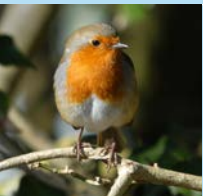




# WIGAN LOCAL PLAN



## 2013 Annual Monitoring Report





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# ONE

## Introduction

**1.1** This is the ninth annual monitoring report that we have produced in this format. It relates to the year from 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013.

**1.2** Monitoring is crucial to the successful delivery of our Local Plan. It helps us understand the main social, environmental and economic issues affecting the borough and the key drivers of spatial change. Regular monitoring will help to show if we are achieving our objectives or if policies should be reviewed in response to changing circumstances.

**1.3** In particular, our annual monitoring report considers:

- progress with the preparation of Local Plans set out in our Local Development Scheme.
- whether policies and related targets in our Local Plan have been met or progress is being made towards meeting them or, where they are not being met or are not on track, the reasons why.
- what significant effects the implementation of policies is having on the social, environmental and economic objectives by which we define sustainability and whether these effects are intended.
- whether the policies in the Local Plan need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended.
- whether our policies need changing to reflect changes in national policy.
- if our policies or proposals need changing, the actions we need to take to achieve this.

**1.4** The report format is in 3 broad sections following this introduction. The next section deals with the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and compares the timetable set out in that document with what has been actually achieved in practice during

the year. It then goes on to consider the need to revise the Local Development Scheme in the light of that information or for other reasons. The subsequent section deals with the monitoring of Local Plan policies. Now that the Core Strategy has been adopted there is more certainty over the data that we use to monitor development and the implementation of the strategy. Indicators will be further developed to monitor progress towards our objectives as further parts of the Local Plan are prepared. Where it has not been possible to set out figures, a written analysis has been provided. The final section pulls out the main conclusions derived.

## TWO

## Progress with the Local Plan

**2.1** The Local Development Scheme in force at the end of March 2013 was adopted in December 2011. In that document there were 'milestones' for the preparation of five local plans (development plan documents) in the year 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013. These are considered in turn.

### Local Development Scheme milestones

#### Wigan Local Plan Core Strategy

**2.2** The Local Development Scheme timetable for this local plan was:

Milestone	Date
Commencement of preparation:	October 2006
Publication:	February 2011
Submission of draft to Secretary of State:	September 2011
Pre-hearing meeting:	December 2011
Commencement of examination hearings:	January 2012
Adoption:	September 2012

**2.3** One of these milestones was set for the year ending 31 March 2013: Adoption, in September 2012. The examination of the Core Strategy was suspended in May 2012 to enable further work to be undertaken to determine how the shortfall of housing land could be met, which meant that the milestone would be missed. The examination was subsequently reconvened in January 2013 with further hearing sessions held in early March. The council adopted the Core Strategy in September 2013.

## The Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Document

2.4 The Local Development Scheme timetable for this local plan was:

Milestone	Date
Commencement of preparation:	September 2006
Publication:	November 2010
Submission of draft to Secretary of State:	February 2011
Pre-hearing meeting:	April 2011
Commencement of examination hearings:	June 2011
Adoption:	April 2012

2.5 One of these milestones was set for the year ending 31 March 2013: Adoption, in April 2012. The plan was adopted in April 2012 in line with that milestone.

## The Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan Document

2.6 The Local Development Scheme timetable for this local plan was:

Milestone	Date
Commencement of preparation:	November 2009
Publication:	July 2011
Submission of draft to Secretary of State:	November 2011
Pre-hearing meeting:	January 2012
Commencement of examination hearings:	February 2012
Adoption:	October 2012



**2.7** One of these milestones was set for the year ending 31 March 2013: Adoption, in October 2012. However, the Inspector required a change to the Minerals Plan to be advertised and then considered at a further examination hearing session, which delayed adoption. The plan was subsequently adopted in April 2013.

### **Wigan Central Area Action Plan**

**2.8** The Local Development Scheme timetable for this local plan was:

<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Date</b>
Commencement of preparation:	June 2010
Publication:	January 2013
Submission of draft to Secretary of State:	May 2013
Pre-hearing meeting:	July 2013
Commencement of examination hearings:	September 2013
Adoption:	January 2014

**2.9** One of these milestones was set for the year ending 31 March 2013: Publication, in January 2013. However, the timetable was delayed to align with the Core Strategy timetable. The decision has since been taken to incorporate this plan in the Allocations and Development Management Local Plan. The Local Development Scheme has been revised accordingly.

### **Wigan Allocations and Development Management Local Plan**

**2.10** The Local Development Scheme timetable for this local plan was:

<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Date</b>
Commencement of preparation:	April 2012
Publication:	June 2013
Submission of draft to Secretary of State:	September 2013

Milestone	Date
Pre-hearing meeting:	November 2013
Commencement of examination hearings:	January 2014
Adoption:	July 2014

**2.11** One of these milestones was set for the year ending 31 March 2013: Commencement, in April 2012. The timetable has been delayed due to the need to align with the Core Strategy timetable. The Local Development Scheme has been revised accordingly.

## Review of the Local Development Scheme

**2.12** As noted above, the Local Development Scheme has been revised with effect from 1 August 2013. The Waste Plan and Minerals Plan have been removed as they are adopted. The Wigan Central Area Action Plan and Leigh Central Area Action Plans have been removed and the work incorporated into the Allocations and Development Management Local Plan. The Local Plan Core Strategy is included only for its adoption date and is now adopted.

## The duty to cooperate

**2.13** The council now has a duty to cooperate on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation on strategic cross boundary matters. The duty did not apply to the Local Plan Core Strategy as it was prepared in conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy and had been submitted to the Secretary of State prior to commencement of the duty. However, it will apply to the preparation of the Allocations and Development Management Local Plan and we will report on progress in future annual monitoring reports.

## THREE

### Monitoring of Local Plan policies

**3.1** We have simplified our approach to monitoring to reflect the policies within the Local Plan Core Strategy by producing an integrated set of indicators which relate to those policies. The indicators are those set out in the monitoring section of the Core Strategy and include monitoring related to the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment of that Local Plan.

**3.2** Also included is the monitoring of the indicators in the Waste and Minerals plans which are also part of the Local Plan for the borough.

**3.3** Subsequent Local Plans will require a more detailed range of monitoring indicators to be developed.

### Spatial strategy for Wigan Borough

**3.4** The performance of policy SP1 will be monitored through the other spatial and core policies. The main policies that influence policy SP1 are:

- SP3: A key strategic site - Northleigh Park
- SP4: Broad locations for new development
- CP5: Economy and employment
- CP6: Housing
- CP8: Green Belt and safeguarded land

### Our town and local centres

#### Measuring vitality and viability

**3.5** The council, through Core Strategy policy SP2 and saved Unitary Development Plan policies S1A, S1B, S1C, S1D and S1E, seeks to encourage the vitality and viability of services within the town and local centres. Wigan, Leigh and Ashton are our main town centres supporting the highest levels of retail activity in the borough. Our other town and local centres play a vital role in providing a range of core services for local communities.

**3.6** Unless otherwise stated, the information given has been taken from our retail, leisure and centres database. Town and local centre surveys are undertaken annually to ensure this information is kept up to date. Ground floor units only are surveyed except in shopping centres whereby all units on both upper and lower levels are surveyed. The range of uses and vacancy rates are a key indicator of how a town centre is performing and whether or not it is successful.

## Wigan

**3.7** The following table sets out the position for Wigan town centre.

Class	Category	Number of commercial properties					
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
A1	Shops	261	245	241	241	245	243
A2	Financial and professional services	51	53	54	57	60	53
A3	Restaurants and cafés	21	25	25	24	24	30
A4	Pubs and bars	33	37	35	33	30	14
A5	Hot food takeaways	18	18	17	18	20	20
B1(a)	Offices	15	18	17	17	22	10
C1	Hotels	1	1	0	0	0	0
C3	Residential dwellings	7	7	7	7	7	14
D1	Non residential institutions	14	14	14	13	5	13
D2	Assembly and leisure	4	4	4	4	10	3
Other	including nightclubs and amusement arcades	1	1	1	1	10	25
	Total vacant	94	100	109	107	105	114

Class	Category	Number of commercial properties					
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	% of vacant units	18%	19%	21%	20%	19%	21%

### Vacancy levels and distribution of use classes in Wigan town centre

**3.8** Wigan town centre has remained fairly stable in its number of A1 shops. There is a slight decrease in both class A2 financial and professional service uses and B1 office uses. This will be carefully monitored over coming years as encouraging office uses in our town centres is a key policy objective.

**3.9** The town centre as a whole has a vacancy rate of 21%, which is a slight increase on last year and the highest for many years. It is important to note that these vacancies, whilst just above the regional average of 20.1%, are not reflective of the centre as a whole as they are predominantly located within the Galleries and Market Gate shopping centres. Trading space in these centres is unsuited to many modern retailer requirements. Once the proposals for redevelopment of these shopping centres are implemented (Masterplan at public consultation stage, November 2013) vacancy rates should reduce significantly. The marginal increase of 2% seen indicates that the vitality of the rest of Wigan town centre appears to remain relatively good. Complementary development of the Youth Zone and learning quarter immediately adjacent to the town centre is having a positive impact on the centre as a whole.

**3.10** The figures show a significant increase in 'other' uses with a significant decrease in pubs and bars (A4 uses). This is due to the way we monitor nightclubs. Previous to 2013, nightclubs were monitored under A4 drinking establishments and they are now monitored under other uses as clarified by the Use Classes Order 2010.

## Leigh

**3.11** The following table sets out the position for Leigh town centre.

Class	Category	Number of commercial properties					
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
A1	Shops	178	173	187	189	170	151
A2	Financial and professional services	34	35	37	37	40	33
A3	Restaurants and cafés	17	18	19	19	19	17
A4	Pubs and bars	14	13	14	13	13	13
A5	Hot food takeaways	11	11	13	13	11	13
B1(a)	Offices	5	5	6	5	6	3
C3	Residential dwellings	6	6	1	6	19	27
D1	Non residential institutions	10	8	9	9	8	9
D2	Assembly and leisure	4	4	4	4	4	2
Other	including nightclubs and amusement arcades	0	0	1	0	4	8
	Total vacant	25	31	28	25	30	41
	% of vacant units	8%	10%	9%	8%	9%	13%

### Vacancy levels and distribution of use classes in Leigh town centre

**3.12** Leigh town centre performs relatively well despite seeing a continued decline in the number of A1 retail units since its peak in 2011.

