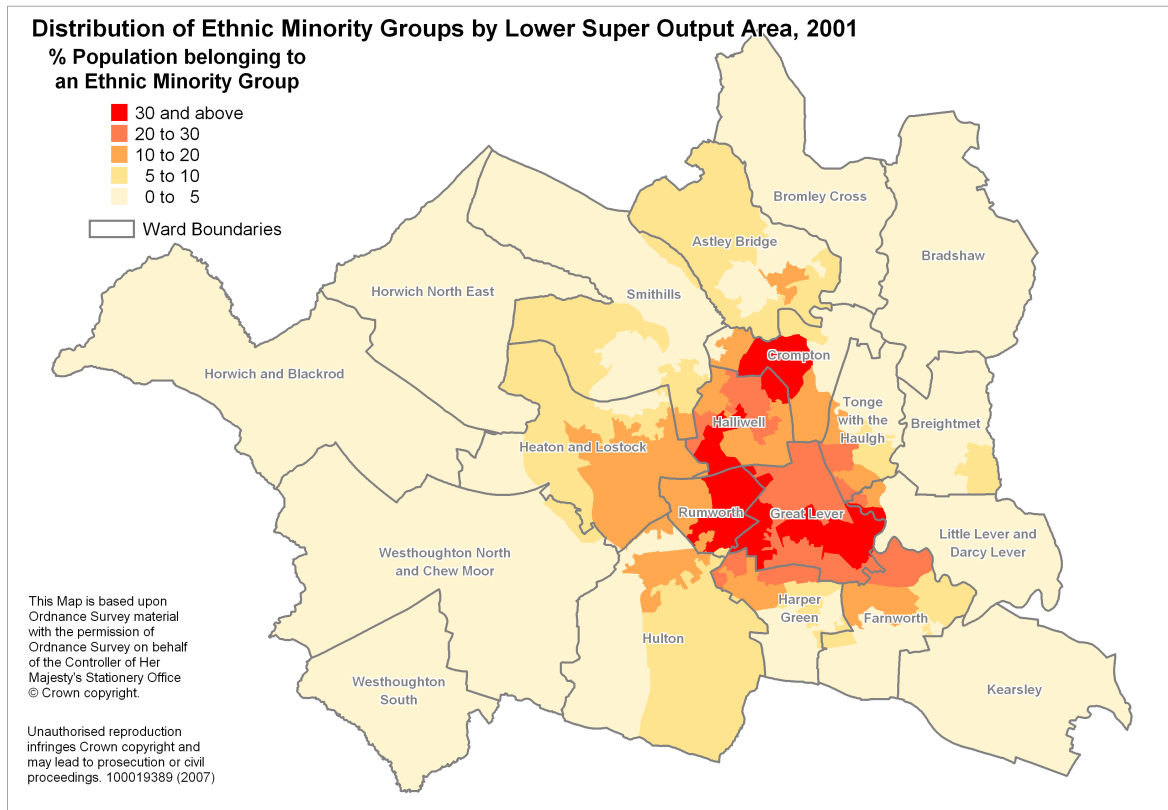

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census of Population, Key Statistics KS06. Crown Copyright

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 2200 people in the White Irish group and about 2500 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.

Distribution of Ethnic Minority Groups by Lower Super Output Area, 2001

% Population belonging to an Ethnic Minority Group

- 30 and above
- 20 to 30
- 10 to 20
- 5 to 10
- 0 to 5

Ward Boundaries

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

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2004 are based on Super Output Areas (SOAs), unlike the IMD 2000, which was ward based. Each lower layer SOA has been given a deprivation score and rank. There are 32,482 lower SOAs in England, compared to 8,414 wards, which means we can use the IMD 2004 to look in detail at pockets of deprivation across the borough. District level deprivation is determined by combining results of the SOAs across the borough.

District Level Deprivation

Six district level summary measures of the 2004 Index (based on the SOA scores and ranks for each district) have also 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.

