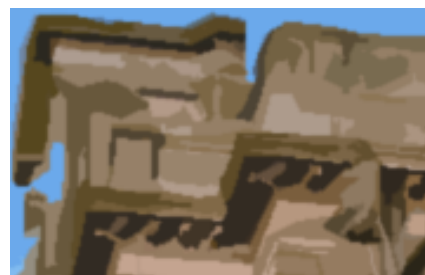




Bury Local Plan Integrated Appraisal Scoping Report



March 2024



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1. Introduction

- 1.1. The role of the Integrated Assessment (IA) is to promote sustainable development by assessing the extent to which the emerging Bury Local Plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives.
- 1.2. This report describes the scope of the IA that will be carried out to inform the development of the Bury Local Plan. The scoping report is the first stage of the IA process and involves reviewing other relevant plans, policies and programmes, provides information on the baseline characteristics of the Borough, identifies key sustainability issues or problems of relevance to the Borough and sets out the IA framework – a series of sustainability objectives against which the likely effects of the Local Plan can be assessed.
- 1.3. The IA will consider the requirements and scope of:
 - Sustainability Appraisal (SA0/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA));
 - Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA)
 - Health Impact Assessment (HIA)
- 1.4. In addition to meeting the requirements of the above assessment in one IA, a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) will be prepared separately by the Greater Manchester Ecology Unit.

Bury's Development Plan

- 1.5. Bury Council is preparing a Local Plan in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004. Bury's Local Plan will be a locally-specific document setting out policies, designations and site allocations that will guide and control future development in the Borough. The Bury Local Plan will form part of Bury's wider Development Plan, alongside Places for Everyone (PfE) and the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals and Waste Plans which have already been adopted.
- 1.6. The Local Plan will be consistent with PfE. PfE is an overarching plan that covers nine of the Greater Manchester districts and it sets out the scale and distribution of housing and employment growth across the districts for the next 20 years. A separate Integrated Assessment Scoping Report has been produced for PfE, and is available at [https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/GMCAFiles/PFE/Supporting%20documents/02%20Strategic%20Environmental%20Assessment/02.01.01%20Integrated%20Assessment%20of%20the%20GMSF%20-%20GMSF%20Scoping%20Report%20\(2021\).pdf](https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/GMCAFiles/PFE/Supporting%20documents/02%20Strategic%20Environmental%20Assessment/02.01.01%20Integrated%20Assessment%20of%20the%20GMSF%20-%20GMSF%20Scoping%20Report%20(2021).pdf)

Structure of the Scoping Report

- 1.7. This Scoping Report is structured as follows:

- Chapter 2 describes the methodology that will be used to undertake the IA;
- Chapter 3 identifies plans, programmes and strategies relevant to the Bury Local Plan and IA;
- Chapter 4 describes the baseline situation in Bury;
- Chapter 5 summarises the key issues for the Local Plan and IA resulting from the review of plans, programmes and strategies and the review of baseline data;
- Chapter 6 outlines the IA Framework including objectives and assessment criteria;
- Chapter 7 provides a brief summary and refers to next steps.

2 Integrated Assessment Methodology

- 2.1 This chapter outlines the approach to the IA and identifies how the scope required by the different types of assessment will be incorporated.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 2.2 As stated in the National Planning Practice Guidance “A sustainability appraisal is a systematic process that must be carried out during the preparation of a Local Plan. Its role is to promote sustainable development by assessing the extent to which the emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives.
- 2.3 This process is an opportunity to consider ways by which the plan can contribute to improvements in environmental, economic and social conditions, as well as a means of identifying and mitigating any potential adverse effects that the plan might otherwise have. By doing so, it can help make sure that the proposals in the plan are the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives. It can be used to test the evidence underpinning the plan and help to demonstrate how the tests of soundness can be met. Sustainability appraisal should be applied as an iterative process informing the development of the Local Plan.
- 2.4 Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires a local planning authority to carry out a sustainability appraisal of each of the proposals in a Local Plan during its preparation. More generally, section 39 of the Act requires that the authority preparing a Local Plan must do so “with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 2.5 Sustainability Appraisals incorporate the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (commonly referred to as the ‘Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulation’), which implement the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC (the ‘Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive’).
- 2.6 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive is a European Union requirement that seeks to provide a high level of protection of the environment by integrating environmental considerations into the process of preparing certain plans and programmes.
- 2.7 The aim of the Directive is to “contribute to the integration of environmental considerations with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with the Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

2.8 The Directive is implemented through the Environment Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, applies to a plan or programme related solely to England (or any part of England), or to England (or part of England) and any other part of the United Kingdom. Where the Directive applies there are some specific requirements that must be complied with and which, in the case of Local Plans, should be addressed as an integral part of the sustainability process (see Figure 1)¹. The SA process ensures that potential environmental effects are given full consideration alongside social and economic issues.

¹ Source: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/2004/1633/schedule/2/made>

Figure 1: Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

SCHEDULE 2	Regulation 12(3)
INFORMATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS	
<p>1. An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.</p>	
<p>2. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.</p>	
<p>3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.</p>	
<p>4. Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds(a) and the Habitats Directive.</p>	
<p>5. The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.</p>	
<p>6. The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as—</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) biodiversity;(b) population;(c) human health;(d) fauna;(e) flora;(f) soil;(g) water;(h) air;(i) climatic factors;(j) material assets;(k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage;(l) landscape; and(m) the inter-relationship between the issues referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (l).	
<p>7. The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.</p>	
<p>8. An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.</p>	
<p>9. A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17.</p>	
<p>10. A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 9.</p>	

Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

2.9 The Public Sector Equality Duty contained in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 requires public authorities to have due regard to a number of equality considerations when exercising their functions. Equality Impact Assessments are not required by law but are a way of ensuring that the Public Sector Equality Duty has been complied with. All public bodies are required to analyse the effect of the services, policies and practices upon equality, and determine whether they further the aims of the duty for the protected groups.

2.10 The aims of the duty are:

- To eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Equality Act 2010;
- To advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not (i.e. to remove or minimise disadvantages or barriers, and to meet the needs of people from protected groups where these are different from the needs of other people); and
- To foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not (i.e. to tackle prejudice and promote understanding).

2.11 The protected groups are race, disability, gender, gender reassignment, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief, and pregnancy and maternity. In addition, we need to have due regard to eliminate unlawful discrimination against someone because they are married or in a legally recognised same sex civil partnership. Furthermore, Bury Council also recognises the equality characteristic of caring responsibilities.

2.12 Equality analysis is a way of considering the effect of Council services, practices and policies (i.e. the Bury Local Plan) on different groups protected from discrimination by the Equality Act. The reasons for doing this are:

- To consider if there are any unintended consequences for some groups; and
- To consider if the policy will be fully effective for all target groups.

It can help to identify practical steps to tackle any negative effects of discrimination, to advance quality and to foster good relations.

Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

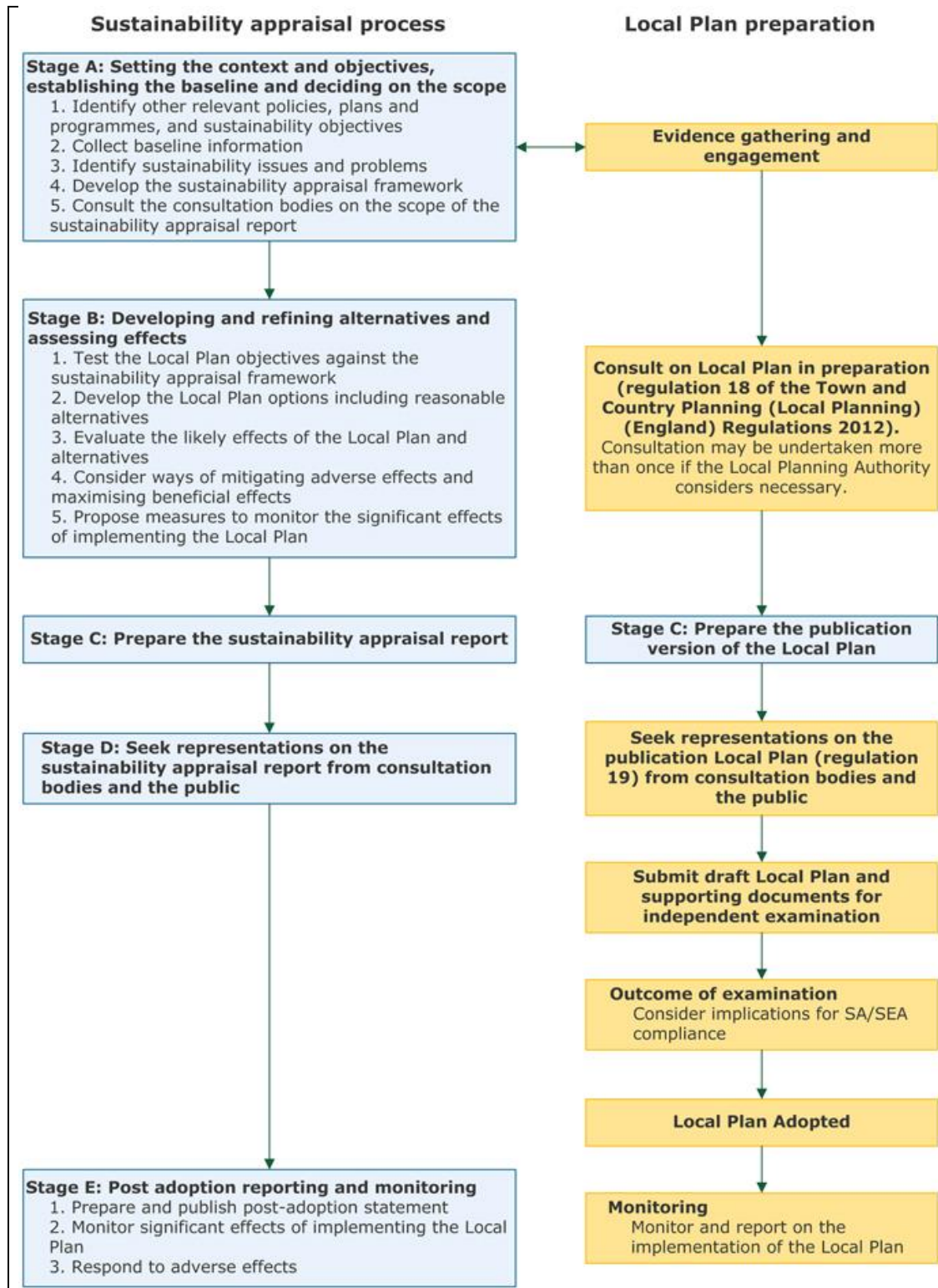
2.13 There is no statutory requirement to undertake HIA as part of the plan-making process. It is included to ensure a wider range of potential impacts of the Local Plan are considered. HIA is intended to help make decisions by predicting the health consequences if a proposal is implemented. It aims to ensure that plans and policies avoid or minimise the negative and maximise the positive health impacts.

Integrated Assessment Stages

2.14 The SA/SEA, EqIA and HIA use a similar assessment steps. Broadly speaking these include screening (i.e. deciding if the assessment is needed); setting the baseline context; identifying where there are impacts on defined relevant topic areas (e.g. biodiversity, the determinants of health, or the impact on certain groups of people in society); understanding impacts of what is being assessed and making recommendations for mitigation where necessary. As described above the requirements of EqIA and HIA have been integrated with the SA/SEA process to create the IA.

2.15 The IA of the Local Plan will be an iterative process and will follow Government guidance relating to Sustainability Appraisals identified in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Sustainability Appraisal and Local Plan preparation processes²



² Source: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a7557f240f0b6360e4735dd/sea1_013.pdf

2.16 This Scoping Report is Stage A in Figure 2. It identifies the scope and level of detail to be included in the Stage C – the IA report. It includes a section on each of the following:

- Stage A1 - Identify other relevant policies, plans and programme and sustainability objectives;
- Stage A2 - Collect baseline information;
- Stage A3 - Identify sustainability issues and problems;
- Stage A4 - Develop the IA Framework; and
- Stage A5 - Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the IA report.

3 Stage A1 - Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

Requirement and Scope

- 3.1 The SEA Directive requires the relationship of the Local Plan with other relevant plans and programmes to be considered and the environmental objectives established at international, European Community or national levels to be taken into account in developing the Local Plan.
- 3.2 The first stage of completing the Integrated Assessment is therefore to review relevant policies, plans and programmes, in order to:
- Ensure the Local Plan and the IA Framework is in line with the requirements of relevant policies, plans and programmes;
 - Identify inconsistencies or constraints to be dealt with; and
 - Identify objectives and key assessment criteria that should be reflected in the IA.

Document Review

- 3.3 A comprehensive review of policies, plans and programmes has been undertaken for this IA. The list of documents considered is provided below and a more detailed review of these policies, plan and programmes is provided in Appendix 1.
- 3.4 The SEA topic that the policy review relates to is shown in brackets next to each sub-heading.
- 3.5 The identification of relevant plans, programme and strategies is an on-going process and will be updated as necessary in subsequent IA Reports.

International/European
Overarching (all SEA topics)
EU Renewed Sustainable Development Strategy (2006, European Union)
Biodiversity (Biodiversity/Fauna/Flora/Soil)
The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (2020, European Commission) Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (1992, JNCC)
The Ramsar Convention, 1976 (formally, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat)
Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (the codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC) as amended (2009, JNCC)
Resources/Water Resources (Climatic Factors/Water/Soil/Human Health)
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)

Council Directive 90/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (Nitrates Directive) (1991, Eur-Lex)

Council Directive 91/271/EEC for urban wastewater treatment communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the regions (2011, European Commission)

Council Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption (1998, EUR-Lex)

Air Quality, Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Climatic Factors/Air/Human Health)

Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (Air Quality Directive) (2008, EUR-Lex)

The Cancun Agreement (2011, UNFCCC) Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (2009, EUR-Lex)

Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants (2016, EUR-Lex)

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2015: The Paris Agreement (2015, United Nations)

Waste (Material Assets)

Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Waste Framework Directive) (2008 European Commission)

Directive 2018/850 on the landfill of waste (2018, European Commission)

Landscape

The European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (2000, Council of Europe)

Historic Environment (Cultural Heritage)

The European Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage, 1985

European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention, 1992, Council of Europe)

UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage (1972, UNESCO)

Noise (Human Health)

Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise (2002, EUR-Lex)

Minerals (Material Assets)

Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the management of waste from extractive industries (2006, EUR-Lex)

National

Overarching (all SEA topics)

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Levelling Up and Regeneration Act

Design (Human Health/Population)

National Model Design Code (MHCLG, 2021)

National Design Guide (2021, MHCLG, Tibbalds Planning and Urban Design)

Economic Growth (Population)

Northern Powerhouse Strategy (2016, HM Government) Build Back Better – Our Plan for Growth (HM Treasury, 2021)
Climate Change and Energy (Climatic Factors)
Climate Change Act (2008) The Third National Adaptation Programme (NAP3) and the Fourth Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting (HM Government, 2023) Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener (2022, HM Government) British Energy Security Strategy (2022, DBEIS and DESNZ)
Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity (Biodiversity/Fauna, Flora/Soil)
The Environment Act (2021, Defra) The Environment Improvement Plan (HM Government, 2023) The Path to Sustainable Farming: An Agricultural Transition Plan 2021 to 2024 (2020, Defra) Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) The Hedgerows Regulations (1997) The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000, JNCC) Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations (2019)
Air Quality and Contaminated Land (Air/Soil)
Part IV of the Environmental Act (1995) Clean Air Strategy (2019, Defra and MHCLG) Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (2009, Defra)
Water Resources and Flood Risk (Water/Climatic Factors)
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations (2017) Flood and Water Management Act (2010) National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England, Environment Agency (2022)
Historic Environment (Cultural Heritage)
Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act (1990) The Historic Environment in Local Plans, Historic England (2015) Historic England's Industrial Heritage Strategy – Draft, Historic England (2021)
Waste (Material Assets)
National Planning Policy for Waste, DCLG (2014) Waste Management Plan for England, Defra (2021)
Housing (Population)
The Housing Act (2004) The Charter for Social Housing Residents: Social Housing White Paper, MHCLG (2021) Planning Policy for Travellers Sites, DCLG (2015) Housing White Paper "Fixing our Broken Housing Market", DCLG (2017)
Transport (Climatic Factors/Human Health)
Gear Change, Department for Transport (2020) Cycle Infrastructure Design (LTN1/120), Department for Transport (2020)
Health and Well-Being (Human Health/Population)
Health and Social Care Integration: Joining up care for people, places and populations, DHSC, (2022) People at the heart of Care: Adult Social Care Reform White Paper, DHSC (2021) PHE Strategy 2020 -25, Public Health England (2020) Planning for Sport Guidance, Sport England (2019) Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation) (2023) Sport England Active Design – Creating Active Environments Through Planning and Design, Sport England, Active Travel England (2023) Public Health in Planning: Good Practice Guide, Town and Country Planning Association (2015) NHS Healthy New Towns Programme, NHS, Public Health England, Town & Country

Planning Association, The Kings Fund, PA Consulting and the Young Foundation (2019)
Education (Population)
Opportunity for All – Strong School with Great Teachers for your Child, DfE (2022)
Delivering Schools to Support Housing Growth, DfE, DLUHC) (2023)

