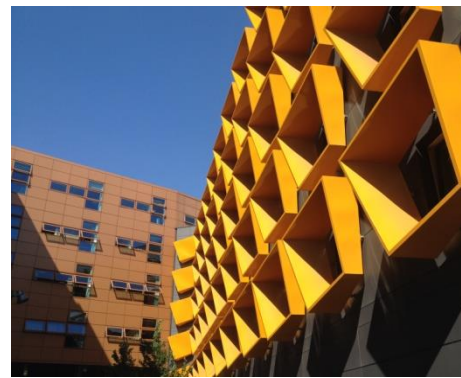


Bury Local Plan Topic Paper 11 Community Facilities



October 2018

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Community Facilities Topic Paper is one of a series that has been prepared as part of the process of evidence gathering to support Bury's emerging Local Plan. The full range of Topic Papers deal with the following:
- 1 – Housing
 - 2 – Economy and Employment
 - 3 – Town Centres and Main Town Centre Uses
 - 4 – Health and Wellbeing
 - 5 – Energy and Physical Infrastructure
 - 6 – Flood Risk
 - 7 – Natural Environment
 - 8 – Open Land
 - 9 – Built Environment
 - 10 – Transport
 - 11 – Community Facilities
- 1.2 The principal aim of the Topic Paper is to set out current key policies, plans and strategies relating to this topic area that will form the framework for the development of the Local Plan and to present a profile of the Borough that will highlight key issues, problems and challenges that the Local Plan should ultimately seek to deal with.
- 1.3 This will subsequently help to shape and influence the direction and focus of the Local Plan's planning policies, designations and site allocations.
- 1.4 It is intended that the Topic Papers will be 'living' documents that can, if necessary, be updated to reflect the most up-to-date circumstances. **For example, some of the evidence contained within the Topic Papers has been drawn from evidence that has been developed to support the draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF). Any subsequent amendments to the GMSF and/or its supporting evidence, will be reflected in the evidence supporting Bury's Local Plan.**

2 Key Policies, Plans and Strategies

- 2.1 One of the key early stages in the process is to review other policies, plans and strategies which are of relevance to this particular topic area and which will help to inform and influence the direction of the Local Plan. Clearly, there is a need for the Local Plan to be consistent with planning policy at different levels.
- 2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out Government Policy in respect of planning matters and this is supported by Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). This sets out the broad planning framework within which development plans are produced.
- 2.3 Sub-regionally, the emerging Greater Manchester Spatial Framework will establish strategic policies and site allocations across Greater Manchester. This document will, once adopted, form part of Bury's development plan alongside the Local Plan.
- 2.4 There are also a range of other plans and strategies that, whilst not being policy, are considered to be of relevance to the Borough from a communities, health and wellbeing perspective.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 1.5 In July 2018, the Government issued the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Central to the NPPF is the Government's objective of achieving sustainable development and it highlights that achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways:
 - **an economic objective** – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;
 - **a social objective** – 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 a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and
 - **an environmental objective** – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently,

minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.

2.5 In support of this and in terms of community facilities, the NPPF requires Local Plans to:

- Include strategic policies for the area specifying the provision for community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure) (Para 20);
- Enable the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship (Para 83);
- Plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments (Para 92);
- Guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs (Para 92);
- Ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise, and are retained for the benefit of the community (Para 92);
- Ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services (Para 92);
- Ensure that there is a sufficient choice of school places to meet existing and new community needs by giving great weight to the need to create, expand or alter schools (Para 94);
- Support an appropriate mix of uses to help reduce the number and length of journeys needed for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities (Para 104).

The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework

2.6 Once adopted, the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) will form an integral part of Bury's wider development plan. Consultation on the first draft GMSF ended in January 2017 and there are proposals to issue a second draft for consultation shortly.

2.7 One of the key purposes of the GMSF is to provide the critical physical infrastructure required and to enable access to social infrastructure to support people at all stages of their life.

Other Plans and Strategies

NHS – Five Year Forward View

- 2.8 The challenges facing the NHS are unprecedented and the models of care that are required to deal with population changes against a backdrop of reducing public finances are changing the way services are delivered to patients in a number of ways that will affect local estates:
- Multispecialty Community Providers delivering care closer to home bringing together groups of health and social care professionals to create integrated out-of-hospital care.
 - Integrated Primary and Acute Care Systems – combining for the first time general practice and hospital services, similar to the Accountable Care Organisations now developing in other countries too.
 - Urgent and emergency care services will be redesigned to integrate between A&E departments, GP out-of-hours services, urgent care centres, NHS 111, and ambulance services.
 - Smaller hospitals will have new options to help them remain viable, including forming partnerships with other hospitals further afield, and partnering with specialist hospitals to provide more local services.
 - Modern Maternity Services will allow Midwives to take charge of the maternity services they offer.
 - Care Homes - the NHS will provide more support for frail older people living in care homes.
 - Radical upgrade in prevention and public health to tackle emerging issues around non-communicable diseases and avoidable illness, which starts with encouraging behavioural change.

Taking Charge Together

- 2.9 In February 2015, the 37 NHS organisations and local authorities in Greater Manchester signed a landmark agreement with the Government to take charge of health and social care spending and decisions in the city region.
- 2.10 'Taking Charge Together' is a Five Year Plan for health and social care in Greater Manchester. It finds that GM has the fastest growing economy in the country and yet people in the sub-region die younger than people in other parts of England and a growing number of older people often have many long term health issues to manage. Thousands of people are treated in hospital when their needs could be better met elsewhere, and so care is not joined up between teams and is not always of a consistent quality.
- 2.11 By 2021, more people will be suffering from poor health and GM will be facing a £2 billion shortfall in funding for health and social care services if no action is taken. The vision for Greater Manchester health and social care is to deliver the

fastest and greatest improvement in the health and wellbeing of the 2.8 million people living across GM.

2.12 The 4 strategic objectives that will be pursued are as follows:

- Transforming the health and social care system to help more people stay well and take better care of those who are ill;
- Aligning the health and social care system to education, skills, work and housing, creating 'local care organisations';
- Creating a financially balanced and sustainable system; and
- Making sure our services are clinically safe throughout and making information widely available so that so people can tell their story once; helping to consolidate public sector buildings.

2.13 One of the key commitments is to ensure decisions are taken at the right level, whether this is at neighbourhood, locality i.e. Bury (see 'Bury Locality Plan'), cluster (more than one locality) or GM wide, working to agree the most appropriate levels of service delivery at which to plan, take decisions and deliver. Taking Charge marks a significant change in the approach to planning that has been in place in previous years, where each statutory organisation developed its plans separately. Instead, each of these plans will be shaped by the strategic context of the locality plans as well as the overall GM Strategic Plan.

One Public Estate

2.14 There are four key principles within this national strategy for Local Government, affecting local estates:

- Regeneration – release or development of assets to support local growth and regeneration.
- Service Delivery – having the right space in the right place to improve service delivery.
- Finance – reduction of operational costs each year and increasing capital receipts for asset disposal.
- Efficiency – workspaces that are fit for purpose and support higher productivity; sharing assets and facilities across the public sector.

2.15 The public sector estate in Greater Manchester is under-used. Making the best use of the property and space available is a key part of Greater Manchester's health and social care transformation plans. It is also key to supporting our economic growth. The GM One Public Estate initiative aims to use public sector property assets as a single resource across organisations. Integrating health and social care services across the region will mean changes are required to the buildings from which the services are delivered. A focus on prevention and care provided nearer to the home will mean that more facilities will be required in the community. This may result in the way that land is used at hospital sites

changing as we need to ensure that our estate is able to respond to changing needs and demands of our residents.