District	Average of SOA Score	Average SOA Rank	Extent	Local Concentration	Income Scale	Employment Scale
Manchester	2	3	4	3	3	3
Salford	12	17	17	7	35	27
Rochdale	25	37	29	12	46	41
Oldham	43	56	36	26	48	44
Tameside	49	49	53	53	54	45
Bolton	**50**	**64**	**46**	**36**	**39**	**28**
Wigan	53	54	52	48	40	9
Bury	97	105	93	81	82	72
Trafford	136	149	120	94	81	67
Stockport	159	187	140	99	65	58

Ranks for each summary measure (out of 354 districts where 1 is the worst)
Source: ODPM 2004

Bolton is one of 80 districts in England with one or more district level measures in the worst 50 in England. Manchester, Salford, Rochdale, Oldham, Tameside and Wigan also fell into this category.

Neighbourhood Level Deprivation

The IMD 2004 is made up of seven SOA 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

Each of these domains is made up of a number of indicators that reflect different dimensions of deprivation. Every SOA is given a score for each of these domains. These seven domain indices are then combined into a single overall deprivation score and rank for each SOA.

65 of Bolton's 175 SOAs are amongst the 20% most deprived in England. There are 50 in the worst 15% most deprived and 38 in the 10% most deprived in England.

The map shows the most deprived 10%, 15% and 20% SOAs in Bolton according to their overall rankings in England.
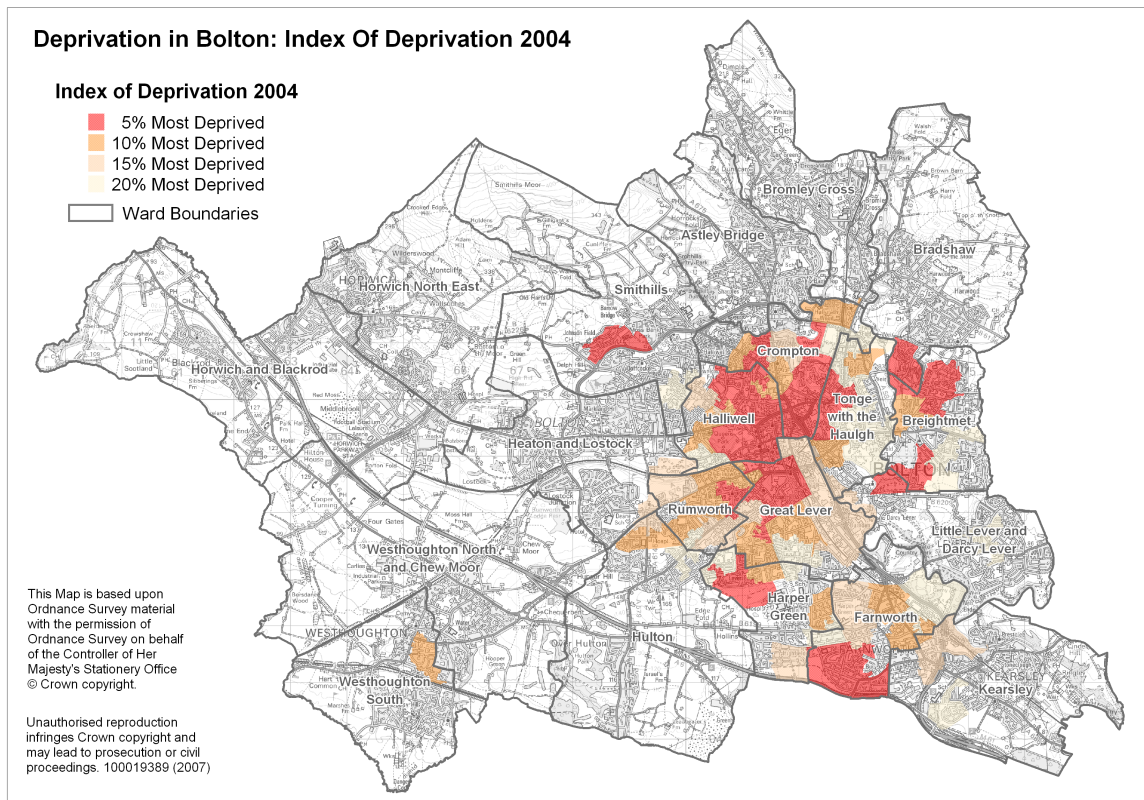
Source: ODPM 2004

Local Indicators				
		2007	2006	2005
L32 SCSI	% Residents who feel that people from different backgrounds in their area get along Source: Bolton Council	72%	N/A[27]	N/A[28]

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.

