Integrated Assessment of Bury Local Plan Scoping Report
June 2016

Resources and Regulation

Bury COUNCIL

Contents

1   Introduction

Purpose of this scoping report

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 (SA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA);
- Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA);
- Health Impact Assessment (HIA).

In addition to meeting the requirements of the above assessments in one IA, a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) will be prepared separately by the Greater Manchester Ecology Unit (GMEU).

Bury's Development Plan

1.4   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 the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework (GMSF) and the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals and Waste Plans which have already been adopted.

1.5   The Local Plan will be consistent with the GMSF. The GMSF is currently being prepared jointly by all ten of the Greater Manchester authorities. It will provide an overarching plan that will cover the whole of the Greater Manchester conurbation and it will primarily set out the scale and distribution of housing and employment growth across the conurbation for the next 20 years. A separate Integrated Assessment Scoping Report has been produced for the GMSF, and is available at:

https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/info/20081/vision_and_draft_strategic_options

Structure of the Scoping Report

1.6   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.

Consultation on the scope of the Integrated Assessment

1.7   The Council is seeking comments on this Integrated Assessment Scoping Report from Monday 27th June to Monday 1st August 2016.

Comments should be sent by email to planning.policy@bury.gov.uk

Alternatively, comments can be sent by post to:
Strategic Planning and Economic Development
Resources and Regulation
3 Knowsley Place
Duke Street
Bury
BL9 0EJ

2 Integrated Assessment Methodology

2.1 This chapter outlines the approach to the IA and 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, social and economic 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 have been 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 Regulations'), 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 into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuing that, in accordance with this 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 Environmental 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 appraisal process (see Figure 1). [1] The SA process ensures that potential environmental effects are given full consideration alongside social and economic issues.

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[1] Source: National Planning Practice Guidance Paragraph 11-001-20140306 and 11-003-20140306

Figure 1: Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, information for inclusion in environmental (SEA) reports.

SCHEDULE 2   Regulation 12(3)

INFORMATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

1. An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.

2. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.

3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.

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.

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.

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—

    (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).

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.

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.

9. A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17.

10. A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 9.

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 or discrimination, to advance equality 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 positive health impacts. The process to follow in carrying out a HIA is set out by the Department of Health, as shown in Figure 2.

