



**Bolton Local Plan
Sustainability Appraisal
Non Technical Summary
October 2026**

Published alongside the Regulation 19 Publication Plan

In short

- **The Plan.** Bolton Council has written a new Local Plan for the borough to 2042. It sets out where new homes and workplaces will go and the rules new development must meet.
- **The appraisal.** The law requires the Plan to be tested against fifteen sustainability objectives covering people, the economy and the environment, together with the alternatives to it. This document summarises that test.
- **What was tested.** Five ways of spreading growth, three levels of housing growth, three levels of employment growth, the shorter plan period to 2039, and eight alternative sites. The anchored strategy, with growth at Bolton town centre, the hospital area and the M61 corridor anchors, performed best.
- **What is good.** The Plan has significant positive effects on housing, jobs, education, health, communities, sustainable transport and the townscape of Bolton town centre.
- **What is harmful.** Taken together, the seven greenfield sites permanently take undeveloped land. This is the one significant harmful effect. The Plan limits it and the residual loss is monitored.
- **What the appraisal recommended.** Where a policy or site scored negative or uncertain against an objective, the appraisal recommended a change. The Plan took them up. Examples are the soil survey and management plan at the released Green Belt sites (Policy SP7, objective 13, land and soil quality), the restoration of Hulton Park (Policy SP1, objective 11, heritage), walking and cycling routes to Daisy Hill Station phased with occupation (BSA04, objectives 6 and 9), the landscaped buffer to the Castle Croft and Bradshaw Brook Site of Biological Importance (BSA09, objective 9) and structural tree planting to form permanent Green Belt boundaries (BSA08 and BSA09, objective 10, landscape and townscape). The recommendations not taken up asked a policy to state what another policy already requires, or what the policy already says.
- **How the appraisal changed the Plan.** Its recommendations led to changes to the Plan objectives, the strategic policies, the site allocations, the development management policies, the opening of the strategy chapter and the Plan's monitoring framework.

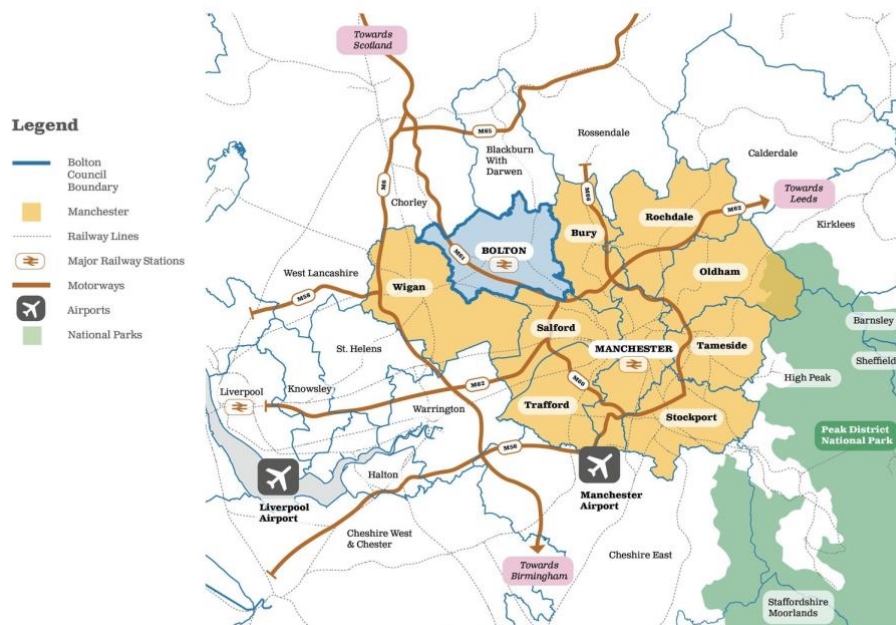
1. What this document is

- A Local Plan decides what can be built where. Before Bolton Council can adopt its new Plan, the Plan must be examined by an inspector appointed independently under planning law, who reports on whether it is sound, and the law requires a sustainability appraisal to be published with it.

- A sustainability appraisal tests a plan and the reasonable alternatives to it against a set of objectives for people, the economy and the environment, reports the likely effects, says how harmful effects will be reduced, and records how the testing changed the plan.
- The requirement is in section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations). Equality impact assessment and health impact assessment are integrated into it.
- This document is the non-technical summary the SEA Regulations require. It gives the findings of the full Sustainability Appraisal Report in plain language. The full report, its appendices and the assessment tables for every policy, site and alternative are published alongside the Plan. The table below shows where this summary covers each requirement of the Regulations.

Schedule 2 to the SEA Regulations lists what an environmental report must contain, and paragraph 10 requires a non-technical summary of that information, which is this document.