Regional and Greater Manchester
Overarching (all SEA topics)
Places for Everyone Plan Composite- Modifications Version, GMCA (2023) The Greater Manchester Strategy 2021-2031, GMCA (2021)
Climate Change and Air Quality (Climatic Factors/Air/Biodiversity/Fauna/Flora/Soil/Water/Material Assets and Human Health)
Greater Manchester 5-Year Environment Plan, GMCA (2019)
Green Infrastructure (Climatic Factors, Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Soil, Air, Water)
Greater Manchester Natural Capital Investment Programme, GMCA (2019) All Our Trees – Greater Manchester’s Tree and Woodland Strategy, GMCA/City of Trees, (2020) Greater Manchester’s Local Nature Recovery Strategy Pilot Final Report, GMCA (2021) Quarries: The Greater Manchester Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan, Natural England (2011)
Water Resources and Flood Risk (Climatic Factors/Water/Biodiversity/Population/Human Health)
Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Management Framework, GMCA (2018) Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan, United Utilities (2023) Final Drought Plan, United Utilities, (2022) Revised Draft Water Resources Management Plan, United Utilities (2024) North West River Basin Management Plan, Environment Agency (2022) Irwell Catchment Plan 2019-2027, Irwell Catchment Partnership (2019) Greater Manchester Integrated Water Management Plan, GMCA (2023)
Waste (Material Assets)
Greater Manchester Waste Development Plan Document, AGMA (2012)
Minerals (Material Assets)
Greater Manchester Minerals Development Plan Document, AGMA, 2013)
Transport (Climatic Factors/Air/Population/Human Health)
Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040, TfGM (2021) Greater Manchester Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy, TfGM Change the Region to Change a Nation: Greater Manchester’s Walking and Cycling Investment Plan, TfGM and GMCA (2020) Our 5 Year Transport Delivery Plan 2021-2026, TfGM (2021) Our Network, TfGM (2019) Streets for All, GMCA & TfGM, (2024) Greater Manchester Low Emission Strategy, GMCA & TfGM, (2016)
Health and Well Being (Population/Human Health)
Creating Age-Friendly Developments: A Practical Guide for Ensuring Home and Communities Support Aging in Place, GMCA (2023) Greater Manchester Age-Friendly Strategy, GMCA (2018) Greater Manchester Moving in Action 2021-2031, Greater Manchester Moving (2021) Taking Charge of Our Health and Social Care in Greater Manchester, GMCA & NHS (2015) Standing Together – Our Plan for a New Era of Accountable and People Centred Policing, Community Safety and Criminal Justice Services for Greater Manchester 2022- 2025, GMCA (2022)
Economic Growth (Population)
Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy, GMCA, GM Local Enterprise Partnership and UK Government (2019)
Housing (Population)

Bury
Overarching (all SEA topics)
Bury Let's Do It 2030
Historic Environment (Cultural Heritage and Landscapes)
Bury Heritage Strategy (2002) Bury Urban Historic Landscape Characterisations Interim Report (2008) Bury Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans Bury Landscape Character Assessment, Bury Council (2009) Physical Activity and Sport Strategy, Bury Council (2015) Bury Greenspace Audit and Strategy, Bury Council (2015)
Climate Change (Climatic Factors/Air/Biodiversity/Soil/Fauna/Flora/Water)
Bury Climate Action Strategy (2021) Bury Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, Bury Council (2018)
Housing (Population)
Radcliffe Strategic Regeneration Framework, Bury Council (2020) Bury Town Centre Masterplan, Bury Council (2021) Bury Millgate Strategic Regeneration Framework (Bury Council, (2024) Bury Housing Strategy (2021) Love Prestwich (2009) Brownfield Land Strategy (2018) Housing Need and Demand Assessment (2020) Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2023)
Health and Wellbeing, Education and Communities (Population/Human Health)
Walking Strategy for Bury, Bury Council (2004) Bury Cycling Strategy, Bury Council (2004) Bury Joint Strategic Need Assessment (2010) Bury Sports Pitch Strategy, (2011) Bury Cultural Economic Strategy 2015-2018 Bury Economic Strategy (2024) Bury Retail Capacity Study, Bury Council (2012) Bury Employment Land Review, Bury Council (2013) Zero Waste Strategy, Bury Council (2014)

3.6 The issues and objectives that have been highlighted through the review of relevant policies, plans and programmes are set out below. This is a summary of the details set out in Appendix 1.

Overarching

- The Local Plan should contribute towards the achievement of sustainable growth and development.

Biodiversity/Fauna/Flora/Soil

The IA framework requires objectives on:

- Promoting the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, geodiversity and ecological networks and a multi-functional green infrastructure network.
- Ensuring land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land.

- Protecting and enhancing soils and remediation of contaminated land.

Water

The IA framework requires objectives on:

- Sustainably managing water resources and protecting and enhancing water quality.
- Minimising flood risk and mitigating and adapting to the effects of flood risk.

Air/Climatic Factors (including Transport)

The IA framework requires objectives on:

- Improving air quality.
- Reducing energy use, promoting energy efficiency and promoting renewable energy and low carbon energy.
- Adapting to and being resilient to climate change.
- Protecting and improving local environmental quality.
- Accessibility to key services and reducing the need to travel.
- Promoting a low emission, integrated and efficient transport network.
- Encouraging walking and cycling.

Material Assets

The IA framework requires objectives on:

- Promoting sustainable waste management through the waste hierarchy.
- Sustainable management of minerals.

Cultural Heritage

The IA framework requires objectives on:

- Protecting and enhancing the historic environment, including their wider settings and to preserve and conserve archaeological heritage.

Landscape

The IA framework requires objectives on:

- Positive management of our landscape and townscapes
- Promoting high-quality design

- Promoting quality and accessible open space.

Population

The IA framework requires objectives on:

- Having a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs.
- Having appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs.
- Promoting inclusive sustainable communities.
- Promoting economic growth.
- The vitality and viability of the Borough's centres.
- Improving education and skills attainment.
- The need to promote sustainable tourism and recreation.

Human Health

The IA framework requires objectives on:

- Improving health and well-being and reducing health inequalities across the Borough
- B
o

Question 1 - Are there any other relevant policies, plans and programmes that should be considered as part of the IA?

4 Stage A2 - Baseline Information

Introduction

- 4.1 The term “baseline information” refers to the existing environmental, economic and social characteristics of the area likely to be affected by the Local Plan, and their likely evolution without implementation of new policies. Data is included on historic and likely future trends wherever possible. The baseline information identified in this report will evolve over time, and future Integrated Assessment reports will identify changes to the baseline.
- 4.2 The baseline information provides the basis against which to assess the likely effects of the plan and the reasonable alternatives. Annex 1 of the Directive lists aspects of the baseline to be considered but the IA can focus on those where significant effects are likely and make clear where other matters do not need to be addressed. The aspects of the baseline to be considered are:
- Biodiversity/Flora/Fauna/Soil
 - Water
 - Air/Climatic Factors (including Transport)
 - Material Assets
 - Cultural Heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage
 - Landscape
 - Population
 - Human health

Biodiversity/Flora/Fauna/Soil

- 4.3 The Borough has a wide range of landscapes and habitats. The land is undulating but incised and drained by the valleys of the River Irwell and Roch. The Borough’s highest point is in the north, on the plateau of Holcombe Moor, reaching 428 metres above sea level on Bull Hill.
- 4.4 The River Irwell flows south through the Borough, before turning west at its confluence with the River Roch, then south again at its confluence with the Croal. These river valleys not only provide an important habitat for wildlife but also act as a corridor through which species can move, extending potential territories and increasing population viability.
- 4.5 Terrestrial habitats include important areas of moorland (upland heath and blanket bog), as well as broad-leaved clough woodland, such as Ringley Woods, much of

which is ancient. Over 15% of the Borough is semi-improved neutral grassland, with significant areas of unimproved acid and neutral grassland.

- 4.6 Bury has one of the highest concentrations of ponds in Greater Manchester together with several important lodges and reservoirs. The Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal also runs through the Borough.
- 4.7 The biodiversity interest of the Borough is recognised in various site designations:
- 2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
 - 49 Sites of Biological Importance
 - 13 ancient woodlands
 - 7 local nature reserves
 - 6 protected species (badger, otter, barn owl, kingfisher, great crested newt
 - c 112km of wildlife links and corridors
- 4.8 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are of national importance for their wildlife, geology or landform and are designated by Natural England. Bury has two SSIs. One is a small part of the West Pennine Moors SSSI and the other is at Ash Clough on the Bury/Bolton boundary.
- 4.9 West Pennine Moors is designated for the quality of its mosaic of upland and upland fringe habitats and is notable for its skylark and curlew populations. Ash Clough is a river cliff important for the geology exposed.
- 4.10 Bury currently has 50 Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs) which are Bury's best sites for flora and fauna. They are surveyed and designated on behalf of Bury by the Greater Manchester Ecology Unit.

Figure 3: Summary of Bury's Sites of Biological Importance

	1984	2019	2020	Net change 2019-20 by number	Net change 2019-20 by %
Total number	27	50	50	-	-
Total area SBIs	691.3	915.8	917.0	+1.2	+0.1%
Number of Grade A SBIs	9	20	20	-	-
Area of Grade A SBI	554.4	778.9	780.1	+1.2	+0.2%
Number of Grade B SBIs	10	17	17	-	-
Area of Grade B SBI	65	89.3	89.1	-0.2	-0.2%
Number of Grade C SBI	8	8	13	13	-
Area of Grade C SBI	71.9	71.9	47.6	47.8	+0.2%

Source: Greater Manchester Ecology Unit, 2024

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding

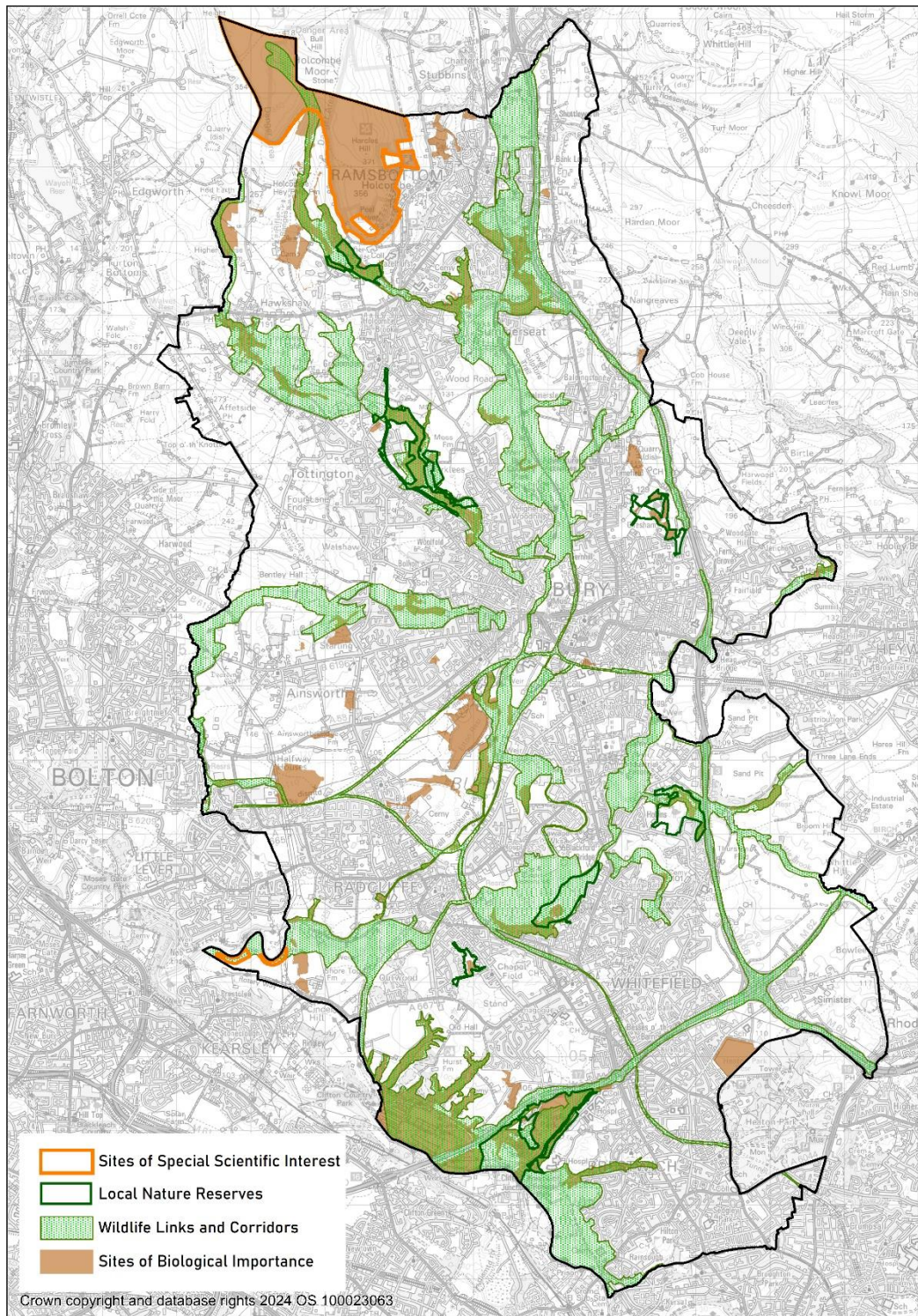
Grade A sites are of country or regional importance, Grade B are those of district importance and Grade C are those of more than local importance.

4.11 Bury currently has seven declared local nature reserves at the following sites:

- Philips Park
- Chesham Woods
- Hollins Vale
- Redisher Woods
- Kirklees Valley
- Chapelfield
- Springwater Park

4.12 Bury has c112km of wildlife links and corridors which join together the designated sites, making them more valuable than they would be as isolated sites, since they permit dispersal and extend the territory available to species.

Figure 4: Bury's Designated Sites



Source: Bury Council, 2024

Links across the Integrated Assessment

4.13 Biodiversity, fauna, flora and soil links to most other IA topic areas including climatic factors, air, water, human health, landscapes and population change as well as health and well-being and economic growth.

4.14 There is a need to protect and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity and ecological networks. In addition, the Local Plan will need to consider biodiversity duties and development of a green infrastructure network.

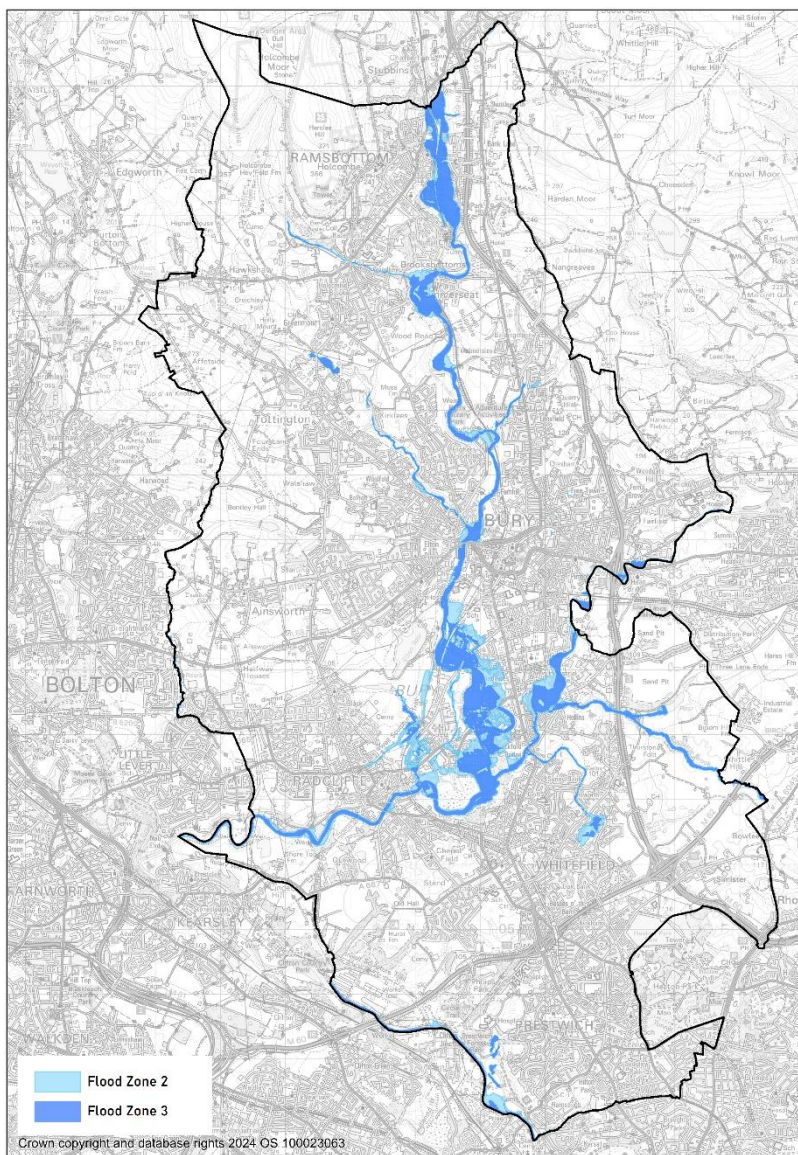
Water – Flood Risk

4.15 Bury falls in the Northwest River Basin Management Plan and the River Irwell Catchment.

4.16 The Environment Agency (EA) produce modelled flood risk maps which show flood risk from a range of sources including fluvial, surface water and groundwater, which are generally the most up to date sources of information.

4.17 Figure 5 shows the extent of the modelled fluvial (from main rivers) flood risk within Bury.

Figure 5: EA Flood Zones in Bury



- 4.18 A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) was carried out to support Places for Everyone (PfE). The SFRA identifies flood risk from all sources and identified hydrological connections within the sub-region. The main source of flood risk in the Borough is from the River Irwell and its tributaries, including Holcombe Brook, Pigs Lee Brook, Kirklees Brook and the River Roch. The greatest risk is in Ramsbottom and the ‘Irwell Bank’ corridor between Bury and Radcliffe town centres.
- 4.19 There is some risk of flooding from river sources in Bury, particularly within Bury Ground (Chamberhall) and the former canal wharf.
- 4.20 Large parts of Radcliffe have a high risk of flooding, the issues are complex with interactions between the rivers, canal, reservoirs, sewers and goits. Radcliffe is also at the confluence of the Roch and Irwell whose flow is constricted by the various bridges and therefore ‘backs up’ towards the Dumers Lane area and beyond.
- 4.21 The recently completed Radcliffe and Redvales Flood Risk Management Scheme aims to reduce the flood risk from the River Irwell south of Bury and west of Radcliffe. The scheme defences have been designed with a 100 year design life and will provide protection against a flood with a 1% chance of occurring in any one year, taking into account predicted climate change increases. The scheme will reduce flood risk to 873 properties currently at risk.
- 4.22 Ramsbottom is at risk of river and surface water flooding. The town centre is defended but is at risk from a flow path which originates in Stubbins but flows alongside the East Lancashire Railway.

Water – Resources

- 4.23 Bury’s origin and development is intimately associated with its watercourses. Settlements grew up at bridging point and factories were built on sites where they could exploit water to power machinery and treat cloth. Settlements also used watercourses as waste conveyors. As a result, the Borough’s watercourses have been much altered and have suffered from excessive pollution since the late 18th century.
- 4.24 The River Irwell catchment is now protected and managed according to the principle of the European Water Framework Directive (WFD). Water quality is generally managed by the Environment Agency and United Utilities through their discharge consent systems.