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Figure 2: Health Impact Assessment process
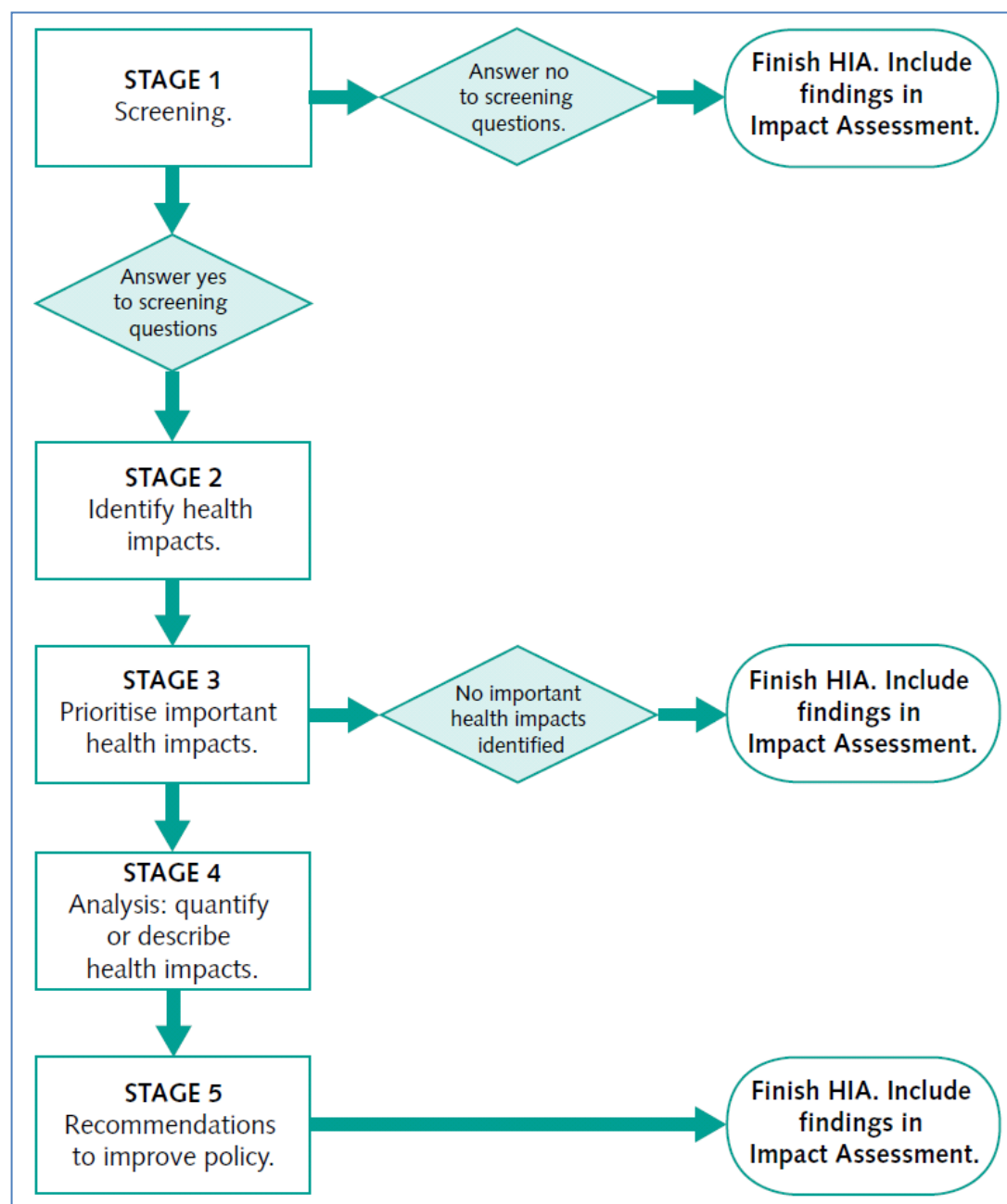
Source: Health Impact Assessment of Government Policy, Department of Health 2010

2.14 Consideration of the determinants of health and the broad requirements of the Department of Health HIA screening questions[2] have been integrated into the IA Framework (Chapter 6). Subsequent HIA stages align with those of the IA. As such, by including consideration of health alongside other environmental, sustainability and equality considerations, the IA will cover the scope of a HIA.

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[2] Department of Health (2010) Health Impact Assessment of Government Policy

2.15 The determinants of health, as set out in Figure 3 help to guide the framework for assessing how the Bury Local Plan may affect health (i.e. by affecting the determinant of health). This is reflected in the IA Framework outlined in Chapter 6.