Requirement (Schedule 2)	This summary	Full report
1. Outline of the Plan, its objectives and its relationship with other plans	Sections 2 and 3	Sections 2.2 and 2.3; Appendix A.1
2. The state of the environment now and its likely evolution without the Plan	Section 3	Sections 2.4 and 2.7; Appendix A.3
3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Section 3	Section 2.5
4. Existing environmental problems	Section 3	Section 2.6
5. Environmental protection objectives and how they have been taken into account	Sections 3 and 4	Section 2.3; Appendix A.1
6. The likely significant effects, including secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, over the short, medium and long term	Section 6	Sections 4 to 8; Appendix C
7. Measures to prevent, reduce and offset significant adverse effects	Section 6	Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8.2; Appendix C
8. The reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, how the assessment was undertaken and the difficulties encountered	Sections 4 and 5	Sections 3.5, 3.6, 4.1, 4.4, 4.5, 6.5 and 7.1
9. Measures envisaged concerning monitoring	Section 8	Section 9.2; Appendix A.3



Bolton in its Greater Manchester context

2. The Plan in brief

The scale of growth is set by Places for Everyone, the joint plan for nine Greater Manchester districts adopted in 2024. The Local Plan decides where in Bolton that growth goes and sets the local policies that apply to it. The Plan also works alongside the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan and Joint Minerals Plan.

What the Plan provides for	Detail
Homes	At least 787 homes a year. At least 13,717 more homes are needed between 2025 and 2042, and the Plan identifies land for 14,052, giving some headroom.
Workplaces	811,727 square metres of industrial and warehousing floorspace and 16,700 square metres of office floorspace to 2042. The gap in the existing supply (147,497 square metres of industrial and warehousing and 8,674 square metres of office floorspace) is met at Health Innovation Bolton, Blackrod and Logistics North.
Nine allocated sites	Crompton Place in the town centre (BSA01); Health Innovation Bolton next to the Royal Bolton Hospital (BSA02); Anchor Lane, Farnworth (BSA03); Lee Hall, Westhoughton (BSA04); Ditchers Farm, Wingates (BSA05); Burnden Way, Middlebrook (BSA06); the Blackrod Employment Cluster (BSA07); the Logistics North Extension (BSA08); and The Alders, Tonge Moor, for Travelling Showpeople (BSA09).
Green Belt	Land is taken out of the Green Belt at four of the sites: Health Innovation Bolton, Blackrod, Logistics North and The Alders. The other five sites are outside the Green Belt, and two of them (Crompton Place and Burnden Way) are on land already built on.

What the Plan provides for	Detail
Policies	Seven strategic policies set the overall approach, and 38 development management policies set the rules for infrastructure, design, the environment, the economy, homes, developer contributions and the character of each part of the borough.

3. Bolton today, and what would happen without the Plan

The issues the Plan has to respond to

- A gap in health between neighbourhoods, and uneven access to healthcare, open space and places to be active. Life expectancy differs by 11.8 years for men and 10.8 years for women between the best and worst areas.
- Housing that does not meet need. The average house price rose 5.9 per cent in the year to July 2026, and private rents rose 11.1 per cent in the year to August 2026.
- An economy that relies on a narrow range of sectors, with lower qualifications and a lower employment rate than the national average.
- Traffic and its effects. A quarter of households have no car, and transport is the largest single source of the borough's greenhouse gas emissions, 41 per cent in 2023. Bolton lies within the Greater Manchester Air Quality Management Area for nitrogen dioxide: one monitoring site exceeded the annual objective in 2023 and none did in 2025.
- Flood risk that is significant and increasing, with nearly 3,320 ground floor properties at a one in thirty year risk of surface water flooding; rivers (the Croal and the Irwell) that fail chemical status; and storm overflows discharging into them.
- Peat on the West Pennine Moors that is degraded and releasing carbon, tree cover below the Greater Manchester target, and green space unevenly spread.
- Eleven heritage assets on the national at risk register.
- Over 100 historic landfill sites, and a Contaminated Land Strategy that dates from 2015.

The places most likely to be affected

- The locations where most new development goes: Central Bolton, Northfold, Middlebrook, Hulton Park and the land around the Royal Bolton Hospital.
- The M61 corridor and its junctions, with its farmland, wetlands and historic parkland, and road noise above 75 decibels in places.
- The town, district and local centres, where change means reusing buildings within conservation areas.
- The edge of the urban area, where the Green Belt and protected open land contain priority habitat and sensitive landscape.
- The Croal and Irwell valleys, and the land next to the West Pennine Moors and Red Moss Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

The international and national commitments the Plan must meet

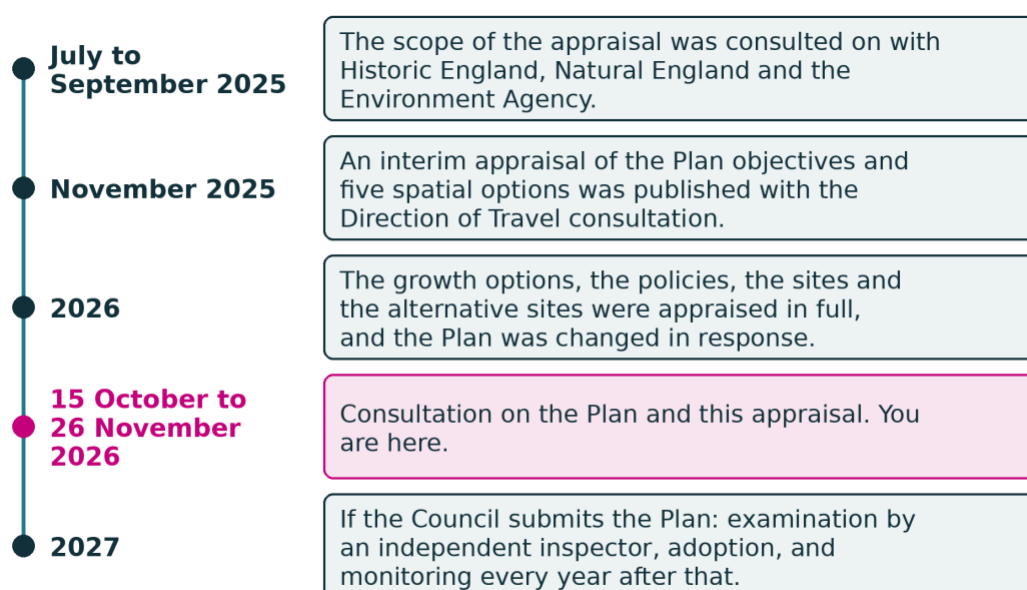
The objectives used in the appraisal come from commitments that already bind the Council. Among them: the Paris Agreement on climate change; the Water Framework Directive on the quality of rivers; the Habitats and Birds Directives on protected sites and species; the European Landscape Convention; the Environment Act 2021, with its 10 per cent biodiversity net gain requirement; the Climate Change Act 2008; the Equality Act 2010; and the National Planning Policy Framework. Places for Everyone commits Greater Manchester to net zero carbon by 2038.

