



Bolton Local Plan
Sustainability Appraisal Report
Appendix D
Equality Impact Assessment Statement
October 2026

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Bolton Council

Sustainability Appraisal of the Bolton Local Plan – Regulation 19 Draft Plan

Equality Impact Assessment Statement

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This report takes into account the particular instructions and requirements of our client. It is not intended for and should not be relied upon by any third party and no responsibility is undertaken to any third party.

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1. Introduction

This statement sets out the process and findings of the Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA), which forms an integral part of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Bolton Local Plan 2022-2042 ('the Plan'). The EqIA has not been undertaken as a separate assessment process but has been embedded throughout the SA. However, for transparency and clarity, the findings of the EqIA are presented within this standalone EqIA Statement, which is presented in Appendix C of the SA Report.

1.1 Background

Arup has been appointed by Bolton Council to provide an independent technical advisory and quality assurance role throughout the SA process for the emerging Bolton Local Plan. This has included independent assessment of growth options, reasonable alternatives and strategic policies, as well as undertaking the EqIA. The EqIA has been prepared to support Bolton Council in meeting its duties under the Equality Act 2010 and the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED). The Equality Act 2010 provides protection against discrimination and identifies a number of protected characteristics. Under Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, public authorities are also required to have due regard to the PSED when carrying out their functions. The PSED requires public authorities to have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited by the Equality Act 2010;
- advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a protected characteristic and persons who do not; and
- foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and persons who do not.

Accordingly, the EqIA has been undertaken to consider the potential effects of the Plan on people who share protected characteristics as well as other groups identified by Bolton Council as being particularly relevant to equality considerations. The assessment considers the extent to which the Plan may affect opportunities available to different groups of people and relationships between different communities within the borough.

In order to understand which groups of people (or individuals) may suffer discrimination, the Equality Act sets out the following “protected characteristics”¹:

- Age: refers to a person belonging to a particular age or range of ages;
- Disability: a person having a physical or mental impairment that has a ‘substantial’ and ‘long-term’ negative effect on your ability to do normal daily activities;
- Gender Reassignment: refers to persons proposing to undergo, currently undergoing, or have undergone a process (or part of a process) for the purpose of reassigning the person’s sex;
- Marriage and Civil Partnership: refers to persons who are married or are civil partners. Civil partners must not be treated less favourably than married couples;
- Pregnancy and Maternity: refers to the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after birth. In non-work cases, the protected period of maternity is 26 weeks after giving birth;
- Race: refers to a group of people defined by their colour, nationality (including citizenship) ethnicity or national origins. A racial group is a group of persons defined by reference to race;
- Religion or Belief: refers to any religion, including a lack of religion. Belief means any religious or philosophical belief and a reference to belief includes a reference to a lack of belief;
- Sex: refers to a man or to a woman, or to a group of persons of the same sex; and
- Sexual Orientation: refers to person’s sexual orientation towards persons of the same sex, persons of the opposite sex or persons of either sex.

In addition to the protected characteristics outlined above, Bolton Council² identifies four additional groups that should be considered when assessing equality impacts. In line with Bolton Council's approach, these groups have also been considered within this EqIA and are set out below:

¹ Further information and full statutory definitions of the protected characteristics can be found here: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/guidance/protected-characteristics#age>

² List of Bolton Council’s equality groups is available on the Council’s ‘Equality and Diversity’ website: <https://www.bolton.gov.uk/policies-strategies-procedures/equality-diversity>

- The Armed Forces and Veterans,
- Care Leavers (young people in care and care experienced people);
- Caring Status (unpaid care for disabled, chronically ill or older relatives or friends who need support); and
- Socio-economic conditions (inequalities that result from differences in occupation, education, place of residence or social class).

As such, this EqlA goes beyond the minimum requirements of assessing impacts in line with the Equality Act 2010 by providing a broader consideration of equality, diversity, inclusion, health and wellbeing, and embedding these considerations throughout the development and assessment of the iterations of the emerging draft Plan.