Figure 3: The determinants of health
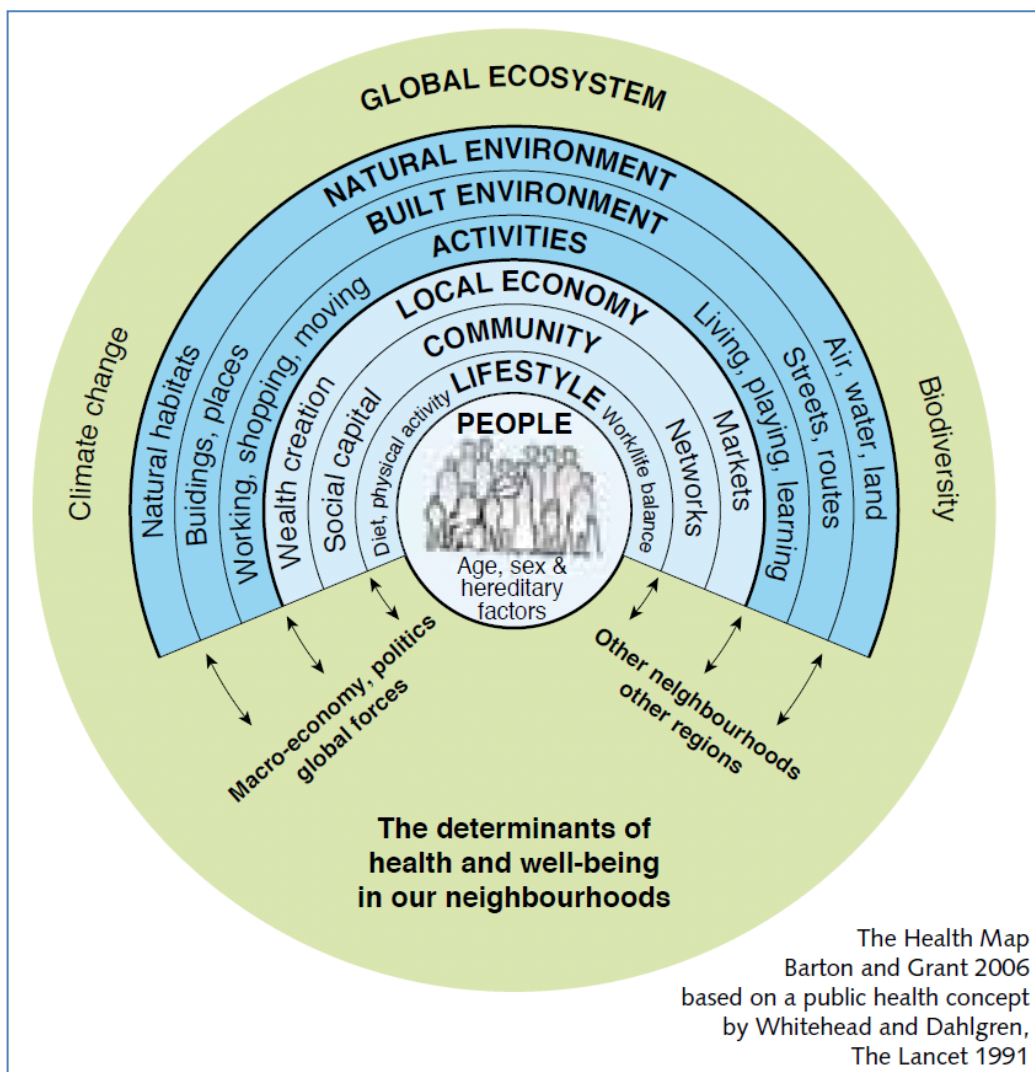
Source: Health Impact Assessment of Government Policy, Department of Health 2010

Integrated Assessment Stages

2.16 The SA/SEA, EqIA and HIA use 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 in Section above the requirements of EqIA and HIA have been integrated with the SA/SEA process to create the IA.

2.17 The IA of the Local Plan will be an iterative process, and will follow Government guidance. The stages of the IA process identified in Figure 4 (taken from the National Planning Practice Guidance) sets out how the Sustainability Appraisal process integrates with the Local Plan preparation process.