**3.13** There has been an increase in the number of vacant units in 2013, nevertheless the overall vacancy rate is still well below the regional average. Peripheral streets such as Railway Road are subject to increasing vacancies and there is a notable increase in C3 residential dwellings.

## Ashton

**3.14** The following table sets out the position for Ashton town centre.

Class	Category	Number of commercial properties					
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
A1	Shops	110	111	111	108	103	105
A2	Financial and professional services	21	22	22	24	28	21
A3	Restaurants and cafés	10	10	11	12	14	10
A4	Pubs and bars	12	11	11	11	11	11
A5	Hot food takeaways	9	12	12	13	11	11
C3	Residential dwellings	17	17	18	16	17	19
D1	Non residential institutions	3	3	3	2	3	5
D2	Assembly and leisure	3	2	2	2	3	2
Other	including nightclubs and amusement arcades	0	0	0	1	1	3
	Total vacant	17	17	17	16	13	19
	% of vacant units	8%	8%	8%	8%	6%	9%

### Vacancy levels and distribution of use classes in Ashton town centre

**3.15** Ashton town centre also performs relatively well, with vacancy rates well below the regional average. The distribution of use classes within the town centre has remained fairly constant since 2008 with only slight fluctuations. Over the past year the biggest

change has been a decrease in the number of class A2 financial and professional services and A3 restaurants and cafes, with numbers now comparable to those of 2008. There has been a small increase in the number of A1 retail units but these are still below 2008 levels. Ashton has seen a gradual rise in residential properties from 2011 to 2013. Overall it would appear that the centre is relatively healthy as it offers a diverse selection of commercial uses and continues to maintain a relatively low vacancy rate.

### General trends

**3.16** Class D2 assembly and leisure uses account for a small percentage of town centre uses but recent trends have seen the numbers fall within all 3 of our main town centres. There has been an increase in residential units (ground floor) within our town centres.

**3.17** Retail and leisure development also takes place outside our town and local centres. The amount of new floor space completed in the year to March 2013 in centres and within the borough as a whole is shown in the table below (sites over 150sqm only).

Indicator	Local authority position			
	A1	A2	B1 (a)	D2
Total additional sq m of floorspace for 'town centre uses' within town centre areas (gross)	0	0	224	0
Total additional sqm of floorspace for 'town centre uses' within the borough (gross)	463	0	2,301	1459

Note: Gross internal floorspace is calculated by reducing the gross floorspace by 3.75%

**3.18** There has been no new retail development (over 150sq m) in town centres in 2012 / 2013. New office space has been created in King Street, Wigan but overall this street is dominated by bars and nightclubs. However, there are concerns about its ongoing viability as spending habits have changed.



**3.19** The new out of town retail and leisure floorspace is largely accounted for by 4 developments including a 463sqm extension to retailing at Ena Mill on the edge of Atherton town centre; a 652sqm gymnasium at Chaddock Lane, Astley; and a 557sqm children's soft play centre at Abbey Lakes, Orrell. A significant new out of centre office development 2,436 sq m has been developed on the Royal Albert Edward Infirmary site for clinical offices. Other out of centre office developments include 178 sq m at Greenfold Way and 2 conversions from A4 uses, one of which is located on the edge of Leigh town centre.

## A key strategic site - Northleigh Park

**3.20** The Core Strategy designates land between Leigh Road, Hindley Green and Westleigh Lane and Nel Pan Lane, Leigh as a key strategic site, Northleigh Park. Planning permission has now been granted for this development.

**3.21** The detailed targets and indicators to measure the successful implementation of the policy are given in the box below. Now that permission has been granted it is anticipated that housebuilding will commence soon and will be able to be measured thereafter.

Indicator	Target	Actual
Provision of residential development	125 dwellings by April 2016; 725 dwellings by April 2022; approximately 1100 dwellings by April 2026	Not yet commenced
Provision of employment development	8 hectares in the period 2018-2026	Not yet commenced
Provision of strategic green infrastructure	9 hectares by 2022, 18 hectares by 2026	Not yet commenced
Link road from Westleigh Lane to Leigh Road	By 2018	Not yet commenced

Indicator	Target	Actual
Link road from A579 Atherleigh Way to Westleigh Road	By 2022	Not yet commenced

## Broad locations for new development

**3.22** Sites for substantial new development will be allocated through a subsequent Local Plan at the following six locations. Policy SP4 makes provision for the approval of planning applications for development in advance of sites being allocated, where they reflect the overall scale and form of development envisaged in the policy for the broad location:

Location	Target	Actual
South of Hindley	50 dwellings by 2016; 500 dwellings by 2021; 1,000 dwellings by 2026	Not yet commenced
	12.4 hectares of employment development by 2026	
East of Atherton	100 dwellings by 2021; 450 dwellings by 2026	Not yet commenced
	15 hectares of employment development by 2026	
Garrett Hall, Astley	75 dwellings by 2016; 450 dwellings by 2021; 600 dwellings by 2026	Outline application submitted

Location	Target	Actual
East of Wigan Road, Landgate, Ashton-in-Makerfield	25 dwellings by 2016; 275 dwellings by 2021; 300 dwellings by 2026	Not yet commenced
	22 hectares of employment development by 2026	
Golborne and Lowton	200 dwellings by 2016; 950 dwellings by 2021; 1,000 dwellings by 2025	Outline application submitted for site East of Stone Cross Lane
Standish	200 dwellings by 2016; 950 dwellings by 2021; 1,000 dwellings by 2026	Not yet commenced

**3.23** Although none of these locations have yet been allocated, planning applications were received for development at one site in Lowton and one site at Astley during the year. These applications have subsequently been considered by the council which has, in both cases, resolved that it is minded to approve the applications subject to conditions and the completion of an agreement under section 106. As noted above, policy SP4 does make provision for the approval of such applications in advance of sites being allocated, where they reflect the overall scale and form of development envisaged in the policy for the broad location.

**3.24** More detailed monitoring criteria will be confirmed, as applicable, in a subsequent Local Plan but will broadly relate to the successful development of the sites for residential or employment development.

## Greenheart

**3.25** Policy SP5 seeks to develop an area from north to south through the core of the borough, the 'Greenheart' as a high quality countryside park that helps boost the borough's image, supports regeneration and encourages healthier lifestyles. The measurable indicators relate to the progress made in securing a high quality environment and increasing the number of people using the area as follows:

Indicator	Target	Baseline	Actual
Visitor numbers at key Greenheart locations	Increase by 2016	202,805 (2013)	202,805
Develop a visitor centre at Wigan Flashes	By 2021	Planning application submitted 2014	Pending
Cyclepaths created / improved linking to Greenheart	20 kms by 2021 25 kms by 2026	0 kms	8.4 km
Achieve Local Nature Reserve status at Pennington Flash	By 2016	No progress	Pending
Restoration of colliery spoil tip at Bickershaw North	By 2026	Landscape master plan prepared	Pending

**3.26** The baseline for visitor numbers was established in 2013 and includes monitoring at key locations across Greenheart. 81% of the borough's residents over the age of 18 have visited a park or country park in Greenheart over the last twelve months.

**3.27** The Wigan Flashes visitor centre will provide a base for volunteers, educational activities, visitor hub and information point. The Core Strategy indicated that a planning application would be submitted by 2012. This has been revised to 2014 due to the need to undertake a feasibility study to assess the viability of the development. Planning permission for construction of the A49 link offers the potential to improve access to facilitate

the development of a sustainable and iconic building. The next steps will be to consider how this can be taken forward by an architectural design competition and planning application in 2014.

**3.28** The canal towpath has been improved along 7km of the Leeds Liverpool Canal between Plank Lane and Bamfurlong Bridge. Over 1.7km of path between Amberswood Common and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at Platt Bridge was upgraded at a cost of £66,000. 700 metres of cyclepaths have also been improved between Kildare Street, Waverley Road and Amberswood Common at a cost of £22,500. These now provide high quality traffic free routes connecting key sites within Greenheart and the surrounding communities. The target for cycleway improvements have been increased from 10km to 20km by 2021.

**3.29** Greenheart also continues to contribute towards increased engagement of workless residents providing volunteer, employment, education and training opportunities for young people in targeted areas of highest deprivation.

**3.30** The proposed designation of Pennington Flash as a local nature reserve recognises the sites importance for biodiversity and community access and involvement. The land is already designated as a Grade A Site of Biological Importance. Some agri-environment funding has been secured for the long-term management of parts of the site to be included in the proposed LNR for the restoration of reedbeds and meadow creation.

**3.31** The landscape of the Bickershaw area is characterised by un-restored colliery spoil, covering in excess of 50 hectares. The partners have been working together to develop a strategy for the site that enables the site to be fully opened up for public access and secures a long term management solution that adds value to the Bickershaw South development. The Homes and Communities Agency has made a commuted sum payment of over £4m on the basis of a legal agreement with the council to protect their investment in the Bickershaw South site. As such this money is ring fenced for the management and maintenance of the Bickershaw North site as a country park resource.

## Health and wellbeing

**3.32** The performance of policy CP1 is measured against the overall health and wellbeing of the borough's residents. The aim is to secure a year by year improvement on baseline figures. Clearly however, the results may not be attributable directly to the success or otherwise of policy CP1.

Indicator	Target	Baseline	Actual
Life expectancy	To increase overall by 2026	male 76.5 years female 80.7 years	male 77.1 years female 80.8 years
Levels of childhood obesity	To decrease overall by 2026	19.3%	19.5%
Incidents of cardiovascular disease per 100,000 population	To decrease overall by 2026	86.7	76.5
% of population with limiting long-term illnesses	To decrease overall by 2026	to be confirmed	not yet available
Relevant planning applications accompanied by a satisfactory health impact assessment	95%	to be confirmed	not yet available

**3.33** The baseline life expectancy figures relate to the period 2008/10, reported in 2012. The figure for male life expectancy was recorded incorrectly in the Core Strategy as 75.6. The actual figures relate to the period 2009/11, reported in 2013.