Without a new Plan

Places for Everyone would still set Bolton's housing and employment requirements, but it identifies no sites in Bolton and sets no local policy. The Council's current plans would age, and decisions would increasingly be made against national policy alone. The appraisal expects that, without the Plan:

- more homes would come through speculative applications, with less affordable housing and less say over type and location;
- development would go to less accessible places, increasing car use, congestion and air pollution;
- Green Belt release would be more likely to happen through appeals than through a plan, with less say over which land is used;
- new development would meet national minimum standards only for energy, flood resilience and biodiversity;
- growth would be less well matched to schools, health services, water supply and drainage.

4. How the appraisal was done



The stages of the appraisal

The fifteen objectives

Everything in the Plan was tested against the same fifteen objectives. They were drawn up from the commitments above and from the evidence about Bolton, consulted on with Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency, and revised in response to the comments of Historic England and Natural England.

	SA Objective Theme	SA Objective
1	Health and Wellbeing	Improve the long-term physical and mental health and wellbeing for everyone in Bolton by reducing health inequalities, improving quality and quantity and access to healthcare and green open spaces as well as promoting healthy and active lifestyles.
2	Housing	Provide everybody in the Borough with the opportunity to live in a decent, warm and affordable home that meets local needs and aspirations in terms of house types and tenures whilst also reducing homelessness
3	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.
4	Education and Lifelong Learning	Improve education, training and lifelong learning by increasing the quantity and quality of and access to such opportunities and facilities which will also help to raise aspirations and maintain a healthy labour market.
5	Local Economy and Employment	Develop a sustainable and diverse economy with higher levels of employment by creating more and better jobs that are easily accessible, supporting business expansion and promoting growth in key economic sectors.
6	Sustainable Transport and Reducing the Need to Travel	Enable a low-carbon transport system that boosts walking, wheeling, cycling and public transport use, improves safety, lowers emissions and cuts car use whilst promoting sustainable patterns of growth to reduce the need to travel.
7	Renewable Energy and Decarbonisation	Encourage the acceleration to a zero-carbon energy system by enabling the development and wider use of renewable energy as well as seeking to minimise carbon emissions and increasing energy efficiency.
8	Adapting to our Changing Climate	Reduce the risk of and from flooding and ensure new development and the existing built environment is resilient to climate extremes.

	SA Objective Theme	SA Objective
9	Biodiversity Infrastructure (Green and Blue)	Protect and enhance Bolton's biodiversity as well as strengthening its green and blue infrastructure to create well-connected and climate-resilient networks.
10	Landscape and Townscape	Conserve and enhance the quality and local character of Bolton's distinctive landscapes and townscapes, protect key views, as well as regenerate degraded urban and natural environments.
11	Heritage	Conserve and enhance Bolton's historic environment in a manner that is appropriate to its cultural significance.
12	Air Quality	Reduce air pollution to provide a healthy environment for people and wildlife.
13	Land and Soil Quality	Ensure efficient use of land and minimising the loss of better-quality agricultural land, safeguard and improve soils, and conserve land resources.
14	Water Resources	Protect and maintain the quality of Bolton's water resources by raising water quality and keeping water consumption and abstraction within local supply limits
15	Waste Minimisation	Move towards a circular economy by generating less waste, designing out waste in new development, boosting reuse and recycling and aiming for near-zero residual waste

How things were scored

Each option, policy and site was scored against every objective for the short term (0 to 4 years), the medium term (5 to 9 years) and the long term (10 years and over), using this key. Where a score was negative or uncertain the appraisal recommended a change, and the Council recorded what it did in response. An effect is treated as significant when it is probable, long lasting, builds up across the growth the Plan provides for, and is large enough to change the measures used to describe Bolton today.

++	Very positive
+	Positive
O	Neutral or no effect
?	Uncertain
+/-	Mixed
+/?	Positive but uncertain
-/?	Negative but uncertain
-	Negative
--	Very negative

What was difficult

- Some of the evidence is old: the Landscape Character Appraisal dates from 2001, the Contaminated Land Strategy from 2015 and the river chemical status classification from 2019, and the 2021 travel to work data was collected during Covid-19 restrictions. Dated sources were checked with the Council's environmental officers, and the Council's own Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was undertaken for the Plan.
- The growth options were assessed at a broad level, in proportion to that stage of the Plan. The detailed effects depend on the sites and policies, which were assessed separately.
- Policies were assessed as written. Where a policy said nothing about a matter, the effect was recorded as uncertain and a change was recommended. This is the main way the appraisal shaped the wording of the Plan.
- Effects on heritage were treated cautiously at the option stage, because the effect depends on the design of each development.