Figure 4: Sustainability Appraisal and Local Plan preparation processes
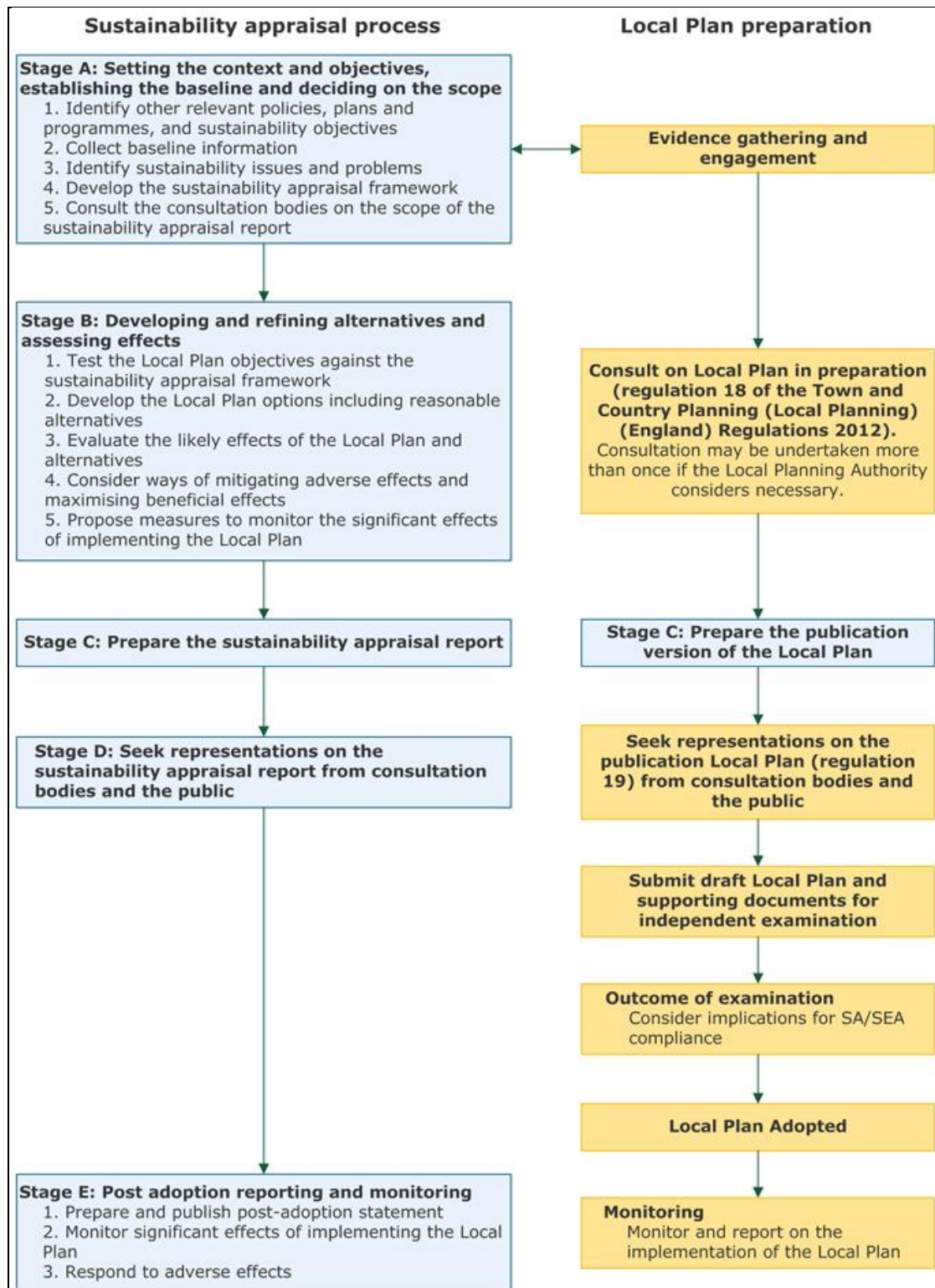
2.18   To ensure the assessment takes in the scope of EqIA and HIA, equality and health issues / characteristics will be considered at the appropriate points in the assessment, alongside other sustainable development objectives, impacts and consideration.

3 Other 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. The review of these policies, plans and programmes is provided in Appendix A.