- 2.16 A rationalisation of the public sector estate will inevitably free up much needed space that is required to support our economic growth both through new housing and employment sites. Current ownership and management of the public sector estate is complex. In the NHS, buildings are owned and managed by NHS Trusts, Foundation Trusts, GPs, Community Health Partnerships, private landlords, NHS England and NHS Property Services. To ensure the best use is made of this estate, an NHS estates GM Delivery Team will be set up to work closely with colleagues from across the Public Sector to deliver a One Public Estate approach to property management.

Bury Locality Plan: Transforming Health & Social Care in Bury 2017-2021

- 2.17 The Locality Plan is Bury's response to the devolution of Greater Manchester in respect of health and social care proposals.
- 2.18 The plan recognises the need to transform health and social care in Bury to help address the £75.6 million financial gap by 2020/21. A number of core services within health and social care are experiencing critical challenges in terms of being able to function effectively, with existing demand placing unsustainable pressure on them and projected future increases in demand indicating these services could cease to function effectively. These pressures are particularly acute in relation to general practice, hospital services, adult social care, community health, mental health and children's social care.
- 2.19 It is outlined that there is an opportunity to reconfigure the system, enabling a series of system-wide transformational shifts to take place including that of moving from crisis response to that of prevention and early intervention and also from institutional care to neighbourhood-based support.
- 2.20 The 4 strategic priorities of the Locality Plan will be:
- Building new relationships between local people and public services;
 - Staying well for longer by tackling causes of illness and up-scaling prevention;
 - Identify and removed the demand that exists by reorganising the way services are delivered and how organisations work together;
 - Tackling the wider determinants which impact upon health and wellbeing e.g. deprivation, work and skills, housing, education and the environment.
- 2.21 The above changes will see a shift in demand and activity away from hospitals and specialist services into local neighbourhoods and primary care settings. Four overarching outcomes will be the measure of success:

- A local population that is living healthier for longer and where healthy life expectancy matches or exceeds the national average by 2025;
- A reduction in inequalities (including health inequality) in Bury, that is greater than the national rate of reduction;
- A local health and social care system that provides high quality services which are financially sustainable and clinically safe;
- A greater proportion of local people playing an active role in managing their own health and supporting those around them.

2.22 Key to delivery is to the creation of a 'One Commissioning Organisation' (OCO) with a significant pooled or aligned budget which will bring together the health and social care functions of Bury Council and the Bury Clinical Commissioning Group as one organisation. This will ensure that there is a more coherent, cohesive and integrated commissioning landscape with a shared approach to maximising social value. In addition, a 'Locality Care Organisation' (LCO) will unite organisations that provide health and social care services within Bury provided by the Council, Bury GP Federation, Pennine Care NHS Foundation Trust, Pennine Acute Hospitals Trust and Bury And Rochdale Doctors On Call (BARDOC). The LCO will be responsible for providing high quality, person-centred, integrated care and support with a focus on removing the barriers and challenges that currently exist in a fragmented system that operates in organisational silos.

2.23 One of the key proposals within the Locality Plan is around integrated neighbourhood working. The intention is to move away from statutory and centralised services towards self-sustaining, resilient communities via integrated Neighbourhood Teams and Services which bring together Health, Social Care and other Public Sector Partners at the local level such as emergency services, and which place General Practice and wider Primary Care at their heart. Two neighbourhood 'hubs' have been trialled at Radcliffe and Bury East which are areas with health inequalities, poor educational attainment, crime and disorder, worklessness and lack of basic skills. Further hubs will be established across the Borough pending the success of the Bury East and Radcliffe pilots.

3 Local Profile

3.1 For the purposes of this Topic Paper, 'community facilities' has been taken to include the following:

- Childcare;
- Education facilities;
- Emergency services;
- Health and social care facilities;
- Adult social care;
- Libraries;
- Community centres;
- Youth centres;
- Leisure centres;
- Civic suites;
- Post offices;
- Custodial services;
- Cemeteries; and
- Religious facilities.

Childcare

Bury's Childcare Sufficiency Assessment (CSA) 2017

- 3.2 The market for childcare comprises a wide variety of differing provision for children and young people from the age of 0-18 (and up to 25 if disabled). The local childcare market is dominated by private and voluntary settings which vary in quality and type and available provision ranges from full day care, sessional pre-schools, childminders, before and after school and holiday clubs. Early years childcare provision fluctuates regularly due to turnover of childminders, parent demand and legislative changes so the following table represents Bury provision as of June 2017.
- 3.3 There are 200 registered providers who offer daycare, of these 150 are currently approved to deliver government funded places giving a percentage of 75%. This is a 28% increase since the last CSA. Table 1 shows the providers and their type of provision.
- 3.4 New full daycare providers continue to open across the Borough without financial support from the Local Authority. The restructure of Bury Children's Centres in 2014 presented an opportunity for the buildings to be utilised for childcare provision and 3 centres have now been reconfigured to deliver new places.

Table 1 – Childcare Provision

Child minders, Pre-schools & Full Daycare	
Sector	No.
Childminders	122
Crèche	2
Day Nursery – full day care	54
Nursery Unit of an Academy	2
Nursery Unit of an Independent School	3
Pre-school Playgroups	14
Maintained Nursery – 2YO EEC	3
Total	200

- 3.5 Local authorities are required under the Childcare Act 2006 to ensure that there is sufficient, quality, flexible, sustainable childcare for parents and carers. Childcare sufficiency is defined by the Act as 'sufficient to meet the requirement of parents in the (local authority) area who require childcare in order to enable them to take up or remain in work or undertake education or training which could reasonably be expected to assist them to obtain work'.
- 3.6 In order to meet the sufficiency duty local authorities must undertake a detailed assessment of the supply of and demand for childcare in their area. Overall there is again very little change in the sufficiency picture for Bury from the previous Childcare Sufficiency Assessment with the outcome still a healthy Green rating.
- 3.7 Due to changes in the availability of data and government guidance, the makeup of the above scores has changed slightly for the CSA this time around which has resulted in different maximum scores in some of the areas and also for the overall score, which now shows 61.5 out of a maximum of 73 against the previous score of 74.2 out of 98.6.
- 3.8 The main area that differs is that of High Quality, as Ofsted are now seen by the government as the sole arbiters of quality in childcare, this measure now looks exclusively at Ofsted inspection outcomes and more specifically the number of providers who are judged Good or Outstanding. This measure has improved from Amber to Green.