5. The choices tested and why the strategy was chosen

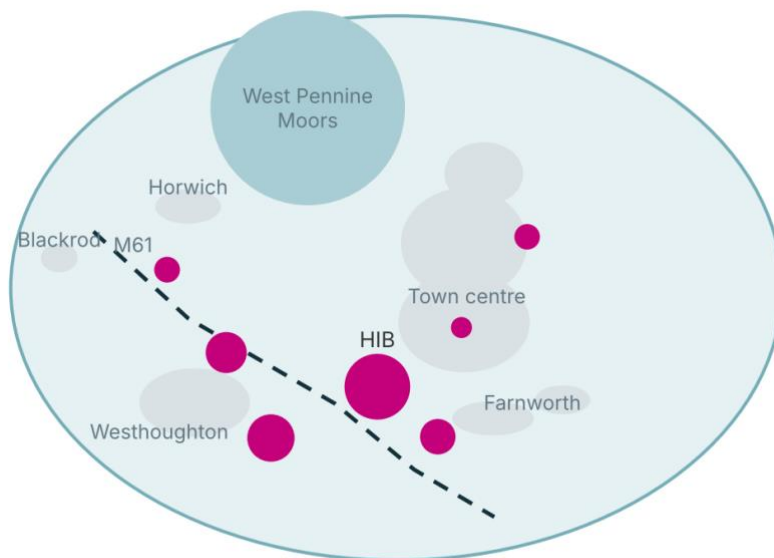
Five ways of spreading growth

In November 2025 the appraisal tested five spatial options: brownfield only, dispersed, public transport led, M61 corridor led, and anchored. Growth concentrated at existing centres, stations and the growth anchors performed best on health, housing, education, jobs, transport and air quality. The anchored option gave the most balanced result, and the Council built the public transport priorities into it.

Three levels of housing growth

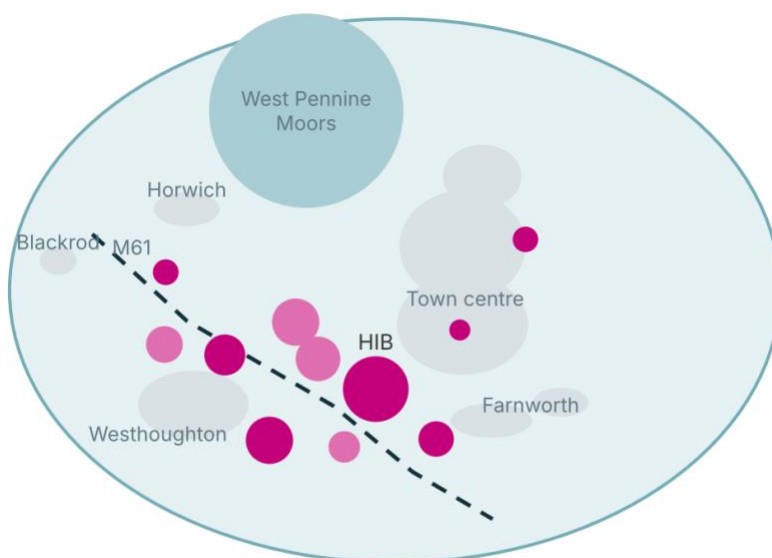
- **Option 1, Anchored:** the Places for Everyone requirement, around 13,700 homes plus headroom, clustered at the town centre, the hospital area and the M61 corridor anchors. Selected.
- **Option 2, Anchored Plus:** around 17,300 homes, extending the cluster with more Green Belt release to the west and south.
- **Option 3, M61 Corridor Led:** around 21,650 homes, on greenfield and Green Belt land along the motorway at its junctions.