**3.34** The baseline figure for child obesity relates to the period 2010/2011, reported in 2012 and includes the percentage of children in year 6 (age 10-11 years). The actual figure relates to 2011/12, reported in 2013 and shows a slight worsening of the level of childhood obesity. These figures have only been collected in this form for a three year period, not long enough to confirm whether this is a long-term worsening trend.

**3.35** The baseline figure for incidents of cardiovascular disease are for the period 2008/2010, reported in 2012 and relate to mortality for all circulatory diseases for persons under 75 years per 100,000 population. The aim is that future figures decrease over time. The actual figure for Wigan relates to the period 2009/11 reported in 2013 and compares to 60.9 recorded for England. The above three indicators, including full definitions and methods of calculation, are all reported on the Public Health Observatories website.

**3.36** A figure for the percentage of the population with a limiting long-term illness is not yet available.

**3.37** The requirement for Health Impact Assessments is linked to development proposals for which an Environmental Impact Assessment is also required under policy CP1. This policy came into operation on adoption of the Core Strategy in September 2013, outside the current reporting period and therefore a baseline has yet to be established. During the current reporting period Northleigh Park is the only planning application to have been accompanied by a voluntary Health Impact Assessment.

## Open space, sport and recreation

**3.38** Policy CP2 seeks to protect and enhance valuable open spaces, sporting and recreational facilities so as to maximise opportunities for people to undertake a wide range of sport and recreation activities. Performance is measured by indicators relating to the quantity and quality of facilities in the borough as set out in chapter 10 of the Core Strategy and the table below. Commentary on each of the indicators follows in subsequent paragraphs.

Indicator	Target	2011 Baseline	Actual
Enhancement of principal and township parks	To maintain or increase the number of parks with Green Flag status	3	3
Number and availability of allotments	9.4 per 1,000 households by 2026	4.5 per 1,000 households	4.7

Indicator	Target	2011 Baseline	Actual
Number of new Local Nature Reserves	1 hectare per 1,000 population (305 hectares required) by 2026	269 ha	269 ha
Participation in sport and active recreation	To increase overall by 2016, 2021, 2026	37.1%	35.0%
Amount of sport, recreation and informal open space lost to other uses (where non-policy compliant)	No net loss	Not yet available	-
Developing more detailed local standards	By 2016	No relevant baseline	Work commenced

**3.39** Our 3 principal parks and 15 township parks are maintained and enhanced in line with our Parks and Greenspaces Strategy. Green Flag status has been maintained for Alexandra Park, Newtown; Jubilee Park, Ashton; and Pennington Hall Park, Leigh. In addition, Mesnes Park has benefited recently from a £6.1 million Heritage Lottery Fund restoration, which was nearing completion during the reporting period. This is returning the park to its Victorian glory by restoring lost features, refurbishing others, providing modern play equipment and including a maintenance regime for future upkeep.

**3.40** At 2011 Wigan had 4.5 allotments per 1,000 households. The baseline was incorrectly set at 4.3 in the Core Strategy. It has been re-calculated using 2011 household figures and the total number of plots given in the Allotment Strategy 2011 and based on an average allotment size of 250 square metres. It is notable that the number of allotments in Wigan Borough is almost half the Greater Manchester average of 9.4, albeit that the figure for Greater Manchester is based on 2001 household figures. The target is to increase the number of allotments in Wigan Borough to the Greater Manchester average.

**3.41** Work is therefore continuing to increase the number and quality of allotments in the borough. The first annual allotment conference was held in July 2012, for existing and prospective allotment gardeners and was well attended. The council is currently



working with a community organisation to transfer the former council owned Greenslate Farm site in Billinge so it can be used as a food co-operative and allotment site. An additional 17 allotment plots and 10 raised beds have been provided at a site in Atherton and a further 15 plots in Worsley. The council is also working with local people to explore the feasibility of establishing allotments and a community orchard at a site in Bickershaw. Adding the new allotment plots to the previous total gives the increase in provision recorded. It does not take account of the other new features and the impact of these on meeting target provision will be re-calculated once the Allotment Strategy is updated.

**3.42** National standards for accessibility currently require one hectare of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population. There are five designated areas currently, at Wigan Flashes; Borsdane Wood, Hindley; Greenslate Water Meadows, Orrell; Low Hall Park, Platt Bridge; and at Three Sisters, Ashton. Work is progressing to secure a further designation at Pennington Flash to address the deficit in the east of the borough. This is monitored under policy SP5 on Greenheart above.

**3.43** Regular participation in sport and active recreation is included as a contextual indicator as any change would not be attributed directly to the impact of policy CP2. Participation is monitored by Sport England in their Active People survey. It records the percentage of the population in the borough aged 16 and over participating in sport and active recreation, at moderate intensity, for 30 minutes, on 3 or more days per week. The apparent reduction in participation rates may be due to a change in the months of reporting. The baseline figure covers the period from October 2010 to October 2011, whilst the actual figure covers the period April 2012 to March 2013 and now accords with our reporting period. It is proposed to use the current figure as the baseline in future years.

**3.44** Monitoring change in the amount of sport, recreation and informal open space in the borough will be achieved once our Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment has been updated. This assessment will also be used to inform the preparation of more detailed local standards for inclusion in the Allocations and Development Management Local Plan.

## Community

**3.45** Policy CP3 seeks to extend and enhance opportunities for people to participate in community activities in terms of the provision of new and improved community facilities with access for all and no net loss of facilities. It is also appropriate to measure a range of contextual indicators across the full range of policies in order to monitor the success of our communities. These include the Indices of Deprivation, community safety and people's fear of crime.

Indicator	Target	Baseline at 2011	Actual
New and improved community facilities	To increase overall by 2016, 2021, 2026	To be confirmed	Not yet available
Loss of community facilities	No net loss unless replaced or demonstrably not needed	To be confirmed in subsequent local plan	Not yet available
Overall crime statistics	To decrease overall	18,301 incidents recorded	15, 633

**3.46** There has been no further data published on the Indices of Deprivation since those reported in last years Annual Monitoring Report.

**3.47** For community safety, the overall levels of recorded crime across the borough have fallen year on year over the last five years. In the last three years crime fell by 14.6% meaning that at least 2,668 fewer people were victims of crime. This is shown in the table above.

**3.48** Wigan also experienced lower crime rates compared to the national average in most categories.

**3.49** While rates of crime have fallen in Wigan over the past five years, people's fear of crime has not typically followed suit. In fact, people are much more worried about being a victim of crime than is the reality. In general, two in five residents (41%) living in Wigan are worried about being a victim of crime (Health Survey, 2006). There is no further data available on perceptions of crime since this survey.

## Education and learning

**3.50** Under policy CP4 we will contribute to improving levels of knowledge, skills and qualifications in the borough and reduce inequalities in education. The success of this policy will be measured by the indicators set out below. The target for qualifications is to better or equal the national or regional average, with year on year improvements. It must be noted however, that results may not be attributable directly to the success or otherwise of policy CP4.

Indicator	Targets	Baseline at 2011 unless otherwise stated	Actual 2013
Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent (including English and Maths)	To better or equal national or regional average. Year on year improvements.	Wigan 64% England 58.6% (2012)	64%
Working age people qualified to Level 2 or higher #	To better or equal national or regional average. Year on year improvements.	Wigan 69.3% NW 68.3% GB 69.7%	70.0%
Working age people qualified to Level 4 or higher #	To better or equal national or regional	Wigan 25.7%	24.6%

Indicator	Targets	Baseline at 2011 unless otherwise stated	Actual 2013
	average. Year on year improvements.	NW 28.9% GB 32.9%	
New and improved schools and school buildings	To improve overall by 2016, 2021, 2026	2	2
Provision of new 14-19 centres	By 2016, one in the west and one in the east of the borough.	0	1
Enhanced sporting and recreational facilities as part of education provision	To improve overall by 2016, 2021, 2026	NA	1
Number of applicants being admitted to first primary school of choice	Improve on baseline	92.6% (2010)	89.85%
Number of applicants being admitted to first secondary school of choice	Improve on baseline	96.3% (2010)	95.41%

# Figures from NOMIS

**3.51** The borough has again achieved above the national average of pupils achieving 5 or more A\*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent (including English and Maths). The figure of 64% is similar to the previous year. The borough has a similar proportion of working age people qualified to NVQ levels 2 and above compared to national and regional levels. However, the level of people qualified to Level 4 or higher remains significantly lower than the regional and national levels and has gone down slightly in recent years. Improving skill levels within the local workforce remains an important priority for the council and its partners.

**3.52** The two schools which were improved in 2012/13 are Orrell St. James Catholic Primary School and Platt Bridge Community School. Both schools were enlarged from 1.5 forms to 2 forms of entry. Enhanced sporting provision was also provided at Platt Bridge Community School as the second generation MUGA was improved to a third generation facility. A number of other schools had smaller improvements or work to address the condition of buildings. A new vocational training centre, Central Park at Pemberton, opened during 2012/13, and the Wigan University Technical College has subsequently opened later in 2013 (which will be included in the 2013/14 Annual Monitoring Report).

**3.53** 89.85% of applicants were admitted to their first choice primary school. The most over-subscribed primary schools were Woodfield (by 32 places) and Westfield Community Primary (by 21 places), both in Wigan, and RL Hughes in Ashton-in-Makerfield (by 14 places).

**3.54** 95.41% of applicants were admitted to their first choice secondary school. The most over-subscribed secondary schools were St Peter's Catholic High School in Orrell (by 38 places), St Mary's Catholic High School in Astley (by 39 places) and Westleigh High School in Leigh (by 23 places).

## Economy and employment

**3.55** Under policy CP5 we will help to create sustainable economic growth, boost our economic performance and profile and provide a wide range of job opportunities. The table below shows the amount and type of new employment floorspace provided within the borough in 2012/13.