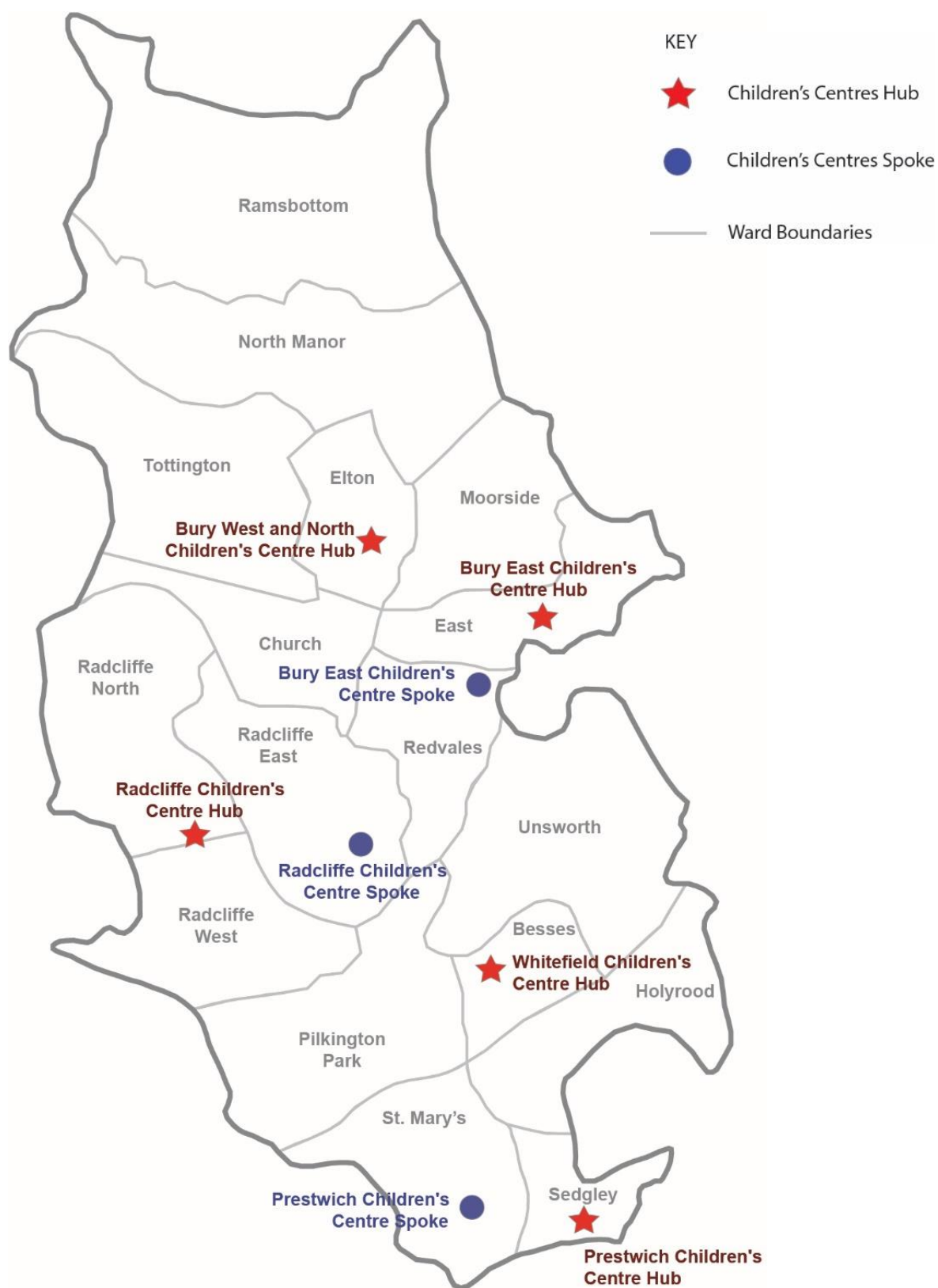
Children's Centres

Table 2 – Children's Centre Provision

Children's Centre HUBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Bury East (Little Oaks)▪ Bury West and North (Woodbank)▪ Prestwich (Sedgley)▪ Radcliffe (Coronation Road)▪ Whitefield (Besses)
Children's Centre SPOKES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Bury East (Redvales)▪ Prestwich (Butterstile)▪ Radcliffe (Stepping Stones)

- 3.9 Bury has 8 Children's Centres across the Borough providing a range of services to support children, parents, carers, parents-to-be and childcare providers.
- 3.10 In 2014, the Council made changes to the Children's Centres provision in the Borough due to the need to make budget savings, closing 7 facilities. The service moved to a targeted provision for the most vulnerable families delivered through 5 Children's Centre 'hubs'.
- 3.11 In addition to the hubs, there are 3 'spoke' provisions linked to the hubs to help meet the needs of the children and families in the most deprived areas of Bury East, Prestwich and Radcliffe. All three spokes buildings are situated in the areas with most families in the 40% most deprived wards and will substantially improve these families' access to Children's Centre services.
- 3.12 Figure 1 shows the locations of the centres. The majority of the centres are on school sites which ensures they are located in accessible and convenient locations for local residents.

Figure 1 –Children’s Centres



Education

Table 3 – Education Provision in Bury

Primary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 64 primary schools, 31 of which have maintained nursery classes;▪ 1 maintained special school; and▪ 11 academies.
Secondary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 15 secondary schools, including one academy;▪ 1 maintained special school;▪ 1 hospital special school, and▪ 1 pupil referral unit for secondary age pupils.
Further Education	2 x age 16 or over facilities – Bury College and Holy Cross College

- 3.13 Table 3 lists the primary schools, secondary schools and colleges within the Borough and their types of provision and Figure 2 shows their location.
- 3.14 The educational landscape is changing significantly, with increased diversity of provision, and an expectation by Government that all Local Authority maintained schools will convert to become Academies, and that all new schools will be established as Free Schools. Local Authorities are no longer permitted to establish new schools, but must work with other schools or providers to do so.
- 3.15 These proposed changes will have far ranging implications for investment in the school estate as Academies and Free Schools no longer receive funding from the local authority, but directly from Government, removing a level of local prioritisation about investment decisions.
- 3.16 The local authority will retain responsibility for the sufficiency of school places, with an ongoing role in strategically planning to respond to changes in demand for places. Prioritisation and use of the Basic Need funding, which is provided to fund the provision of new school places, will remain with the local authority to be used to support growth in capacity in those areas of the Borough that need it, and in those schools best placed to meet that growth, subject to those schools being prepared to work with the local authority.

Primary Schools

- 3.17 At 2018, there are 64 primary schools in the Borough, 31 of which have maintained nursery classes, one of which is a maintained special school and 11 academies. There are 12,926 pupils currently attending maintained primary schools, with a further 1,007 attending maintained nursery classes attached to primary schools. There are 3,816 pupils currently attending primary academies with 364 pupils attending nurseries attached to those academies.

- 3.18 Demand for primary school places has increased significantly in recent years, due to an increased birth rate and inward migration. The sector is operating almost at capacity. Intake numbers are now beginning to plateau, however there remain a number of localised demand pressures. Where there is clear evidence of ongoing demand for primary places in excess of capacity, the LA has and will continue to work with a small number of schools in order to increase their capacity, utilising Basic Need funding.

Secondary Schools

- 3.19 There are 15 secondary schools in the Borough, one of which is a maintained special school, one is a hospital school and there is one academy. There are currently 10,348 pupils attending maintained secondary schools and 744 pupils attending the academy.
- 3.20 Demand for secondary school places is beginning to outstrip Published Admission Number capacity, although the physical capacity does exist across secondary schools to accommodate more pupils. Intakes are forecast to increase, and the LA is therefore in discussion with a number of schools regarding the possibility of increasing their intake in order to maximise capacity within the sector. Furthermore, a scheme of expansion has been completed at a secondary school in the south of the Borough, utilising Basic Need funding.

Special Schools

- 3.21 Millwood School in Radcliffe is a £10 million special school facility catering for approximately 120 pupils with complex learning difficulties and disabilities. Opened in 2012, this facility has enabled a range of functions to be co-located alongside the school to better meet the needs of those pupils. This includes a number of therapy services delivered by the Health Service. A capital scheme is underway to provide for a modest increase in pupil numbers at the school.
- 3.22 Elms Bank Specialist Arts College has also received significant investment to increase capacity and improve accommodation and facilities at the school. There are currently 154 pupils (11-16) and 48 post-16 students on roll.
- 3.23 In addition to demands in the primary and secondary sectors, there is also a growing demand for places in special schools and specialist provision, whether that is linked to population growth or prevalence of conditions that require specialist provision.
- 3.24 The LA is currently undertaking a review of all SEN provision, which will set out proposals for the way in which educational provision for children and young people with Special Educational Needs and disabilities can be developed in order to meet future needs and demands.