International / European

- The Ramsar Convention – 1971

- General Conference of UNESCO - 1972

- The Nitrates Directive -1991

- The Urban Waste Water Directive -1991

- The European Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage – 1992 & 1995

- The Air Quality Framework Directive - 1996

- EU Habitats Directive as amended – 1997

- The Drinking Water Directive - 1998

- Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – 1998

- The Water Framework Directive - 2000

- SEA Directive - 2001

- European Landscape Convention – 2004

- Mining Waste Directive - 2006

- International Carbon Action Partnership - 2007

- European Flood Risk Directive – 2007

- The Waste Framework Directive - 2008

- Air Quality Directive - 2008

- Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive - 2008

- The Birds Directive - 2009

- European Sustainable Development Strategy - 2009

- The Industrial Emissions Directive - 2010

- European Biodiversity Strategy - 2011

- EU Energy Efficiency Plan - 2011

National

- Control of Pollution Act - 1974

- Wildlife and Countryside Act – 1981

- Environmental Protection Act – 1990

- Water Resources Act - 1991

- Part IV of the Environment Act – 1995

- The Hedgerows Regulations – 1997

- Rural White Paper – 2000

- Air Quality Strategy for the UK Working together for Clean Air – 2000

- Countryside and Rights of Way Act - 2000

- The Water Environment Regulations – 2003

- Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future – 2003

- The Future of Transport White Paper – 2004

- The Housing Act – 2004

- Hazardous Waste Regulations - 2005

- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act - 2006

- Energy White Paper: meeting the energy challenge - 2007

- Climate Change Act – 2008

- Play Strategy for England – 2008

- UK Renewable Energy Strategy - 2009

- Confident Brighter Communities – 2010

- UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework - 2010

- Flood and Water Management Act – 2010

- Natural Environment White Paper – 2011

- Electricity Market Reform While Paper – 2011

- Low-Carbon Electricity – 2011

- Water White Paper – 2011

- Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and ecosystem services – 2011

- Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England - 2011

- Public Health White Paper - 2011

- Waste Directive – 2011

- Climate Resilient Infrastructure – 2011

- The Carbon Plan - 2011

- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations – 2012

- National Planning Policy Framework – 2012

- Planning Policy for Traveller Sites – 2012

- UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework - 2012

- Health and Social Care Act - 2012

- National Waste Management Plan - 2013

Sub-Regional

- Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - 2008

- An Ecological Framework for Greater Manchester – 2008

- Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester – 2008

- Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan – 2009

- Bury, Oldham and Rochdale Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - 2009

- Greater Manchester Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan – 2011

- Greater Manchester Growth Plan - 2011

- Greater Manchester Third Local Transport Plan - 2011

- Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan – 2012

- Greater Manchester Rail Policy 2012 – 2024 - 2012

- Greater Manchester Strategy – 2013

- Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan – 2013

- Greater Manchester's Climate Change Implementation Plan – 2012

- Greater Manchester Growth and Reform Plan – 2014

- GM draft Low-Emission Strategy and Air Quality Action Plan – 2016

- GM draft Transport Strategy 2040: Our vision – 2016

Local

- Bury Heritage Strategy – 2002

- Walking Strategy for Bury – 2004

- Bury Cycling Strategy - 2004

- Reinventing Radcliffe – 2004

- Radcliffe Three Sites Masterplan - 2005

- Bury Urban Historic Landscape Characterisations Interim Report - 2008

- Bury but Better Town Centre Vision and Development Strategy –2009

- Landscape Character Assessment – 2009

- Love Prestwich Town Centre Development Strategy - 2009

- Carbon Plan for Bury – 2009

- Bury Economic Strategy– 2010

- Brownfield Land Strategy – 2010

- Bury Joint Strategic Needs Assessment - 2010

- Radcliffe Town Centre Masterplan - 2011

- Bury Sports Pitch Strategy – 2011

- Housing Need and Demand Assessment - 2011/12

- Bury Retail Capacity Study – 2012

- Bury Employment Land Review – 2013

- Bury Housing Strategy - 2014

- Zero Waste Strategy – 2014

- Bury Local Flood Risk Management Strategy – 2014

- Bury Greenspace Audit and Strategy - 2015

- Cultural Economy Strategy – 2015

- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment – 2015

- Bury Employment Land Availability – 2015

- Physical Activity and Sport Strategy – 2015

- Vision, Purposes and Values - 2015

4 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 As part of the Sustainability Appraisal process a "business as usual" scenario must be appraised, based on the likely evolution of the area without the introduction of new policies. The baseline information provides the basis against which to assess the likely effects of the plan and the reasonable alternatives.