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[27] Question not asked in 2006 survey.
[28] General Residents Survey not undertaken in 2005.

Conclusion: Issues, Challenges & Opportunities

56. Conclusions are set out in each theme section above. The information from the spatial portrait, monitoring of policy, the Contextual and Core and Local Indicators and these conclusions has raised a series of issues, challenges and opportunities, which include the following:

- Ageing population
- Increasing number of households
- A gap between the least and most well off, demonstrated by high deprivation levels in some areas
- Health issues demonstrated by lower life expectancy and higher death rates than the national average
- Relatively poor educational attainment
- The need to improve accessibility
- Poor access to Bolton Hospital by non car modes
- Reduce the unemployment rate in the deprived areas
- New jobs require higher skills
- The beneficial economic relationship between Bolton and the city region
- Opportunity provided by planned investment in further education through bringing together the two colleges and one of the fastest growing universities
- Sufficient and well located employment land and premises
- Opportunities in the transformed and vibrant Bolton town centre
- Facilities for disposal of waste and re-cycling
- Recorded crime levels are reducing but perception of crime remains high
- Provision of facilities for young people
- To continue to reduce child fatalities on roads
- Risk of flooding in river valleys
- Listed Buildings at Risk being demolished or beyond restoration
- The quality of public open spaces and environments
- Climate change
- The opportunity provided by our high quality natural and built environment
- Opportunity of providing sufficient and well located housing land to support the Growth Points Bid
- Need for affordable housing
- To continue to strengthen relationships between established and new communities

57. 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. The programme of work is described in the Local Development Documents listed in this AMR. This AMR provides monitoring information which 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.

Appendix 1: Progress on Evidence Base

1. This summary lists and briefly describes studies that are recently completed, on-going or proposed that are relevant to the preparation of the LDF. This list includes studies being undertaken both in Bolton and also at a Greater Manchester level that will provide relevant outputs. The attached list is based on current information and will be updated.

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

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

The following pages list studies being undertaken as described at 3)

- Bolton Housing Land Assessment
- Bolton Housing Market Assessment
- Employment Land Study
- Housing Study: Transforming Estates
- Bolton Mills Action Framework
- Bolton Open Space Assessment
- Retail and Leisure Assessments
- Transport Studies
- Assessment of Town Centre Vitality and Viability – 2007 Update
- Greater Manchester Waste Needs Assessment
- Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Land Assessment
- Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Project
- Greater Manchester Flood Risk Assessment

Evidence Base – Bolton Housing Land Assessment	
Area of study	Bolton borough
Objective of study	This study is to provide part of the evidence base for the housing policies and proposals in the Local Development Framework for Bolton. This work will address specific Government requirements set out in PPS3, and PPS12 and the CLG Housing Land Availability Assessment (HLAA) Practice Guidance published July 2007. The Study will cover a period up to 2021 with some indicative information to 2026 in line with the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy. Specific objectives of this study include: 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 Identify specific, developable sites for years 6-10, and ideally years 11-15, in plans to enable the five year supply to be topped up Where it is not possible to identify specific sites for years 11-15 of the plan, indicate broad locations for future growth.
Steering Group	Includes representatives from: Strategic Housing Unit Planning Research Spatial Planning Planning Control Corporate Property REDD
Status	Started Roger Tym & Partners
Time table	Start: Dec 2007 Finish:March 2008
Contact Officer	Tony Lomax 01204 336105
Notes	

Evidence Base – Bolton Housing Market Assessment (BHMA)	
Area of study	Bolton borough
Objective of study	Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3) requires an evidence-based approach to housing markets. The Bolton HMA follows on from the completed Bolton Housing Needs Assessment and will provide a robust evidence base, 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 BHMA will also provide 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. This study will fit in the context of the Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Study.
Steering Group	Includes representatives from: Strategic Housing Unit Bolton Community Homes Planning Research Regeneration and Economic Development Spatial Planning Bolton at Home
Status	Consultant Appointed (David Couttie Associates) – Work in progress
Time table	Start : Nov 2007 Finish: Feb 2008
Contact Officer	Steve Jordan 01204 335777 Ian Morgan 01204 333216
Notes	