1.2 Purpose of the EqlA Statement

The purpose of this EqlA Statement is to outline how due regard has been given through the Full SA to the potential effects of the proposed policies and strategy on the protected characteristics identified under the Equality Act 2010 as well as the additional Bolton groups identified above. The EqlA also considers equality issues more holistically (as explained above). This Statement is structured to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the Equality Act 2010. It includes the following sections:

- Section 2: Summary of requirements of Equality Act 2010;
- Section 3: Description of EqlA screening methodology;
- Section 4: Results of EqlA screening assessment; and
- Section 5: Summary and conclusions.

2. Requirements of the Equality Act 2010

The Equality Act (2010) came into effect in October 2010 with the aim of harmonising all current discrimination law and strengthening the laws that prevent discrimination. It applies to the provision of services and public functions and includes the development of local authority policies and plans. The Act maintains the protection provided by previous legislation and therefore prevents discrimination on the basis of nine protected characteristics: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation.

Inequality can exist in a number of forms and with regards to spatial planning, this can include inadequate provision of, and access to services (e.g. health, food stores, and education facilities), good quality housing, employment opportunities, a healthy living environment and transport infrastructure for all members of society.

The Equality Act 2010 does not outline how public authorities should assess the effects on equality of new policies and programmes, but doing so is an important part of complying with the general duty. The approach in this report reflects the principles of the Equality Framework for Local Government³.

An EqIA seeks to improve the work of local authorities and ensures that the policies and plans it develops do not discriminate in the manner in which they provide services and employment. EqIA also aims to ensure that local authorities do all they can to advance equality of opportunity between the people who do, and the people who do not share a relevant protected characteristic.

³ Local Government Association (2021). *Equality Framework for Local Government*.

3. Methodology of the EqlA

3.1 Key Stages of the EqlA

The methodology adopted for the EqlA of the Plan involves two principal stages.

Stage 1 is the EqlA screening, with stages as follows:

- Identification of the purpose/aims of the strategy/plan;
- Identification of other plans/policies/strategies that relate to the strategy/plan in relation to equality;
- Summarise baseline information on equality issues; and
- Assess the impacts of the strategy/plan on protected characteristics or persons.

The steps within Stage 2 include:

- Gathering of any additional baseline information;
- Agreement of scope with wider stakeholders as necessary;
- Detailed assessment of strategy/plan; recommendations for mitigation; identification of monitoring measures for implementation; and
- Reporting of EqlA results, further consultation as necessary and finalise based on responses.

3.2 EqlA Screening

The Screening stage has been split into four tasks as set out below.

Task 1: Identification of the vision and objectives of the Plan

The following questions were used as part of this task:

- What are the main visions, objectives and outcomes of the Plan and its policies?
- Who will implement the Plan's policies?
- Who will be affected by the Plan's policies?

Task 2: Description of other plans, programmes and strategies related to or used to develop the Plan

This identified relevant documents that relate to the development of the Plan in relation to equality. This task was completed as part of the SA Scoping stage and is detailed within the SA Scoping Report (October 2025), SA Interim Report (November 2025) and SA Summary Sheet (2026).

Task 3: Review baseline data

This involves identifying relevant data on protected characteristics that are likely to be relevant to equality issues across Bolton's geography. This task was undertaken as part of the SA Scoping stage and informed the development of the appraisal framework and identification of key equality issues. This work is detailed within the SA Scoping Report (October 2025), the SA Interim Report (November 2025) and SA Summary Sheet (2026).

Task 4: Screening assessment

This task brings together information gained at Tasks 1-3 to support a screening conclusion, which is embedded within the SA Scoping and Assessment process. The assessment uses the SA scoring categories used across the SA, shown in Table 1, with the assessment informed by the following questions:

- Will the policy have a negative impact on the protected characteristic or person?
- How can the identified negative impact be avoided or mitigated?
- How can identified positive impacts be enhanced?
- Is monitoring of the issue during implementation required?