Social baseline

Introduction

4.3 This section focuses on the social characteristics of the Borough and covers:

- Population and demographics
- Housing
- Health and wellbeing
- Crime
- Education and skills
- Deprivation

Population and demographics

Population estimates and projections

4.4 The population of the Borough increased by 3.6% between 2004 and 2014. In comparison, the population of England increased by 8.2%, the North West increased by 4.3% and Greater Manchester increased by 7.2%. Bury has experienced a lower rate of population growth than the national, regional and sub-regional average over the past decade.

Table 1: ONS population estimates and projections for Bury

Year	Total persons		Time period	Population change	% change
2004	181,000				
2014	187,500		2004-2014	6,500	3.6%
2024	197,300		2014-2024	9,800	5.2%
2034	204,700		2024-2034	7,400	3.8%

Source: ONS 2014 based population projections

4.5　The population of the Borough is projected to increase by 5.2% from 2014 to 2024, and by a further 3.8% from 2024 to 2034. The comparisons for England, the North West and Greater Manchester are provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Population projections 2014-2034

Area	Time period	% change
Greater Manchester	2014-2024	6.13%
	2024-2034	4.50%
North West	2014-2024	3.87%
	2024-2034	2.96%
England	2014-2024	7.51%
	2024-2034	5.83%

Source: ONS 2014 based population projections

4.6　Bury's population growth is projected to be slightly below the Greater Manchester average, but above the North West average.

Age structure

4.7　The dependency ratio (i.e. the proportion of children and older people per 100 people of working age) is projected to increase from 61 in 2014 to 70 in 2035, largely as a result of an increase in the number of older people.

Figure 5: Mid-2014 population structure
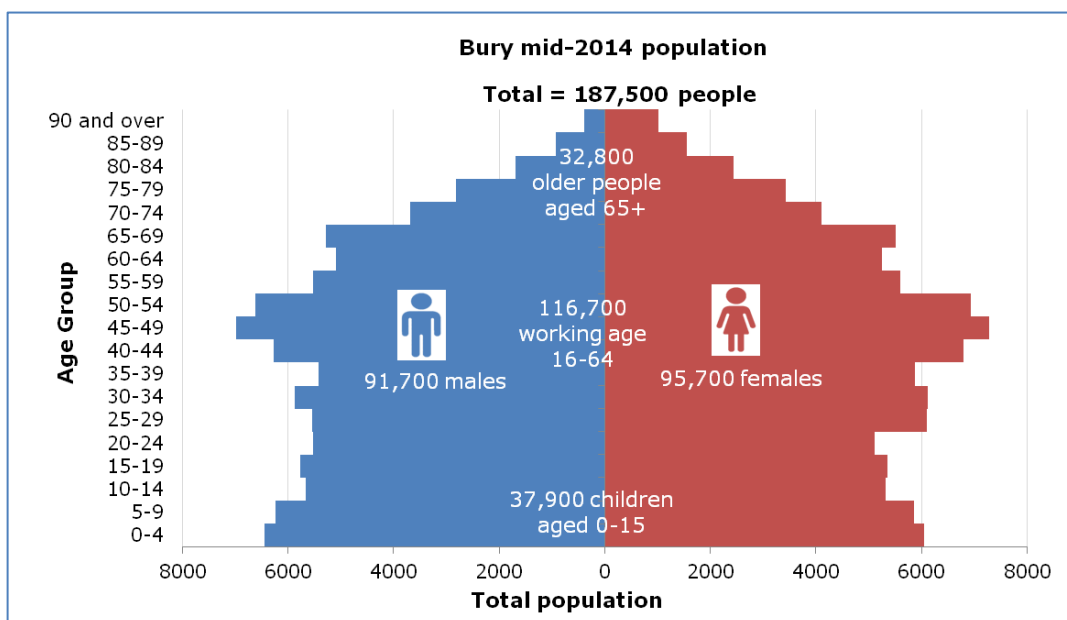
Figure 6: Projected population structure (2035)