Evidence Base – Employment Land Study	
Area of study	Bolton borough
Objective of study	This work will inform the Local Development Framework and Economic Strategies. Stage 1 work is being undertaken by the Council (Taking Stock of the Existing Situation). Work for Stage 2 (Creating a Picture of Future Requirements) and Stage 3 (Identifying a Portfolio of Sites) will be undertaken by consultants. The work is in line with the Guidance Note "Employment Land Reviews" (ODPM 2004). Sites allocated for employment land need to reflect the changing requirements of businesses and local economies. The specific aims of this study are to: 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 Develop appropriate future policies around employment land Improve systems for monitoring outcomes and reviewing employment policies and programmes.
Steering Group	Includes representatives from: Planning Research Regeneration and Economic Development
Status	Arup's appointed for Stages 2 &3
Time table	Start for Stage 2 and 3: Dec 2007 Finish: March 2007
Contact Officer	Ian Morgan 01204 333216
Notes	

Evidence Base – Housing Study: Transforming Estates	
Area of study	Bolton
Objective of study	Transforming Estates is a means by which we can develop Bolton's twentieth century public sector housing provision into a housing offer that meets twenty-first century needs and aspirations. It takes what has become over the last few years an increasingly popular source of affordable housing in terms of demand and seeks to achieve a number of things. Bolton's proposals were submitted to Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) for consideration as a pilot delivery model in November 2007. The proposals take a three stranded approach Great Estates Pilot (Started and will continue till end 2008). Physical and environmental Improvements New Build Study – (ongoing to be completed Jan 2008) by Broadway Malyan consultants involves Housing Land Study/Audit of land close to the 14 Bolton at Home Estates (they have completed 7 areas). The Broadway Malyan report also includes delivery vehicles Socio Economic Initiatives to be undertaken by REDD, this work is at an early stage
Steering Group	Under Development
Status	Ongoing, Consultants Broadway Malyan undertaking work for the council
Time table	Ongoing see above
Contact Officer	Mark Turnbull (bolton@home) 012043354678
Notes	

Evidence Base – Bolton Mills Action Framework	
Area of study	Bolton
Objective of study	An Action Framework to revitalise Bolton's mill community was launched by Bolton Council January 2007. One of the main tasks being carried out is the assessment and prioritisation of all the mills in Bolton. Each mill is to be 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. The assessment of all mills in Bolton will help the Council to identify: 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	Ongoing
Time table	Due for completion March 2008
Contact Officer	Caroline Hansell 01204 336131
Notes	

Evidence Base – Bolton Open Space Assessment	
Area of study	Bolton borough
Objective of study	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. Whilst this work will have 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. 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.
Steering Group	N/A
Status	Completed
Time table	
Contact Officer	Jon Gorton 01204 334074 Andrew Chalmers 01204 336109
Notes	

Evidence Base – Retail and Leisure Assessment	
Area of study	Bolton borough
Objective of study	The LDF Planning study is to provide part of the evidence base for the retail and leisure policies and proposals in the Local Development Framework for Bolton. This work will address 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. The Council's 2001 Retail Study for Bolton is now considered to be largely out of date. A second REDD study will look at market segmentation and is at early stages.
Steering Group	The LDF planning study Includes representatives from: Planning Control Regeneration and Economic Development Division Spatial Planning Planning Research Highways and Engineering Special Projects
Status	Consultant Appointed (Roger Tym and Partners)– Work in progress
Time table	Start: Nov 2007 Finish: March 2008
Contact Officer	Ian Morgan 01204 333216
Notes	