1. Anchored



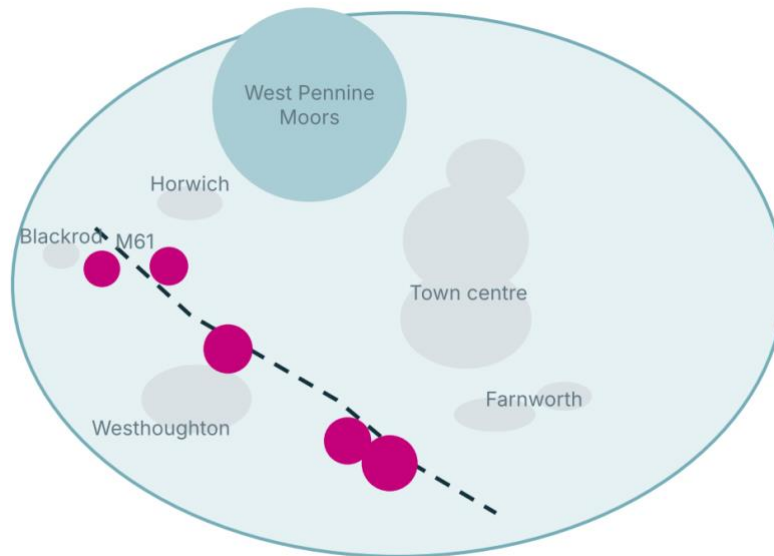
Clustered at the anchors

2. Anchored Plus



The cluster extended

3. M61 Corridor Led

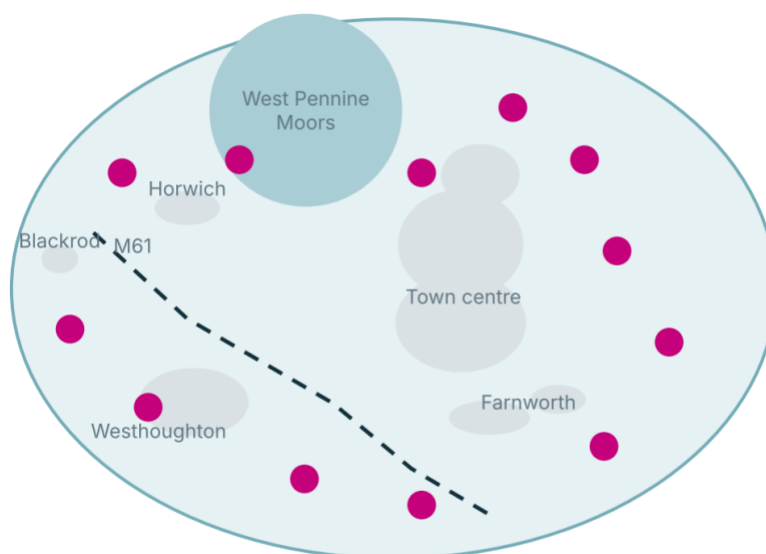


Along the M61 corridor

The pattern of growth under each housing option (indicative, not to scale: grey is the urban area including the smaller towns, pale blue the Green Belt, darker blue the West Pennine Moors, and the dashed line the M61)

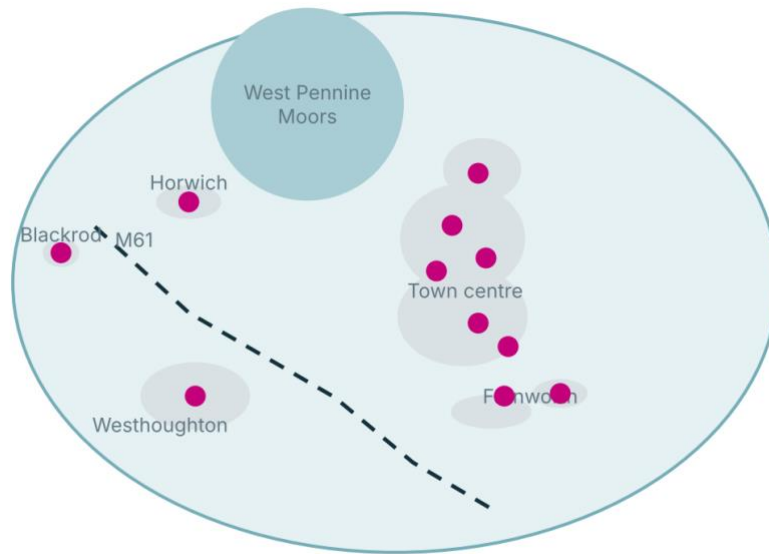
Option 1 performed best. It delivers the homes needed while supporting healthy lifestyles, low carbon travel and access to services. Its effects on landscape and land are smaller than those of the higher growth options, which add harm without a matching gain for people or the economy. The dispersed and brownfield only options rejected in 2025 were tested again at the same number of homes: dispersed growth is worse on every accessibility objective and no better for the environment, and brownfield only protects land and habitat only by failing to deliver the homes. The Plan period to 2042 and the shorter period to 2039 do not differ in their effects; the longer period gives room for sites to slip.

4. Dispersed



Spread across every settlement

5. Brownfield Only



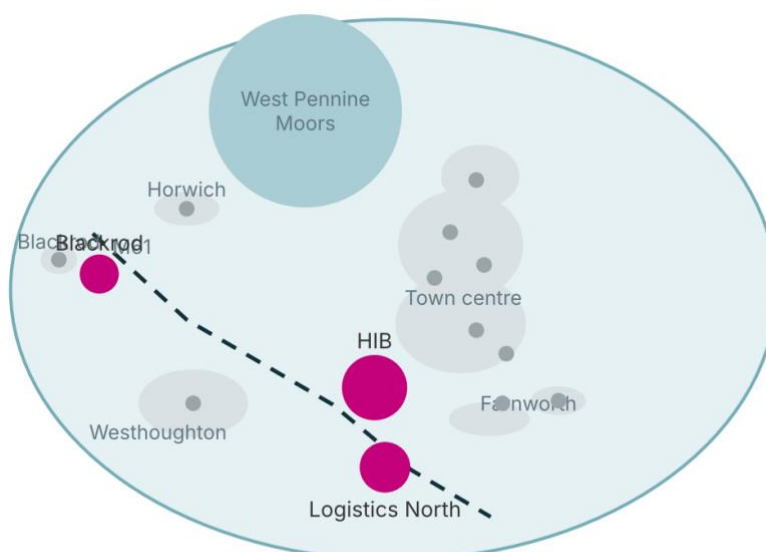
Urban land only

The pattern of growth under the dispersed and brownfield only options, tested again at the same number of homes (indicative, not to scale)