Further Education

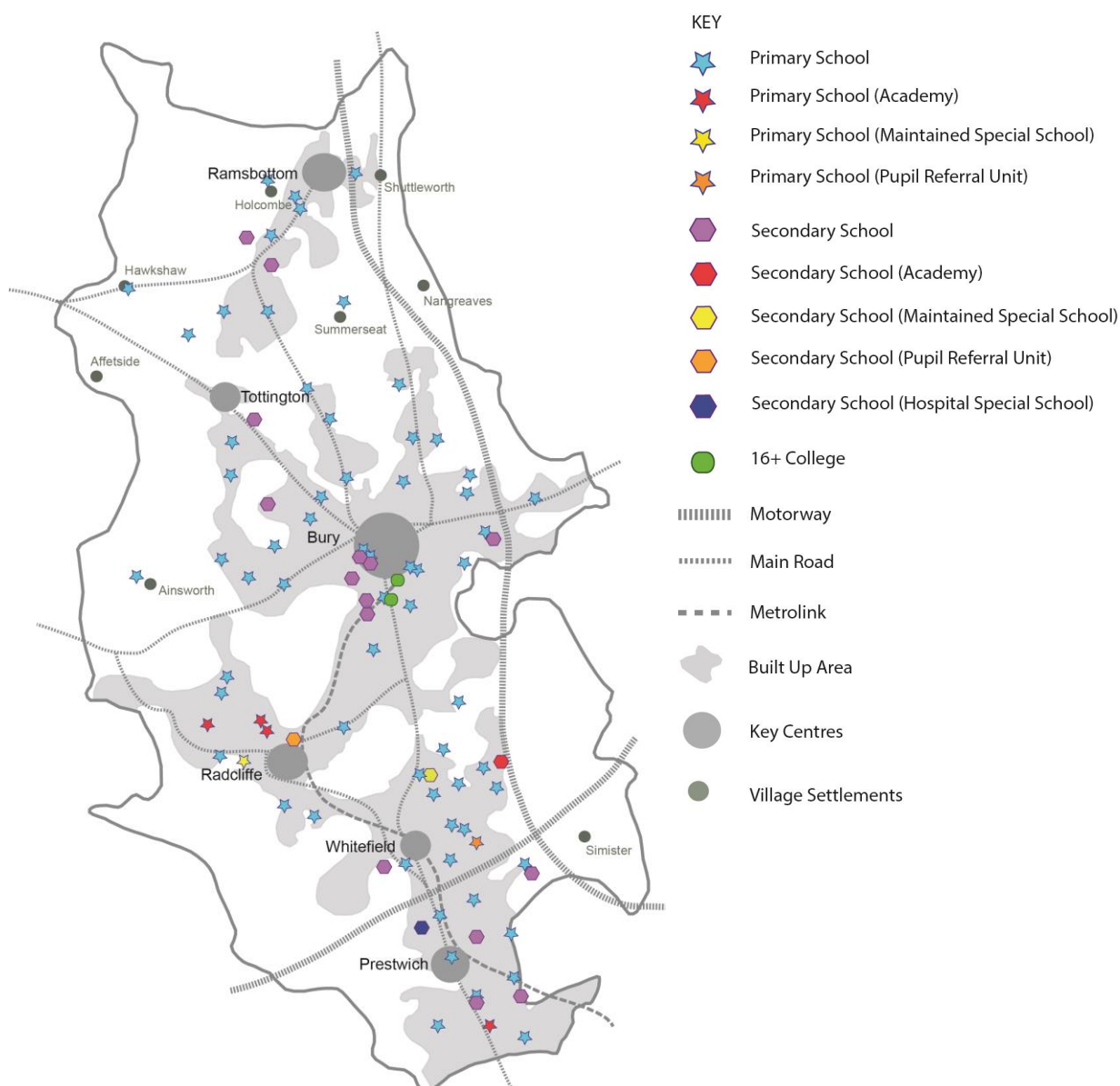
- 3.25 Access to further education and training is important in reducing inequalities, updating the skills of the workforce in the Borough, maintaining the economic prosperity of the area and reducing the need to travel.
- 3.26 Post 16 learning is offered at a number of independent institutions including:
- Holy Cross College,
 - Bury College,
 - Bury Grammar School (for Boys and Girls),
 - Manchester Mesivta (for Jewish boys) and
 - Darul Uloom Al Arabiya Al Islamiya School for Muslim boys (including sixth form).
 - Elms Bank Specialist Arts College is a Local Authority maintained high school with places for pupils aged 16 – 19.
 - Cloughside College is a hospital school for young people with mental health conditions, taking students from different parts of the country. Students are aged 11-19 years old and are on roll with the College only whilst they are patients.
- 3.27 Holy Cross College had 2,089 sixth form students enrolled in 2015/16 and over 600 university students. Numbers of 16-18 year old students have remained fairly stable: 2,060 in 2013/14; 2,067 in 2014/15. In recent years there has been much building expansion and this is continuing.
- 3.28 Bury College is a multi-site tertiary college with over 4,000 16-18 year old and over 8,000 adult students. Significant improvements have been made to their campus facilities in the last 5 years taking recent investment to over £40 million.
- 3.29 Overall Bury College enrolment for EFA funded places fell from 4,717 in 13/14 to 4446 in 15/16. The largest share of students from outside the authority came from Rochdale in 2015/16 (909) although this has fallen from 1,065 in 2013/14, possibly due to the new Rochdale Sixth Form College.
- 3.30 Similarly, at Holy Cross, the numbers coming to the college from Rochdale fell from 347 in 2013/14 to 276 in 2015/16 although this was balanced by an increase number of students coming in from Bolton and Manchester.

Future requirements

- 3.31 There are existing high levels of demand for school places with the majority of schools operating at full capacity. Measures have been introduced to increase capacity to meet localised demand pressures, particularly in the south of the Borough. However, increases in the number of school-aged children arising from the introduction of new housing leads to the increased demand for educational facilities.
- 3.32 The increased demand for educational facilities arising from new housing growth will need to be factored into emerging Local Plan policies.

Growth and development places additional pressure on social and community infrastructure

Figure 2 – Location of Primary, Secondary and 16+ Education within the Borough



Emergency Services

Table 4 – Emergency Services Provision

Police Stations	Bury Divisional Headquarters – Chamberhall (Dunster Road)
Fire Stations	Bury, Ramsbottom, Whitefield
Ambulance Stations	Bury, Ramsbottom, Whitefield (at Fire Station)

Police

- 3.33 Greater Manchester Police (GMP) delivers policing in the Borough with the Greater Manchester Police and Crime Commissioner owning and managing the Police Estate.
- 3.34 There is one local police station within the Borough. Bury Divisional Police Station is on Chamberhall Business Park and comprises office accommodation together with facilities for conferencing, training, Major Incident and Crime, Crown Prosecution, judicial support, operation policing unit and a custody facility.

Fire

- 3.35 Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service is the second largest fire service in the country covering an area of approximately 496 square miles.
- 3.36 There are three fire stations within the Borough located in Bury Centre, Whitefield and Ramsbottom.
- 3.37 The Bury Fire Station and Borough Command headquarters are located alongside the Police headquarters at Chamberhall. Bury Station is an important part of the local community and includes a room for use by community partners, groups and adult education providers, a gymnasium suitable for children aged 6-16 years and allotments for growing fruit and vegetables.
- 3.38 Whitefield Station is a combined Fire and Ambulance Station shared with the North West Ambulance Service.
- 3.39 Ramsbottom Station boasts a busy community room with local community groups accessing the room to undertake a wide range of health and lifestyle improving initiatives. The station also provides accommodation for local Police officers. Future plans exist to also locate North West Ambulance Service there too.

Ambulance Service

- 3.40 North West Ambulance Service (NWAS) NHS Trust is the largest ambulance service in the country and is responsible for providing the ambulance service within Bury and owns and manages the ambulance estate. There are three ambulance stations within the Borough:
- Bury
 - Ramsbottom
 - Whitefield (as part of Fire Station)
- 3.41 NWAS has been carrying out a review of its estate with regard to the rationalisation of ambulance stations in order to ensure it maintains and improves service delivery, improves the working environment and enables resources to be used as effectively as possible.
- 3.42 Whitefield Ambulance Station was showing extensive signs of age and needed significant investment to bring it up to standard, and therefore the option of relocating the 24 hour emergency ambulances to GMFRS at Whitefield Fire Station was taken up.
- 3.43 The original ambulance station site at Whitefield is now used by the Greater Manchester Patient Transport Service.