Evidence Base – Transport Studies	
Area of study	Greater Manchester
Objective of studies	TIF
	The Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) and Greater Manchester Passenger Transport Authority/Executive (GMPTA/E) have submitted a bid to the Department of Transport (DfT) for Transport Innovation Funding (TIF) to implement a congestion charge scheme. To-date this has resulted in an extensive consultation exercise on the concept of a congestion charge, and the development of a Greater Manchester Transport Model. It is anticipated that the DfT will make an announcement on TIF in January 2008. If the AGMA /GMPTA/E bid is successful then further studies, consultation and modelling will be undertaken.
	Accessibility Studies
	The Greater Manchester Strategic Policy Information Group (SPIG) is considering the requirements of transport evidence in the development of a Local Development Framework. Local Authorities are advised by the Highway Agency that Core Strategy Issues and Options should take account of Accessibility Issues in each area and allocations in Development Plan Documents undergo a transport assessment to ensure a sound Core Strategy.
	Air Quality Management Area
	Bolton Council has developed an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) Action Plan in conjunction with the other Greater Manchester districts to deliver a Greater Manchester Local Transport Plan target to reduce NOx emissions from traffic on local main roads by 39%. As a requirement of an AQMA is to produce an Annual Progress Report to monitor progress towards action points. An electronic air quality monitoring station is located near the Bolton University site to give daily air quality monitoring data.
	Congestion Target Delivery Plan
	The Greater Manchester Congestion Target Delivery Plan proposes a Greater Manchester Local Transport Plan target of no worsening of congestion with 2% increase in area-wide traffic flows on local roads. Baseline surveys where undertaken on each of the 15 congestion target delivery routes and each route will be re-surveyed each year to monitor progress.
Steering Group	Greater Manchester Local Transport Plan Steering Group and Greater Manchester Association of District Engineers.
Status	Ongoing,
Time table	Ongoing see above
Contact Officer	Graham Langley 01204 336114
Notes	

Evidence Base – Assessment of Town Centre Vitality and Viability – 2007 Update	
Area of study	Bolton Town Centre
Objective of study	Planning Policy Statement 6 (2005) paragraph 4.1- 4.4 requires local authorities to monitor the vitality and viability of town centres in their areas in order to identify early signs of deterioration and take appropriate action. The Council commissioned Jones Lang LaSalle to carry out the annual health check study to monitor the vitality and viability of Bolton Town Centre. The health of Bolton Town Centre was compared to those of surrounding boroughs.
Steering Group	N/A
Status	Completed
Time table	
Contact Officer	Ian Morgan 01204 333216
Notes	

Evidence Base – Greater Manchester Waste Needs Assessment	
Area of study	Greater Manchester
Objective of study	The Updated Needs Assessment will be used to inform the production of the Joint Waste Development Plan Document (JWDPD). A Joint Waste Development Plan Document (JWDPD) is required for Greater Manchester to provide a cost effective strategic, sub-regional planning framework for the full range of anticipated waste management facilities required by the municipal, commercial & industrial, hazardous and construction & demolition waste streams. This is especially appropriate within the current spirit of National Guidance, as set out in Planning Policy Statement 10 (Waste Management), which seek to achieve greater integration of waste management with other spatial planning issues. Such a document is not only a legal requirement but its early adoption is necessary to assist the Waste Disposal Authorities and give confidence to the market place in advance of letting the GMWDA's new Municipal Waste Management contract. Specifically, a robust site specific JWDPD will reduce the risk of planning appeals on applications for new waste management facilities with the inherent delays and costs.
Steering Group	AGMA Steering Group
Status	Final report went to Greater Manchester Joint Waste Planning Committee in November 2007 and they agreed to delegate approval of the Needs assessment to GMGU and officers.
Time table	Start: Consultants Urban Mines appointed. Finish: Assessment finished Nov 2007
Contact Officer	Carolyn Williams GMGU 0161 275 0314 Andrew Chalmers 01204 336109
Notes	

Evidence Base – Greater Manchester Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)and Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments (SHLAA)	
Area of study	Greater Manchester
Objective of study	These studies ensure cross boundary working in Greater Manchester (GM). 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 are working together and will commission consultants. This work will follow from the regional making Housing Count study. Districts across GM are gearing up to commence their SHLAAs and are discussing whether there is a need for cross-boundary working, use of the same ethodology, databases etc
Steering Group	AGMA Steering Groups. Bolton are represented by Steve Jordan on the SHMA . The SHLAA is at an earlier stage.
Status	Not started
Time table	
Contact Officer	Andrew Parkin (Manchester City Council) 0161 234 4681 Steve Jordan 01204 335777 Dave Bryant for SHMA
Notes	