**3.56** Jobs and employment totals by sector will be monitored as core output indicators, and these figures will be collected as an indication of the overall health of the local economy. The target is to show a net increase and improvement against regional averages.

Indicator	Square metres provided by planning category (see below)						
	B1 (a)	B1 (c)	B2	B8	Mixed	Other	Total
Total amount of additional gross internal employment floorspace	2897	0	1471	0	0	18368	22736
Total amount of net additional gross internal employment floorspace	1477	0	-178	-17084	0	18224	2439
% of floorspace on previously developed land	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Wigan Council employment database

(Gross Internal Floorspace is calculated by reducing the gross floorspace by 3.75%)

**Key: Employment use classes**

B1	Business
B1(a)	Offices
B1(b)	Research and development studios, laboratories, high tech (none at present)
B1(c)	Light industry
B2	General industry
B8	Storage or Distribution

**3.57** The level of gross employment development in 2012/13 was around 67% higher than gross employment development in 2011/12. In total, 22,736 square metres of employment floorspace has been developed, compared to 13,564 sq m in 2011/12. However, the total amount of net additional floorspace is considerably less than the previous year.

**3.58** Over 80% of employment development took place within primary employment areas in 2012/13. The majority of this development took place at Makerfield Way, Ince with the redevelopment of the council's new depot facility.

**3.59** The most significant losses of designated employment land within the borough's Primary Employment Areas have been the development of the new Sainsbury's store and associated facilities on part of the Parsonage site at Leigh and residential development on part of the Pemberton Colliery site, Wigan. Both these sites are now becoming mixed-use developments in accordance with masterplans for the sites. Planning consent was also granted for a major retail development at Bridge Street, Golborne and for a mixed use development at Westwood, Wigan. However, these developments have not yet been implemented.

**3.60** Over the past year, employment development has been higher in sui generis categories, which include waste transfer and recycling facilities, transport depots and trade counters. Development in the B1 (Business), B2 (General industry) and B8 (Storage and distribution) use classes has been lower within 2012/13 than in recent years.

**3.61** Unlike the previous year, which saw the completion of the Wigan Life Centre in Wigan town centre, there have been no significant office developments within town centres in 2012/13. Overall, levels of employment development across all sectors remain low.

**3.62** 100% of employment land take up in 2012/13 has been on previously developed land which is the same as the position for 2011/12.

Indicator	Hectares
Employment land available on sites allocated for employment uses	175.20
Employment land take-up within Primary Employment Areas	0

**3.63** At April 2013 there was 175.20 hectares of employment land available within Primary Employment Areas. As there was no land take up on allocated sites in 2012/13, there has been no change on the 2011/12 figure.

Indicator	Targets	Baseline at 2011 unless otherwise stated	Actual
Total jobs by key employment sector (Manufacturing and engineering; Logistics / Distribution; Digital Information and communications technology; Creative / Digital / new media; Financial and Professional Services; Environmental Technologies; Construction Sector Businesses.	Increase in total jobs and jobs in each sector from baseline	NA	NA**
Unemployment*	To better or equal national or regional average	Great Britain 7.6% North West 7.8% Wigan 8%	Great Britain 7.8% North West 8.2% Wigan 8.5%
Bringing forward a range of employment sites of the right quality	50 hectares of employment development by 2016, 125 hectares by 2021, 200 hectares by 2026	NA	0
Amount of employment land lost to non employment uses (where non-policy compliant)	No net loss	NA	0



\* Figures from NOMIS (Official Labour Market Statistics - Unemployed (% proportion of economically active population)).

\*\* Data will be provided when it becomes available in the format required.

**3.64** 8.5% of economically active people in the borough are unemployed, decreasing from 9.6% in 2011/12. Regional and national unemployment rates have also fallen to 8.2% and 7.8% respectively from 8.9% and 8.1% in 2011/12. Wigan remains above both national and regional averages.

## Housing

**3.65** Policy CP6 of the Core Strategy helps to ensure that there is sufficient housing in the borough to meet people's needs and support a good quality of life. The monitoring indicators and targets from the Core Strategy are set out in the table below, together with our performance in 2012/13.

Indicator	Target	Baseline at 2011 unless otherwise stated	Actual
5 year housing supply	6,300 (2013-2018)	NA	6,508
Additional new homes built (gross)	3,524 homes (2011-2016)	419 (2011/12)	336
% of new homes within east-west core	80%	NA	58.1%
Level of long term empty homes (over 6 months)	To reduce annually	2,344 (2012)	2,166
Affordable homes delivered (gross)	277 per year	73 (2011/12)	64
Net additional pitches for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople	To be confirmed	34	0

**3.66** The annual housing requirement as set in Policy CP6 is for around 1,000 dwellings per year to 2026. The basic requirement for the period 2013-2018 is therefore 5,000 homes. However, in addition to this, an allowance of 50 dwellings per year is required to take account of cleared dwellings. Further to this, and in accordance with paragraph 47 of the National Planning Policy Framework, a 20% buffer has been applied to reflect the persistent under delivery of housing in the borough over recent years. The 5 year supply requirement for the period 2013-18 is therefore 6,300 homes:  $(1000 \times 5) + (50 \times 5) + 20\%$ . Our Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2013 update (October 2013) shows that there is sufficient land for 6,508 dwellings in the five years from 1 April 2013.

**3.67** 336 additional new homes were created in 2012/13, down from 394 in 2011/12. There were also a loss of 121 homes in 2012/13 as a result of demolitions, conversions and changes of use, resulting in a total net completion rate of 215 homes.

**3.68** 58.1% of new homes built in 2012/13 are within the east-west core of the borough. This is below the annual target of 80% as set in the Core Strategy, and below the 75.2% achieved in 2011/12.

**3.69** At 1 April 2013 there were 2,166 long term empty homes in the borough. This represents a continual reduction from 2,919 at 1 April 2011 and 2,344 at 1 April 2012. It is therefore on target. The reduction is partly a reflection of the council's actions in line with the Empty Homes Strategy.

**3.70** 64 affordable homes were completed in 2012/13. This is a decrease on the 73 provided in 2011/12 and is still way below the annual target of 277 set in the Core Strategy, reflecting the low rate of housebuilding generally in the borough.

**3.71** There were no new permanent or temporary Gypsy and Traveller sites created in 2012/13.

## Accessibility

**3.72** Policy CP7 seeks to improve accessibility to key destinations for people and goods and to connect people to opportunities within and outside the borough.

**3.73** The Transport Strategy for the borough was formally adopted in March 2013. It emphasises the role of transport in delivering economic prosperity over the next 15 years and sets out priorities on activities such as rail development, congestion measures, bus service improvement, transport integration, new road projects, new cycling projects, car parking and walking. The effectiveness of the strategy and action plan will be monitored through a number of transport indicators chosen on the basis of being able to provide timely, relevant, cost-effective information.

**3.74** Policy CP7 includes 7 major transport infrastructure interventions to be monitored, as set out in the table below.

Indicator	Target	Actual
Saddle link road	2013	Completed - comments below
Leigh-Salford-Manchester busway	2015	On target - comments below
A49 Diversion	post 2016	On target - comments below
Wigan transport hub	post 2016	On target - comments below
A578 Leigh Road-A58 Liverpool Road link road	2021	Developer led - no progress at present
Net changes to travel times on designated routes	To reduce by 2016, 2021 and 2026	Baseline data and monitoring methodology to be confirmed
Bus and rail service use	To increase by 2016, 2021 and 2026	Baseline data and monitoring methodology to be confirmed
% of new homes within 30 minutes public transport time of key services	99%	Data and monitoring methodology to be confirmed

**3.75** In early 2013 the Saddle link road was completed and opened to traffic, complementing the earlier completion of improvement works to the western approaches to the Saddle gyratory. Both the new link road and western approaches to the gyratory (£7.6M total cost) have significantly reduced congestion and travel times for all road users at this important location to the west of Wigan town centre.

**3.76** During 2012/2013 a contractor was appointed to deliver the guided busway section of the Leigh-Salford-Manchester Busway scheme. The contractor has commenced detail design which will enable earthworks to commence in 2013/2014. In addition, work has continued with the development of the related bus priority and associated highway measures for Leigh, Atherton and Tyldesley town centres and the A577 Wigan to Tyldesley sections of the route. In respect of the town centre proposals, public consultation was undertaken in autumn 2012 and, as a result, minor changes have been made to the schemes. Passenger services are programmed to begin in summer 2015.

**3.77** The A49 diversion scheme is linked to the development of the Westwood site and will provide dual carriageway access directly from junction 25 of the M6 motorway through to Wigan town centre. The scheme has full community support following a public consultation exercise in summer 2012 held in the Poolstock and Lower Ince areas. A planning application was submitted in autumn 2012 with approval being granted in early 2013. Procurement options are currently being developed for the scheme.

**3.78** Early preparatory work with respect to the planning application for the A578 Leigh Road to A58 Liverpool Road link commenced in 2012/2013, with a formal planning application expected in 2013/2014.

**3.79** The development of scheme proposals for the bus station improvement component of the Wigan Transport Hub study and a review of procurement opportunities commenced in 2013/2013.

**3.80** Almost 100 travel plans for companies and organisations within the borough are listed on iTRACE our travel planning management and monitoring software system, the majority being developed through the planning application process. All school's in the borough have completed a School Travel Plan and primary school travel plans should be reviewed every 3 years and those for secondary schools every 5 years.

## Green Belt and safeguarded land

**3.81** Policy CP8 seeks to restrict development in the Green Belt in line with national policy and to identify safeguarded land, much of which will be allocated for development in a subsequent local plan. Remaining safeguarded land will be kept free of development to maintain its availability for development in the longer term.

**3.82** Over half of the land area of the borough, amounting to more than 100 square kilometres, is Green Belt. It serves the purposes of restricting the growth of urban areas, preventing neighbouring towns from merging, protecting the countryside from encroachment and promoting urban regeneration.