Figure 6: River Water Quality in Bury

Waterbody	2016	2019	2022
Kirklees Brook Water Body			

Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	N/A
Chemical	Good	Fail	N/A
Irwell (Rossendale STW to Roch) Water Body			
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Chemical	Good	Fail	Does not requirement assessment
Irwell (Roach to Croal) Water Body			
Ecological	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Chemical	Good	Fail	Does not requirement assessment

Source: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB112069060840?cycle=2>

- 4.25 An assessment is made in respect of the whole water environment to help direct action to where it is most needed and is based on the requirements of the WFD. The Directive requires consideration to be given to over 30 measures grouped into two key measures – ecological considerations and chemical assessment. For a water body to be in overall ‘good’ status both ecological considerations and chemical status must be at least good.
- 4.26 An assessment of chemical status is required in water bodies where priority substances and other specific pollutants are known to be discharged in significant quantities. In 2019, the method of assessing chemical status changed and as a result all waterbodies since then now fail the chemical status assessment. Guidance states that there are four groups of global pollutants (uPBTs) causing these failures. There is actually little underlying change in chemical status for chemicals that are not uPBTs. The slight difference is attributable to newly introduced substances, such as cypermethrin. If uPBTs are excluded, then chemical status assessment is comparable to previous years assessments.
- 4.27 Reasons for not achieving good status and the deterioration in the quality of the Borough’s water bodies include poor livestock management, urbanisation and sewage discharge.

[Links across the Integrated Assessment](#)

4.28 Flood risk and water quality links to several topic areas including climate change, economy, health, biodiversity and green infrastructure as the water environment has a direct link to impacts on wildlife, flood risk and drought. As well as protecting water quality for public drinking, the water environment also provides opportunities for recreation, impacting on population and human health.

Air/Climatic Factors (including Transport)

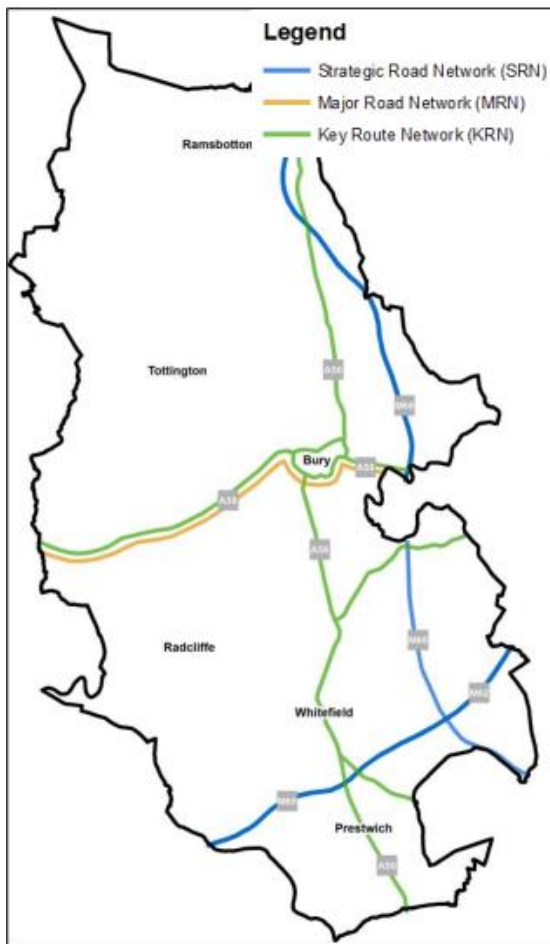
4.29 Like all the Greater Manchester local authorities, Bury Council has declared a climate emergency and set a target to be carbon neutral by 2038. The Council's Climate Action Strategy, 2021 sets out a strategy for achieving carbon neutrality by 2038.

4.30 The transport network is one of the biggest contributors to carbon emissions. Transport decarbonisation will be achieved by encouraging people and businesses to use zero emission vehicles such as electric buses and vans which will be supported by plans in Bury for electric vehicle charging infrastructure points. Decarbonising can be achieved if a higher proportion of travel is by walking, cycling and wheeling, particularly for short trips to school, work or transport interchanges with bus and Metrolink.

Road Traffic

4.31 There are 689km of road in Bury consisting of 21km motorway, 55km A road, 33km B road and 581km of minor roads.

Figure 7 – Bury Highway Network



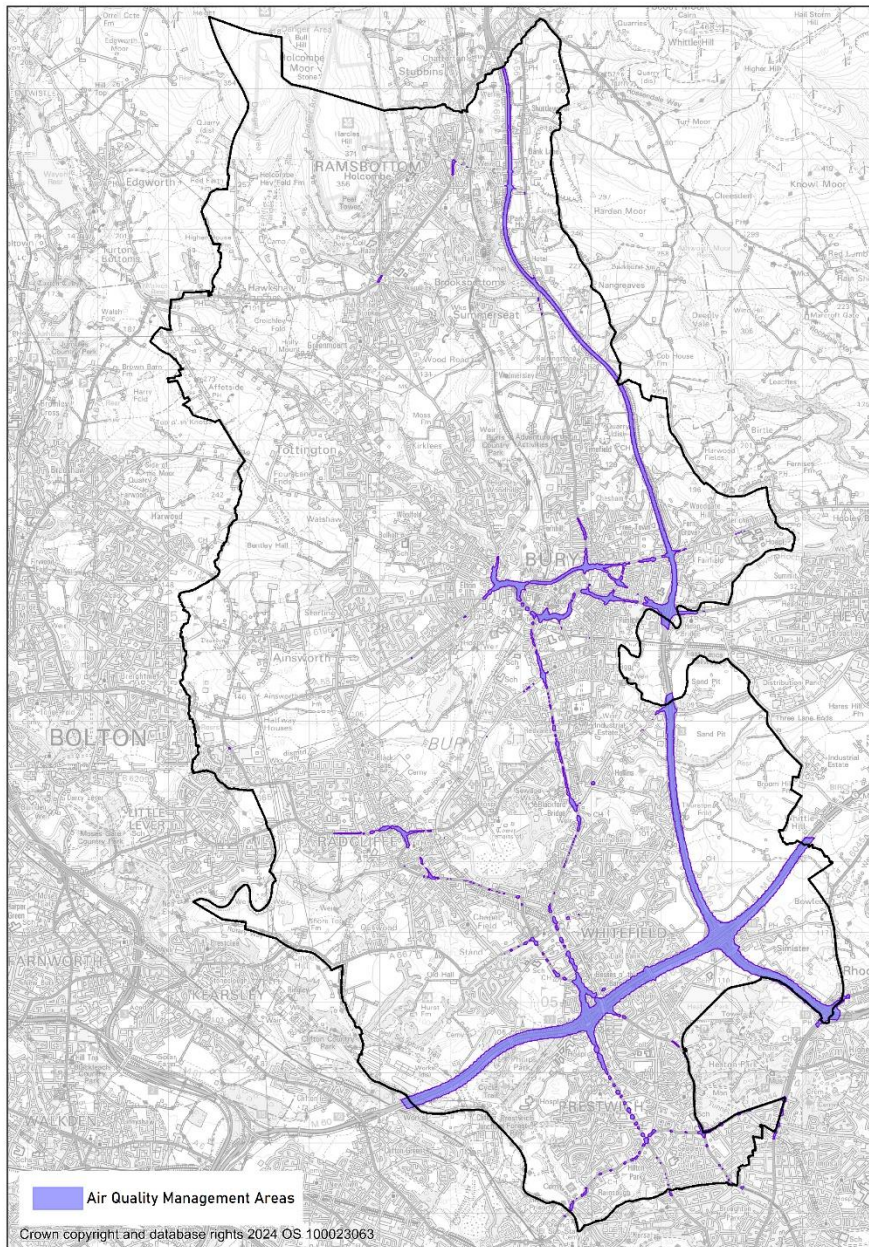
- 4.32 The highway network in Bury is one of the key elements underpinning the strong performance economy of the Borough. However, there are several issues that directly impact the operation of the local road network.
- 4.33 The ring round in Bury (A58) for example, provides strong links to the M66, Rochdale, Bolton, Manchester, however it creates a car dominated environment and severance for pedestrians and cyclists travelling into and out of Bury town centre. There are also road safety challenges across the highway network but particularly in East ward, Unsworth and Holyrood where casualty rates per 1,000 people living in the ward are high.
- 4.34 To reduce congestion, there is a need to encourage more sustainable travel to work through improved public transport infrastructure and services and through improving infrastructure and conditions for pedestrians and cyclists. In 2021, 49.7% drove a car or van to work, whilst the proportion of car ownership has increased from 76% to 77.9% between 2011 and 2021³. These trends highlighting the challenge in shifting travel to work patterns towards public transport, walking and cycling.
- 4.35 There are several locations in the Borough which generate significant freight traffic, such as Pilsworth and is impacted by major commercial development beyond its boundary including the Heywood Distribution Park. Nearly all freight in Bury is carried by road. This increases the economic impact of congestion but also results in more

³ ONS Census 2021

vehicles on our roads, increased carbon emissions, poor air quality, noise pollution and conflict with vulnerable road users.

- 4.36 Poor air quality damages everyone's health, but it can be particularly significant on the most vulnerable in our communities. Long-term exposure to elevated levels of particulates and nitrogen dioxide can contribute to the development of cardiovascular or respiratory diseases and may reduce life expectancy. The main source of nitrogen dioxide is road vehicles (especially older, diesel ones). Reducing these emissions is vital to clean up our air and to prevent people contracting and suffering from serious health conditions.
- 4.37 Figure 8 below shows the Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) declared across the Borough. The AQMA incorporates the majority of the major strategic roads in the Borough including the A56, A58, M62 and M66 while Figure 9 sets out the attributable death and years of life lost in the Borough due to air quality issues.

Figure 8 – Air Quality Management Areas in Bury



Source: Bury Council, 2024

- 4.38 It is estimated that approximately 5% of deaths in Greater Manchester are attributable to particulate pollution, the equivalent figure for Bury being 4.5%. Currently, Greater Manchester and Bury are compliant with the legal limits of particulate matter, but because of its impact on health it is important to ensure that it is reduced as much as possible.
- 4.39 Greater Manchester’s Clean Air Plan air quality monitoring indicates that the A58 Bolton Street, Bury Bridge is one of 13 points in Greater Manchester where roadside nitrogen dioxide exceedances of legal levels are forecast to persist to 2025.
- 4.40 Greater Manchester local authorities, including Bury, are currently working together to develop and implement a Greater Manchester-wide Clean Air Plan to tackle exceedances of nitrogen dioxide legal levels.

Figure 9: Attributable Death and Years of Life Lost due to Air Quality Issues

Bury (2018)	
Number of deaths (age 25+)	1,798
Percentage of attributable death dues to exposure to man-made PM2.5	4.5%
Estimated number of attributable deaths due to exposure to man-made PM2.5	81

Source: Bury Local Transport Strategy, 2023

Links across the Integrated Assessment

- 4.41 Transport is vital to connect people to jobs and services and increasing population and employment will mean more journey are made. Transport is linked to several other social, economic and environmental factors, including health outcomes and air quality.
- 4.42 Clean air directly impacts on flood risk, biodiversity, fauna, flora and soil as changes result in temperature rises, drought, increased flood risk all of which can impact on ecosystems and landscapes. This section also links to human health and population.

Material Assets

Minerals and Waste

- 4.43 Joint Greater Manchester Development Plans have been prepared for Minerals and Waste and these form part of Bury's development plan. Regard will be had to these when preparing the Local Plan, including site allocations.

10. Material Assets - Utilities

- 4.44 Utilities infrastructure is vital to the functioning of the Borough and has to respond to the increasing pressures of economic and population growth.
- 4.45 Water supply and sewerage is supplied by United Utilities to Bury. Most of the water supply to the Borough comes from the Haweswater reservoir via the Haweswater Aqueduct and Woodgate Hill Water Treatment Works and a variety of connections on the Manchester Ring Main. There are some supplies from Wayoh Water Treatment Works which primarily feeds Tottington and parts of Ainsworth. The northern areas of the Borough such as Holcombe and Ramsbottom receive a mixture of Haweswater and Haslingden Grane Water Treatment Works supplies.
- 4.46 United Utilities also provide waste water treatment services to domestic and commercial customers across Bury. Waste water infrastructure includes networks of

sewers, pumping stations and treatment works. United Utilities have committed to investing in their sewer infrastructure so it can meet demand from the region's growing population and business sector. They will also work closely with local authorities and developers to make sure there is adequate sewer capacity to support the development and economy of the North West.

- 4.47 The gas transmission and distribution system in the UK is owned and operated by National Grid. With increasing population, aging energy infrastructure and climate change commitments there is a key challenge of how the Borough meets its future energy needs. National Grid's Future Energy Scenarios Report (2017)⁴ confirmed that gas will have a long term role as a flexible, reliable and cost-effective energy source but new technologies are rapidly transforming the energy sector and a energy system with high levels of distributed and renewable energy generation has become a reality. This highlights the need to develop specific proposals for heat networks, energy from renewables and building scale renewable heat models throughout the Borough.
- 4.48 Provision of high-speed digital infrastructure is considered a key requirement of attracting business and investment. The GM Broadband and Digital Programme aims to maximise the availability of superfast broadband, with plans to deliver high speed digital connectivity through 4G and 5G access and full fibre across Greater Manchester by 2025.

Links across the Integrated Assessment

- 4.49 Minerals and waste relate to population. It is important that growth can be supported to meet needs, but this must be done in a sustainable manner.
- 4.50 The sustainable management of minerals and waste will also seek to ensure the protection of biodiversity, fauna, flora and soil and impacts on landscapes should be managed through restoration and aftercare. The sustainable management of minerals and waste should also seek to protect air, water and cultural heritage.
- 4.51 Utilities infrastructure supports the growth and resilience of the Borough and must be considered as part of any plan. Housing and employment growth must be accompanied by secure, reliable, modern and resilient utilities to ensure that vital services are provided to enable the functioning of the economy. Utilities also have a role to play in ensuring that Bury achieves the necessary reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and that the services they provide are resilient to the predicted impacts of climate change.

Cultural Heritage

- 4.52 Bury has 12 conservation areas across the Borough. Eight are located in the north of the Borough (Walmersley, Holcombe, Mount Pleasant, Pot Green, Ramsbottom, Rowlands/Brooksbottom, Summerseat and Ainsworth which have been designated to preserve the older, stone built features and settlements. Part of Bury Town Centre is

4

<https://www.nationalgrid.com/document/138976/download#:~:text=%E2%88%8E%20Electricity%20peak%20demand%20could,as%20nine%20million%20by%202030.>

designated as a conservation area and three areas are located in the south of the Borough in Whitefield and Prestwich (All Saints, Poppythorn and St Mary's Park).

4.53 There are numerous buildings of historic interest around the Borough. Radcliffe Tower is the remains of a medieval manor house. St Mary's Church at Radcliffe is medieval. Brooksbottom Mill at Summerseat is a good example of a textile mill in an attractive setting. Bury Parish Church is an excellent example of a Victorian church.

4.54 There are four Ancient Monuments within the Borough. These are:

- Bury Castle;
- Radcliffe Tower;
- Affetside Cross; and
- Castlesteads

4.55 There are currently 244 listed buildings in Bury, of which Historic England deems 8 to be at risk as per the Risk Register. They are found throughout the Borough but there are predictably concentrations within the Borough's Conservation Areas. Most are Grade 2, but the following have a higher grade:

- Radcliffe Cenotaph – Grade 2*;
- St Mary's Church, Prestwich – Grade 1;
- Monument to John Brooks, Prestwich – Grade 2*;
- Hey House, Holcombe – Grade 2*;
- Lower Chesham – Grade 2*;
- Brandlesholme Old Hall – Grade 2*;
- St Mary's Church, Radcliffe – Grade 1;
- Christ Church – Grade 2*;
- Ainsworth Chapel – Grade 2*;
- Radcliffe Tower – Grade 1;
- Dearden Fold Farm – Grade 2*;
- All Saints Church, Whitefield – Grade 1

4.56 Bury also has a 'local list' of 470 buildings or structures of local interest which are not protected nationally but are included on a draft local list of buildings.

[Links across the Integrated Assessment](#)

- 4.57 The historic environment can play a role in meeting housing and employment needs and therefore benefits all who live and work in the Borough. An attractive environment including the historic environment improves wellbeing and assets such as parks and conservation areas may offer a variety of benefits such as enhanced access for recreation and the visitor economy.

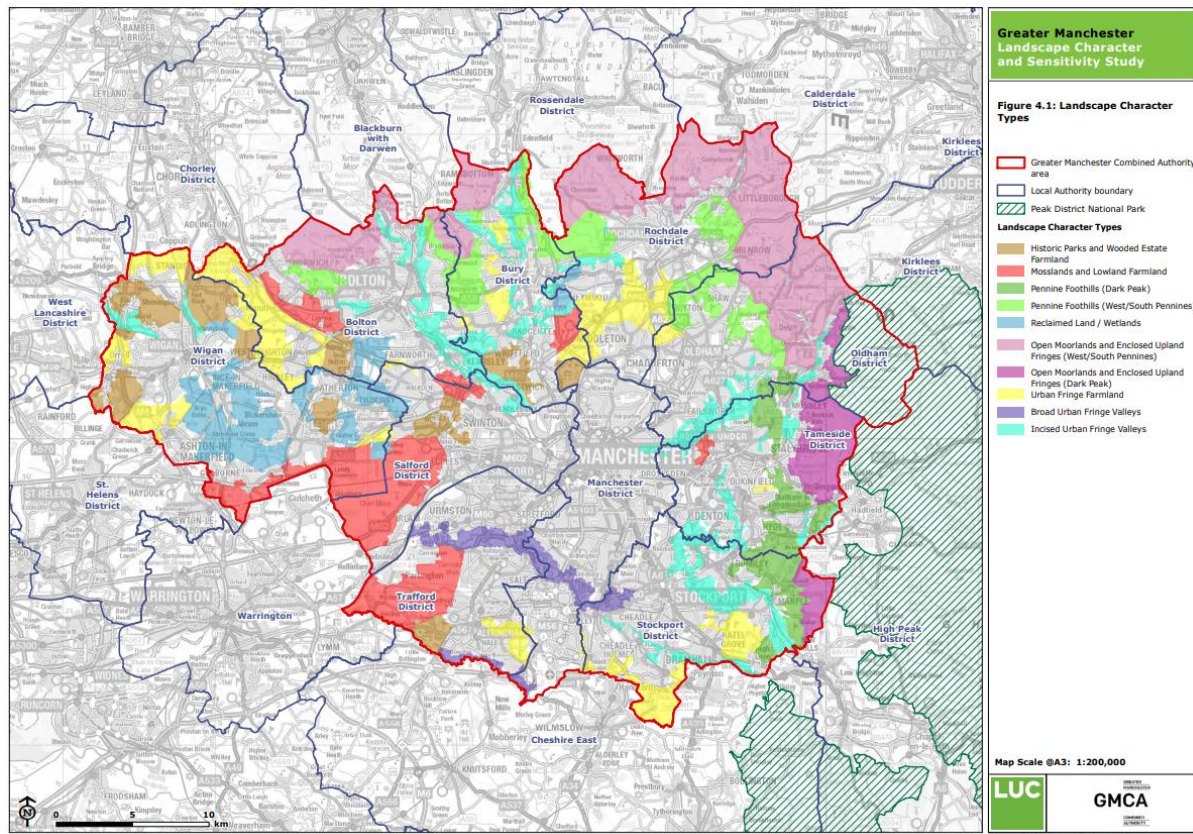
Landscape

Landscape Character

- 4.58 A Greater Manchester Landscape Character and Sensitivity Assessment was carried out by LUC on behalf of GMCA and the Greater Manchester local authorities in 2018. This identifies the following landscape types within Bury:

- Open Moorlands and Enclosed Upland Fringes
- Pennine Foothills
- Reclaimed land/Wetlands
- Incised Urban Fringe Valleys
- Urban Fringe Farmland
- Mosslands and Lowland Farmland
- Historic Parks and Wooded Estate Farmland

Figure 10: Greater Manchester Landscape Character Types



4.59 There are ten Landscape Character Areas (LCA) in Bury:

- 16: River Irwell (south Bury) and River Croal - Incised Urban Fringe Valleys;
- 19: Heaton, Prestwich, Whitefield and Stand Parklands - Historic Parks and Wooded Estate Farmland;
- 20: Affetside and Ainsworth - Pennine Foothills (West/South Pennines) and Open Moorlands and Enclosed Upland Fringes (West/South Pennines);
- 21: Little Lever and Elton Reservoir - Urban Fringe Farmland;
- 22: Holcombe to Greenmount and Higher Summerseat - Open Moorlands and Enclosed Upland Fringes (West/South Pennines) and Urban Fringe Farmland;
- 23: River Irwell (north Bury) and Kirklees - Incised Urban Fringe Valleys;
- 24: Knowl and Rooley Moors, Fringes and Foothills - Pennine Foothills (West/South Pennines);
- 25: River Roch - Incised Urban Fringe Valleys;
- 26: Prettywood, Pilsworth and Unsworth Moss - Mosslands and Lowland Farmland and Reclaimed Land / Wetlands; and
- 27: Simister, Slattocks and Healds Green - Urban Fringe Farmland.