Evidence Base – Greater Manchester Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Project	
Area of study	Greater Manchester
Objective of study	County-wide 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	At Early stages
Time table	
Contact Officer	Tony Lomax – 01204 336105
Notes	

Evidence Base – Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	
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 study should present sufficient information to enable Bolton Council to apply a sequential test to their proposed development sites.
Steering Group	AGMA Steering Group
Status	Underway
Time table	Start: Finish:Stage 1 Oct 07, Stage 2 July 08
Contact Officer	Tony Lomax
Notes	

Appendix 2: Existing & Proposed Bolton Planning Policy Guidance

Existing & Proposed Planning Policy Guidance	Status at December 2006	Proposed/Potential Status
Existing Planning Control Policy Notes		
1 Health, Well Being and Quality of Life	Adopted – February 2006	Planning Obligations SPD
2 Space Around Dwellings	Adopted SPG-Apr 1992	Built Environment SPD
3 House Extensions	Adopted SPG-Jan 2005	Built Environment SPD
4 Shop Fronts	Adopted SPG-Jan 2005	Built Environment SPD
6 Display of Signs & Advertisements	Adopted SPG-Apr 1992	Built Environment SPD
7 Trees: Protection & Planting in New Development	Adopted SPG-Aug 2004	Built Environment SPD
8 Provision for Children's' Play within New Residential Developments	Adopted SPG-Jun 1997	Planning Obligations SPD
8 Provision for Children's' Play within New Residential Developments (open space & landscaping part)	Adopted SPG-Jun 1997	Planning Obligations SPD
9 Location of Restaurants, Cafes, Public Houses, Bars & Hot Food Takeaways in Urban Areas	Adopted SPG-Jan 2005	Use Classes SPD
10 Planning out Crime	Adopted SPG-Apr 1992	Built Environment SPD
11 Conversion of Dwellings into Self-Contained Flats & Bedsits	Adopted SPG-Apr 1992	Built Environment SPD
12 Residential & Nursing Homes for the Elderly	Adopted SPG-Apr 1992	Use Classes SPD
15 The Conversion of Traditional Buildings in the Countryside	Adopted SPG-June 1997	Built Environment SPD
16 Floodlighting	Adopted SPG-Jan 2005	Built Environment SPD
17 Nature Conservation	Adopted SPG-Jun 1997	Rescind
18 Provision for Cyclists	Adopted SPG-Aug 1995	Transport & Access SPD
19 Conservation Areas	Adopted SPG-Aug 1995	Built Environment SPD
20 Listed Buildings	Adopted SPG-Aug 1995	Built Environment SPD
21 Highways Considerations	Adopted SPG-June 1995	Transport & Access SPD
22 Public Art (part)	Adopted SPG-Jan 2005	Planning Obligations SPD
22 Public Art (part)	Adopted SPG-Jan 2005	Built Environment SPD
24 Working from Home	Draft Council Policy Note – March 2003	Advice Note
25 Telecommunications	Adopted SPG-Dec 2002	Rescind
26 Affordable Housing	Draft Council Policy Note – September 2004	Planning Obligations SPD
27 Housing Development (Urban Design part)	Adopted SPG-Aug 2003	Built Environment SPD
28 Equestrian Developments	Adopted SPG-Jan 2004	Built Environment SPD
29 Security Fencing Around Schools	Draft Council Policy Note – March 2002	Built Environment SPD
30 Education	Adopted SPG-Jun 2005	Planning Obligations SPD
31 Car, Cycle and Motorcycle Parking Standards	Advice Note – September 2005	Planning Obligations SPD
32 Workplace Travel Plans	**Advice Note – April 2004**	**Transport & Access SPD**