Bury 2035 population projection

Total = 205,200 people

47,700 older people aged 65+

120,300 working age 16-64

101,900 males

103,300 females

37,200 children aged 0-15
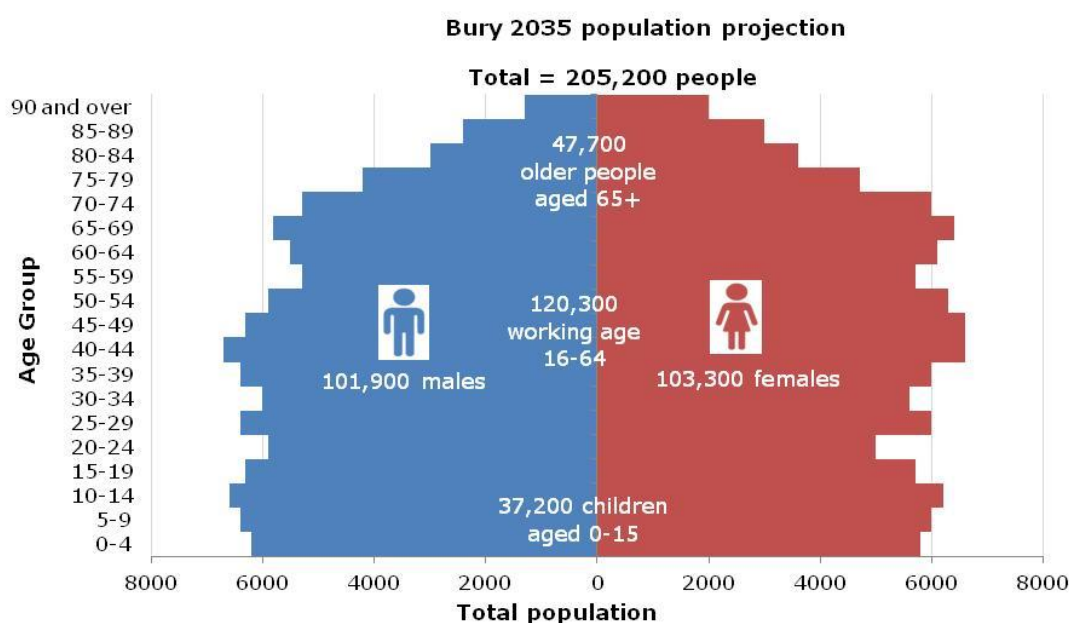
Source: ONS 2014 based population projections

Households

4.8   Between 2002 and 2012 the number of households in the Borough increased from 74,900 to 78,800 (a 5.2% increase).

4.9   Over the same period, Greater Manchester experienced a 7.7% increase in households, the North West 6.7% and England an 8.0% increase.

4.10   The CLG 2012-based household projections show a 15% increase in the number of households in the Borough from 78,800 in 2012 to 90,800 in 2035 (12,000 additional households). This compares to a projected 18.7% increase for Greater Manchester, a 14.1% increase for the North West and a 21.8% increase for England.

4.11   The average household size is forecast to fall in Bury from 2.39 in 2012 to 2.23 by 2035. This compares to 2.20 for Greater Manchester in 2035.

Table 3: Average household size

Year	Average household size
2002	2.39
2012	2.34
2025	2.29
2035	2.23

Source: CLG 2012-based household projections

4.12 In relation to the projected household types, there is a significant increase in the number of older person households and the number of one person and other household types.