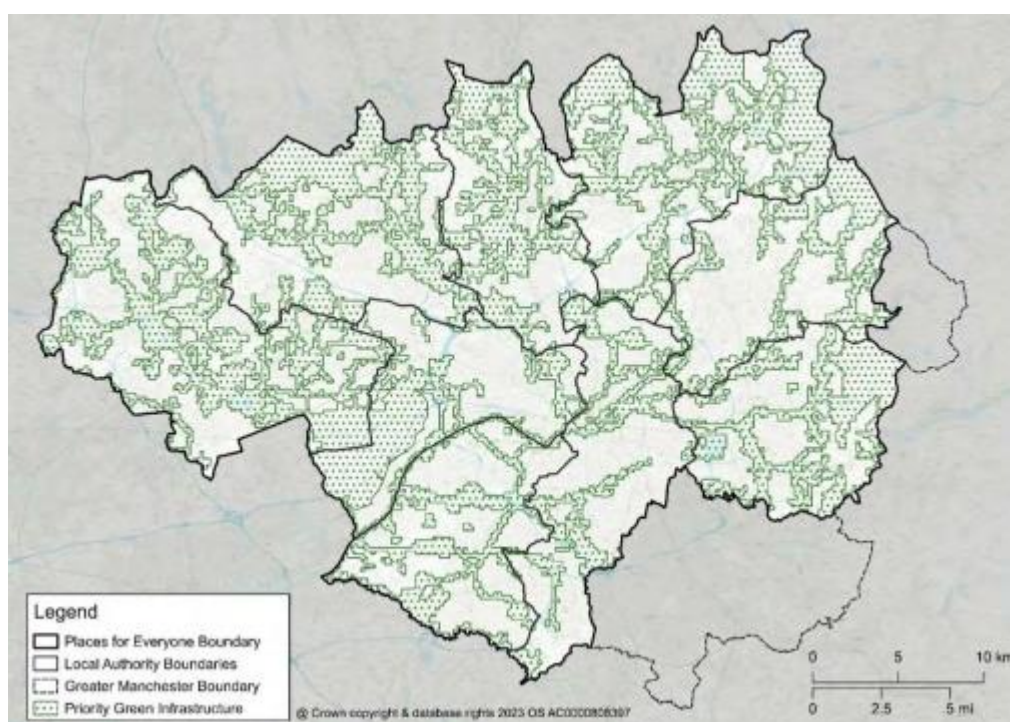
4.60 The assessment indicates that LCA areas 19, 22 and 23 have a moderate-high sensitivity to residential development and related transport infrastructure, and a high sensitivity to commercial and industrial development.

- 4.61 The assessment identifies the sensitivity rating of each landscape type and key characteristics (such as topography, land use, habitats, archaeology and cultural heritage) and sets out guidance and opportunities to consider within each landscape type to help retain and enhance local distinctiveness, identity and sense of place.

Green Infrastructure/Recreation Provision

- 4.62 National Planning Guidance defines green infrastructure as a network of multi-functional greenspace which delivers a wide range of benefits. Its individual components include parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, street trees, allotments, private gardens, waterbodies and green roofs.
- 4.63 Green infrastructure benefits biodiversity, human health and climate change. Often Green Infrastructure is considered alongside blue infrastructure, which is land required to reduce flood risk or improve the quality of waterbodies and watercourses.
- 4.64 Places for Everyone identifies a Greater Manchester green infrastructure network as set out in Figure 11. The Local Plan will identify a local network for Bury. It is expected to be largely centred on the river valley of the Irwell and Roch and their tributaries.

Figure 11 - Greater Manchester's Green Infrastructure Network



- 4.65 Recreation is one of the main activities in areas of Green Infrastructure. About 12% of the Borough's land (1220ha) is managed primarily for recreation, with about a quarter of this (305ha) being golf courses⁵. The provision of land for open space, sport and

⁵ This figure is derived from the Bury Greenspace Strategy (February 2015) and differs from the figure for 'ornamental, parkland and recreational' land in the Bury Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Interim Report (2008), as the methodologies for defining recreation land differ between the two studies – the Greenspace Strategy being based on open space typologies outlined in PPG17.

recreation in the Borough is considered in the Council's 2015 Greenspace Strategy, following an audit carried out in 2012 which identified six typologies of open space: Parks and Gardens, Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace, Outdoor Sports Pitches, Amenity Greenspace, Play Areas and Allotments.

4.66 The actual provision of open space has been compared with the desirable provision standards for quantity, quality and accessibility to highlight areas of deficiency. The quantitative provision standards are shown below.

Figure 12 - Provision of Recreation Sites: Quantitative Standards

Typology	No.	Area (ha.)	Quantity (Ha./1000)	Accessibility Threshold
Parks and Gardens	52	134.6	0.73	400m to 1,200m
Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace	74	722.54	3.9	1,200m
Outdoor Sports	113	128.19	0.83	800m
Amenity Greenspace	124	93.08	0.5	400m
Provision for Children and Young People	97	11.47	0.25	400m
Allotments	30	16.23	3.9 plots2	1,200m
Cemeteries & Churchyards	28	45.62	N/A	N/A
Civic Spaces	9	1.25	N/A	N/A

Source: Bury Greenspace Strategy, February 2015

4.67 The Greenspace Strategy highlighted the following deficiencies in particular typologies across the Borough:

- Parks and Gardens: significant deficiencies (15ha) in Whitefield and Prestwich;
- Natural/Semi-Natural Greenspace: significant deficiencies in Bury East and Bury West and poor quality space across much of the Borough.
- Outdoor Sports: Playing pitches below provision standard in all areas (shortfall of between 2 and 12ha) except Bury East.
- Amenity Greenspace Performance generally to standard, although pockets of access deficiency around Bury Town Centre, Tottington, East Radcliffe and Prestwich.
- Provision for Children and Young People: 2 Township are without skate parks.
- Allotments: General under provision across the Borough (deficiencies of between 18-100 in every Township apart from Ramsbottom and Prestwich).

4.68 A Sports Pitch Strategy was published in September 2011 and includes sports pitch assessment report with an audit of existing outdoor sports pitch provision facilities looking at supply and demand. Key findings from the Sports Pitch Strategy include:

- The undersupply of junior and mini football pitches across the Borough;
- The undersupply of cricket pitches in Ramsbottom, Tottington and North Manor and Prestwich;
- Significant deficiency in junior rugby pitches in Whitefield and Unsworth.

Links across the Integrated Assessment

4.69 The landscape of the Borough is one of the most important factors in making Bury attractive to people who want to live and invest here. It provides a setting for living and working and a resource for recreation and relaxation.

4.70 The landscapes across the Borough are linked (either directly or indirectly) to the economy and the cultural identity of Bury. For example, the tourist economy associated with Ramsbottom depends heavily on the protection of that particular landscape. Similarly, the more rural areas, support agricultural jobs and support chains.

4.71 In the urban areas, parks and gardens represent an important recreation resource and there are many throughout the Borough. Rivers and canals can be used for recreation, which in turn can have positive health and economic effects for an area.

4.72 Green Infrastructure links across several agendas and in particular can improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities whilst at the same time protect and enhance current levels of biodiversity and geodiversity. It can also ensure communities, developments and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of climate change and ensure access to and protection of high quality public open space and natural green space.

Population

4.72 Bury's population has increased by 4.8% from 185,100 in 2011 to 193,900 in 2021. This is lower than the overall increase for Greater Manchester (6.9%), the North West (5.2%) and England (6.6%) over the same period.⁶

4.73 In 2021, 49% of Bury's population were male, 51% were female.

4.74 Bury was the 10th most densely populated of the North West's 39 Local Authority Areas in 2021⁷.

4.75 Bury saw a 19.8% increase in residents aged 65 and over, an increase of 1% in people aged 15-64 and an increase of 5.2% in children aged under 15 years between

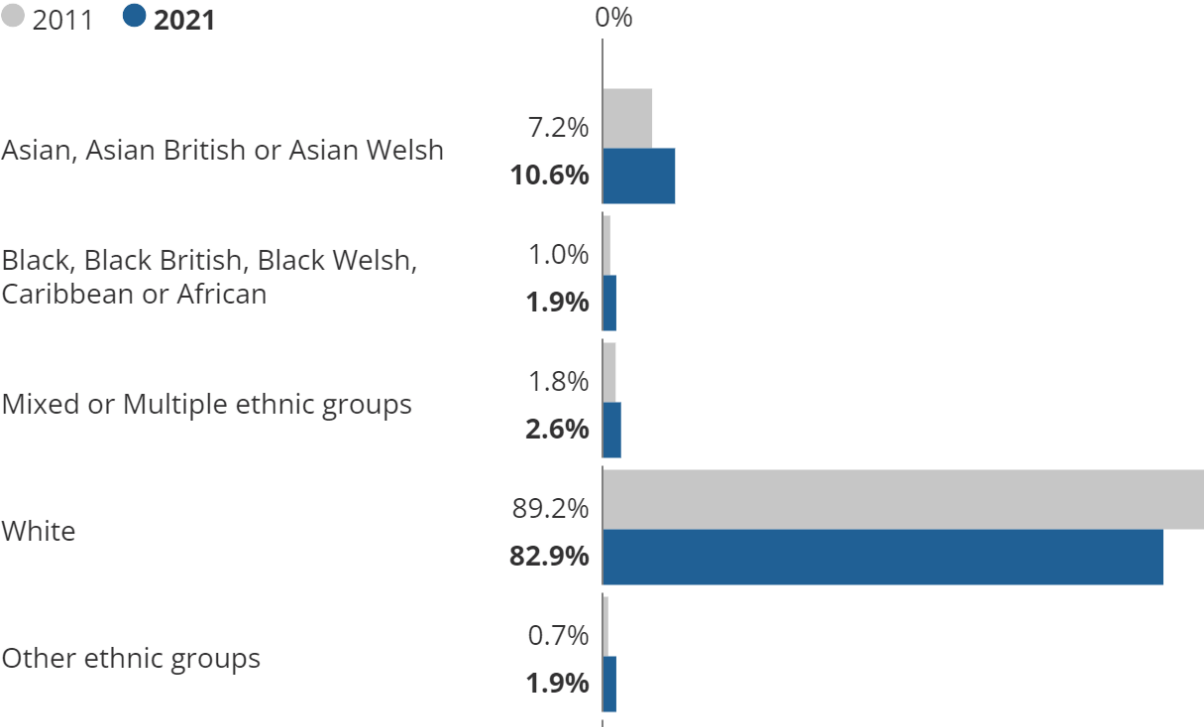
⁶ ONS

⁷ ONS

2011 and 2021. These trends mirror that seen across with England with increases of 20.1% in people aged over 65 and a 3.6% increase in people aged 15-64. Bury saw a slightly higher increase in children aged under 15 compared to a 5% increase in England⁸.

4.76 Bury’s population is predominately white (82.9%, of which 78.2% of the total population in Bury identified their ethnic group as “English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British”) followed by Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh accounting for 10.6%⁹.

Figure 13 – Ethnicity in Bury



Source: ONS, 2011 Census and Census 2021

4.77 Within Bury, the Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) with the highest proportion of people living there who reported their ethnicity as White (White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British) are Nuttall & Tottington, closely followed by Summerseat and the MSOAs with the lowest proportion of residents who identify as ‘white’ are Fernhill and Pimhole, followed by Buckley Wells and Fishpool. The highest proportion of residents in Bury who identify their ethnicity as ‘Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh’ live in Fernhill and Pimhole MSA.

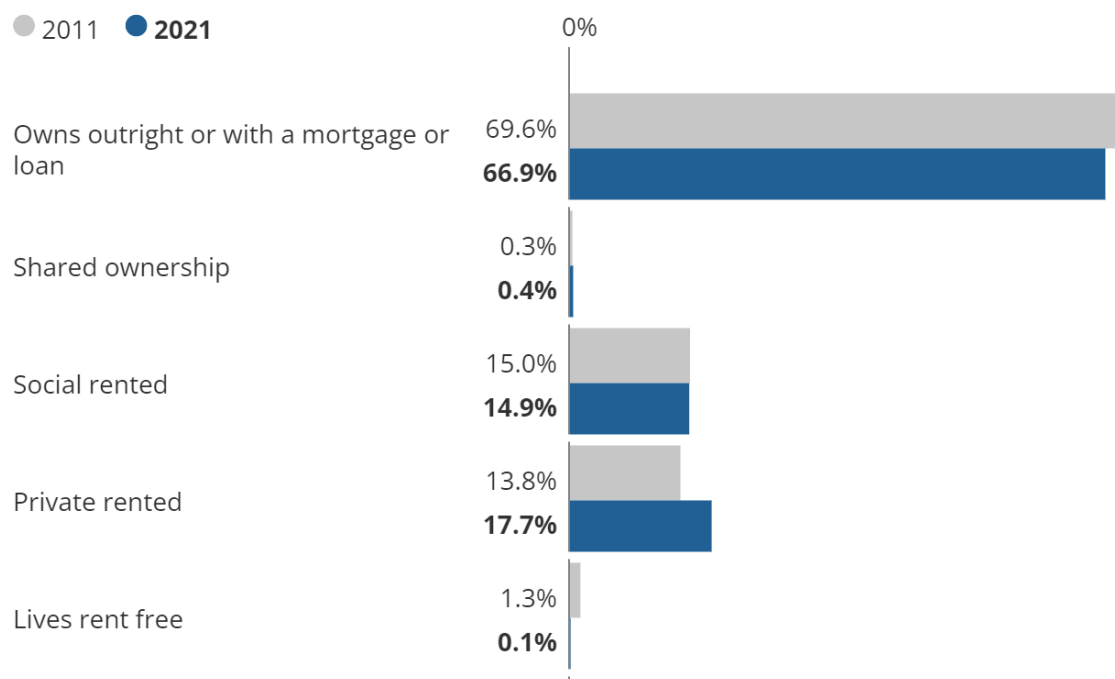
4.78 According to the 2021 Census, Bury’s main religious belief is Christian (48.8%) followed by Muslim (9.9%) and Jewish (5.5%). This reflects Bury’s rich community diversity.

Housing

⁸ ONS
⁹ Bury Directory

4.79 In 2021, there were 80,696 households. Of these, 17.7% rented privately in 2021, up from 13.8% in 2011. In 2021, just over one in seven households (14.9% lived in socially rented housing, compared with 15.0% in 2011. The proportion of Bury households that owned their home (outright or with a mortgage or loan decreased from 69.6% to 66.9%.

Figure 14 – Home Ownership in Bury



Source: ONS, 2011 Census and Census 2021

4.80 The increase in the percentage of privately rented home in Bury was similar to the increase cross the North West (3.9%, from 15.4% to 19.2%). Across England, the percentage increased by 3.6% from 16.8% to 20.5%.

4.81 Semi-detached houses are the predominant house type (38.6% of households), followed by terraced (28.3%), detached 18.8% and purpose-built flats or tenement (12.1%)

4.82 83.1% of households have mains gas heating.