Three levels of employment growth

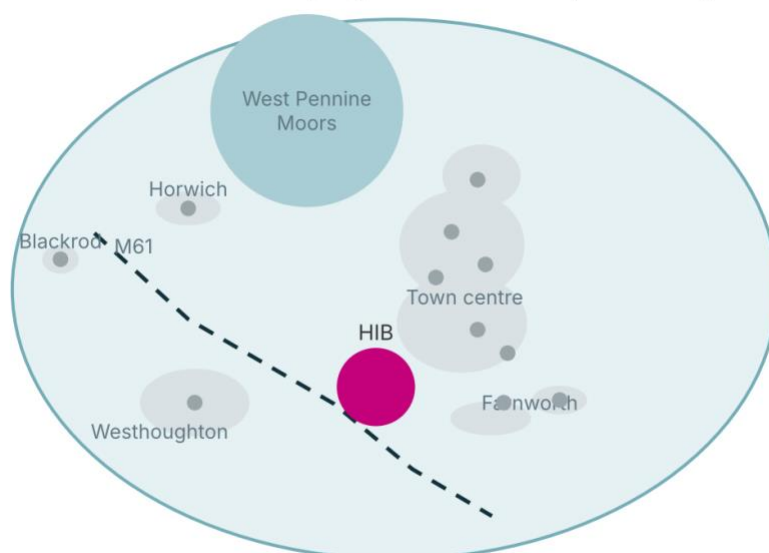
- **Option 1:** growth at three anchors, Health Innovation Bolton, Blackrod and Logistics North. Selected, because it performs best on health, education and jobs and spreads the supply across the borough.
- **Option 2:** all new floorspace at Health Innovation Bolton, which would rely on a single site.
- **Option 3:** no new employment land beyond the existing supply, which cannot meet the need and is shown for completeness.

1. Anchored Employment Growth



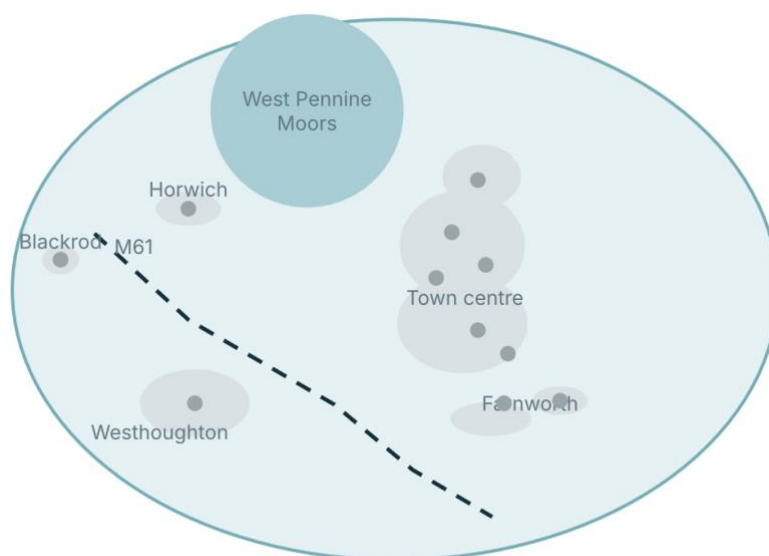
Shortfall met at three anchors

2. Anchored Employment Growth (reduced)



Everything at one location

3. No Growth



Existing supply only; requirement unmet

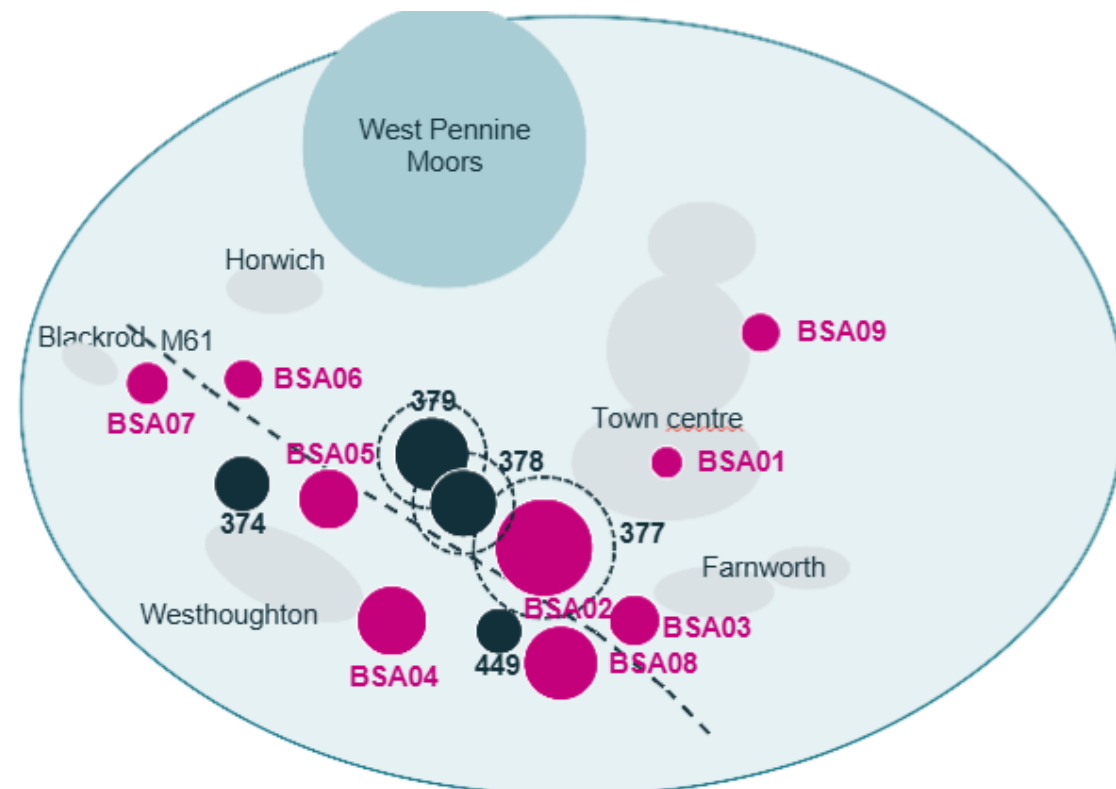
The pattern of employment growth under each option (indicative, not to scale: grey dots are the existing allocations and brownfield supply, and magenta the new provision under the option)