Figure 3 – Location of Existing Emergency Services within the Borough

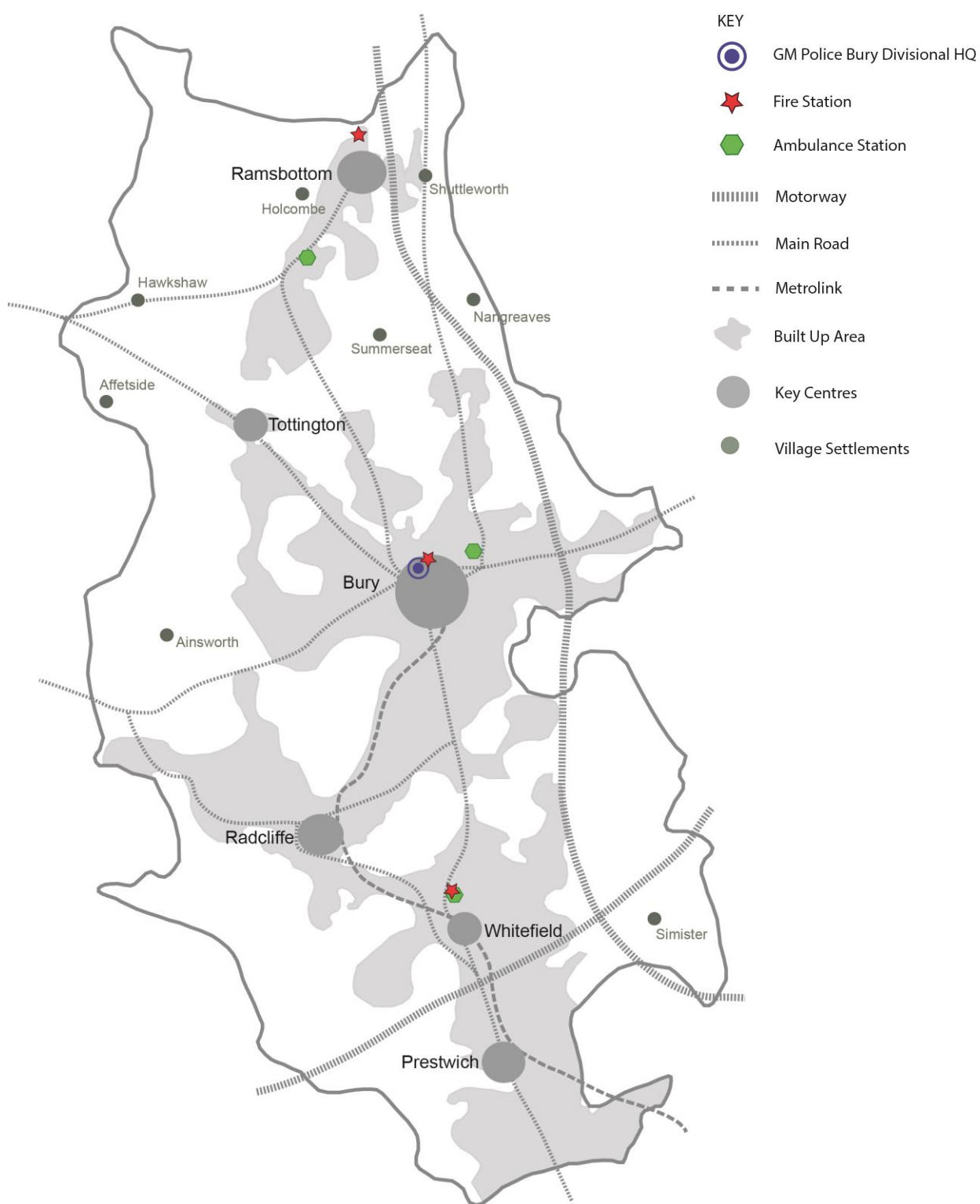
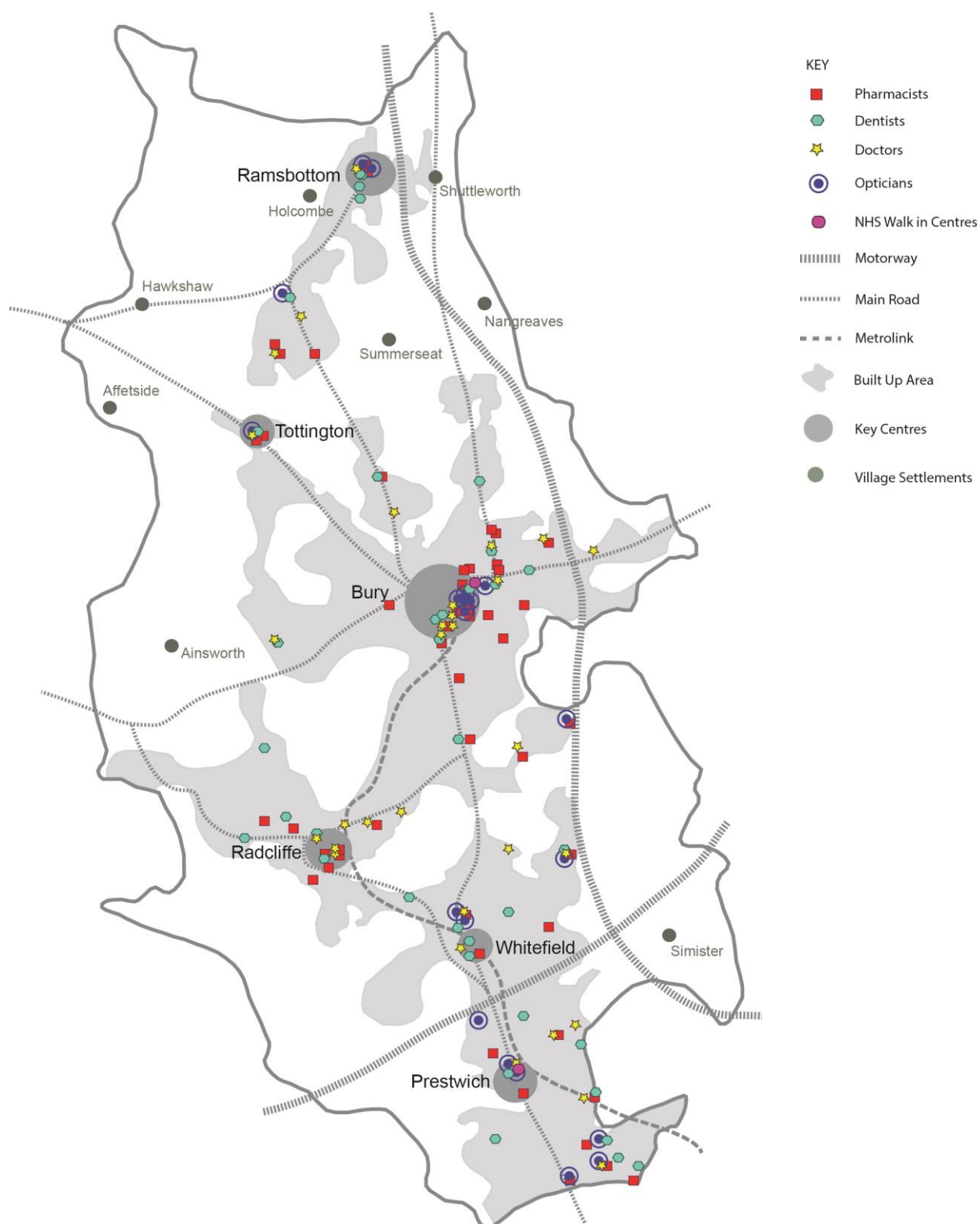


Figure 4 – Location of health care facilities



Health and Social Care

Local healthcare facilities

3.44 The primary care estate in the Borough consists of:

- 33 GP surgeries;
- 36 dental surgeries;
- 18 opticians; and
- 42 pharmacies.