Other Existing Planning Policy Documents		
Conservation Area Character Appraisals	Council Policy Notes	Council Policy Notes
Bolton's Green Corridors	Adopted SPG-2001	Retain as adopted SPG
A Landscape Character Appraisal for Bolton	Adopted SPG-2001	Retain as adopted SPG
West Pennine Moors Landscape Character Assessment	Adopted SPG-2001	Retain as adopted SPG
Bolton Biodiversity Action Plan	Adopted SPG-2001	Retain as adopted SPG
Bolton Cycling Strategy	Council Policy Note	Council Policy Note
Proposed Supplementary Planning Documents		
Planning Obligations		SPD (see profile)
Built Environment		SPD (see profile)
Transport & Access		SPD (see profile)
Use Considerations		SPD (see profile)
Trinity - Development Guide		SPD (see profile)
Merchants Place – Development Guide		SPD (see profile)
Church Wharf – Revised Development Guide		SPD (See profile)
Adopted Supplementary Planning Documents – post 2004 Act		
Church Wharf Development Brief	Adopted October 2006	Adopted SPD
Building Bolton	Adopted November 2006	Adopted SPD
Sustainable Design & Construction	Adopted September 2007	Adopted SPD

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	Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD
R3	Diversification in the Countryside	Core Strategy
R4	Agricultural Land	Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD
R5	Landscape Character	Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD
G2	Control of Development in the Green Belt	Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD
G3	Re-use of Buildings in the Green Belt	Core Strategy
G4	Infilling in the Green Belt	Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD
G5	Infilling at major development sites in the Green Belt	Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD
G6	Wallsuches Bleachworks, Horwich: A major developed site in the Green Belt	Core Strategy and Site 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
N7	Trees, Woodland & Hedgerows	Core Strategy
N8	Trees in Conservation Areas and TPO	Core Strategy
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	Core Strategy

EM6	Energy Conservation and Efficiency	Core Strategy
EM7	Renewable Energy	Core Strategy
EM8	Wind Power	Core Strategy
EM9	Hazardous Installations	Core Strategy
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	Core Strategy
D2	Design	Core Strategy
D3	Landscaping	Core Strategy
D4	Advertisements	Core Strategy
D5	Public Art	Core Strategy
D6	Telecommunications	Core Strategy
D7	Conservation Areas	Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD
D8	Demolition within Conservation Areas	Core Strategy
D9	Shop fronts within Conservation Areas	Core Strategy
D10	Alteration and/or Extension of Listed Buildings	Core Strategy
D11	The Demolition of Listed Buildings	Core Strategy
D12	Alternative Uses of Listed Buildings	Core Strategy
D13	Historic Parks and Gardens	Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD
D14	Archaeology - nationally important sites	Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD
D15	Archaeology	Core Strategy
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	Core Strategy
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 and Site Allocations DPD
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 and Site Allocations DPD
A15	Protection of Former Railway Lines	Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD
A16	Pedestrians	Core Strategy
A17	Cyclists	Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD
A18	The Road Network	Core Strategy and 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 Site Allocations DPD
S4	Assessment of Retail Proposals Outside Defined Centres	Core Strategy
S5	Local Shopping Facilities	Core Strategy
S6	Retail Warehouse Parks	Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD
S7	Hot Food Take Aways and Restaurants	Core Strategy
S8	Leisure	Core Strategy
TC2	Town Centre Living	Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD
TC3	Evening Economy Zone	Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD
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
M3	Determining Planning Applications	Core Strategy
M4	Conditions to be applied/Legal Agreements	Core Strategy
M5	Aggregate Mineral Workings	Core Strategy
W2	Determination of Planning Applications	Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD
W3	Conditions to be applied/Legal Agreements	Greater Manchester Joint Waste DPD

Appendix 4: Changes to Local Development Documents Timetable March 2005 – November 2007.