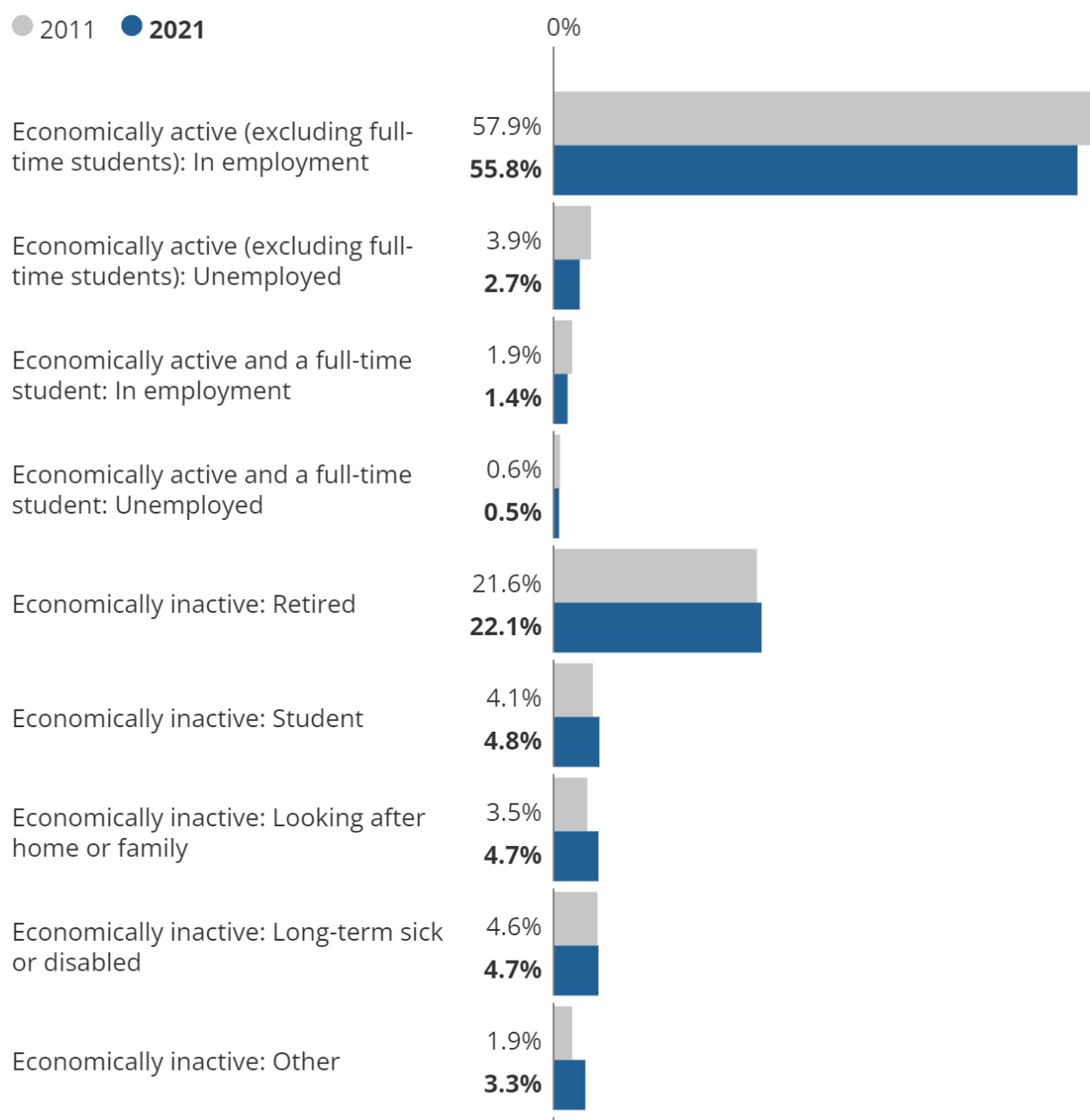
4.83 The total housing land supply in Bury, as of March 2023 is 9,648 potential units for the period 2023-2039¹⁰.

Economy

¹⁰ This comprises: 4828 units identified in the SHLAA 2023 for the period 2023-2039 and 4820 units within the PfE Sites for the period 2023-2039. In addition, there are a further 1,400 units planned for Elton Reservoir, post 2039.

4.84 The proportion of people aged 16 and over who were employment (excluding full time students) declined by 2.1% between 2011 and 2021 within the Borough. 2.7% of economically active residents were unemployed. 39.7% of residents were economically inactive.

Figure 15 – Percentage of Usual Residents aged 16 and over by economic activity status



Source: ONS, 2011 Census and Census 2021

4.85 In 2021, 88,475 residents were aged 16 and over and in employment the week before the census. The highest proportion of these residents were employed in the 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (16.7), followed by 'Human health and social work activities (15.8%) and Education (11.4%).

4.86 Levels of employment floorspace completed and land developed for business and industry has varied considerably. Monitoring shows that the total amount of employment land available for industrial and commercial use (Use Class B1, B2 and B8) as at 31st March 2023 was 546,714.25 m2.

Education

4.87 Compared to the Northwest and the national average, Bury has a higher proportion of residents qualified to RQF4 equivalent and above (e.g. HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent).

4.88 Bury has a lower proportion of people with no qualifications than the North West and a slightly greater proportion than England.

Figure 16 – Qualifications

Qualification	Bury (%)	North West (%)	Great Britain (%)
RQF4 and above	46.2	42.6	45.7
RQF3 and above	63.8	64.5	66.9
RQF2 and above	87.0	85.3	85.8
RQF1 and above	89.6	88.1	88.5
Other Qualifications	2.9	3.9	4.7
No Qualifications	7.5	8.0	6.8

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey.

4.89 Currently there are sufficient primary and secondary school places to support existing pupils, although some schools are in excess of capacity and other schools have unfilled places. There may be a need to expand/create new schools to meet project forecasts.

Links across the Integrated Assessment

4.90 Population links to all IA areas, as an increasing population needs to be sustainably managed so not to have adverse impacts on other IA areas such as biodiversity. An increased population requires suitable housing, employment, education and skills opportunities and other infrastructure including access to open space and green infrastructure (human health) and ensure that the population is resistant to climate

change (climatic factors). Infrastructure requires minerals which need to be planned sustainably and water supply needs to be controlled (material assets).

Human Health

- 4.91 Bury's life expectancy is 78.7% for male and 81% for female, which is slightly lower than the North West averages (78.3% and 81.9%) and England (79.6% and 83.2%)¹¹
- 4.92 Bury ranks 95th from the 317 Local Authorities in England (2019), this is higher than 2015 when the Borough was ranked 117th, suggesting that the Borough has become more deprived relative to other places over the intervening four years. However, Bury is one of the least deprived GM boroughs, ranked 8th out of 10.
- 4.93 East and Moorside are the most deprived wards in Bury and North Manor and Tottington are the least deprived wards.
- 4.94 In 2019/20, 63% of adults were overweight or obese. This is an increase of 4% when compared with 2018/19. Bury does have lower levels of overweight and obesity than the North West average (66.5%)¹².
- 4.95 With regards to children the most recent data available from the national childhood measurement programme (NCMP) from 2018/2019 shows the percentage of overweight and obese children in reception and year 6 is 23.6% and 34.9% respectively¹³.

Links across the Integrated Assessment

- 4.96 Human Health relates to population, ensuring that residents are healthier. It also relates to biodiversity, fauna and flora as access to nature can enhance well being and reduce air pollution and related illnesses. Health also relates to climatic factors as being resilient to climate change through for example urban cooling influences health.

¹¹ Public Health England, 2019

¹² Bury Council, 2024

¹³ Bury Council, 2024

5. Stage A3 – Identify Sustainability Issues and Problems

Introduction

- 5.1 A list of the key issues which may be influenced by the Bury Local Plan has been developed drawing on the plans and policies review (see Chapter 3 and Appendix 1) and the baseline information (see Chapter 4). The aim of this exercise is to draw out issues that are particularly significant and relevant to the preparation of the Bury Local Plan.
- 5.2 It is also a requirement of the SEA Regulations that consideration is given to the likely evolution of the environment in the Borough if the Bury Local Plan was not implemented. This would not mean that there would be a policy vacuum, national policies, such as those contained within the NPPF, would still apply. However, in many cases, having a more detailed local strategy document is likely to have a benefit for sustainability issues, as it allows a local response.

Figure 17 - Key Issues

Key Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan
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1. Biodiversity/Flora/Fauna/Soil		
<p>There is a need to protect and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity and ecological networks and a multi-functional green infrastructure network.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to conserve and enhance existing nature conservation sites and corridors and identify opportunities to deliver biodiversity benefits on a strategic scale (e.g. through green infrastructure networks).</p>	<p>Biodiversity and wildlife sites will still be afforded protection under current legislation.</p> <p>However, the Local Plan will identify specific sites and corridors that need to be afforded significant protection.</p> <p>The Local Plan will include locally specific proposals for protection and enhancement and will steer biodiversity net gain close to development sites within Bury.</p>
2. Water – Flood Risk		
<p>There is a need to avoid and mitigate flood risk.</p> <p>There is a need to sustainably manage water resources and protect and enhance water quality.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should positively address flood risk through allocating sites sequentially (avoiding the highest flood risk locations as a first principle).</p> <p>The Local Plan should also plan for new green infrastructure networks across the Borough which can fulfil a flood management function.</p> <p>The Local Plan should support sustainable building practices, including the use of SuDS.</p>	<p>The NPPF requires development to be directed towards areas of lowest flood risk.</p> <p>However, the Local Plan will allocate sites for development sequentially, avoiding the highest risk areas, as a first principle.</p>
3. Water - Resources		
<p>There is a need to sustainably manage water resources and protect and enhance water quality.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to ensure that the location of development takes into account the sensitivity of the water environment and processes are in place such that development will not result in deterioration in water quality.</p>	<p>National plans and strategies encourage new development to meet water efficiency standards and water companies must plan to reduce leaks from the water</p>

	<p>It should also ensure that development is designed so as to make efficient use of water resources. Efficient use of water resources can also help to safeguard water quality by helping to maintain flows within surface water and reducing the risk of combined sewer overflows.</p>	<p>supply network as well as improve water efficiency.</p> <p>However, the Local Plan will ensure that a co-ordinated approach to water resource planning is adopted and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) are incorporated into new development.</p>
<p>4.Air - Quality</p>		
<p>There is a need to improve air quality.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should support development which is well located to services and facilities and reduces reliance on the private car.</p> <p>The Local Plan should require development to contribute to public transport improvements.</p> <p>Development which is likely to contribute adversely to air quality should not be supported.</p>	<p>Policies in the NPPF will provide some protection and existing legislation will seek to manage existing air quality to within accepted thresholds.</p> <p>However, the Local Plan will allocate sites which are well located in relation to services, reducing reliance on the private car and associated car based emissions.</p>
<p>5.Air - Greenhouse Gas Emissions</p>		
<p>There is a need to reduce energy use, promote energy efficiency and promote renewable and low carbon energy.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will need to ensure Bury adapts and mitigates to climate change.</p> <p>The Local Plan can support a local response to climate change by allocating development in locations which will not exacerbate the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Furthermore the Local Plan can encourage development to meet high standards of design and construction (including adaptation measures); supporting renewable energy</p>	<p>Policies in the NPPF require that growth should be directed towards locations which minimise the need to travel and promote clusters of sustainable centres</p> <p>However, the Local Plan will identify where new growth will be located and designed, which will play an important role in moving towards a low carbon economy.</p>

	developments.	
6 Climatic Factors - Transport and Commuting		
<p>There is a need to promote access to key services to reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>There is a need to encourage walking and cycling.</p> <p>There is a need to promote sustainable low emission, integrated, efficient transport system that supports growth in the Borough.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should not allocate sites for development which are poorly located in terms of services and facilities.</p> <p>If development is to be located in less accessible locations, it should provide (or contribute to) new/improved services and access to public transport services.</p> <p>New development should take opportunities to improve pedestrian and cycle access.</p>	<p>Policies in the NPPF and TfGM Vision 2040 support a pattern of development that facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>However, without action from the Local Plan to direct development to sustainable locations and increase provision of sustainable transport infrastructure, car dependency is likely to increase.</p>
7. Material Assets - Land Resources		
<p>Population increases and changes in age structure has created a need for more dwellings and employment sites, increasing pressures on land currently used for agriculture, recreation and biodiversity.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should promote brownfield sites with little biodiversity value for redevelopment and promote redevelopment as a means of remediating sites.</p> <p>The Local Plan should also ensure that development which poses a risk to human health or the wider natural environment is avoided.</p>	<p>Policies in the NPPF promote the redevelopment of brownfield sites.</p> <p>However, without a Local Plan which identifies brownfield sites suitable for redevelopment there will be less certainty for developers who are interested in investing in Bury</p>
8. Material Assets - Extractive Resources		
<p>There is a need to manage minerals sustainably.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to ensure that new developments are constructed using the most sustainable materials.</p> <p>The Local Plan will seek to prevent extraction and damage to peat bogs where possible.</p>	<p>Policies in the NPPF recognise that balancing local environmental impacts against economic benefits is fundamental to the sustainability of the extractive industries.</p> <p>The Local Plan will ensure extraction takes place where the environmental</p>

		impacts are acceptable. The Plan will also ensure good and sensitive design and planning of facilities.
9. Material Assets - Waste Management		
There is a need to promote sustainable waste management through the waste hierarchy.	The Local Plan should promote the reduction in overall waste and promotion of recycling.	National and sub-regional waste management policies will largely deal with waste issues within the planning system. However the Local Plan will be able to identify Council led initiatives designed to promote a reduction in overall waste avoiding landfill.
10. Material Assets - Utilities		
<p>There is a need to invest in utility infrastructure to maintain network capacity for future growth and to ensure resilience.</p> <p>The Borough will require sufficient heat, power and water supplies, high speed and capacity telecommunications and water treatment facilities to meet current and forecast future need.</p> <p>Utilities infrastructure and energy infrastructure in particular, has a key role to play in mitigating the impacts of climate change.</p>	The Local Plan will need to ensure that infrastructure required to support growth is delivered.	<p>Policies in the NPPF will ensure that some infrastructure provision is delivered as part of new developments.</p> <p>However, without the Local Plan, it will be difficult to ensure co-ordination between planned new development and planned infrastructure provision.</p>
11. Cultural Heritage		
There is the need to protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment, including their wider settings and to preserve and conserve archaeological heritage.	<p>The Local Plan should identify and seek to conserve and enhance the landscape character of the Borough.</p> <p>The Local Plan should ensure that local character and distinctiveness is respected, maintained and strengthened to ensure the identity of places with Bury</p>	<p>Policies in the NPPF will ensure that nationally protected historic landscapes are given significant weight in the planning process.</p> <p>However, the Local Plan will allow for specific mitigation</p>

	is maintained.	and enhancement opportunities relating to local heritage assets.
12.Landscape		
There is a need to ensure that development makes a positive contribution to landscape, townscapes and local distinctiveness.	The Local Plan should ensure that green infrastructure is identified and not damaged by new developments. It is essential that the Local Plan ensures development incorporates Green infrastructure creating in order to adapt to climate change and achieve for a net gain in biodiversity.	<p>Policies in the NPPF promote the use of green infrastructure as part of new developments.</p> <p>However, the Local Plan will plan strategically for new habitats and green infrastructure networks.</p>
13.Green Infrastructure/Recreation		
Provision of sufficient green spaces for biodiversity, recreation, cooling, flood storage and landscape purposes.	The Local Plan should ensure that green infrastructure is identified and not damaged by new developments. It is essential that the Local Plan ensures development incorporates Green infrastructure creating in order to adapt to climate change and aim for a net gain in biodiversity.	<p>Policies in the NPPF promote the use of green infrastructure as part of new developments.</p> <p>However, the Local Plan will plan strategically for new habitats and green infrastructure networks.</p>
14.Population - Demographics and Housing		
<p>There is a need to ensure the needs of the future population are met through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs; and • Having appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs. 	<p>The Local Plan should include policies which aim to meet the housing types, tenures and affordability needs of the Borough. This should include specialist accommodation and housing for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.</p> <p>The Local Plan should also positively plan for other services and infrastructure including healthcare, education, retail and leisure.</p>	<p>Without a plan that creates opportunities for growth, housing will be led by market forces and a presumption in favour of sustainable development advocated in the NPPF.</p> <p>The Local Plan will include policies about the type and size of housing that should come forward and policies for addressing the needs of different</p>

		people (including looked after children, older people and disabled people).
15. Health and wellbeing		
<p>There is a need to improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities across the Borough.</p> <p>There is a need to promote quality and accessible open spaces.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that there is sufficient land available for health and well being. For example:</p> <p>Contributing to the provision of health and well-being infrastructure;</p> <p>Providing sufficient quantity and quality of recreation facilities and greenspace for residents to enjoy, relax and exercise in; and</p> <p>Using development management policies to encourage active lifestyles, particularly walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Policies included in the NPPF seek to create healthy, inclusive communities. In addition, national health programmes which seek to address specific health conditions e.g. obesity, are likely to be implemented.</p> <p>However, the local plan will identify the sites and infrastructure required to support growth and promote well-designed neighbourhoods.</p> <p>The Local Plan will also seek to address inequalities and poor health through policies such as restricting hot food takeaways, provision of green infrastructure and the provision of quality home which meet local needs.</p>
16. Education and Skills		
<p>There is a need to improve education and skills attainment.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that there is sufficient land available for educational uses where there is an identified shortfall of provision.</p>	<p>Local level interventions have been having an impact on the number of young people in education, employment or training.</p> <p>However, the Local Plan will identify the required educational</p>

		infrastructure to support growth within the Borough.
17. Deprivation		
<p>Bury is ranked 95th most deprived out of 317 local authority areas. The relative position of the Borough has improved since the 2010 Index of Deprivation where it was ranked 117th most deprived.</p> <p>At a local level, Bury experiences pockets of deprivation in parts of the Borough, in particular in East Bury and Moorside.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to positively influence deprived areas through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> supporting regeneration in these areas; setting a positive framework for businesses to locate in such areas; generating employment opportunities across the Borough; and improving the condition of the existing housing stock where this remains a concern. 	<p>A Local Plan will enable the Council to direct investment into identified target areas.</p>
18. Employment and Economy		
<p>There is a need to promote economic growth.</p> <p>There is a need to enhance the vitality and viability of the Borough centres.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourage economic growth and investment; ensure there is sufficient suitable employment land; help ensure there is an appropriately educated and skilled work force; and ensure there is sufficient infrastructure provision to facilitate employment growth. <p>Encourage diversification away from the service sector where appropriate.</p> <p>Encourage local employment in town centres, with the number of business births, ensuring that these businesses are supported.</p>	<p>Policies included within the NPPF may support economic and employment growth within the Borough.</p> <p>Without a Local Plan there is a risk of losing of employment land to housing development.</p> <p>The Local Plan will identify suitable employment sites, providing more certainty for developers who are interested in investing in Bury.</p>

Question 2 - Do you agree with the issues that have been identified? Are there any other key issues that you think need to be addressed in the IA Report?

6. Stage A4 – Develop the Integrated Assessment Framework

Introduction

6.1 The development of an assessment framework of objectives provides a way in which the likely effects of the plan can be predicted, described, analysed and compared in a consistent way. The objectives provide the basis for testing policy and site options associated with the Bury Local Plan.

Objectives and Assessment Criteria

6.2 The IA Framework is made up of a series of objectives and assessment criteria which have been developed based on the review of policies, plans and programmes, the baseline review and the identification of key sustainability issues.