The key sites and the alternatives

The nine allocated sites were appraised alongside eight alternatives: the sites the Council assessed and did not select, two of them also assessed together with the smaller sites next to them, one site for housing as well as for employment, and the larger version of Health Innovation Bolton as it was first put forward. The Council chose the sites using the Site Selection and Green Belt Topic Paper 2026, which tests each site on its location and access by walking, cycling and public transport, its contribution to the Wigan-Bolton Growth Corridor and the strategy, its links to regeneration and transport investment, its

local benefits, and its contribution to the purposes of the Green Belt, including whether the land is grey belt.

The alternatives would take the same amount of greenfield land and give a similar number of homes, and they score worse on transport, health, wildlife, landscape, heritage and air quality, because they are further from centres and stations and closer to protected wildlife sites. The larger version of Health Innovation Bolton scores the same as the allocated site; the Council reduced its boundary so that the remaining Green Belt continues to serve its purposes. The Council's reasons for choosing each site are in the Site Selection and Green Belt Topic Paper 2026.



Allocations

- BSA01** Crompton Place
- BSA02** Health Innovation Bolton
- BSA03** Anchor Lane, Farnworth
- BSA04** Lee Hall
- BSA05** Ditchers Farm, Wingates
- BSA06** Burden Way, Middlebrook
- BSA07** Blackrod Employment Cluster
- BSA08** Logistics North Extension
- BSA09** The Alders, Tonge Moor

Alternatives (Appendix C.4.2)

- 379** West Pennine Village Site C, alone and with Sites 402 and 403
- 378** Hermon Bank Farm, alone and with Sites 385 and 427
- 374** Brinsop Hall Farm West of Dicconson Lane (housing and employment)
- 449** Land southwest of Junction 4
- 377** Health Innovation Bolton as promoted

- allocation
- alternative site
- joint assessment or larger extent
- urban area
- Green Belt
- West Pennine Moors
- - M61

Sites and site combinations assessed (indicative, not to scale)

The 38 development management policies were not tested against alternatives: the only alternative to each is to have no policy and rely on national policy. Each was appraised as written, and the appraisal led to changes in the wording.

6. What the appraisal found

The table gives the finding for the Plan as a whole against each objective. Green is a significant positive effect, red the significant harmful effect, and white a finding that is positive, mixed or harmful without being significant.

	Objective	Finding
1	Health and Wellbeing	Significant positive. Health facilities, open space, play and sports pitches grow with the population, focused on the neighbourhoods with the worst health.
2	Housing	Significant positive. Land for 14,052 homes, with policies on affordable, accessible and good quality homes acting on every one.
3	Promoting Strong, Safe and Inclusive Communities	Significant positive. Each development connects outwards and adds to the network of local facilities.
4	Education and Lifelong Learning	Significant positive. Employers must produce employment and skills plans, and new school capacity comes with the larger sites.
5	Local Economy and Employment	Significant positive, at the employment sites and through the policies that protect and grow employment land.
6	Sustainable Transport and Reducing the Need to Travel	Significant positive. Growth goes where it can be served without a car, with the movement, parking and density policies applied to all of it.
7	Renewable Energy and Decarbonisation	Positive through the energy policy, which applies to every building; the size of the effect depends on what is built.
8	Adapting to our Changing Climate	Positive through the flood risk and drainage policies. Mixed at The Alders, where the plots are kept away from the areas at risk of surface water flooding.
9	Biodiversity Infrastructure (Green and Blue)	Positive through the wildlife and green space policies. Mixed at three sites, where habitat loss is set against the wildlife corridors and buffers each site must provide. Not significant.
10	Landscape and Townscape	Significant positive for Bolton town centre, where run-down streets are renewed. Harmful at each greenfield site at first, becoming mixed as new planting matures. Not significant.
11	Heritage	Significant positive in the town centre. Mixed under the policies that direct growth, where the effect depends on the site.
12	Air Quality	Harmful but not significant along the M61, where new residents and lorry traffic share the same roads; the least certain judgement in the appraisal, and monitored.

	Objective	Finding
13	Land and Soil Quality	Significant harm: the permanent loss of undeveloped land at the seven greenfield sites, taken together.
14	Water Resources	Neutral to positive. River quality is protected by the water standards, watercourse and utilities policies, and the Council has committed to work with the water company so that sewage treatment capacity keeps ahead of development.
15	Waste Minimisation	Harmful but not significant: more waste from growth, within the capacity the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan provides. Monitored.