**3.83** The indicator below monitors how successful policy CP8 has been in protecting the Green Belt from development.

Indicator	Target	Actual
<b>Green Belt</b>		
Amount of Green Belt land lost to development	Nil	Nil

**3.84** There has been no Green Belt land lost to development during the year as has generally been the case. This indicates the continuing strength and effectiveness of Green Belt policy in the borough and its successful implementation.

## Strategic landscape and green infrastructure

**3.85** Policy CP9 seeks to improve the natural environments and open spaces within and between our towns and other settlements. Our core green infrastructure is Greenheart and the mosslands. Other priorities include Sandyforth Community Woodland and those remainder sections of the river valleys, canal corridors, the public rights of way network and other multi-purpose off road greenways that extend to the borough boundary and beyond to neighbouring areas.

**3.86** The performance of strategic landscape and green infrastructure will be monitored through other spatial and core policies, most notably Greenheart (policy SP5), open space, sport and recreation (policy CP2), wildlife habitats and species (policy CP12) and flooding (policy CP16).

## Design

**3.87** Good design is essential to the maintenance, improvement and creation of places that look good, work well and last for future generations. We are bringing forward the following set of indicators to monitor the effectiveness of Core Strategy policy CP10 'Design'.

Indicator	Target	Baseline at 2011	Actual
% of applications approved in line with policy requirements	100% annually	To be established	Not yet commenced
Number of units built to a 'very good' standard against the Building for Life Assessment	To increase annually	85 units	0 units

**3.88** The percentage of built developments performing well against policy requirements will be monitored from a random sample of schemes. However, this has yet to be carried out, as schemes have not yet been assessed against policies in the Core Strategy prior to its adoption in September 2013. Such a system will be established in the coming year to allow for an assessment to be published in next years monitoring report.

**3.89** No development schemes were officially recorded in 2013 against the 'Building for Life' criteria, as the criteria were revised earlier this year and only a few schemes have been assessed against them. In addition, few development schemes have been large enough to warrant a Building for Life assessment being carried out.

**3.90** However, as part of the council's commitment to good design, planning councillors and officers have this year received design training. Furthermore, several development schemes have benefited from being considered by the local design review panel, PlacesMatter!, as recommended by national planning policy.

## Historic environment

**3.91** Policy CP11 seeks to conserve and enhance our historic environment. We monitor how effective we are using the indicators below.

Indicator	Target	Baseline at 2011	Actual	
% of applications approved contrary to policy	100%	Not known	1	
Demolition or significant detrimental change to heritage assets or their settings	Nil	2	2	
Number of buildings and conservation areas on the Heritage at Risk Register (national and local lists)	To reduce number from baseline	45 LBs, 2 CAs	Listed Buildings	40
			Conservation Areas	2

**3.92** One appeal was made against a refusal in a conservation area, relating to the demolition of a vicarage and replacement with two residential properties. The appeal was allowed on the basis that the Inspector felt that the character of the Conservation Area would not be unduly harmed by the proposal to demolish one building and replace with two residential properties and the scheme would not detract from important views into or out of the conservation area. Therefore he concluded it would not fail to preserve the character or appearance of the conservation area.

**3.93** The figures show that two schemes have been approved for demolition or significant detrimental change to buildings within a conservation area. One of these was the appeal that was allowed, and the other relates to a building of little merit, and its subsequent replacement with a building that contributes to the character of the conservation area.

## Wildlife habitats and species

**3.94** Policy CP12 seeks to help wildlife to prosper by continuing to protect and enhance habitats and species of international, national, regional and local importance. It goes further than previous planning policy and promotes the active management of sites including local nature reserves, as shown in the monitoring table below:

Indicator	Target	Baseline at 2011 unless otherwise stated	Actual
The proportion of Sites of Biological Importance where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented.	To maintain or increase annually	27%	31%, increase of 4% due to new management plans and sites entering Higher Level Stewardship



Indicator	Target	Baseline at 2011 unless otherwise stated	Actual
The percentage area of local sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest in favourable condition		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bryn Marsh and Ince Moss is 100% favourable condition</li> <li>Abram Flashes is 100% unfavourable (recovering)</li> <li>Highfield Moss is 93.45% unfavourable (recovering) and 6.55% unfavourable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bryn Marsh and Ince Moss is 100% favourable condition</li> <li>Abram Flashes is 100% unfavourable (recovering)</li> <li>Highfield Moss is 93.45% unfavourable (recovering) and 6.55% unfavourable (no change)</li> <li>Astley and Bedford Moss is 1.41% favourable and 98.59% unfavourable (recovering)</li> </ul>
Change in area of designated sites	To maintain or increase annually	1,601.9 hectares*	1,601.6 hectares (2012)

#### Active management of sites including local nature reserves

\* The baseline figure for 2011 has been revised since publication of the Core Strategy due to a discrepancy with the accuracy of the original data.

**3.95** There has been a slight decrease in the total area of designated sites due to increasing accuracy in the techniques used to measure site boundaries and the removal of a car park and roads from within the boundary of the Damhouse Wood SBI.

## Low-carbon development

**3.96** Wigan is committed, as part of the Greater Manchester Climate Change Strategy to helping reduce GM emissions by 48% by 2020. Households, industry and commerce together account for around two thirds of Wigan's carbon emissions. A large element of this is how we use our buildings and how they are built. Therefore, it is essential that new development is more energy efficient; helps contribute to lowering carbon emissions and considers energy provision.

**3.97** Wigan Borough's carbon emissions are published by central government and, as such, the overall success of reducing emissions is not something we directly report on. However, at a Greater Manchester level we are developing ways of analysing our performance to supplement that information.

**3.98** In Wigan, through policy CP13 we will seek to ensure that new development meets sustainability standards in terms of design and use. We are bringing forward monitoring of low carbon development across the borough and the success of this policy is set out below:

Indicator	Target	Baseline	Actual
% of new developments achieving our carbon reduction targets as laid out in CP13	Annual increase	Not determined	Not yet monitored
% of planning applications accompanied by an energy statement	100% of relevant applications, annually	Not determined	Not yet monitored

**3.99** Monitoring renewable and low carbon energy installations, as well as overall carbon emissions, will provide a good indication of how the borough is changing to become less carbon intensive and more sustainable. This may be difficult as some microgeneration installations have permitted development status. However, indicators will be explored.

## Waste

**3.100** This is the first Annual Monitoring Report collating information to allow for the assessment of the performance of planning policies in the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan which was adopted on 1st April 2012. For waste, the monitoring year is from January to December. The data used, namely the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator, is for 2012.

**3.101** The Waste Plan sets out a waste planning strategy to 2027 to enable the adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations for municipal, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition and hazardous wastes. It includes a set of plans identifying the potential locations of future waste management facilities and a set of development management policies which will assist in the consideration of waste planning applications.

### Policy 1: Commercial and Industrial Waste: Energy Recovery Capacity

**3.102** This policy sets out the identified capacity requirements for energy recovery which planning permissions will seek to meet. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target - capacity required	Variance
2012: 170,000	Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question

**3.103** There was one permitted energy recovery facility in 2012 in Bolton. This is permitted to accept both municipal and commercial and industrial waste and managed a total of 87,413 tonnes in 2012. It is not known how much of this was commercial and industrial waste and how much was municipal. The variance from the target for energy recovery is therefore greater than 10%.

**3.104** No additional energy recovery capacity was permitted during the reporting period. However, permission was granted on appeal in May 2013 for a biomass facility at Barton, Trafford with a permitted capacity of 200,000 tonnes per annum and this will be reported in the next AMR.

**3.105** The implications of the variance being greater than 10% could include the movement of additional waste into landfill, the need to transport waste to sites in neighbouring authorities and individual landfill sites within Greater Manchester filling up faster than expected.

**3.106** A revised Needs Assessment will be undertaken early in 2014 and the results will be used to see whether levels of waste arisings are influencing variance in provision. This will be reported on in the next AMR.

## Policy 2: Non Hazardous Waste: Disposal

**3.107** This policy sets out the identified capacity requirements for non-hazardous landfill under which planning permissions will seek to meet. The target and variance for capacity required in this reporting year is:

Target - capacity required	Variance
2012: 425,000	Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question

**3.108** The total landfill void space at the landfills identified in the plan at the end of 2012 was 9.3 million cubic metres. An additional 1.8 million cubic metres of landfill was permitted during 2012 at Pilsworth South Landfill in Bury (planning permission reference 53453) At an infill rate of 400,000 tonnes per annum this will prolong the life of the landfill by 4.5-5 years.

**3.109** The Waste Plan identified a capacity gap of 425,000 tonnes in 2012 (see table 1). This was based on an available capacity identified as being 832,000 tonnes per annum. However, the available non-hazardous void space at Clifton Hall in Salford was not included in the Waste Plan Needs Assessment as this was not available at the time. The identified capacity also does not include capacity at Whitehead in Wigan Borough but this site now has permission until 2013. Therefore the available capacity in 2012 will be more than was originally anticipated at an estimated maximum of 1,532,000 tonnes per annum and it is likely that the capacity gap will be an over estimation. This capacity will be factored into a revised Needs Assessment, which will be undertaken in early 2014.

	Non-Hazardous waste arisings to landfill identified in the Waste Plan	Available capacity identified in the Waste Plan	Capacity Gap identified in the Waste Plan
2012	1,257,000 tonnes	832,000 tonnes	-425,000* tonnes

**Table 1. Non-hazardous landfill capacity gap - 2012 (Source: Waste Plan Needs Assessment)**

*\*negative number indicates capacity gap.*

**3.110** The results of the revised Needs Assessment will be used to see whether levels of arisings are influencing variance in provision. This will be reported on in the next AMR.

### **Policy 3: Hazardous Waste: Disposal Capacity**

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

Target - capacity required	Variance
2012: no additional capacity required	Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question

**3.112** No additional disposal capacity for hazardous waste was permitted in 2012. As no capacity was identified as being required, the variance is 0%. Existing capacity is sufficient to meet current needs and no new requirement is identified.

**3.113** Any new data on throughputs will be used to inform the Needs Assessment update. If throughputs have been lower than expected then this could extend the life of existing sites. This will be reported on in the next AMR.