3.45 **Error! Reference source not found.** shows the location of doctors, dentists, opticians and pharmacies across the Borough.

Urgent and Intermediate Care

3.46 There are 2 NHS walk-in centres within the Borough at:

- Moorgate Primary Care Centre; and
- Prestwich.

3.47 Additional community services are provided at:

- Bealey Community Hospital, Radcliffe – for patients requiring symptom management for chronic disease, palliative and end of life care, rehabilitation and tissue viability management.

3.48 The walk-in centres are operated by Pennine Care and are part of the urgent care service provided by the NHS. Urgent care services are those that are designed to assist with patients with an illness or injury that does not appear to be an emergency, but is considered too urgent to wait for routine care. Qualified nurses can treat conditions such as ear/nose/throat, abdominal pains, insect bites and urinary tract infections.

3.49 Following two public consultations and stakeholder engagement on the future role of the walk-in centres, Bury Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) approved a new model for urgent care in Bury in March 2018. This includes two main elements:

- Plans to develop an Urgent Treatment Centre at Fairfield Hospital running alongside the Accident and Emergency department, open for 12 hours a day and for patients whose need is assessed as being urgent but not an emergency.
- Developing Moorgate and Prestwich walk-in centres, and the three current GP evening and weekend appointment services as 'Integrated Health and Social Care Hubs' offering a range of services including GP-led and nurse walk-in services. The proposal is to widen this to Radcliffe Primary Centre and to other locations in the remaining townships once successfully trialled.

- 3.50 The current walk-in centres will remain operating until they evolve into integrated hubs.

Primary Care Centres

- 3.51 There are 3 Primary Care Centres at:

- Townside, Bury Town Centre;
- Moorgate, Bury Town Centre; and
- Radcliffe.

- 3.52 Townside Primary Care Centre at Knowsley Place offers a range of services including audiology, child health, minor surgery and occupational therapy with a pharmacy located on the ground-floor. The Centre is also the headquarters of Bury CCG who are the commissioner of health services for the local population and have a public facing reception from Monday to Friday between 9am and 5pm.

- 3.53 Moorgate Primary Care Centre houses a walk-in-centre, out of hour's services, minor surgery, replacement of the Minden Medical Centre and a Pharmacy.

- 3.54 Radcliffe Primary Care Centre offers 45 consulting and examination rooms, 20 treatment and diagnostic rooms, and services such as dermatology, speech and language therapy, nutrition and dietetics, and community midwifery.

- 3.55 There are additional local medical centres provided at Whitefield, Ramsbottom, Tottington and other smaller medical centres with more specialised services. In addition to GP services, the centres provide the following:

- The Uplands Health Centre at Whitefield hosts local community services including child assessments. The centre has a limited life span. Planning permission for a replacement facility in November 2008 was refused. The latest position is that redevelopment of the centre is not a viable option and therefore replacement facilities on other sites in the area are currently being discussed with the Council.
- Ramsbottom Health Centre provides services for mental health, community eye, health visitors and baby clinic. Planned improvements to this building are currently on hold.
- Tottington Health Centre offers services for young people, midwifery, audiology, baby clinic, mental health and district nurses. Planned improvements to this building are currently on hold.
- Ramsbottom, Tottington and North Manor: Greenmount Medical Centre offers midwifery services.
- Bury West: Mile Lane Health Centre in west Bury provides mental health services.
- Bury East: Rock Healthcare offers a cardiac clinic, district nurse and mental health services. Knowsley Medical Centre on Knowsley Street offers the psychological medicine in primary care service.

- Radcliffe: Bealey Community Hospital provides 24-hour inpatient care to adults aged 18 or over requiring symptom management for chronic disease, palliative and end of life care, rehabilitation and tissue viability management. Monarch Medical Centre in Radcliffe offers services for midwifery and minor surgery.
- Whitefield and Unsworth: Elms Medical Centre in Whitefield includes minor surgery and counselling services. Unsworth Medical Centre runs clinics for the management of chronic diseases such as asthma, diabetes and heart disease and other medical services including contraception, drop in sexual health and vaccinations. Blackford House Medical Centre on Croft Lane covers minor operations, hypnosis, child health and midwifery.
- Prestwich: Fairfax Group Practice offers drug counselling, audiology, nutrition clinics, continence, child development, mental health, podiatry and orthoptist services.

Fairfield General Hospital

- 3.56 Fairfield General Hospital has an emergency department and offers services including primary care, ambulatory care, elective surgery, cardiology, diagnostics, pathology, radiology, critical care and clinical assessment as a primary stroke centre. Also on site are a dementia unit, an enhanced intermediate care unit and a large outpatients department and antenatal clinic. Previous women and children's services have been transferred to other sites across Greater Manchester as part of the 'Making it Better' reconfiguration programme.
- 3.57 The accident and emergency department will be accompanied by an Urgent Treatment Centre under emerging proposals from the Bury CCG (see 'Urgent and Intermediate Care'.
- 3.58 The hospital is managed by the Pennine Acute Hospitals NHS Trust which is currently developing a Clinical Services Strategy to help support the delivery of better quality care across their sites. This strategy will help to support the wider GM devolution agenda articulated in 'Taking Charge of our Health and Social Care in Greater Manchester' Plan, specifically the implementation of Theme 3 for hospital services. Other objectives of the strategy include:
- To improve the quality of care provided, ensuring Care Organisations are fit for purpose and meet the future health and social care needs of their populations;
 - To support the development of Local Care Organisations across GM;
 - To ensure Care Organisations have an estate that is fit for purpose.
 - To support and promote the self-care agenda and empower people to take greater responsibilities for their care needs so they are more independent and self-reliant.

- To actively contribute to the wider reform agenda so that everyone has the opportunity to contribute to and enjoy the benefits of GM's growth and prosperity.

Prestwich Hospital

- 3.59 Greater Manchester Mental Health (GMMH) NHS Foundation Trust provides community and hospital services at the Prestwich site off Bury New Road and The Edenfield Centre west of Prestwich.
- 3.60 Following a reorganisation in January 2017, Manchester services now form part of a large specialist mental health trust which also provides inpatient and community services across Bolton, Salford and Trafford, as well as a range of specialist services serving wider populations. GMMH has embarked on an ambitious two-year programme of clinical service transformation to improve the mental health outcomes and to support the wider mental wellbeing of Manchester citizens.
- 3.61 The Prestwich sites have been subject to significant investment over the past 5 years and this was largely driven by an Estate Strategy for 2011-2016 which endeavoured to enable service users to receive high quality and effective care where needed in safe, clean and accessible environments. These improvements included new secure bed wards with supporting sports and learning facilities.
- 3.62 Rationalisation of the site continues which may enable some older surrounding unsuitable buildings to be replaced and this could enable new development opportunities.

Many community facilities are in poor condition and are in need of investment

Bury Hospice

- 3.63 Bury Hospice moved into a new £5 million facility in Fairfield in 2013, replacing the hospice's former Dumers Lane site in Radcliffe. This move has helped to improve care for people with a range of life-threatening illnesses and boasts 12 fully-equipped en-suite in-patient rooms with visitor accommodation and newly landscaped gardens. The facility will provides care for over 1000 patients.

Adult Social Care

Current Provision

- 3.64 Within the Borough, there are currently:
- 515 Housing Association Sheltered Accommodation Units;
 - 18 Private Older People's Residential Care Homes, providing 556 beds;

- Voluntary Older People's Residential Care Homes, providing 72 beds;
- 7 private Older People's Nursing/Residential Care Homes, providing 435 beds;
- Voluntary Older People's Nursing/Residential Care Home, providing 214 beds; and
- 150 extra care units, including 40 units at Six Town Housing new Red Bank scheme completed in 2012.

3.65 It should be noted that the Council does not have any older people's residential care homes anymore as these are now short stay homes and have transferred privately to Persona. The only Council home left is Killelea which is short term intermediate care and it has benefited from a full refurbishment.