6.3 Figure 18 presents the IA objectives and assessment criteria.

Figure 18 - Bury Integrated Appraisal Objectives and Assessment Criteria

No.	Objective	Assessment Criteria	Link to issues in Chapter 5
1.	Provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of type and tenures to reflect needs	<p>Will the Local Plan:</p> <p>Ensure an appropriate quantity of housing land?</p> <p>Supply an appropriate mix of types and tenures of properties in relation to the respective level of demand?</p> <p>Supply sufficient affordable homes?</p> <p>Support improvements in the energy efficiency of housing stock?</p> <p>Meet the identified needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople?</p>	Key Issue 14 – Population - Demographics Housing
2	Promote sustainable economic growth and job creation	<p>Will the Local Plan:</p> <p>Provide or contribute to a balanced portfolio of</p>	Key Issue 18 – Employment and Economy

		<p>employment sites?</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the viability of the Borough's six towns?</p> <p>Improve business development, nurture business growth and enhance competitiveness?</p> <p>Encourage inward investment?</p> <p>Encourage tourism development?</p> <p>Reduce unemployment levels, particularly in areas of high employment deprivation?</p> <p>Help to improve earnings?</p>	
3	<p>Ensure that there is sufficient coverage and capacity of transport and utilities to support growth and development</p>	<p>Will the Local Plan:</p> <p>Reduce traffic volumes/miles travelled by motor vehicles?</p> <p>Increase the proportion of journeys using modes other than the car?</p> <p>Ensure that the transport network can support and enable the anticipated scale and spatial distribution of development?</p> <p>Improve transport connectivity? Ensure that utilities/digital infrastructure can support and enable the anticipated scale and spatial distribution of development?</p>	<p>Key Issue 6 – Climatic Factors – Transport and Commuting</p> <p>Key Issue Key Issue 10 – Material Assets - Utilities</p>
4	<p>Reduce levels of deprivation, disparity, crime and the fear of crime</p>	<p>Will the Local Plan:</p> <p>Reduce the proportion of people living in deprivation?</p> <p>Reduce the potential for crime?</p> <p>Promote design that discourages crime?</p>	<p>Key Issue 17 - Deprivation</p>
5	<p>Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination</p>	<p>Will the Local Plan:</p> <p>Foster good relations between different people?</p>	<p>All Key Issues</p>

		<p>Ensure equality of opportunity and equal access to facilities/infrastructure for all?</p> <p>Ensure no discrimination based on 'protected characteristics', as defined in the Equality Act 2010?</p> <p>Note that the IA assessment will be supported by an EqIA screening assessment.</p>	
6	Support improved health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities	<p>Will the Local Plan:</p> <p>Improve access to high quality health facilities?</p> <p>Support healthier lifestyles e.g. provide more opportunities for physical activity, reduce car dependency and encourage walking and cycling?</p> <p>Reduce health inequalities within the Borough?</p>	<p>Key Issue 15 – Health and Well Being;</p> <p>Key Issue 17 – Deprivation;</p> <p>Key Issue 18 – Employment and Economy</p> <p>Key Issue 13 – Green Infrastructure/Recreation</p>
7	Support improved educational attainment and skill level for all	<p>Will the Local Plan:</p> <p>Improve education levels of children in the area, regardless of their background?</p> <p>Improve educational and skill levels of the population of working age?</p> <p>Will it provide access to work experience, apprenticeships and training, especially for young people?</p> <p>Ensure sufficient access to educational facilities for all children?</p>	<p>Key Issue 16 – Education and Skills;</p> <p>Key Issue 18 – Employment and Economy</p>
8	Promote sustainable modes of transport	<p>Will the Local Plan:</p> <p>Reduce the need to travel and promote efficient patterns of movement?</p> <p>Promote a safe and sustainable public transport network that reduces reliance on private motor vehicles?</p>	<p>Key Issue 6 – Climatic Factors – Transport and Commuting</p>

		Support the provision and use of sustainable and active modes of transport?	
9	Improve air quality	<p>Will the Local Plan:</p> <p>Improve air quality within the Borough, particularly, in the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?</p> <p>Will it reduce the number of journeys made by private car in order to reduce the high levels of nitrogen dioxide in areas of traffic congestion in the Borough?</p>	<p>Key Issue 6 – Climatic Factors – Transport and Commuting</p> <p>Key Issue 4 – Air - Quality;</p>
10	Protect and enhance current levels of biodiversity and geodiversity.	<p>Will the Local Plan:</p> <p>Protect designated wildlife sites, wildlife corridors, protected species and their habitats, aiming for no net loss in biodiversity?</p> <p>Provide opportunities to develop or enhance new and existing wildlife sites?</p> <p>Avoid destruction of important or unique geological features? Maintain and improve provision of green infrastructure?</p>	<p>Key Issue 1 - Biodiversity/Flora/ Fauna/Soil</p> <p>Key Issue 13 – Green Infrastructure/Recreation</p>
11	Ensure communities, developments and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of expected climate change	<p>Will the Local Plan:</p> <p>Ensure that communities, existing and new developments and infrastructure systems are resilient to the predicted effects of climate change across GM, including through the creation of green infrastructure?</p> <p>Support the take up of renewable/ low carbon technologies? Encourage reduction in energy use and increased energy efficiency?</p> <p>Minimise greenhouse gas emissions?</p>	<p>Key Issue 5. Air - Greenhouse Gas Emissions</p> <p>Key Issue Key Issue 10 – Material Assets - Utilities</p> <p>Key Issue 13 – Green Infrastructure/Recreation</p>
12	Reduce the risk of flooding to people and property	<p>Will the Local Plan:</p> <p>Restrict the development of property in areas of flood risk?</p>	<p>Key Issue 2 - Water – Flood Risk</p> <p>Key Issue 13 –</p>

		<p>Ensure adequate measures are in place to manage existing flood risk?</p> <p>Ensure that development does not increase flood risk due to increased run off rates?</p> <p>Encourage sustainable urban drainage systems are incorporated into the design of new development?</p> <p>Ensure development is appropriately future proofed to accommodate future levels of flood risk?</p> <p>Encourage the inclusion of new green spaces and habitat creation to help mitigate flood risk?</p>	Green Infrastructure/Recreation
13	Protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources	<p>Will the Local Plan:</p> <p>Encourage compliance with the WFD?</p> <p>Promote management practices that will protect water features from pollution?</p>	Key Issue 3 - Water - Resources
14	Protect and make accessible for enjoyment the Borough's landscape, townscape cultural heritage and historic environment.	<p>Will the Local Plan:</p> <p>Improve the landscape quality and the character of open spaces and the public realm?</p> <p>Conserve and enhance heritage and cultural assets in both urban and rural areas?</p> <p>Respect, maintain and strengthen local character and distinctiveness in both urban and rural areas?</p>	Key Issue 12 - Landscape
15	Ensure access to and protection and enhancement of high quality public open space and natural green space.	<p>Will the Local Plan:</p> <p>Ensure that all people have access to public open space within reasonable walking distance from where they live?</p> <p>Will it promote access to green infrastructure such as natural greenspace?</p> <p>Will it create new areas of open</p>	Key Issue 13 – Green Infrastructure/Recreation

		space and natural greenspace?	
16	Improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and buildings whilst reducing land contamination	<p>Will the Local Plan:</p> <p>Focus development on previously developed land?</p> <p>Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land/soil resources from inappropriate development?</p> <p>Encourage the redevelopment of derelict land and properties, returning them to appropriate uses?</p> <p>Support reductions in land contamination through the use of previously developed land?</p>	Key Issue 7 - Material Assets - Land Resources
17	Promote sustainable consumption of resources and support the implementation of the waste hierarchy.	<p>Will the Local Plan:</p> <p>Support the sustainable use of physical resources?</p> <p>Promote movement up the waste hierarchy?</p> <p>Promote reduced waste generation rates?</p>	<p>Key Issue 8 - Material Assets - Extractive Resources</p> <p>Key Issue 9 - Material Assets - Waste Management</p>

Proposed Approach to Integrated Assessment

- 6.4 The later stages of the IA will involve assessing the likely effects of the policies and site options included in the Local Plan on each of the IA objectives using a matrix. Each option will be assessed individually with the consideration being given to the likely significant positive and negative effects, including cumulative, short and long term effects. A colour-coded score will be given in relation to each objective, in line with Figure 18.

Figure 18 - Integrated Appraisal Scoring Criteria

++	The policy is likely to have a significant positive impact on the SA objective(s)
+	The policy is likely to have a minor positive impact on the SA objective(s)
0	The policy is likely to have a negligible or no impact on the SA objective(s)

+/-	The policy is likely to have a mixture of positive and negative impacts on the SA objective(s).
-	The policy is likely to have a minor negative impact on the SA objective (s).
--	The policy is likely to have a significant negative impact on the SA objective(s)
?	It is uncertain what effect the policy will have on the SA objective (s)

Question 3 - Do you agree with the IA objectives and indicators that have been identified?

Question 4 - Do you agree with the Integrated Assessment Framework Approach?

7 Stage A5 - Consultation

- 7.1 This Scoping Report defines the work proposed for the IA of the Bury Local Plan. It contains a review of international, national, regional, sub-regional and local level plans, programmes and strategies; a description of the current baseline; an identification of the key issues and sets out the IA Framework consisting of IA objectives and assessment criteria.
- 7.2 Consultees are invited to comment on the proposed approach to the IA described within this report. It is intended that comments received are incorporated within the evolving plan making process. Any comments or responses received shall be reviewed and where necessary, the baseline review of plans, programmes and strategies and the IA objectives updated.
- 7.3 Following the consultation, in accordance with the methodology outlined in Chapter 2, the IA process will run in tandem with the development of the Local Plan, helping to inform its development and provide third parties with an understanding of how decisions have been made.

Appendix 1 – Assessment of Policies, Plans and Programmes

International

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
Overarching (all SEA topics)		
EU Renewed Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	Key Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Protection • Social Equity and Cohesion • Economic Prosperity 	IA objectives on environmental protection, economic growth and social development.
Biodiversity (Biodiversity/Fauna/Flora/Soil)		
The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (2020, European Commission) Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (1992, JNCC)	Conserve wild flora, fauna and natural habitats of EU importance Encourage management of features of the landscape that are essential for migration of wild species Establish framework of protected areas to maintain biodiversity and promote conservation	IA objective on protecting and enhancing biodiversity

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
<p>The Ramsar Convention, 1976 (formally, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat)</p>	<p>The Convention's mission is "the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world".</p>	<p>Wetlands are considered as part of the biodiversity IA objective</p>
<p>Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (the codified version of Council Directive 79/409/EEC) as amended (2009, JNCC)</p>	<p>The main provisions of the Directive include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maintenance of the populations of all wild bird species across their natural range. • The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species. 	<p>IA objective relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity</p>
<p>Resources/Water Resources (Climatic Factors/Water/Soil/Human Health)</p>		
<p>EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</p>	<p>The Directive seeks to: - Prevent further deterioration and protect and enhance status of aquatic ecosystems and wetlands Promote sustainable water use (reduce pollutants of waters) Contribute to mitigating effects of floods and droughts Prevent further deterioration and risk of pollution in ground waters</p>	<p>IA objective related to water quality and flood risk.</p>
<p>Council Directive 90/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources</p>	<p>This Directive has the objective of reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and preventing further such pollution.</p>	<p>IA objective related to water quality.</p>

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
(Nitrates Directive) (1991, Eur-Lex)		
Council Directive 91/271/EEC for urban wastewater treatment communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the regions (2011, European Commission)	This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of the above mentioned waste water discharges.	IA objective related to water quality.
Council Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption (1998, EUR-Lex)	The objective of this directive is to protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.	IA objective related to water quality.
Air Quality, Climate Change and Energy Efficiency (Climatic Factors/Air/Human Health)		
Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (Air Quality Directive) (2008, EUR-	The Directive merges four directives and sets standards and target dates for reducing concentrations of fine particles, which together with PM10, already subject to legislation are among the most dangerous pollutants for human health.	IA objective on air quality.

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
Lex)		
<p>The Cancun Agreement (2011, UNFCCC)</p> <p>Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (2009, EUR-Lex)</p> <p>Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (2009, EUR-Lex)</p>	<p>The objectives of the agreements are to establish objectives for reducing human-generated greenhouse gas emissions over time to keep the global average temperature rise below two degrees; assist vulnerable people to adapt to the impacts of climate change; protect the world's forests, which are a major repository of carbon.</p>	<p>IA objective to reduce energy use and promote energy efficiency.</p> <p>IA objective to protect and enhance green infrastructure.</p>
<p>Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants (2016, EUR-Lex)</p>	<p>This Directive establishes the emission reduction commitments for Member States emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxide (NO_x), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), ammonia (NH₃) and fine particulate matter (PM_{2,5}) and requires that national air pollution control programmes be drawn up, adopted and implemented and that emissions of those pollutants and the other pollutants referred to in Annex 1 by monitored and reported.</p>	<p>IA objective to protect and improve air quality.</p>

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2015: The Paris Agreement (2015, United Nations)	The Paris Agreement central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change. The agreement also aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impact of climate change.	IA objective to reduce energy use and promote energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon energy. IA objective to protect and improve air quality.
Waste (Material Assets)		
Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Waste Framework Directive) (2008 European Commission)	Limit waste production through the promotion of clean technology and reusable or recyclable products. Promote prevention, recycling and conservation of waste with the view to re-use. Waste should be managed with minimal environmental impact.	IA objective related to sustainable waste management.
Directive 2018/850 on the landfill of waste (2018, European Commission)	The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and on human health from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.	IA objective related to sustainable waste management.
Landscape		
The European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) (2000, Council of Europe)	Encourage the adoption of policies relating to the protection, management and planning of landscapes	IA objective related to conservation and enhancement of landscape and townscape character

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
Historic Environment (Cultural Heritage)		
The European Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage, 1985	Promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage	These plans are not directly relevant to the IA however, they are listed here because they provide the wider context for heritage considerations within the IA Framework.
European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention, 1992, Council of Europe)	Conservation and enhancement of archaeological heritage	IA objective to protect and enhance the historic environment.
General Conference of UNESCO, 1972	A single text was agreed on by all parties, and the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted	IA objective to protect and enhance the historic environment.
Noise (Human Health)		
Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise (2002, EUR-Lex)	The aim of this Directive is to define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise.	IA objective to protect and improve local environmental quality.
Minerals (Material Assets)		

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the management of waste from extractive industries (2006, EUR-Lex)	This Directive provides for measures, procedures and guidance to prevent or reduce as far as possible any adverse effects on the environment, in particular water, air, soil, fauna and flora and landscape, and any resultant risks to human health, brought about as a result of the management of waste from the extractive industries.	IA objective on the appropriate extraction, protection and restoration of mineral infrastructure.

National

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme been addressed in the IA
Overarching (all SEA topics)		
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	<p>The NPPF sets out how the planning system should contribute to the achievement of sustainable development through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An economic role – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available to support growth, innovation and productivity and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure; • A social role – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations and by fostering well-designed, beautiful and safe spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities health, social and cultural well-being; and • An environmental role – to protect and enhance our natural, built and 	IA objective on sustainable development

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme been addressed in the IA
	historic environment including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources carefully, minimising waste and pollution and mitigating and adapting to climate change.	
Levelling Up and Regeneration Act	<p>The Act will ensure new development is built more beautifully, produces more local infrastructure, is shaped by local people’s democratic wishes, enhances the environment and creates neighbourhoods where people want to live and work.</p> <p>The Act seeks to ensure homes are built where they are needed in urban areas and the countryside is enhanced.</p>	IA objective on high quality design, efficient use of land and buildings and a sufficient supply of housing
Design (Human Health/Population)		
National Model Design Code (MHCLG, 2021)	The National Model Design Code (NMDC) and National Design Guide (NDG) advises on creating a Design Code, setting out detailed standards for key elements of successful placemaking.	IA objective on high quality design.
National Design Guide (2021, MHCLG, Tibbalds Planning and Urban Design	<p>Establishes 10 criteria that makes a “great place” these being:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Context – enhances the surroundings. 2. Identity – attractive and distinctive. 3. Built form – a coherent pattern of development. 4. Movement – accessible and easy to move around. 5. Nature – enhanced and optimised. 6. Public spaces – safe, social and inclusive. 7. Uses – mixed and integrated. 8. Homes and buildings – functional, healthy and sustainable. 9. Resources – efficient and resilient. 10. Lifespan – made to last 	IA objective on high quality design.

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
Economic Growth (Population)		
Northern Powerhouse Strategy (2016, HM Government)	<p>The Vision is to join up the North's cities, towns and counties to unlock their economic potential. The Northern Powerhouse's objective is to achieve an increase in productivity and focuses on four areas of improvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity • Skills • Enterprise and Innovation • Trade and Investment 	IA objective on connectivity, skills and investment.
Build Back Better – Our Plan for Growth (HM Treasury, 2021)	<p>The government will focus on three core pillars of growth:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Infrastructure; 2. Skills; and 3. Innovation 	IA objectives on Infrastructure, skills and innovation.
Climate Change and Energy (Climatic Factors)		
Climate Change Act (2008)	The Climate Change Act 2008 is the basis for the UK's approach to tackling and responding to climate change. It requires that emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are reduced by 2050 by 100% lower than 1990 baseline and that climate change risks are adapted to.	IA objective to mitigate climate change and to improve air quality
The Third National Adaptation Programme (NAP3) and the Fourth Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting (HM Government, 2023)	The vision is for a country that effectively plans for and is fully adapted to the changing climate, with resilience against each of the identified climate risks. The programme sets out actions in relation to: 1. Infrastructure 2. Natural environment 3. Health, communities and the built environment 4. Business and Industry 5. International impacts 6. Adaptation Reporting Power 7. Supporting evidence	IA objective to mitigate climate change

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener (2022, HM Government)	This strategy aims to help deliver the UK's carbon budgets as set out in the Climate Change Act, the 2030 Nationally Determined Contribution, and carbon net zero by 2050. It includes our decarbonisation pathways to net zero by 2050, including illustrative scenarios policies; proposals to reduce emissions for each sector and cross-cutting action to support the transition	IA objective to mitigate and be resilient to climate change.
British Energy Security Strategy (2022, DBEIS and DESNZ)	This strategy sets out how Britain will accelerate homegrown power for greater energy independence. The plan sets out energy plan objectives and key measures to up to 2050.	IA objective on low carbon and renewable energy
Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity (Biodiversity/Fauna, Flora/Soil)		
The Environment Act (2021, Defra)	The Act will clean up the country's air, restore natural habitats, increase biodiversity, reduce waste and make better use of our resources. It will halt the decline in species by 2030, require new developments to improve or create habitats for nature, and tackle deforestation overseas	IA objectives on enhancing biodiversity
The Environment Improvement Plan (HM Government, 2023)	<p>The plan is the first revision to the Government's 25- year environment plan and continues to build on the ten goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thriving plants and wildlife Clean air Clean and plentiful water Managing exposure to chemicals and pesticides Maximise our resources, minimize our waste Using resources from nature sustainably Mitigating and adapting to climate change Reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards Enhancing biosecurity Enhanced beauty, heritage, engagement with the natural environment 	IA objectives on protecting and enhancing biodiversity, environmental quality and mitigation of climate change.