### **Policy 4: Site Allocations**

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

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

**3.115** Between 1st April 2012 and 31st March 2013, planning permission was granted for 6 facilities across Greater Manchester that will create additional waste management capacity. Two of these were in Wigan Borough as set out in table 2. In addition, planning permission was granted for waste developments at W4 CA Site, Makerfield Way, in line with the Waste Plan.

Applicant	Site Address	Proposal	Approval date	Tonnage (per annum)	Allocated in Waste Plan ?
Isherwoods Skip & Container Hire	Old Coal Yard Cemetery Road Ince Wigan WN3 4NN	Part change of use of site to provide a combined heat and power plant with ancillary material storage facilities, and retention of existing silos	13/12/2012		Yes
FCC Environment	Makerfield Way Ince, Wigan WN2 2PR	Variation of conditions 14 and 15 to allow external storage of fines and wrapped RDF bales	27/11/2012	No additional capacity	Yes - W4 CA Site, Makerfield Way

**Table 2. Waste applications determined**

**3.116** Three applications were granted which were not within sites or areas identified in the Waste Plan. These applications were assessed in line with Waste Plan Policy 10. No planning permissions were granted in 2012 which were not in line with the Waste Plan, therefore the target was met.

### Policy 5: Area Allocations

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

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

**3.118** Between 1st April 2012 and 31st March 2013, planning permission was granted for 7 facilities across Greater Manchester which will result in additional waste management capacity. Planning permission was granted for waste developments on the following areas in line with the Waste Plan:

- TR17 Trafford Park Area
- BU8 Land at Pimhole, Pimhole Road
- SL3 Cobden Street
- OL1 Land in the area between Higginshaw Lane and the Higginshaw Railway

**3.119** Three applications which will result in additional waste management capacity were granted which were not within sites or areas identified in the Waste Plan. These applications were assessed in line with Waste Plan Policy 10. No planning permissions were granted in 2012/13 which were not in line with the Waste Plan and therefore the target was met.

## Policy 6: Inert Residual Waste Disposal

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

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

**3.121** No planning permissions were granted or refused for inert residual waste disposal in 2012/13.

## Policy 7: Non Hazardous Residual Waste Disposal

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

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

**3.123** No planning permissions for non-hazardous waste disposal were granted or refused in 2012/13.

## Policy 8: Requirements for Combined Heat and Power

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



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

**3.125** Planning permission was granted in August 2012 for the construction of two buildings for the housing of process plant and CHP and the storage of wood biomass fuel together with ancillary administrative facilities including offices incorporating a learning centre. This was the only application granted in 2012/13 with the potential to offer CHP. As CHP does form part of the development, the Waste Plan monitoring target has been met.

#### **Policy 9: Restoration and Aftercare**

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

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

**3.127** No planning permissions for landfill or landraise were granted in 2012/13 and no landfill or landraise sites were closed during 2012/13.

#### **Policy 10: Unallocated Sites**

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

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

**3.129** Three applications which will create additional waste management capacity were granted in 2012/13. None were within sites or areas identified in the Waste Plan and none of them were within Wigan Borough. These applications were assessed in line with Waste Plan Policy 10 and deemed to comply with the standards.

#### **Policy 11: Safeguarding of Allocated Sites**

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

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

**3.131** The Greater Manchester Minerals and Waste Planning Unit has been consulted on applications for non-waste development on or adjacent to allocated sites. No allocated sites were lost in 2012/13 and therefore 100% of sites have been retained.

## Policy 12: Safeguarding Existing Waste Management Capacity

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

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

**3.133** The Minerals and Waste Planning Unit is not aware of issues arising from the closure of any existing waste management sites. However, it is possible that sites have closed due to the recession or other reasons.

**3.134** Operators of existing waste management sites will be written to in early 2014 as part of the update of the Waste Needs Assessment. This will provide further information on this target and will be reported on in the next AMR.

### Monitoring of Scenario 2 of the Needs Assessment

**3.135** A Waste Needs Assessment was prepared to inform the development of the Waste Plan. This illustrated the impacts of increasing recovery and recycling of commercial and industrial and construction, demolition and excavation waste on future capacity requirements against maintaining the status quo. Scenario 2 (Maximised Recycling and Recovery) was adopted.

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

**3.136** It is not possible to comment on this target until the Waste Needs Assessment has been updated in 2014. This will be considered following the updated Waste Needs Assessment and will be reported on in the next AMR.

### **The location and capacity of existing major disposal and recovery installations**

**3.137** In compliance with Article 28 of the EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), Appendix A includes listings of the location and capacity of existing major disposal and recovery installations in Wigan Borough. Information on future installations is provided by the Waste Plan itself and information provided above on planning approvals for new facilities.

## **Minerals**

**3.138** The Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan was adopted by all 10 councils including Wigan Council in April 2013. It sets out policies to guide future minerals development and identifies Areas of Search and Mineral Safeguarding Areas in order to meet aggregate requirements and to protect minerals resources across Greater Manchester to 2028. The first monitoring period for the Minerals Plan will be from April 2013 – March 2014. In advance of that the most up-to-date figures for primary aggregates production are published in the (draft) North West Aggregates Working Party (AWP) Annual Monitoring Report 2013.

### **Production of primary land-won aggregates**

**3.139** Aggregate sales for Greater Manchester, Halton, Warrington and Merseyside during 2012 were 0.81 million tonnes for crushed rock and 0.24 million tonnes for land-won sand and gravel, giving a total production figure of 1.05 million tonnes for land-won material. Figures cannot be assigned to individual boroughs for reasons of confidentiality.

**3.140** The table below identifies the North West Sub-regional apportionments 2005 – 2020 (million tonnes).

Sub-region	Sand and gravel annual apportionment 2005-2020	Total requirement 2005-2020	Crushed rock annual apportionment 2005-2020	Total requirement 2005-2020
Cheshire	1.51	24.18	0.04	0.66
Cumbria	0.88	14.1	4.02	64.4
Greater Manchester/Merseyside/Warrington	0.43	7.04	1.32	21.12
Lancashire	0.44	6.86	4.24	67.9
<b>North West Total</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>52.18</b>	<b>9.62</b>	<b>154.08</b>

**3.141** The National Planning Policy Framework has introduced a new requirement on Mineral Planning Authorities to produce an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA). The LAA should seek to provide an assessment of the demand for and supply of aggregates in the area. It should be based on a rolling average of 10 years sales data and other relevant local information, and an assessment of all supply options.

**3.142** The Minerals and Waste Planning Unit, on behalf of the 10 Greater Manchester Authorities, is preparing a joint LAA with Warrington, Halton and Merseyside. A draft joint LAA was submitted to the Aggregate Working Party (AWP) in May 2013 and has been through an AWP-mandated consultation process. A number of improvements were suggested by AWP and the updated LAA will be sent for external consultation. It is anticipated that the LAA will be published shortly and will be the apportionment figure which the sub-region provides for 2013 onwards.

**3.143** Under the LAA, the 10-year average figure for sand and gravel is 0.39million tonnes, down 0.04mt on the 2005 – 2020 annual apportionment requirement of 0.43mt. The 10-year average figure for crushed rock is 1.07mt, down 0.25 mt on the 2005 – 2020 annual apportionment requirement of 1.32 mt. Under this forecast, the sand and gravel landbank would be 12.4 years and the crushed rock landbank would be 15.9 years. This meets the requirement for a land bank of 7 years (sand and gravel) and 10 years (crushed rock).

## Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

**3.144** A study was undertaken by Smiths Gore in 2007 to fill the evidence gaps for construction, demolition and excavation waste streams in the North West region of England. It presents the most up-to-date information available for this waste stream. However, the results have not been broken down below the regional level due to the low rate of surveys returned.

**3.145** The CDEW arisings generated, processed or handled and disposed of in 2006 are shown in the table below. The survey estimated that some 11,345,222 tonnes of waste was generated in 2006.

Operators that generate arisings	Regional estimate	Operators that process/handle/transport arisings	Regional estimate	Operators that dispose of arisings	Regional estimate
Demolition contractors	No data	Crushers and screens	5,168,157	Landfill sites	4,113,878
House builders	183,245	Composters	44,500	Registered Exempt Sites	3,438,940
Highway works	27,500	MRFs and WTSs	3,357,349	Quarries	1,499,436
Land regeneration firms	No data	Registered Exempt Sites	3,438,940		
Land remediation firms	No data	Rail ballast recyclers	436,000		
Ports and harbours	<25,000	Skip hire operators	No data		

Operators that generate arisings	Regional estimate	Operators that process/handle/transport arisings	Regional estimate	Operators that dispose of arisings	Regional estimate
Power stations	> 5,000,000	Quarries	1,499,436		
Pre-cast concrete manufacture	3,957,360				
Quarries	1,499,436				

#### Regional estimates of CDEW generated, processed or handled and disposed of in 2006 (tonnes)

*Regional estimate is the mean regional estimate of CDEW arisings or waste handled for all types of waste*

*Only one power station reported producing and handling relevant waste*

*Data presented for all types of RES surveyed*

#### Secondary / recycled aggregates

**3.146** The figures below on alternative arisings in the North West are the most up-to-date and were collected as part of the Annual Monitoring Survey for 2008 in the North West. The table below illustrates the findings of this survey.

Material	Cheshire	Cumbria	Lancashire	G'Manchester, Halton, Merseyside & Warrington	Total North West England
Pulverised Fuel Ash	-	-	-	0.13	0.13

Material	Cheshire	Cumbria	Lancashire	G'Manchester, Halton, Merseyside & Warrington	Total North West England
Furnace Bottom Ash	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
Slate Waste	-	0.29	-	-	0.29
<b>Total Alternatives</b>	-	0.29	-	0.14	0.43

### Alternatives Arisings in North West 2008 (million tonnes)

**3.147** The total arisings of pulverised fuel ash has fallen by 31% since 2005, from 0.42mt to 0.13mt in 2008. Total arisings of furnace bottom ash has also fallen dramatically since 2005 by 87.5%, from 0.08mt to 0.01mt in 2008. The arisings of slate waste has increased by 31%, from 0.20mt in 2005 to 0.29mt in 2008.