Evidence on need

- 3.66 Demographic changes, advances in healthcare, increasing wealth and other improvements in people's quality of life mean that people in the UK are living longer. In the Borough, the percentage of the population aged 65 and over is projected to increase from 18.1% (total of 34,505 people) in 2017 to 24% (total of 49,733 people) in 2039^[1].
- 3.67 Bury's Housing Needs & Demand Assessment 2011/12^[2] identified that older person households make up 27.5% of all households in the Borough and such households are much more likely than average to be owner occupiers without a mortgage (58.4%) and to live in a semi-detached (31.8%) or terraced (20.5%) property, with 3 bedrooms. At the time of the above assessment 2,318 households indicated they had older relatives (over 60) who may need to move to the Borough in the next three years. The population aged 65 and over in Bury since 2011 has increased, suggesting that (in part), this has happened and this trend is likely to continue^[1].
- 3.68 Given these statistics, the requirements for housing and care services are increasing and a wide range of housing choice, including general needs and specialist provision i.e. retirement and extra care is required, and needs to be affordable. Extra care schemes, of which a level of need has been expressed for 634 additional units, will enable older people with more complex needs to be supported, while retaining as much independence as possible.

^[1] ONS 2011-based population projections

^[2] Bury Local Housing Need & Demand Assessment, Final Report, May 2011

New and enhanced provision

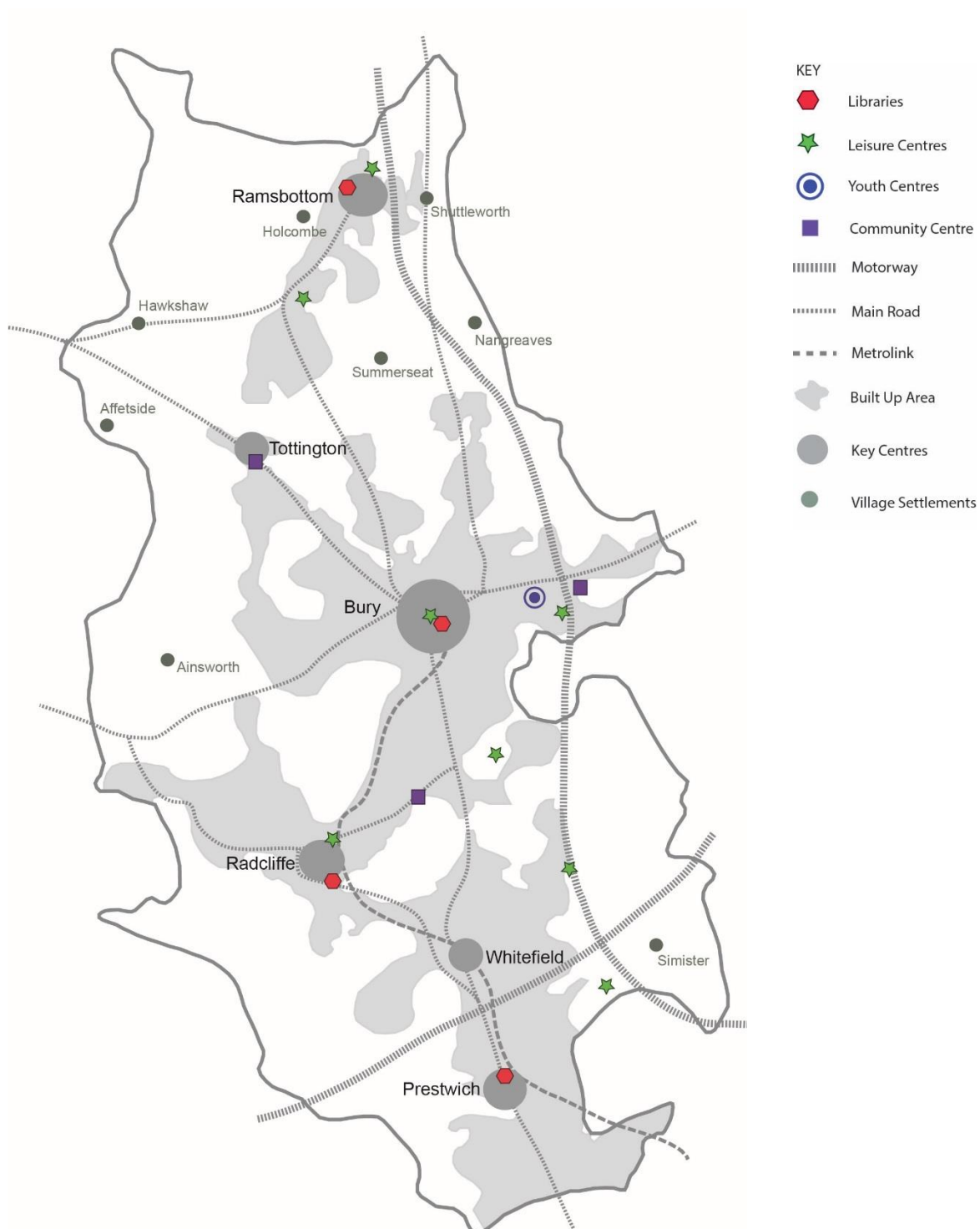
- 3.69 Following the success of the 40-unit Red Bank Extra Care Scheme in Radcliffe that focuses on care to tenants and residents with dementia; the Council is currently building another extra care scheme on Howarth Close in Bury that will contain 60 units, which is partly being funded by the 2015-18 Homes and Communities Agency's (HCA) Affordable Housing Programme. The scheme is costing £9m and is due to be complete in November 2018.
- 3.70 The Council is keen to continue working with its Joint Commissioning Partners (JCPs) in providing appropriate older person's schemes. It has supported St Vincent's Housing Association build their first and the Borough's first HAPPi (Housing our Ageing Population: Panel for Innovation) scheme on Danesmoor Drive, Bury. The £2.7m scheme, part funded by the HCA opened in September 2016 for older people (over 55s) and those requiring specialist accommodation, with space that is designed to adapt over time to meet the changing needs of the occupants. It is made up of 12 1-bed and 4 2-bed apartments and 3 2-bed bungalows; the latter being for shared ownership.
- 3.71 Funding has successfully been secured from the HCA's 2011-15 Affordable Housing programme (as per the HAPPi scheme) by other JCPs that has provided high quality housing for older people allowing the replacement of obsolete older persons' housing in the Borough:
- 12 Affordable Rent bungalows on the site of Wesley House, Tottington by 'Johnnie' Johnson Housing Trust
 - 11 Affordable Rent bungalows on the site of St. Mary's Court, Prestwich by Great Places Housing Group
 - 46 Affordable Rent dwellings (32 bungalows and 14 apartments) together with a day care centre on the site of the Hazelhurst / Whittle Pike schemes, Ramsbottom by Great Places Housing Group
- 3.72 The Council is looking at reviewing its sheltered schemes that are traditionally bedsit-style accommodation, in line with future housing need and more modern alternatives being provided by both the Council e.g. Red Bank and Registered Social Landlords.
- 3.73 In response to changing demographics, needs and requirements, Adult Social Care have undertaken a review of all in-house care facilities within the Borough and subsequently developed a modernisation plan that outlines the Council's future plan for accommodation and services for older people.
- 3.74 Bury Council's Housing Strategy for Older People remains in place. The Council continues to work towards meeting the objectives within the plan. Good progress is already being made to implement the recommendations of this strategy and action plan, including a number of the issues identified above.

- 3.75 The Council, as part of GMCA, will endeavour to collate what intelligence is currently available on older person's and specialist housing provision and where there may be gaps, to determine what housing provision of the aforementioned types is needed in future. At a local level, the Council is currently considering the work that will be required to establish the future requirements in terms of housing need in Bury, which will include commentary on older person's and specialist housing, in addition to what is already available.