What is good, what is harmful, and what is done about it

Good for Bolton	Harmful, and how the harm is reduced
Seven significant positive effects: on health, homes, communities, education, jobs, sustainable transport and the town centre. Positive effects that fall in greater measure on people affected by disadvantage, disabled people, older people, children and young people including care leavers, and Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. No significant effect on the two Sites of Special Scientific Interest that extend beyond the boundary, and no effect on the integrity of the two European wildlife sites assessed.	The loss of undeveloped land at the seven greenfield sites is limited by a housing supply that uses the deliverable urban land in full, through sites with permission, other urban sites and windfall, before any land beyond it is released, by minimum densities on every site, by retention and intensification of existing employment land, by Green Belt release confined to four locations with compensatory improvements to the remaining Green Belt, and by the survey, storage and reuse of soils. The residual loss is permanent and is monitored. Noise and poorer air for new residents beside the M61 are reduced by landscaping, bunding, layout, an air quality assessment and sustainable transport measures at each site, and monitored. Waste from growth is reduced by the energy, design and reuse policies and managed through the Joint Waste Plan.

Effects with other plans and beyond the boundary

- A separate Habitats Regulations Assessment concludes that the Plan will have no effect on the integrity of the Manchester Mosses Special Area of Conservation or the Mersey Estuary, provided the Holcroft Moss planning obligations are applied to the relevant sites and sewage treatment capacity keeps ahead of development.
- The Plan meets Bolton's housing requirement within the borough and takes no unmet need from any neighbouring authority.
- Traffic and freight from the M61 sites join growth in Wigan and Salford on the motorway network, a matter for the Council's Duty to Cooperate with the neighbouring councils, Transport for Greater Manchester and National Highways. The Croal and the

Irwell flow to the Mersey Estuary downstream, and the commitment on sewage treatment capacity depends on the water company.

Equality and health

- The Equality Impact Assessment Statement finds that the Plan is unlikely to have significant negative effects on any group sharing a protected characteristic, and that its positive effects fall particularly on age, disability, care leavers and socio-economic conditions.
- Health is assessed within the appraisal through the objectives and assessment criteria, which cover the determinants of health. The one adverse effect that falls on a particular group is on the future residents of the M61 sites; it is mitigated at each site and monitored.

7. How the appraisal changed the Plan

The appraisal was applied at four points: to the draft objectives, to the options, to the sites and their alternatives, and to the draft policies. The Council recorded its response to every recommendation. In summary:

- **The Plan objectives (2025).** All five draft objectives were reworded, and the combined environment and heritage objective was split in two so that each is clear.
- **The strategic policies.** The restoration of Hulton Park must conserve its importance. The new local centre at Health Innovation Bolton is sized to serve the campus, and community and training uses are added to the town centre. Access to historic buildings and places must be inclusive as well as public. The Plan now explains how flood risk and farmland quality were considered in deciding where growth goes, and the employment land pipeline will be monitored.
- **The sites.** Health Innovation Bolton must provide enough parking, including for the hospital and for disabled people, test a district heating and cooling network and assess its heritage. Lee Hall must provide walking and cycling routes to Daisy Hill Station as homes are occupied. Ditchers Farm must link to Westhoughton station and town centre and keep its trees wherever possible. Burnden Way must keep buildings out of the flood risk area. Logistics North must keep the Green Belt continuous and plant its new boundary. The Alders must plant a permanent boundary and keep a 15 metre buffer to the wildlife site next door.
- **The development management policies.** Parking standards are set by how accessible a place is, disabled parking is a minimum everywhere, and electric vehicle charging points must be safe to reach. New open space must also drain, cool and support wildlife, with a plan for who looks after it. Higher densities are allowed only where a site and its services can take them without harm, and lower where heritage would be harmed. Rescuing buildings at risk is supported. Overheating must be designed out before mechanical cooling is used. Trees removed must be replaced two for one, and lighting must be kept to the minimum needed and protect wildlife and dark skies. Soils must be surveyed, stored and reused where appropriate. Employers' recruitment must be directed to Bolton residents, with particular attention to the areas

with the most people out of work. Hot food takeaways are limited, more tightly in the most deprived areas.

8. Monitoring

The Council will monitor the significant effects every year through its Authority Monitoring Report, using the same measures that describe Bolton today, so that change is measured against a known starting point. Where a measure moves against the direction the Plan seeks, the Council will consider remedial action, and the Plan will be reviewed at least every five years. The measures include:

- homes built against the 787 a year requirement, and affordable homes by tenure;
- the employment rate, and industrial and warehousing floorspace built against need;
- qualifications, and young people not in education, employment or training;
- life expectancy and the gap between neighbourhoods, physical activity, and green space per person;
- residents' sense of belonging, and recorded crime;
- how people travel to work, and traffic volumes;
- heritage assets at risk in the town centre;
- homes built on previously developed land, and the quality of farmland lost;
- household waste and recycling;
- air quality on the M61, A6 and A666 corridors.

9. Read the full report

The full Sustainability Appraisal Report, its appendices and the assessment tables for every policy, site and alternative are published alongside the Plan.

They are available at www.bolton.gov.uk/planning-policy-strategy/local-plan