## Flooding

**3.148** Policy CP17 will help reduce the risk of flooding from all sources in areas of high flood risk, including in our critical drainage areas and other areas vulnerable to surface water flooding. The Environment Agency object to planning applications on flood defence grounds each year and these are published annually. They are a good indicator of inappropriate development in areas of high flood risk. We did not grant any planning permission against the advice of the Environment Agency in 2011/12. Up to date figures for 2012/13 are not yet available.

Indicator	Target	Baseline at 2011 unless otherwise stated	Actual
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding	Nil	Nil	NA



Indicator	Target	Baseline at 2011 unless otherwise stated	Actual
Number of sustainable urban drainage schemes	Increase from baseline	NA	NA

**3.149** The Environment Agency can object on various grounds but on most occasions their concerns are met and their objections withdrawn prior to planning approval being given.

**3.150** The profile of flood risk in councils has been raised significantly over recent years. The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 introduced new responsibilities for local authorities to manage flood risk. As such we are exploring the use of new indicators for monitoring flood risk in the borough, including monitoring the number of sustainable urban drainage schemes approved. This work is currently on hold until such a time that the fate of the new responsibilities and the 'SuDS' approval body is decided. It will not now commence before October 2014 at the earliest.

**3.151** Also emerging is our work on flood alleviation. Through our Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, green areas to store flood waters in times of flood have been identified. Work is ongoing to progress this. For example a dam has been constructed north of Wigan town centre which was formally completed in 2012 and which is in continuous operation. This links with policy CP9 'Strategic landscape and green infrastructure'.

## Environmental protection

**3.152** Policy CP17 will help maintain, enhance and protect our environment for the benefit of people and wildlife. It brings together agricultural, derelict and contaminated land and also air quality and water quality into one environmental protection policy. The indicators below monitor the success of the policy and are set out under each heading for clarity.

## Agricultural land

**3.153** We have a fixed amount of land and we need to use it effectively. Over one third of the borough is agricultural land, of which around one-tenth is grades 1-3a 'best and most versatile' land. This is largely in the outer areas of the borough. Only a very small amount is the best quality grade 1 agricultural land. Policy CP17 seeks to protect our 'best and most versatile' land from irreversible loss and the following indicator is used to measure this.

Indicator	Target	Actual
Number of planning permissions granted that would result in irreversible loss of Grade 1, 2 or 3a agricultural land	Nil	Nil

**3.154** Three planning permissions have been granted in areas designated as being of high quality agricultural land, in this instance two were grade 3a land and one was grade 1. However, all of these were for development in already developed areas.

## Derelict land

**3.155** Policy CP17 requires us to actively seek the reclamation and re-use of derelict and other previously-developed sites to bring them back into positive use. We do not currently have a rolling programme for the reclamation of sites, due to limited funding opportunities. No derelict land was reclaimed in the monitoring year, as shown in the table below. New development is the primary focus for land reclamation in the future.

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Actual
Hectares of derelict land reclaimed	383 hectares remaining (2009)	Reduction over time	0 hectares

## Contaminated land

**3.156** Wigan's long history of industry and mining has left a legacy of contaminated land, with over 5,000 potential sites across the borough. Tackling land contamination, primarily on sites affected by past industrial uses by supporting the identification of contamination and requiring appropriate remediation is set out in policy CP18. This is monitored as set out below.

Indicator	Target	Baseline at 2011 unless otherwise stated	Actual
Percentage of land remediated through development	An increase in % of land cleaned up each year	10.7%	11.11%

**3.157** The figure of 11.11 % is based on the number of planning applications with 'contaminated land' related issues satisfactorily discharged through planning conditions during 2012/13, as a percentage of the total number of development sites affected by land contamination. This follows a similar trend to last year. Levels of remediation can vary and depend on the use proposed for the land.

## Air quality

**3.158** Road traffic is the major cause of poor air quality in Wigan, primarily the emissions of nitrogen oxides and particulate matter from vehicle exhausts. In the table below the first three indicators are measured locally, whilst the final two are derived from national emission factors. Unfortunately these two are not yet available for 2012/13.

Indicator	Target	Baseline at 2011 unless otherwise stated	Actual
Number of days when air pollution exceeds national 24hr standard for dust/particles (PM10)	No more than 35 days per year	0 days	0
Annual average background nitrogen dioxide concentration (ug/m3)	To not exceed 40 per year	22 ug/m3	0
Average of annual mean levels for selected nitrogen dioxide road side diffusion tube sites (ug/m3)	Reduction over time	39 ug/m3	41
Number of tonnes of NOx emitted annually from road transport	1,141 tonnes by 2011	1,376	Data unavailable for 2013
Number of tonnes of CO2 as CO2 emitted annually from traffic on local roads (EMIGMA modelling)	Reduction over time	111,587	Data unavailable for 2013

**3.159** There was a decrease in air quality pollutants for dust/particles (PM10) and background nitrogen dioxide concentration (ug/m3) and the results are well below the targets set. The average annual mean level for the selected nitrogen dioxide road side diffusion tube sites has remained constant, the slight increase shown is statistically insignificant.

## Developer contributions

**3.160** The principle of securing contributions from developers to fund or assist in funding on- or off-site works and infrastructure of benefit to the whole community is well-established in the planning system. Planning obligations are the current mechanism to secure funding to make development acceptable that would otherwise not be acceptable in planning terms.

Year	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Number of Section 106 Agreements	113	85	146

### Number of Section 106 Agreements 2010 / 2011 to 2012 / 2013.

**3.161** Of the 146 section 106 obligations completed during the year, 140 were unilateral undertakings and 6 were agreements.

**3.162** Most section 106 agreements relate to contributions for public open space, play space, affordable housing and travel plans or to mitigate the effects of development on air quality or of hot food take-aways, which are based on requirements in Supplementary Planning Documents. Other contributions relate to town centre improvements and improvements to public transport.

**3.163** Following the adoption of the Core Strategy it is now possible for formal commencement of work on the Community Infrastructure Levy. The current aim is to have a Community Infrastructure Levy adopted for commencement in April 2015. The total value of developer contributions secured by type will be established in the Community Infrastructure Levy charging schedule.

## FOUR

### Key findings

**4.1** Planning permission has now been granted for the development of the key strategic site at Northleigh. Similarly, there have been planning applications for housing development at the broad locations of Standish and Golborne and Lowton, in advance of specific sites having been allocated in the Local Plan, and which are, as yet, undetermined.

**4.2** New housing development continues at a similar low level to that reported last year, the actual number of net completions having declined from 394 last year to 336 this year. Unsurprisingly, the number of affordable houses completed has also declined. The borough is however now able to demonstrate a 5 year supply of available housing land, an important safeguard in maintaining control over the location of new housing development.

**4.3** Although the amount of new employment development has increased over last year when measured as a gross figure, the increase is much less when considered on a net basis. This reflects the loss of employment floorspace which must be taken into account in the overall picture. For example, one of the more significant new developments was the new Council depot but which actually replaces several existing depots which have been taken out of use. Employment land was also lost to other uses such as retail development and mixed use schemes.

**4.4** The level of unemployment remains relatively high at 8.5% which, although showing a decrease from the level of 9.6% recorded last year, remains at a higher level than both regional and national averages.

**4.5** Despite a national picture of declining town centres due largely to competition from other types of retailing, the borough's centres are performing relatively well with vacancy rates below the regional average. Although Wigan town centre does have a slightly higher vacancy rate than this average, this is likely to be caused principally by unsuitable trading space in the Galleries and Market Gate shopping centres and hopefully will be resolved by the implementation of pending redevelopment proposals for these centres.

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**4.6** Measures to improve the accessibility of the Borough have made progress this year with the approval of the Transport Strategy during the year and the completion and opening to traffic of the Saddle Link Road. Early progress on the construction of the Leigh-Salford -Manchester busway is also expected with the appointment of the main contractor for the scheme.

## Appendix A

### The location and capacity of existing major disposal and recovery installations

#### The location and capacity of existing major waste disposal and recovery installations

**A.1** The table below, derived from Environment Agency information, lists all existing waste disposal and recovery installations in the borough.

Site Name	Address	Type	
<b>Landfill installations</b>			
Whitehead Landfill Site	Lower Green Lane, Wigan M29 7JZ	L04 - Non Hazardous	
<b>Landfill inert waste</b>			<b>Annual permitted throughput (tonnes)</b>
Morley Quarry Landfill	Morleys Lane, Astley, Tyldesley	L05 - Inert Landfill	150,000
<b>Waste operations</b>			
Amberswood Landfill	Wigan Road, Hindley, Wigan, WN2,	A4 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Landfill	0
Allwood House Farm	Lower Green Lane, Astley, Manchester, M29,	A6 : Landfill taking other wastes	0



Site Name	Address	Type	
Ince Moss Tip	Cemetery Road, Ince, Wigan, WN3 4NN,	A4 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Landfill	0
Standish Tip	Chorley Road, Worthington, Wigan, WN1 2UX,	A4 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Landfill	0
Redland Roof Tiles	Cale Lane, New Springs, Wigan, WN2 1HG,	A7 : Industrial Waste Landfill (Factory curtilage)	0
Sheldon Sand Quarry	R/o Seven Stars Inn, Stars Brow, Standish, Wigan, WN6,	A6 : Landfill taking other wastes	0
Cemetery Road L F S	Cemetery Road, Higher Ince, Wigan, WN3 4NN,	A4 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Landfill	0
Kirkless Landfill Site	Makerfield Way, Kirkless, Wigan, WN2 2PP,	A4 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Landfill	0
North Hall Sand Quarry (Bibi's Pit)	Chorley Road, Worthington, Wigan, WN1 2TX,	A6 : Landfill taking other wastes	0
Landgate Farm	Landgate Farm, Bryn Gates Lane, Bamfurlong, Wigan, WN4 0EJ,	A5 : Landfill taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	0