Libraries and Archives

- 3.76 There are 4 libraries across the Borough at Bury, Ramsbottom, Radcliffe and Prestwich.
- 3.77 All Libraries provide access to books, computers, online resources, e-books/e-audio, advice and information, lifelong learning, leisure activities for all ages, literacy support and reader development, space for community groups and a home library service.
- 3.78 The Archives service preserves and provides access to the history of the Borough through extensive records and local and family history resources including online provision.
- 3.79 Figure 5 shows their location, of which Prestwich Library is the largest and busiest.

Figure 5 – Location of Libraries, Community Centres, Youth Centres and Leisure Centres



Community Centres

- 3.80 As of October 2018, there are 3 community centres in the Borough based in buildings which were formerly public libraries at Tottington, Topping Fold and Dumers Lane (Radcliffe). These are shown on Figure 5.
- 3.81 The Tottington Centre offers a community-run space for both adults and children, offering opportunities for group activities and learning new skills. From November 2018, the centre will also include a new tea room and meeting room space.
- 3.82 In addition, the Council's Estates section have agreed short-term leases with a local residents association to open Topping Fold Community Centre, and with Friends of Dumers Lane Community Centre to open a centre at Dumers Lane.

Youth Centres

- 3.83 Based at the New Kershaw Centre, Deal Street, Bury, the Youth Service delivers youth work from this Council-owned facility and a variety of other venues across Bury, including schools and voluntary agencies.

Leisure Centres

- 3.84 Bury's Leisure Services section is responsible for the management of the Borough's 8 existing leisure facilities shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**, 4 of which are part of school sites at Broadoak, Parrenthorn, Woodhey and Castlebrook.
- 3.85 Goshen Sports Centre, a £1.95 million purpose-built gymnastics centre and outdoor pitch facility opened in August 2012. This facility is managed by the gymnastics club and the football club on behalf of the Council.
- 3.86 Castle Leisure Centre, and Ramsbottom Pool and Fitness Centre have been refurbished with improvements including energy-efficient lighting. Virtual spinning and aerobics classes were introduced to Castle in 2017.
- 3.87 Radcliffe Leisure Centre was opened in 2015 on the site of the former Coney Green School. It contains a 25 metre pool, gym, sports hall and activities room.

Table 5 – Current Libraries, Community Centres, Youth Centres and Leisure Centres Provision

Libraries	Bury Central, Prestwich Library and Adult Learning Centre, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom Library and Adult Learning Centre.
Community Centres	Tottington Centre, Topping Fold Centre, Dumers Lane Centre.
Youth Centres	The New Kershaw Centre, Bury (Deal Street)
Leisure Centres	Broad oak Sports Centre, Castle Leisure Centre, Castlebrook Sports Centre, Goshen Sports Centre, Parrenthorn Sports Centre, Radcliffe Pool & Fitness Centre, Ramsbottom Pool & Fitness Centre, Woodhey Sports Centre.

Civic Venues

- 3.88 There are 3 civic venues within the Borough which provide a variety of self-contained function rooms for both the Council and members of the public to utilise:
- The Elizabethan Suite, Bury;
 - The Longfield Suite, Prestwich; and
 - Ramsbottom Civic Hall, Ramsbottom
- 3.89 The Council commissioned an independent review into the operation of the Civic Venues with the recommendations of that review now being implemented through a sustainable commercial business model. There is currently another ongoing review of leisure and civic venues, to which the outcome has yet to be concluded.

Post Offices

- 3.90 There are 19 post office branches across the Borough.
- 3.91 There are 11,500 branches across the UK. Under the current Parliament, Government has committed £1.34bn for the Post Office network to make sure there is no programme of Post Office closures and to update branches. Central to modernisation plans is the introduction of two new-style Post Offices for around 8,000 branches:
- 'Main style' Post Office branches will offer a modern environment and in many cases extended opening hours. These branches have dedicated a Post Office counter offering customers a full range of products and services during standard hours.

- Local style' Post Office branches will provide a wide range of services from the retail till and are open when the shop it is housed within is open.

3.92 A £370 million three-year funding agreement running from April 2018 will continue to go towards modernisation and protecting village branches.

Custodial Services

3.93 There are no current prison facilities within the Borough, or any specific proposals or sites identified for new prison development in Bury at present. However, in line with Government guidance the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) which incorporates HM Prison Service have requested previously that the Local Plan include a criteria based policy to deal with a prison proposal should it arise during the Plan period. The demand for such facilities will be discussed with NOMS.

Cemeteries

3.94 There are three cemeteries in the Borough at:

- Bury Cemetery;
- Ramsbottom Cemetery; and
- Radcliffe Cemetery, which includes a crematorium.

3.95 Bury Cemetery is the largest which provides for burials of various religious groups. It also has a chapel available for funeral and memorial services. Ramsbottom Cemetery is the smallest but still provides for different religious groups and Radcliffe Cemetery has an area set aside for 'green' burials where a tree is planted instead of laying a headstone and environmentally friendly coffins can be used. The existing capacity within each of these cemeteries is detailed in Table 6.

Table 6 – Existing Capacity of Cemeteries in Bury

Cemetery	Unused Capacity	Demand Graves p.a.	Capacity at current level of demand
Bury	7,872	120	65 years
Radcliffe	2,400	45	35 years
Ramsbottom	1,900	34	52 years

Source: Bury Council (2017)

3.96 The table above shows there is currently adequate provision for future cemetery requirements within the Borough. However, this will need to be

reviewed, particularly with reference to Radcliffe which has the lowest capacity of the three and is the priority for increasing provision.

- 3.97 There is land available adjacent all cemeteries for future extensions although this would not be needed if parts of the cemeteries were not unusable due to the water table being so high. Drainage is a key issue on all sites, particularly in Radcliffe, and prevents the cemeteries being used to their full potential.
- 3.98 In terms of future demand, the Council has had enquiries from the Muslim community regarding suitable sites for burials, when previously this took place abroad. Planning will endeavour to work with Leisure Services to identify possible sites to satisfy this demand.

Religious Facilities

- 3.99 The 2011 Census included a voluntary question about religion. The results of the survey are shown in Table 7 - with only 6.0% choosing not to give an answer. Christianity was the most common answer given (totalling 62.7%). The Jewish community in Bury was found to be the largest in Greater Manchester and the 3rd highest (by percentage) nationally.

Table 7 – 2001 and 2011 Census – Religion

Religion (all people)	2001		2011	
	Value	%	Value	%
Christian	133,063	73.4	116,036	62.7
Buddhist	248	0.1	453	0.2
Hindu	674	0.4	817	0.4
Jewish	8,924	4.9	10,302	5.6
Muslim	6,756	3.7	11,279	6.1
Sikh	202	0.1	301	0.2
Other	305	0.2	422	0.2
No Religion	18,343	10.2	34,381	18.6
Religion not stated	12,093	6.7	11,069	6.0
All people	180,608	100.0	185,060	100.0

- 3.100 There are a great range of religious facilities within the Borough which represent the broad range of religions. According to the Bury Directory these

places of worship include Baptist, Baptist-Methodist, Buddhism, Church of England, Congregational, Evangelical, Fellowship, Free Church of England, Gospel, Islamic, Judaism, Methodist, Mormon, Pentecostal, Roman Catholic, Seventh- Day Adventist, Spiritualist and United Reformed.

- 3.101 We will continue to consult faith communities on whether further provision is needed within the Borough.

4 Summary of Key Issues

- 4.1 The various Topic Papers sitting behind the Local Plan are available on the Council's web site at www.bury.gov.uk/localplan. These have drawn together a profile of the Borough which has, in turn, highlighted a number of Key Issues for the Local Plan to consider. These Key Issues are as follows:

Key Issues for Community Facilities:

- Growth and development places additional pressure on social and community infrastructure;
- Many community facilities are in poor condition and in need of investment.