This assessment focuses on the protected characteristics alongside the additional Bolton groups identified in Section 1.1. However, equality considerations have been embedded throughout the Sustainability Appraisal process, with the EqIA forming an integral component of the wider assessment. This has been undertaken by the SA Framework including a specific objective relating to equality: "Promoting Strong, Safe and Inclusive Communities – Promote the safety, inclusivity and connectivity of neighbourhoods so that everyone feels they belong, has equal opportunities to access local services and facilities, contribute to local life and thrive in Bolton regardless of their background or abilities." This ensures that equality considerations are included when each aspect of the Plan is assessed.

Table 1: Assessment Key

Score	Assessment Description
++	Very positive effect
+	Positive effect
?	Uncertain
-	Negative effect
--	Very negative effect
O	Neutral/no effect

4. Results of the EqlA Screening Assessment

The screening assessment Task 1 to 3 below formed part of the scoping stage for the SA. This ensured that equality issues were embedded into the SA from the outset. For completeness, the tasks are summarised here.

4.1 Task 1: Identification of the vision and objectives of the Plan

What are the main aims, objectives, purpose and outcomes of the Plan and its policies?

The Bolton Local Plan sets out the proposed strategy for growth, development and investment across the borough up to 2042. The Plan provides the framework for the delivery of housing, employment development, infrastructure, community facilities and environmental improvements required to support existing and future communities. It also seeks to ensure that development contributes towards a healthier, fairer, greener and more prosperous borough through the promotion of sustainable development, economic growth, high-quality places and environmental protection.

The Plan outlines its vision and objectives for the borough in greater detail and identifies a series of strategic and development management policies to support their delivery. These include policies relating to housing, employment, infrastructure, placemaking, the natural and historic environment and community facilities. The vision, objectives and policies of the Plan are assessed through the SA and EqlA processes and are considered throughout the assessment presented in this report.

Who will implement the Plan Policies?

Bolton Council will implement the Plan. Once the plan is adopted, the Council and elected members will take on the responsibility for its implementation and delivery.

Who will be affected by the Plan Policies?

The Plan applies across the borough of Bolton and will affect everyone who lives, works, studies, visits or spends time in the borough. Its policies will influence how places develop and change over the Plan period, including the location and delivery of housing, employment opportunities, infrastructure, community facilities and environmental improvements.

The Plan will also affect businesses, landowners, developers, infrastructure and service providers, community organisations and other stakeholders involved in shaping and

delivering development across the borough. These groups will play an important role in supporting the implementation of the Plan's policies and objectives.

4.2 Task 2: Description of other plans, programmes and strategies related to or used to develop the Plan

A summary of plans, programmes and strategies that are most directly related to the Plan in relation to equality issues is provided within the SA Scoping Report (October 2025) and the SA Interim Report. They include:

- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (2015)
- Equality Act 2010
- Public Sector Equality Duty Guidance
- Children's Environment and Health Action Plan (2007)
- Children's Environment and Health Strategy for the United Kingdom (2010)
- Department of Health Living Well with Dementia: A National Dementia Strategy (2009)
- Department of Health Prime Minister's Challenge on Dementia 2020 and Implementation Plan (2015/2016)
- HM Government Housing Act 2004 (2004)
- HM Government Securing the Future - Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
- Get Greater Manchester Working Plan (2026)
- GMCA Places for Everyone (2024)
- Greater Manchester Independent Inequalities Commission – The Next Level: Good Lives for All in Greater Manchester (2021)
- Greater Manchester Race Equality Strategy 2023
- Greater Manchester Strategy 2021-2031
- Bolton 2040 Borough Plan
- Bolton Council Plan 2025-2028

- Bolton Equality Objectives (2026-2030)
- Bolton Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
- Bolton Homelessness Strategy 2020-2025
- Bolton Director of Public Health Annual report 2024-25: Work and Health
- Bolton's Age Friendly Strategy 2025-2028
- Building a better future for Bolton – Tackling Poverty Strategy 2024-2027

4.3 Task 3: Review Baseline Data

The SA Scoping Report (November 2025), SA Interim Report (November 2025) and SA Summary Sheet (2026) detail the population and demographic baseline and trends for Bolton. This should be referred to for data related to many of the Equality Act 2010 protected characteristics and the additional Bolton groups. Please note that it was not possible to readily obtain data at the Bolton level for all protected characteristics and groups. This is not considered to be a significant limitation to the EqIA assessment process given that the assessment is based on the nature (positive, negative, neutral or uncertain) of the effect.