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
The Path to Sustainable Farming: An Agricultural Transition Plan 2021 to 2024 (2020, Defra)	By 2028, we want to see a renewed agricultural sector, producing healthy food for consumption at home and abroad, where farms can be profitable and economically sustainable without subsidy and farming and the countryside contributing significantly to environmental goals including addressing climate change	IA objectives on enhancing biodiversity
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)	Covers: SSSIs, SPAs and RAMSAR sites. Also includes schedules on birds, animals, plants and invasive species. Protection may include prohibition of some or all of: killing, injuring, disturbing, taking, sale/barter or possession of species.	IA objectives on enhancing biodiversity
The Hedgerows Regulations (1997)	Allows the identification of important hedgerows and requires permission to remove them without permission from the local planning authority.	IA objectives on enhancing biodiversity
The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000, JNCC)	<p>Under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW), the public can walk freely on mapped areas of mountain, moor, heath, down-land and registered common land without having to stick to paths.</p> <p>People across England now have approximately 865,000 hectares of land across which they can walk, ramble, run, explore, climb and watch wildlife as they are given the freedom to access land, without having to stay on paths.</p> <p>The new rights, for which people have been campaigning for over 100 years, came into effect across all of England on 31 October 2005.</p>	IA objective on biodiversity and access to green infrastructure
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	<p>Came into force on 1st Oct 2006. Section 40 of the Act requires all public bodies to have regard to biodiversity conservation when carrying out their functions. This is commonly referred to as the 'Biodiversity duty'</p> <p>This duty extends to all public bodies the biodiversity duty of section 74 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW), which placed a duty on Government and Ministers.</p>	IA objectives on enhancing biodiversity

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
	The aim of the biodiversity duty is to raise the profile of biodiversity in England and Wales, so that the conservation of biodiversity becomes properly embedded in all relevant policies and decisions made by public authorities.	
The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations (2019)	The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites. Under the Regulations, competent authorities i.e. any Minister, government department, public body, or person holding public office, have a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive.	IA objectives on enhancing biodiversity
Air Quality and Contaminated Land (Air/Soil)		
Part IV of the Environmental Act (1995)	Requires local authorities in the UK to review air quality in their area and designate air quality management areas if improvements are necessary. Where an air quality management area is designated, local authorities are also required to work towards the Strategy's objectives prescribed in regulations for that purpose. An air quality action plan describing the pollution reduction measures must then be put in place. These plans contribute to the achievement of air quality limit values at local level.	IA objective on air quality
Clean Air Strategy (2019, Defra and MHCLG)	The Clean Air Strategy sets actions to meet goals in relation to air pollution targets. This includes the creation of Clean Air Zones to lower emissions from all sources of air pollution and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term.	IA objective for improvement of air quality.
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (2009, Defra)	The Vision is that by 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully.	IA objective on the protection and enhancement of soils and the remediation of contaminated land.

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
Water Resources and Flood Risk (Climatic Factors/Water/Biodiversity/Population/Human Health)		
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations, 2017)	Regulations address water quality, including groundwater against pollution and deterioration. Establishes the need for river basin management plans.	IA objective on improvement of water quality.
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	The Act aims to provide better, more sustainable management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, help safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges and protect water supplies to the consumer.	IA objective on management of flood risk and sustainable management of water resources.
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (updated 2022, Environment Agency)	<p>This policy statement sets out the government’s long term ambition to create a nation ready for and resilient to flooding and coastal change. It has 3 long-term ambitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate resilient places • Making the right investment and planning decisions to secure sustainable growth and environmental improvements, as well as infrastructure resilient to flooding and coastal change; • A nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change. 	IA objective to avoid and mitigate against flood risk and to be resilient to climate change.
Historic Environment (Cultural Heritage)		
Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	Act which seeks to protect special sites, buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.	IA objective to protect and enhance the historic environment.

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
The Historic Environment in Local Plans (2015, Historic England)	The advice note provides information on implementing historic environment policy in NPPF and National Planning Practice Guidance.	IA objective to protect and enhance the historic environment.
Historic England's Industrial Heritage Strategy – Draft (2021, Historic England)	This vision is England's industrial heritage is of major social, economic, environmental and cultural value. Historic England will engage and work with a wide range of partners to ensure the wider public recognises and benefits from this legacy.	IA objective to protect and enhance the historic environment.
Water (Material Assets)		
National Planning Policy for Waste, DCLG (2014)	Sets out that waste planning authorities should prepare Local Plans which identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams.	IA objective on waste management.
Waste Management Plan for England, Defra (2021)	The plan provides an overview of waste management in England. Waste management plans must includes the measures to be taken so that, by 2035, the preparing for the re-use and the recycling of municipal waste is increased to minimum of 65% by weight and the amount of municipal waste landfilled is reduced to 10% or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated (by weight)	IA objective on waste management.
Housing (Population)		
The Housing Act (2004)	The Act makes provision for housing conditions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulate houses in multiple occupation and certain other residential accommodations; • Make provision for home information packs in connection with the sale of residential properties; • Make provision about secure tenants and the right to buy; 	IA objective on a sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs.

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make provision about mobile homes and the accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers; and • Make other provision about housing. 	
The Charter for Social Housing Residents White Paper (2021, MHCLG)	<p>The charter sets out that every social housing resident should be able to expect.</p> <p>This includes:</p> <p>To be safe in your home.</p> <p>To have a good quality home and neighbourhood to live in, with your landlord keeping your home in good repair.</p> <p>To be supported to take your first step to ownership.</p>	IA objective on sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs.
Planning Policy for Travellers Sites (2015, DCLG)	The aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life while respecting the interests of all the settled community. Local authorities should ensure suitable and sustainable sites are identified and infrastructure provided.	IA objective on sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs.
Housing White Paper “Fixing our Broken Housing Market” (2017, DCLG)	The White Paper aims to boost housing supply and create a more efficient housing market.	<p>IA objective on sustainable housing land supply and an appropriate mix of sizes, types and tenures to meet local housing needs.</p> <p>IA objective to ensure land and buildings are used in an effective and efficient manner, maximising the use of brownfield land.</p>
Transport (Climatic Factors/Human Health)		

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme been addressed in the IA
Gear Change (2020, Department for Transport)	Gear Change is the first national cycling strategy. It introduces the case for increasing the amount of trips that are undertaken by walking and cycling, rather than the private car. The Strategy outlines four themes which will focus on enabling walking and cycling to be the preferred way of making short journeys.	IA objective on a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling.
Cycle Infrastructure Design (LTN1/120), Department for Transport (2020)	This Local Transport Note provides guidance and good practice for the design of cycle infrastructure, in support of the Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy. The scope of the document is limited to design matters. Networks and routes should be Coherent, Direct, Safe, Comfortable and Attractive.	IA objective on a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling.
Health and Well-Being (Human Health/Population)		
Health and Social Care Integration: Joining up care for people, places and populations, DHSC, (2022)	This plan seeks to make a positive impact on population health through integrated services which shift to prevention and address people's needs promptly and effectively.	IA objective on improving health inequalities and having appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs.
People at the heart of Care: Adult Social Care Reform White Paper, DHSC (2021)	This paper has three objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People have choice, control and support to live independent lives. • People can access outstanding quality and tailored care and support. • People find adult social care fair and accessible. 	IA objective on improving health and well-being and reducing health inequalities and to promote inclusive sustainable communities.
PHE Strategy 2020 -25, Public Health England (2020)	This strategy focuses on keeping people safe, preventing poor health, narrowing the health gap and supporting a strong economy.	IA objective on improving health and well-being and reducing health inequalities

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
<p>Planning for Sport Guidance, Sport England (2019)</p>	<p>This guidance note sets out 12 principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognise and give weight to the benefits of sport and activity 2. Undertake, maintain and apply robust up to date assessments of need and strategies for sport and physical activity provision and base policies and decisions on them. 3. Plan, design and maintain buildings, developments, facilities, land and environments that enable people to lead active lifestyle. 4. Protect and promote existing sport and physical activity provision and ensure new development does not prejudice its use. 5. Ensure long term viable management and maintenance of new and existing sport and physical activity provision. 6. Support improvements to existing sports and physical activity provision where they are needed. 7. Encourage and secure wider community use of existing and new sport and physical activity provision. 8. Support new provision, including allocating new sites for sport and physical activity which meets identified need. 9. Ensure a positive approach to meeting the needs generated by new development for sport and physical activity provision. 10. Provide sport and physical activity provision which is fit for purpose and well designed. 11. Plan positively for sport and physical activity provision in designated landscapes and the Green Belt. 12. Proactively address any amenity issues arising from sport and physical activity developments. 	<p>IA objective on improving health and well-being and reducing health inequalities and having appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs including promoting quality and accessible open spaces.</p>
<p>Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation), (2023)</p>	<p>The Strategy aims to ensure that everyone can benefit from sport and increase not only participation but harness the multi-dimensional and far-reaching benefits of sport to change people’s lives for the better.</p> <p>Local government’s role is to ensure that the multiple benefits of sport can</p>	<p>IA objective to improve health and well being and ensure access to open space and sports facilities.</p>

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
	be achieved for communities by investing in green spaces and routes as venues for sport and healthy activity.	
Sport England Active Design – Creating Active Environments Through Planning and Design, Sport England, Active Travel England, (2023)	<p>The guidance sets out 10 principles for active design:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activity for all 2. Walkable communities 3. Providing connected active travel routes 4. Mixing uses and co-locating facilities 5. Network of multi-functional open spaces 6. High quality streets and spaces 7. Providing activity infrastructure 8. Active buildings, inside and out 9. Maintaining high-quality flexible spaces 10. Activating spaces 	IA objective to improve health and well-being and a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling
Public Health in Planning: Good Practice Guide, Town and Country Planning Association (2015)	<p>The guide states that there are several opportunities for public health to integrate into planning, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engaging public health on major planning applications; 2. Involve health in infrastructure planning; 3. Require Health Impact Assessments for certain planning applications; 4. Include the measuring of planning's influence on health and wellbeing in monitoring practices. 	IA objective on improving health and well-being and reducing health inequalities
NHS Healthy New Towns Programme, NHS, Public Health England, Town & Country Planning Association, The Kings Fund, PA Consulting and	<p>The report outlines 10 Principles for Healthy Places, these being:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan ahead collectively 2. Assess local health and care needs and assets 3. Connect, involve and empower people and communities 4. Create compact neighbourhoods 	IA objective on improving health and well-being and reducing health inequalities

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme been addressed in the IA
the Young Foundation (2019)	5. Maximise active travel 6. Inspire and enable healthy eating 7. Foster health in homes and buildings 8. Enable healthy play and leisure 9. Develop health services that help people stay well	
Education (Population)		
Opportunity for All – Strong School with Great Teachers for your Child, DfE (2022)	By 2030: 1. every child will be taught by an excellent teacher trained in the best evidenced approaches 2. every child will be taught a broad and ambitious curriculum in a school with high expectations and strong standards of behaviour 3. every child who falls behind in English or maths will get the right support to get back on track 4. all children will benefit from being taught in a family of schools, with their school in a strong multi academy trust or with plans to join or form one.	IA objective to improve education attainment and skill levels.
Delivering Schools to Support Housing Growth, DfE, DLUHC) (2023)	Guidance for local authorities on planning new education infrastructure that is required due to housing growth, through the provision of new or expanded schools and other educational and childcare settings.	IA objective on having appropriate provision of supporting infrastructure to meet development needs.

Regional and Greater Manchester

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
Overarching (all SEA topics)		
Places for Everyone	<p>Places for Everyone is the plan for sustainable growth across nine Greater Manchester borough's. It sets out how they should develop for the years 2022-2039, provides the strategic framework for Local Plans; sets specific requirements to be taken forward in local plans in terms of housing, offices, and industry and warehousing, and the main areas in which this will be focused; sets out policies to inform the preparation and determination of planning applications, identifies the important environmental assets which will be protected and enhanced; allocates sites for employment and housing outside of the urban area; supports the delivery of key infrastructure such as transport and utilities; and defines a new Green Belt boundary for the nine boroughs.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should support implementation of the Places for Everyone and be in conformity with the policies within it.</p> <p>IA objectives on sustainable development, housing supply, economic growth, access to green spaces, education and skills, protection of the historic environment, low carbon, air quality, flood risk, biodiversity, health and well-being and a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling</p>
Greater Manchester Strategy (2021-2031, GMCA)	<p>The vision is Good Lives for All: that Greater Manchester is a great place to grow up, get on and grow old; a great place to invest, do business, visit and study.</p> <p>The three shared outcomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People's Wellbeing – with better homes, jobs, transport and health, living in a vibrant communities. • Thriving businesses – which succeed and look after their people, places and planet. 	<p>IA objectives on housing supply, economic growth, low carbon, health and well being.</p>

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leading the UK and the world – in sectors including low carbon and digital. 	
Climate Change and Air Quality (Climatic Factors/Air/Biodiversity/Fauna/Flora/Soil/Water/Material Assets and Human Health)		
Greater Manchester 5-Year Environment Plan, GMCA (2019)	<p>The Greater Manchester Five-Year Environment Plan, published by the GMCA in 2019, identifies 5 major environmental challenges that threaten the future health and prosperity of the city region. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mitigating climate change ▪ Air quality ▪ Production and consumption of resources ▪ Natural environment ▪ Resilience and adaptation to the impacts of climate change 	
Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan, 2023	<p>Greater Manchester is under direction from government to meet legal limits for nitrogen dioxide on local roads in the shortest possible time and by 2026 at the latest. At a meeting on 20 December 2023, Greater Manchester's Air Quality Administration Committee agreed the latest Clean Air Plan proposals for submission to the government's Joint Air Quality Unit. Government will then decide what the final Clean Air Plan includes.</p> <p>The proposed plan would see £86.7m invested in cleaner buses, taxis and measures to manage traffic flows on some roads in Manchester and Salford, specifically:</p>	

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investment in 64 zero-emission electric buses and EV charging infrastructure at bus depots; ▪ Clean Taxi Fund; ▪ Investment in local traffic measures <p>The next steps for the Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan are dependent on feedback from the government.</p>	
Green Infrastructure (Climatic Factors, Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Soil, Air, Water)		
Greater Manchester Natural Capital Investment Programme, GMCA (2019)	<p>The programme will encourage investment in the natural environment to secure financial and social returns. The baseline review identified the following key priorities and opportunities which the investment plan can help achieve, several of which are linked to the Local Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved health outcomes; • A more attractive place to live and work; • Building resilience, principally addressing climate change and flood risks; • Supporting the local economy; • Conserving and enhancing habitat and wildlife; • Sustainable travel; • Water quality and flood management; • Climate regulation including carbon storage and sequestration. 	IA objectives on mitigating climate change, enhancing biodiversity, improving health, promoting economic growth, sustainable travel and water quality.
All Our Trees – Greater Manchester’s Tree and Woodland Strategy, GMCA/City of Trees, (2020)	<p>The government will focus on three core pillars of growth:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Infrastructure; 2. Skills; and 3. Innovation 	IA objectives on Infrastructure, skills and innovation.

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
Greater Manchester's Local Nature Recovery Strategy Pilot Final Report, GMCA (2021)	In August 2020, Local Natural Recovery Strategy (LNRS) pilot studies were set up in five areas including Greater Manchester, to help map the most valuable sites and habitats for wildlife in their area and identify where nature can be restored. The study was to test how the recovery of England's landscapes and wildlife can be driving locally. The pilot LNRS maps out opportunities for nature.	IA objective on the protection and enhancement of valuable sites and habitats for wildlife. IA objective on the management of landscapes.
Quarries: The Greater Manchester Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan, Natural England (2011)	There are no specific UK Biodiversity Action Plan objectives for quarry sites, although targets do exist for several of the habitats they support, for example upland and lowland heathland blanket bog, acid grasslands and ponds.	IA objective for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity.
Water Resources and Flood Risk (Climatic Factors/Water/Biodiversity/Population/Human Health)		
Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Management Framework, GMCA (2018)	The aim of the framework/strategy is to manage current and future flood risks to enable the sustainable development of Greater Manchester by adopting a catchment-based approach and working with natural processes where possible. This will be achieved by several actions including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoiding development in areas that are most at risk of flooding now and in the future; • Adopting a catchment-based approach to the development of flood risk management initiatives that focuses on working with natural processes; • Focusing interventions in the areas of Greater Manchester that present the most significant risk now, and in the future; • Developing a consistent approach to the management of surface water flood risk. 	IA objective to avoid, minimise and manage flood risk including through natural management.

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan, United Utilities (2023)	The Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) is a long-term plan, which sets out how United Utilities (UU) proposes to ensure robust and resilient drainage and wastewater services for the North West.	IA objective to manage drainage and wastewater.
Final Drought Plan, United Utilities, (2022)	<p>The drought plan outlines United Utilities' approach in managing water supplies to make sure there is always enough clean, safe water available during a drought.</p> <p>Greater Manchester falls within the Strategic Resource Zone. The plan explains the drought triggers applicable to this zone.</p>	IA objective to promote the efficient use of water.
Revised Draft Water Resources Management Plan, United Utilities (2024)	The Management Plan sets out a strategy to achieve a long-term, best value and sustainable plan for water supplies in the North West. It ensures that there is an adequate supply to meet demand over the 25 years 2025-2050.	IA objective to promote the efficient use of water.
North West River Basin Management Plan, Environment Agency (2022)	<p>The North West River Basin Management Plan sets out measures to protect and improve the water environment.</p> <p>The interactive maps set out ecological and chemical objectives for surface water and quantitative and chemical objectives for groundwater with dates of 2027 and 2063.</p>	IA objective to protect and improve water quality.
Irwell Catchment Plan 2019-2027, Irwell Catchment Partnership (2019)	<p>The objective is to work collaboratively to make the water environment in the Irwell catchment, more adaptive and resilient to climate change, whilst addressing environmental inequalities. The Partnership will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create clean and plentiful water for wildlife and people; • Restore rivers to improve their natural forms and function; • Work to improve biodiversity and protect habitats; • Engage and connect more with their local water environment; 	IA objective to protect and improve water quality, enhance nature and be resilient to climate change.