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.	March 2005 Dec 2006 Needs to be reported in future LDS.	Oct 2006	Oct-Nov 2007 Dec 07-Jan 08 Under Consideration	Mar 2008 Sept 2008 Under Consideration	Jul 2008 Feb 2009 Under Consideration	Sept 2008 April 2009 Under Consideration	March 2009 Dec 2009 Under Consideration
Allocations DPD	DPD	Delayed due to the delay in preparation of the Regional Spatial Strategy and subsequent delay to the Core Strategy.	Dec 2006 Needs to be reported in future LDS.	Mar 2007	Nov-Dec 2008 Under Consideration.	Sept 2009 Under Consideration.	Feb 2010 Under Consideration.	April 2010 Under Consideration.	Dec 2010 Under Consideration.
GM Joint Waste Plan	DPD	Issues at Greater Manchester Level.	Jun/Jul 2006 Dec 2006	Sept 2006 March 2007	Jan-Feb 2008 Nov – Dec 2008	Oct 2008 June 2009	Mar 2009 Oct 2009	June 2009 Jan 2010	June 2010 Dec 2010
Proposals Map	DPD								Update on each DPD

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. A modification to the document is now taking place.	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
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.	July 2006 Mar 2007 Aug - Sep 2007	Oct-Nov 2006 Jul-Aug 2007 Oct - Nov 2007	Dec 2006 Sept 2007 In progress	Jan 2007 Oct 2007 Under Consideration
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	Rescheduled due to priority changes	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

Document Title	SPD	Progress/Reason for Change in Timetable	LDS Version	Draft Prep & SA Report	Public Participation	Consideration of Reps	Adoption & Publication
Transport, Access & Highway Safety	SPD	Rescheduled due to priority changes	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	On Schedule	Jun/Jul 2006	Nov 2007	Jul-Aug 2008	Sept 2008	Nov 2008
Planning Obligations	SPD	On Schedule	Jun/Jul 2006	July 2008	Mar-Apr 2009	May 2009	July 2009
Merchants Place	SPD	On Schedule	Sep 2007	October 2007	Nov-Dec 2007	Jan 2008	March 2008

N.B. Shaded dates indicate changes in scheduling.

Appendix 5: Definitions

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	Public transport time: The calculation of public transport time is a threshold measure which can

	public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s)	be calculated by using local timetables; interchange times; on scheduled arrival times of connecting public transport services & walking distances to access points. 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). GP/Hospital: GP's surgeries & hospitals are NHS facilities as identified by the Department of Heath database. Primary/Secondary: State schools as identified by DfES in its database (EduBASE) Major retail centres: 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. Areas of Employment : 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.

Local Services		
COI Number	COI Title	COI Full Definition/Extra Information
4a	Amount of completed retail, office & leisure development.	The completed amounts of gross internal floorspace (m^2) for UCOs B1(a), A1, A2 & D2. Where development is for UCO A1 the amount (m^2) of trading floorspace, of the total gross internal floorspace (m^2)should be provided. Trading floorspace is defined as sales space which customers have access to (excluding areas such as storage). 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%. 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.
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	a) **Production of primary land won aggregates** b) **Production of secondary/ recycled aggregates.** - **In tonnes**	**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.

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 L*ocal Development Framework*, the annual monitoring report assesses the implementation of the *Local Development Scheme* and the extent to which policies in L*ocal 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

Bolton Annual Employment Land Resource 2007

http://www.bolton.gov.uk/pls/portal92/docs/51383.PDF

Bolton Town Centre Vitality and Viability Study 2006

http://www.bolton.gov.uk/pls/portal92/docs/49357.PDF

Bolton Housing Land Availability Study 2007

http://www.bolton.gov.uk/pls/portal92/docs/49353.PDF

Primary Care Trust Health Survey 2001 – Bolton MBC

http://www.bolton.nhs.uk/publications/publich/BoltonHealth2001.pdf

Primary Care Trust Health Survey 2007 - Bolton MBC

The 2007 Bolton Health survey will be published in February 2009. Data from that survey has been use d within this AMR.

Appendix 8 New Government Guidance

1. Detail of all guidance is available on the newly formed Department for Communities and Local Government web site at http://www.communities.gov.uk. PPS stands for Planning Policy Statement. PPS's have replaced PPG's or Planning Policy Guidance Notes. These are published by the Government and set out national policy in relation to particular land use topics. During the year a number of changes were made to guidance and in some cases accompanying "Best Practice" guidance. All these will need to be taken into account in any decisions to review policy approaches.

2. Briefings on new guidance are provided to Council Officers and Members as relevant.