Site Name	Address	Type	
Albert Colliery	Bolton House Road, Bickershaw, Wigan, WN2 4XU,	A19 : Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	0
Carparts	Victoria Way, Leigh, WN7 5SH,	A19a : ELV Facility	0
Mort Lane Motor Salvage	Unit 1, Mort Lane, Tyldesley, Manchester, M29 8PF,	A19a : ELV Facility	2500
A & A Cleworth & Sons Vehicle Depollution & Dismantling	Wildes Brickyard, Leigh Road, Hindley Green, Wigan, WN2 4XL,	A19a : ELV Facility	2500
William Threlfall & Sons	Rivington View Farm, 2 Close Lane, Hindley, Wigan, WN2 3XH,	A20 : Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	0
Bickershaw Commercials	Albert Colliery Estate, Bolton House Road, Bickershaw, Wigan, WN2 4XU,	A19 : Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	0
Howebridge Salvage Ltd	Chanters Industrial Estate, 11-13 Arley Way, Atherton, Manchester, M46 9BE,	A19 : Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	0
Rod Raines Auto Salvage	Greenfield Bungalow, Leigh Road, Hindley, Wigan, WN2 4XF,	A19 : Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	0

Site Name	Address	Type	
Delmo Services Ltd	Eclipse Works, Bradford Street, Wigan, WN3 4HT,	A19 : Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	0
Kirkless Vehicle Salvage	Kirkless Industrial Estate, Unit 42 Cale Lane, Wigan, WN2 1HF,	A19 : Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	24999
Douglas Valley Breakers Ltd	Bradley Hall Trading Estate, Bradley Lane, Standish, Wigan, WN6 0XQ,	A19a : ELV Facility	2500
Trevor Jones ( Delph Garage ) Ltd	Land / Premises At, Little Lane, Pemberton, Wigan, WN3 6PX,	A19a : ELV Facility	2500
Classic Breakers	Miry Lane Industrial Estate, 11 Miry Lane, Wigan, WN6 7TG,	A19a : ELV Facility	2500
Miry Lane Breakers	Unit 16 Miry Lane, Wigan, WN6 7TG,	A19a : ELV Facility	2500
Tyldesley Recovery Ltd	Kayhouse Farm, Moss Lane, Astley, Manchester, M29 7LN,	S0820 : Vehicle depollution facility	74999
1st Stop Auto Parts Ltd	Plot 12, Miry Lane, Miry Lane Ind Estate, Wigan, Lancs, WN6 7TG,	SR2011 No3: Vehicle Depollution Facility <5000 tps	4999
A24 Bespoke Land Remediation	Mobile Plant,	A24 : Mobile Plant	0

Site Name	Address	Type	
Kirkless Landfill Gas Utilisation	Makerfield Way, Kirkless, Higher Ince, Wigan, WN2 2PP,	A29: Landfill Gas Engine (<3 mW)	0
Mobile Plant	Mobile Plant,	A24 : Mobile Plant	0
Astley Moss Quarry	Astley Moss Quarry, Nook Lane, Off Lower Green Lane, Manchester, M29 7LW,	S0908 : Management of inert or extractive waste at mine	0
Bickershaw Salvage	6 Bolton House Road, Bickershaw, Wigan, WN2 4AB,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	0
A & A Cleworth & Sons	Bolton House Road, Bickershaw Lane, Hindley Green, Wigan, WN2 4XU,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	5000
Safety Kleen Uk Ltd	11 Reedgate Road, South Lancashire Industrial Estate, Ashton - In - Makerfield, Wigan, WN4 8DT,	A9 : Special Waste Transfer Station	5000
A B C Skips	Woodland Farm, Rindle Road, Astley, Tyldesley, M29 7LR,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	0
Total Bitumen Products	Old Rolling Mill, Edge Green Road, Ashton In Makerfield, Wigan, WN4 8YA,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	0

Site Name	Address	Type	
Horizon Environmental Services Ltd	Grave Oak Farm, Grave Oak Lane, East Lancashire Road, Leigh, WN7 3SE,	A12 : Clinical Waste Transfer Station	0
Junction Works	Junction Works, Bickershaw Lane, Abram, Wigan, WN2 5TB,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	187200
Slag Lane Civic Amenity Site	Slag Lane, Leigh, Wigan, WA3 1BT,	A13 : Household Waste Amenity Site	25000
Tyson Environmental	701 Crankwood Road, Leigh, Wigan, WN7 4PP,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	0
Chanters Civic Amenity Site	Arley Way, Atherton, Wigan, M46 9BP,	A13 : Household Waste Amenity Site	25000
S C Chadwick & Sons Ltd	185 Manchester Road, Leigh, WN7 2LL,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	0
Birchall Skip Hire	Victoria Street, Victoria Way, Leigh, WN7 5SE,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	0
Arley Way, Chanters Industrial Estate	Arley Way, Chanters Ind Est, Atherton, Manchester, M46 9BE,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	219000

Site Name	Address	Type	
Thermal Works	Victoria Way, Leigh, WN7 5SH,	A9 : Special Waste Transfer Station	0
Fairhurst & Sons	Seven Stars, Frith Street, Wigan, WN5 0XQ,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	0
B & J Metals	Kirkless Industrial Estate, Plot 30 Cale Lane, Aspull, Wigan, WN2 1HF,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	0
Chemix	Unit 72, Bradley Hall Trading Estate, Standish, Wigan, WN6 0XQ,	A9 : Special Waste Transfer Station	0
Collins Containers	Unit 19, Bradley Hall Trading Estate, Standish, Wigan, WN6 0XQ,	A9 : Special Waste Transfer Station	4999
Orrell Yard	Orrell Road, Orrell, Wigan, WN5 8LZ,	A13 : Household Waste Amenity Site	25000
Frog Lane Depot	C A Site, Frog Lane, Wigan, WN6 7LD,	A13 : Household Waste Amenity Site	25000
B J Skip Hire	Unit 3, Kirkless Industrial Estate, New Springs, Wigan, WN2 1HF,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	0

Site Name	Address	Type	
Bithells Waste Disposal Ltd	Victoria Brewery, Unit 1 Westwood Road, Poolstock, Wigan, WN3 5DE,	A9 : Special Waste Transfer Station	47499
Kirkless Recycling Centre	Makerfield Way, Kirkless, Wigan, WN2 2PP,	A13 : Household Waste Amenity Site	0
Christopher Street, Ince	Christopher Street, Ince, Wigan, WN3 4QY,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	0
Douglas Valley Breakers Ltd	Bradley Hall Trading Estate, Bradley Lane, Standish, Wigan, WN6 0XQ,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	4999
Isherwoods Transfer Station	Old Coal Yard, Cemetery Road, Ince, Wigan, WN3 4NN,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	25000
T W Insulation	Thermal Works, Victoria Way, Leigh, WN7 5SH,	A9 : Special Waste Transfer Station	24999
Alpha Skip Hire	Jury Street, Leigh, Wigan, WN7 5RX,	S0801 : HCI Waste Transfer Station	4999
Ainscough Skip Hire Ltd	Unit 4 Faraday Close, Miry Lane, Wigan, WN6 7TJ,	S0801 : HCI Waste Transfer Station	74999

Site Name	Address	Type	
Bandvulc Tyres Ltd	Walthew House Lane, Challenge Way, Martland Park, Wigan, WN5 0LB,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	5999
Makerfield Way Waste Facility	Makerfield Way, Ince, Wigan, WN2 2PR,	A11 : Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste T Stn	50000
Rubber Recycling Ltd	Unit 1 Elliott Hire Site Astley Park, Chaddock Lane, Boothstown, Manchester, M29 7JT,	A15 : Material Recycling Treatment Facility	24999
Maxilead Ltd	Parr Bridge Works, Mosley Common Road, Tyldesley, Wigan, M29 8PR,	A15 : Material Recycling Treatment Facility	5000
Tyson Environmental	Unit 12 Pagefield Industrial Estate, Miry Lane, Wigan, WN6 7LA,	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility	67200
Unit 3 - Link 25 Business Park	Wigan Road, Ashton In Makerfield, WN4 0JR,	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility	24999
Maxilead Ltd	Parr Bridge Works, Mosley Common Road, Tyldesley, Manchester, M29 8PR,	A16 : Physical Treatment Facility	150000
Mc Cann's Waste Transfer Station	Plot 18 Kirklees Ind Est, Cale Lane, Aspull, Wigan, WN2 1HF,	S0803 : HCI Waste TS + treatment	24999
Bryn Hall Farm	Bryn Gates Lane, Bamfurlong, Wigan, WN2 5JY,	A22 : Composting Facility	24999



Site Name	Address	Type	
Wigan Depot	Park Lane, Off Wigan Road, Ashton -in- Makerfield, WN4 0BZ,	S0906 : Inert & Excavation WTS with treatment	249999
A & R Recycling Ltd	The Stone Yard, Kirklees Industrial Estate, Cale Lane, Wigan, WN2 1HF,	S0906 : Inert & Excavation WTS with treatment	250000
K W S Tyre Recycling	Leopold Street, Lamberhead Ind Est, Wigan, WN5 8DH,	S0803 : HCl Waste TS + treatment	74999
<b>Treatment installations</b>			
Amberswood Leachate Treatment Plant	Amberswood Common, Wigan WN2 3DA	5.3 A(1) c) (ii)	
Wigan WWTW	Wigan WN8 7DT	5.3 A(1) c) (ii)	
Kirkless Leachate Treatment Plant	Makerfield Way, Kirklees WN2 2PP	5.3 A(1) c) (i)	
Utility Oils Reprocessing Facility	Unit 3, Redgate Road, South Lancashire Industrial Estate, Ashton-in-Makerfield, WIGAN, WN4 8DT	5.3 A(1) b)	
<b>Landfill voids</b>			
Round ' O ' Quarry		Inert LF	Void (cu m) - 402,464

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Site Name	Address	Type	
Whitehead Landfill Site		Non-hazardous LF	Void (cu m) - 1,839,105



## WIGAN LOCAL PLAN

**We can make this information available  
in other formats on request**

**Steve Normington**

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Places Directorate: Economy, Waste & Infrastructure