4.4 Task 4: Screening Assessment

This section summarises the EqIA screening assessment for the Plan policies and allocations. The screening assessment considers the nine protected characteristics identified within the Equality Act 2010 alongside the additional Bolton groups identified in Section 1.1. The tables contained in Appendix A.1 present the screening assessment, with the policy references presented in the left-hand column and the protected characteristics and additional Bolton groups shown across the top of the table.

4.4.1 Strategic Policies

The draft Bolton Local Plan strategic policies cover a wide range of topics including growth, housing delivery, economic development, infrastructure provision, placemaking and environmental protection. A number of policies have received positive scores against the protected characteristics and Bolton groups assessed as part of the EqIA. Those which particularly relate to issues of equality are discussed below.

Many of the policies are strategic in nature and therefore do not specifically focus on protected characteristics. Most of the policies, as a result, are expected to have neutral

effects across the protected characteristics and Bolton groups. This is particularly the case where policies relate to matters such as character, heritage, landscape, environmental management and development control. Whilst many policies may contribute indirectly towards wider equality outcomes through the creation of attractive, healthy and sustainable places, these benefits are generally secondary, indirect or dependent upon the implementation of other policies within the Plan. Positive scores have therefore generally only been identified where a clear and direct relationship exists between a policy and a protected characteristic or Bolton group.

Within the Spatial Development Strategy chapter, most policies are expected to have neutral effects as they relate to the distribution of growth and environmental protection across the borough. However, SP5 (Historic Built Environment and Landscape) is expected to generate a positive effect for disability through supporting inclusive access to the historic environment and reducing barriers to participation.

The strongest positive effects are associated with the Infrastructure First, Economy and Homes chapters. Policy INF1 (Transport and Active Travel) is expected to generate positive effects for disability and socio-economic conditions through improving access to services, employment opportunities, community facilities and public transport, particularly for those without access to a private vehicle and through the provision of safe and convenient walking, cycling and wheeling routes. Additionally, Policy INF2 (Parking Standards) is expected to have a strongly positive effect for disability through requirements relating to accessible parking provision and associated accessibility measures. Policies relating to social and community infrastructure, community facilities, open space and play provision are expected to generate positive effects for age, disability and socio-economic conditions through supporting access to healthcare, education, community facilities and recreation opportunities. In particular, INF6 (Play Provision in New Development) is expected to have a strongly positive effect for age through supporting children's play opportunities and recreation provision. Policy INF7 (Playing Pitches and Sports Facilities) is also expected to generate positive effects for age and socio-economic conditions through protecting and enhancing access to sports and recreational facilities.

Within the Placemaking chapter, PQ1 (Place Quality) and PQ2 (Health Assessment) are expected to generate positive effects through promoting accessible and inclusive environments and embedding health and wellbeing considerations within development proposals. Positive effects are identified particularly for age, disability and socio-economic conditions. By comparison, policies relating to density, heritage and archaeology are

primarily concerned with design and conservation matters and are therefore expected to have neutral effects overall.

The Environment chapter received predominantly neutral scores. This reflects the fact that the policies are primarily concerned with environmental protection, climate resilience, biodiversity, flood risk, pollution control and resource efficiency, rather than measures specifically directed towards protected characteristics or Bolton groups. However, a number of the policies may generate indirect health and wellbeing benefits across the wider population. For example, policies relating to air quality, noise, flood risk, green and blue infrastructure and environmental quality may contribute towards healthier living environments and improved resilience to environmental risks, which could particularly benefit individuals who may be more vulnerable to environmental impacts. However, as these benefits are indirect and experienced across the wider population, neutral scores have generally been applied unless a clear and direct relationship with a protected characteristic or Bolton group has been identified.