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence decision makers to ensure the natural environment is enhanced and protected; and • Support and contribute to integrated waste management practice. 	
Greater Manchester Integrated Water Management Plan, GMCA (2023)	The Plan sets out objectives for 2023, 2040 and 2050 on reducing flood risk, improving water quality, incorporating SUDs in new development, reducing agricultural run-off, creating new/enhanced green and blue infrastructure and have resilience to drought.	IA objective to manage flood risk, improve water quality, enhance green infrastructure and be resilient to climate change.
Waste (Material Assets)		
Greater Manchester Waste Development Plan Document, AGMA (2012)	The plan sets out a waste planning strategy to 2027 which enables the adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations for municipal, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition and hazardous wastes.	IA objective on managing waste sustainably.
Minerals (Material Assets)		
Greater Manchester Minerals Development Plan Document, AGMA, 2013)	<p>The plan provides guidance up to 2027 to minerals operators and the public about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The locations where mineral extraction may take place; • The safeguarding of sensitive environmental features and of minerals resources with future extraction; and • All aspects of environmental amenity and resource protection. 	IA objective for the appropriate extraction, protection and restoration of mineral infrastructure.
Transport (Climatic Factors/Air/Population/Human Health)		
Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040, TfGM (2021)	<p>The 2040 Vision is to have: “World Class connections that support long-term growth, sustainable economic growth and access to opportunity for all”.</p> <p>The four key elements of this vision are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting sustainable economic growth; • Protecting our environment; 	IA objective around a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling.

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving quality of life for all; and • Developing an innovative city-region. <p>The ambition is to enable people to move seamlessly between services on a single, high quality, easy to use network, providing choice and supporting low car lifestyles, made possible by integrated land use and transport planning.</p>	
Greater Manchester Electric Vehicle Charging Strategy, TfGM	<p>The vision is to be an exemplar city region for enabling the electrification of transport in the context of a smart, integrated, sustainable mobility network. By 2030, Greater Manchester’s businesses, residents and visitors to the region, who have no choice but to travel by car or LGV, will be able to use electric vehicles with the confidence that they will be able to conveniently recharge them (via public or private charging points) and in doing so will help to improve air quality and reduce tailpipe carbon emissions across the conurbation.</p>	IA on improving transport infrastructure.
Change the Region to Change a Nation: Greater Manchester’s Walking and Cycling Investment Plan, TfGM and GMCA (2020)	<p>This investment plan provides details of how the Bee Network will support the delivery of ‘Our Network’.</p> <p>Greater Manchester’s plan for an integrated simple and convenient London-style transport system. It will allow people to change easily between different modes of transport, with simple affordable ticketing and an aspiration to have a London-style cap across all modes. This would include orbital routes that allow people to travel around the city region, as well as in and out of the centres.</p> <p>These activities will work to deliver the GM Transport Strategy 2040 which sets out a vision for at least 50% of all journeys in Greater Manchester to be made by walking, cycling and public transport by 2040.</p>	IA objective around a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling
Our 5 Year Transport Delivery Plan 2021-2026, TfGM (2021)	<p>This plan is the delivery plan for the GM Transport Strategy. It sets out the priorities to deliver the strategy under the following headings:</p> <p>Our Bus</p>	IA objective around a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
	Our Metrolink Our Rail Our Streets Our Integrated Network	
Greater Manchester Freight and Logistics Strategy, TfGM (2016)	The purpose of this strategy is to consider current GM Freight distribution, delivery, servicing and logistics activities and set out the ambitions of the region, balancing the conflicting needs of freight and passenger demand for our transport network and systems.	IA objective around the transport network.
Our Network (2019, GMCA)	Our Network sets out a ten-year investment plan to improve our public transport and walking and cycling networks. It includes £160m investment in walking and cycling infrastructure and Park and Ride improvements, alongside aspirational projects dependant on further funding such as extensions to Metrolink and improvements to the bus network.	IA objective around a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling
Streets for All, GMCA & TfGM, (2024)	<p>Streets for All presents a new approach to planning the streets of Greater Manchester. The initiative looks to create streets that better balance the movement of people and goods with the creation of more people-friendly places.</p> <p>Streets for All takes account of both movement and place functions within streets. Streets for All moves away from planning for transport modes, and towards putting people first to better shape and manage our streets. This will help create more sustainable, healthy and resilient places across Greater Manchester; overall leading to an improved quality of life for those who live, work and visit our great city region.</p>	IA objective around a fully integrated transport network including walking and cycling
Greater Manchester Low Emission Strategy, GMCA & TfGM, (2016)	The aims of the strategy are to: support the UK government in meeting all EU thresholds for key pollutants at the earliest date; contribute to reducing Greater Manchester's carbon footprint, and reduce air pollution as a contributor to ill-health in Greater Manchester. Measures include: hanging	IA objective on improving air quality and ensure developments are located close to key services and

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
	travel behaviors; Managing emissions; greening vehicle fleets; and awareness-raising.	public transport to reduce the need to travel and encourage active travel and public transport.
Health and Well Being (Population/Human Health)		
Creating Age-Friendly Developments: A Practical Guide for Ensuring Home and Communities Support Aging in Place, GMCA (2023)	Key features to consider include: Celebrating Older People Planning for Age-Friendly Neighbourhoods Designing Age-Friendly Homes	IA objective on housing to meet local needs.
Greater Manchester Age-Friendly Strategy, GMCA (2018)	In Greater Manchester, we will: 1. Establish age-friendly communities across GM, promoting volunteering and bringing generations together; 2. Build a health and social care system that works for older people; 3. Increase housing choice to promote social connections and wellbeing in later life; 4. Create opportunities to maximise the skills and experience of older workers; 5. Create a transport network that supports older people to stay connected and active; 6. Develop an age-friendly plan for each local authority area 7. Become a world leader in research and innovation for an ageing society 8. Campaign for positive change in the way older people are viewed 9. Make sure access to entitlements and benefits is easier and simpler. 10. Show leadership in developing age friendly initiatives at all levels and	IA objective on housing to meet local needs.

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
	<p>across all sectors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Support more people to be physically active as they age 12. Engage and involve older people in arts and cultural activities across Greater Manchester and 13. establish a Centre for Age Friendly Culture. 	
<p>Greater Manchester Moving in Action 2021-2031, Greater Manchester Moving (2021)</p>	<p>The mission is active lives for all. The five key priorities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. people, families and communities 2. inclusive participation and access 3. active places 4. whole system integration 5. culture change 	<p>IA objective on health and well-being</p>
<p>Taking Charge of Our Health and Social Care in Greater Manchester, GMCA & NHS (2015)</p>	<p>The Strategy aims to close the gap between Greater Manchester and England by raising population health outcomes.</p>	<p>IA objective on health and well-being</p>
<p>Standing Together – Our Plan for a New Era of Accountable and People Centred Policing, Community Safety and Criminal Justice Services for Greater Manchester 2022- 2025, GMCA (2022)</p>	<p>The plan sets out 3 priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keeping People Safe and Supporting Victims 2. Reducing Harm and Offending 3. Strengthening Communities and Places 	<p>IA objectives on design and inclusive communities.</p>
<p>Economic Growth (Population)</p>		

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
Greater Manchester Local Industrial Strategy, GMCA, GM Local Enterprise Partnership and UK Government (2019)	The GM LIS is a long-term plan which will aim to develop increased productivity and wealth creation across Greater Manchester.	IA objective on economic growth.
Housing (Population)		
Greater Manchester Housing Strategy 2019-2024, GMCA (2019)	<p>The Strategy builds upon the Greater Manchester Strategy which, sets out priorities to deliver the vision of 'safe, decent and affordable housing'.</p> <p>The Strategy is structured around three main elements - housing, people and place; existing stock; and new homes needed.</p>	IA objective on housing supply and meeting needs.

Bury

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme been addressed in the IA
Overarching (all SEA topics)		
Bury Let's Do It 2030	<p>Bury's Let's Do It Strategy is a ten-year vision and strategy for the Borough. It seeks to build upon a shared sense of local pride and act as a call to arms for progressing the local vision of achieving <i>'faster economic growth than the national average, with lower than national average levels of deprivation'</i>.</p> <p>It is a single strategy for the council, police, health, other public services, the voluntary, community and faith sector and business communities and some of its key aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop every township in the borough to be better and stronger than before the Covid-19 pandemic; • Tackle the causes of inequality and ensure that our children have a better start in life, with access to improved education and broader horizons; • Help every adult to have the opportunity to be their very best through access to high quality, local work and to help our older residents stay connected and independent; • Support local businesses as they seek to recover and thrive; and • Deliver net zero emissions and a cleaner environment for all. 	All the IA objectives seek to achieve the aims of this document.

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
Historic Environment (Cultural Heritage and Landscapes)		
Bury Heritage Strategy, (2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise and promote the Borough's heritage resource as a continually evolving asset and a feature of national and regional importance which merits special consideration. • Promotes the heritage resource as a focus for area based regenerations, • Develops initiatives to secure a viable future for the components of the heritage resource. Furthermore it Secures effective management of the Borough's heritage resources, <p>Promotes best practice with regard to development which affects the heritage resource and seeks to develop relevant partnerships to promote both preservation and enhancement of the heritage resource.</p>	IA objective to protect and make accessible for enjoyment the Borough's landscape, townscape cultural heritage and historic environment.
Bury Urban Historic Landscape Characterisations Interim Report, (2008)	The Report identifies landscape character types and historic character areas within Bury and provides an assessment of the relationship between present character, past historical character and its context.	IA objective to protect and make accessible for enjoyment the Borough's landscape, townscape cultural heritage and historic environment.
Bury Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans	These appraisals and management plans seek to protect important features of townscapes within the Borough.	IA objective to protect and make accessible for enjoyment the Borough's landscape, townscape cultural heritage and historic environment.
Bury Landscape Character Assessment, (2009)	The assessment identifies the features or combinations of elements that make one landscape unique from another.	IA objective to protect and make accessible for enjoyment the Borough's landscape, townscape cultural heritage and historic environment.

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
Physical Activity and Sport Strategy, Bury Council (2015)	The Strategy provides the framework to increase participation in physical activity and sport and act as a lever for change to improve the health and wellbeing and quality of life for individuals, their families and the wider community.	IA objectives to provide sufficient quantity and quality of greenspace to meet the needs of residents and to ensure access to and protection and enhancement of high quality public open space and natural green space.
Bury Greenspace Audit and Strategy, Bury Council (2015)	The Greenspace Audit and Strategy includes an audit and assessment of open space, sport and recreation. It assesses the long term requirements in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility of the various types of open space, sport and recreation for future provision in meeting local need, through establishing minimum standards to be achieved.	IA objectives to provide sufficient quantity and quality of greenspace to meet the needs of residents and to ensure access to and protection and enhancement of high quality public open space and natural green space.
Climate Change (Climatic Factors/Air/Biodiversity/Soil/Fauna/Flora/Water)		
Bury Climate Action Strategy (2021)	<p>The Bury Climate Action Strategy outlines the challenges facing the borough and the changes, actions and initiatives required in order to achieve carbon neutrality by 2038.</p> <p>The Bury Climate Action Plan is a fluid and organic document that will be annually updated, tracking the progress of climate change initiatives and highlighting where more work is required.</p> <p>The Action Plan will keep track of the different projects across different departments, groups and organisations throughout the borough. The Climate Action Plan will help Bury stay on track towards the end goal of</p>	IA objective to ensure communities, developments and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of expected climate change

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme been addressed in the IA
	<p>carbon neutrality and provide as much accountability and transparency as possible.</p> <p>The Bury Climate Action Plan was last updated in March 2023.</p>	
Bury's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report	<p>Since 2008/09 we have measured the greenhouse gas emissions from council activities and each year we produce a greenhouse gas report which describes our progress.</p> <p>Bury Council have set an objective of being carbon-neutral by 2038 and Bury Council's latest Carbon Emissions Report (Green House Gas Emissions) 2022/23 identifies there has been a 68% reduction in carbon emissions since the base year of 2008/09 and has made a significant reduction of 16% from 21/22.</p>	IA objective to ensure communities, developments and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of expected climate change
Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, Bury Council (2018)	The aim of the Strategy is to identify how the Council will manage and communicate the risks and consequences of flooding arising from surface runoff, groundwater and ordinary watercourses in Bury. The Action Plan includes a number of potential flood alleviation schemes which require further investigation to assess their viability, schemes which have been submitted for government funding, schemes recommended within technical documents and potential improvement works.	IA objective relating to reducing the risk of flooding to people and property
Housing (Population)		

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme be addressed in the IA
Radcliffe Strategic Regeneration Framework, (2020)	<p>This Framework provides a single integrated plan for the redevelopment of Radcliffe. The vision for Radcliffe is:</p> <p>“Radcliffe will be a prospering community, based upon a thriving and distinctive town centre, incorporating sustainable transport and growth, promoting healthy lifestyle opportunities, a good range of homes, along with a strong education, employment and leisure offer, for all residents”.</p>	All the IA objectives seek to achieve the objectives of this document.
Bury Town Centre Masterplan, Bury Council (2021)	The Masterplan provides a clear vision to ensure the future sustainability of Bury Town Centre. The overarching aim is to deliver an attractive, thriving and healthy town which is forward-looking, and one which people want to live, work, study and visit.	All the IA objectives seek to achieve the objectives of this document.
Bury Millgate Strategic Regeneration Framework (Bury Council, (2024)	The Framework provides a clear long term vision for the future of the Millgate and provides the strategic basis to guide the coordinated delivery of future development phases to maximise the environmental, economic and social potential of the town centre.	All the IA objectives seek to achieve the objectives of this document.
Bury Housing Strategy (2021)	<p>Bury Housing Strategy seeks the following outcomes over the period 2021-2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More homes in the borough. • Increased affordable housing supply – through new build, leasing and acquisition. • A more dynamic housing market – a broader range of housing tenures and more tailored support for people to access a suitable home they want in any tenure. • Good quality, healthy homes and places. 	IA objective to provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect needs

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme been addressed in the IA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support that enables people to live well in the community. • Intelligent, evidence-driven, targeted investment to improve health through housing. • Towards a township housing strategy shaped to support the future of each town centre and neighbourhoods. • To eliminate rough sleeping by 2025 – through an evidenced approach to preventing homelessness, increasing supply of affordable new homes, supporting accessibility and ‘enabling support’ towards independence. • Rapid movement towards low carbon housing. 	
Love Prestwich (2009)	The Development Strategy sets out a cohesive vision for future regeneration, growth and investment in Prestwich Town Centre	All the IA objectives seek to achieve the objectives of this document.
Brownfield Land Strategy (2018)	The purpose of the register is to provide up-to-date and consistent information on sites that local authorities consider appropriate for residential development.	Improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and buildings whilst reducing land contamination
Housing Need and Demand Assessment (2020)	<p>The Housing Need and Demand Assessment identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future housing need and demand; • The level of affordable housing needed by size and type; • The housing needs of particular groups i.e. households with support needs, older people and ethnic minority communities; 	IA objective to provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect needs

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme been addressed in the IA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing market issues relating to house prices, tenure, migration, travel to work, overcrowding and private rented sector. <p>The policy implications in respect to housing markets, new housing provision, targets for affordable housing and overall housing targets.</p>	
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2023)	The Assessment identifies potential sites for residential development. It assesses how many units can be accommodated on identified sites and suggests a time frame for when these sites are likely to be available. It also identifies limitations associated with bringing potential sites forward and how and when these can be eliminated to help improve the potential for housing.	IA objective to provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect needs
Health and Wellbeing, Education and Communities (Population/Human Health)		
Walking Strategy for Bury, Bury Council (2004)	The Strategy identified a network of walking routes linking key places and generally aimed to increase the number of walking trips, particularly for short journeys.	IA objective to promote sustainable modes of transport
Bury Cycling Strategy, Bury Council (2004)	The Strategy identified direct and quiet route networks for development and improvement as well as including policies for infrastructure provision, encouragement of cycling, training, enforcement and monitoring.	IA objective to promote sustainable modes of transport
Bury Joint Strategic Need Assessment (2010)	The assessment provides an analysis of the health and well-being needs of the people of Bury. It illustrates health conditions and social care issues that Bury people experience now and that they may face in the future.	IA objective to support the improved health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities
Bury Sports Pitch Strategy, (2011)	The strategy conducts an assessment of the supply and demand for outdoor playing pitches and includes an analysis of their quantity and quality and advises on provision standards for outdoor sports facilities.	IA objective to provide sufficient quantity and quality of greenspace to meet the needs of residents.

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme been addressed in the IA
Bury Cultural Economic Strategy 2015-2018	<p>This Strategy will promote sustainable economic growth from our natural, built and community assets. It reflects the ambition of the Economic Strategy for Bury 2010-2018, to achieve <i>'increased recognition and quality of Bury's local tourism and cultural products and better linkages between local attractions leading to more visitor and resident spend'</i>.</p> <p>The strategy identifies three key objectives which make the most of existing assets and emerging opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>a leadership position in UK cultural economy innovation</i> • <i>contributing to local economic prosperity and employment opportunities</i> <p><i>Making the most of the Borough's cultural offer</i></p>	All the IA objectives seek to achieve the objectives of this document.
Bury Economic Strategy, Bury Council (2024)	The Strategy outlines priorities and a framework to work together to create a local economy which is sustainable, competitive, inclusive and resilient.	IA objective on economic growth.
Bury Retail Capacity Study, Bury Council (2012)	The retail study assesses the need/capacity for additional retail floorspace up to 2028 in each of the Borough's main town centres.	IA objective to promote sustainable economic growth and job creation
Bury Employment Land Review, Bury Council (2013)	The Employment Land Review assesses the quantity and quality of employment land within the Borough and considers the extent to which this land can meet projected employment land requirements. The review identifies those sites which are no longer considered to be required for continued employment use and identifies a portfolio of future employment sites that meet local and strategic planning objectives and the requirements of businesses and developers.	IA objective to promote sustainable economic growth and job creation

Plan or programme	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme been addressed in the IA
Zero Waste Strategy, Bury Council (2014)	<p>The Strategy provides a framework to sharply increase recycling rates and manage waste to achieve a more resource efficient society.</p> <p>The aim is to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycle 60%+ by March 2016; • Reduce disposal costs by cutting the amount of waste going to landfill; <p>Support the Greater Manchester Strategy on reducing carbon emissions.</p>	<p>IA objective to promote sustainable consumption of resources and support the implementation of the waste hierarchy.</p>

Bury
Council