The Economy chapter generates positive effects primarily in relation to socio-economic conditions through supporting investment, employment growth and economic activity. EC3 (Employment Access and Skills) is expected to have a particularly positive effect through supporting apprenticeships, training opportunities, local labour commitments and engagement with educational establishments. The policy is also expected to positively affect younger people through supporting pathways into employment and skills development. EC7 (Hot Food Takeaways) generates positive effects for age and socio-economic conditions through supporting healthier food environments and health outcomes.

The Homes chapter received some of the strongest positive scores within the assessment. HS1 (Affordable Homes) scored very positively against socio-economic conditions through supporting the delivery of affordable housing. HS2 (Housing Mix) scored positively against age through promoting a range of housing types capable of meeting differing needs across the population. HS3 (Inclusive Homes) scored very positively against age and disability through supporting the delivery of accessible and adaptable homes. HS6 (Children's Homes) scored very positively against age and care leavers through supporting accommodation and care provision for vulnerable children and young people. HS7 (Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation) is expected to have positive effects for age and socio-economic conditions. The policy supports the provision of pitches and plots to meet identified accommodation needs and requires sites to be located with access to healthcare, education, training, employment opportunities and other services.

Requirements relating to safe and healthy living environments, outdoor recreation space and essential utilities are also expected to contribute positively towards quality of life and wellbeing.

DEL1 (Developer Contributions) scored positively against age and socio-economic conditions through securing contributions towards education, healthcare, community facilities and supporting infrastructure required to accommodate growth.

The Development Framework for Places chapter received primarily neutral scores. Whilst these policies contribute towards the creation of attractive and sustainable places, they primarily focus on place-making, character, landscape and heritage considerations and do not generally contain measures specifically directed towards protected characteristics or Bolton groups. Any associated benefits are therefore considered indirect and experienced across the wider population.

Overall, the assessment indicates that the strongest positive effects are associated with policies relating to housing provision, accessibility, community infrastructure, healthcare, education, play provision, employment opportunities and skills development. Positive effects were most frequently identified for age, disability, care leavers and socio-economic conditions. No significant negative effects were identified through the assessment of the strategic policies.

4.4.2 Allocations

The Plan contains nine strategic allocations comprising a mix of housing-led, employment-led and mixed-use developments. The allocations are strategic and place-specific in nature and therefore do not generally focus directly on protected characteristics. However, several allocations contain requirements relating to affordable housing, inclusive design, healthcare provision, education provision, open space, play facilities, community infrastructure and accessibility. As a result, a number of allocations received positive scores against the protected characteristics and Bolton groups assessed through the EqIA.

Whilst all allocations are expected to contribute towards wider social, economic and environmental benefits, positive scores have generally only been identified where there is a clear and direct relationship between the allocation requirements and a protected characteristic or Bolton group.

Positive effects are most frequently identified in relation to age, disability and socio-economic conditions. Several allocations require the delivery of affordable housing,

housing designed in accordance with the Inclusive Homes policy, accessible green space, children's play provision, healthcare contributions, education contributions and active travel connections. These measures are expected to support younger and older people, disabled people and those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.

The strongest positive effects are associated with allocations that incorporate significant levels of supporting infrastructure alongside housing growth. BSA02 (Health Innovation Bolton) generates positive effects through the provision of healthcare facilities, affordable housing, homes designed to inclusive standards, housing to support those with specialist housing needs, education facilities, employment opportunities and community infrastructure. BSA04 (Lee Hall) also generates positive effects through the delivery of affordable housing, a care facility for older people, a primary school, health facilities, community facilities and employment floorspace.

Positive effects are also identified for BSA03 (Anchor Lane, Farnworth), BSA05 (Ditchers Farm, Westhoughton) and BSA06 (Burnden Way, Middlebrook). These allocations are expected to support age, disability and socio-economic conditions through the provision of affordable housing, accessible green space, healthcare and education contributions, active travel infrastructure and development designed in accordance with inclusive design standards.

BSA01 (Crompton Place) generates a positive effect for disability through requirements for residential development to accord with inclusive design standards. The allocation is otherwise assessed as neutral as it primarily focuses on mixed-use regeneration within Central Bolton.

BSA07 (Blackrod Employment Cluster) and BSA08 (Logistics North Extension) are expected to support the delivery of employment opportunities and associated transport and infrastructure improvements. Both allocations are therefore expected to generate positive effects for socio-economic conditions, whilst improvements to accessibility, active travel connections and supporting infrastructure also generate positive effects for age and disability. BSA08 additionally includes a residential element, with requirements relating to affordable housing, specialist housing needs, healthcare, education, open space and active travel infrastructure. BSA09 (The Alders, Tonge) allocates land for up to 50 Travelling Showpeople plots in accordance with Policy HS7 and will contribute towards meeting identified accommodation needs. The allocation also includes requirements

relating to healthcare, education, play provision and access to services, resulting in positive effects for age and socio-economic conditions.

Overall, the assessment indicates that the allocations are expected to generate positive effects, particularly for age, disability and socio-economic conditions. These effects arise primarily through the delivery of housing, affordable housing, specialist accommodation, inclusive development, employment opportunities, healthcare and education infrastructure, open space, recreation provision and improved accessibility.

5. Conclusions

The Bolton Local Plan sets out the proposed approach that Bolton Council will take towards guiding growth, development and investment across the borough. The development of the Plan has been informed by a range of plans, programmes, strategies and evidence relating to equality issues, protected characteristics identified under the Equality Act 2010, and the additional Bolton groups considered through this assessment.

The EqIA has been undertaken as an integral part of the SA and has considered the likely effects of the Plan on the nine protected characteristics identified under the Equality Act 2010, alongside Bolton Council's additional equality groups comprising armed forces personnel and veterans, care leavers, people with caring responsibilities and those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.

The assessment demonstrates that equality considerations have been integrated throughout the plan-making process. Equality issues were considered during the SA Scoping stage through the review of relevant plans, programmes and strategies, baseline evidence and the development of the SA Framework. The assessment has subsequently informed the appraisal of the Plan's strategic policies and site allocations.

It is important to note that a number of the policies and allocations assessed through the EqIA have received neutral scores against the protected characteristics and additional Bolton groups. This reflects the strategic nature of many of the policies, which focus on overarching planning, environmental, heritage and placemaking matters rather than specific equality issues. In many cases, the detailed design and implementation of development proposals will be considered through subsequent planning applications and project delivery processes.

The assessment, which has been undertaken as part of the SA process and is summarised within this EqIA Statement, has found that the Plan is unlikely to result in significant negative effects on the protected characteristics identified under the Equality Act 2010 or the additional Bolton groups considered through the assessment. A number of positive effects have been identified, particularly in relation to policies and allocations concerning affordable housing, inclusive and accessible development, community infrastructure, healthcare provision, education facilities, employment opportunities, skills development, open space, play provision and sports facilities.

Overall, the assessment indicates that the Plan supports the objectives of the Equality Act 2010 and Public Sector Equality Duty. Equality considerations have been incorporated throughout the SA process. The findings of the assessment indicate that the Plan is expected to contribute positively towards promoting equality of opportunity, supporting access to housing, employment, services and community infrastructure, and fostering inclusive communities across the borough.

A.1 EqlA Assessment Table

Assessment Key

Score	Assessment Description
++	Very positive effect
+	Positive effect
?	Uncertain
-	Negative effect
--	Very negative effect
O	Neutral/no effect

A.1.1 Strategic Policies Assessment

Policy Reference	Policy	Protected Characteristics									Bolton Groups			
		Age	Disability	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Pregnancy and Maternity	Race	Religion or Belief	Sex	Sexual Orientation	Armed Forces and Veterans	Care Leavers	Caring Status	Socio-economic Conditions
Strategic Policy Chapter: Spatial Development Strategy														
SP1	Invest in Bolton: Economic Growth Anchors	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+
SP2	Land for Employment	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+
SP3	Land for Housing	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+
SP4	Centres for Shopping and Services	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+
SP5	Historic Built Environment and Landscape	O	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
SP6	Natural Environment	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
SP7	Green Belt	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Strategic Policy Chapter: Infrastructure First														

INF1	Transport and Active Travel	O	+		O		O		O	O	O	O	O	O	+
INF2	Parking Standards	O	++		O		O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
INF3	Social and Community Infrastructure	+	+		O		O		O	O	O	O	O	O	+
INF4	Protection of Existing Community Facilities	+	+		O		O		O	O	O	O	O	O	+
INF5	Open Space Standards & Green Infrastructure	+	O		O		O		O	O	O	O	O	O	+
INF6	Play provision in new development	++	+		O		O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
INF7	Playing Pitches and Sports Facilities	+	O		O		O		O	O	O	O	O	O	+
INF8	Digital and Utilities Infrastructure	O	O		O		O		O	O	O	O	O	O	+

Strategic Policy Chapter: Placemaking

PQ1	Place Quality	+	+		O		O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
PQ2	Health Assessment	+	+		O		O		O	O	O	O	O	O	++
PQ3	Density and Tall Buildings	O	O		O		O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O
PQ4	Historic Environment, Heritage Assets and Archaeology	O	O		O		O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O

Strategic Policy Chapter: Environment														
ENV1	Meeting Energy and Water Standards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENV2	Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENV3	Green and Blue Infrastructure	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
ENV4	Biodiversity and the Natural Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENV5	Pollution Air Quality, Noise, Odour and Light	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENV6	Contaminated Land and Ground Conditions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENV7	Watercourses and The Water Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strategic Policy Chapter: Economy														
EC1	Protected Employment Land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
EC2	New Employment Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+

EC3	Employment Access and Skills	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	++
EC4	Retail and Town Centre Uses	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+
EC5	Ancillary Uses within Industrial and Warehousing Allocations and Development	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+
EC6	Evening Economy	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+
EC7	Hot Food Takeaways	++	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	++
Strategic Policy Chapter: Homes														
HS1	Affordable Homes	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	++
HS2	Housing Mix	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+
HS3	Inclusive Homes	++	++	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+
HS4	High-Quality Residential Standards	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
HS5	Houses in Multiple Occupation	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
HS6	Children's Homes	++	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	++	O	O
HS7	Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople	+	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	+

	Accommodation													
Strategic Policy Chapter: Developer Contributions														
DEL1	Developer Contributions	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
Strategic Policy Chapter: Development Framework for Places and Sites														
CB01	Central Bolton: Civic and Retail Core	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CB02	Central Bolton: North and East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CB03	Central Bolton: South and West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CB04	Character-Based Policies Outside Central Bolton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

A.1.2 Allocations Policies Assessment

Policy Reference	Policy	Protected Characteristics									Bolton Groups			
		Age	Disability	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Pregnancy and Maternity	Race	Religion or Belief	Sex	Sexual Orientation	Armed Forces and Veterans	Care Leavers	Caring Status	Socio-economic Conditions
BSA01	Crompton Place	○	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+
BSA02	Health Innovation Bolton	+	++	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	++
BSA03	Anchor Lane, Farnworth	+	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+
BSA04	Lee Hall	++	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+
BSA05	Ditchers Farm, Westhoughton	+	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+
BSA06	Burnden Way, Middlebrook	+	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+
BSA07	Blackrod Employment Cluster	+	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+
BSA08	Logistics North Extension	+	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+
BSA09	The Alders, Tonge	+	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	+