Table 4: Household projections by age

Age	Households		
	2012	2037	% change
Under 25	2,300	2,600	+9.3%
25-34	10,300	9,200	-11.5%
35-44	14,800	15,200	+2.3%
45-54	16,500	18,000	+8.9%
55-64	13,200	13,900	+5.1%
65-74	11,400	14,100	+24.3%
75-84	7,400	11,800	+58.8%
85+	2,700	7,000	+156.6%

Source: CLG 2012-based household projections

Table 5: Household projections by type

Age	Households		
	2012	2037	% change
One person	37,500	47,800	+27.5%
Couple and no other adult	27,700	32,200	+16.1%
Couple and one or more other adult	8,600	9,200	+5.9%
Household with dependent children	36,100	40,200	+11.4%
Other	7,200	10,100	+40.0%

Source: CLG 2012-based household projections

Migration

Figure 7: Migration flows to and from Bury

Net origin of Bury migrants
Net destination of Bury migrants

PRESTON
103 from Bury;
61 to Bury.

ROSSENDALE
388 from Bury
272 to Bury.

ROCHDALE
499 from Bury;
545 to Bury

BOLTON
701 from Bury;
619 to Bury.

LIVERPOOL
149 from Bury;
47 to Bury.

BURY
10,031 moves within Bury
6,754 people moved in to Bury (870 of whom were from outside the UK).

OLDHAM
194 from Bury;
160 to Bury.

TAMESIDE
109 from Bury;
105 to Bury.

SALFORD
766 from Bury;
643 to Bury.

TRAFFORD
174 from Bury;
153 to Bury.

MANCHESTER
888 from Bury;
1,031 to Bury.

LEEDS
204 from Bury;
83 to Bury.

Source: ONS 2011 Census

Ethnicity

4.13 The population of the Borough is predominantly white, but there are notable concentrations of Asian / Asian British residents particularly in East and Redvales wards.

Table 6: Ethnicity

Area	White	Mixed / multiple ethnic groups	Asian / Asian British	Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	Other ethnic group
Bury	89.2	1.8	7.2	1.0	0.7
Besses	88.3	3.1	4.5	3.3	0.8
Church	93.7	1.2	4.2	0.5	0.3
East	72.4	2.4	22.7	1.6	1.0
Elton	93.0	1.8	4.1	0.7	0.3
Holyrood	88.6	2.3	6.6	1.4	1.2
Moorside	83.1	1.9	12.4	1.8	0.9
North Manor	97.7	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.1
Pilkington Park	90.7	1.5	5.9	0.7	1.2
Radcliffe East	92.8	1.8	4.4	0.6	0.5
Radcliffe North	96.0	1.0	2.1	0.6	0.2
Radcliffe West	92.7	2.1	3.5	1.1	0.6
Ramsbottom	95.7	1.5	2.4	0.3	0.1
Redvales	73.9	2.1	22.1	1.0	1.0
Sedgley	81.9	2.1	12.2	1.2	2.5
St Mary's	89.0	2.4	6.2	1.6	0.8
Tottington	97.5	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.1
Unsworth	92.7	1.4	4.9	0.4	0.6
Greater Manchester	83.8	2.3	10.1	2.8	1.0
North West	90.2	1.6	6.2	1.4	0.6
England and Wales	86.0	2.2	7.5	3.3	1.0

Source: 2011 Census (figures are percentages)

Religious belief

4.14 Christianity is the predominant religion in the Borough, however the proportion of people who identified themselves as Jewish is significantly above the Greater Manchester and National average. The Borough's Jewish population is particularly concentrated in Sedgley and Pilkington Park wards. The Borough also has a sizeable Muslim population, above the

National average but below the Greater Manchester average. The Muslim population is concentrated in East and Redvales wards.

Table 7: Religion

Religion 2011 Census	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion	Religion not stated
Bury	62.7	0.2	0.4	5.6	6.1	0.2	0.2	18.6	6.0
Besses	65.7	0.4	0.5	3.3	3.2	0.2	0.3	20.1	6.3
Church	73.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.8	0.0	0.2	17.0	6.0
East	54.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	21.2	0.1	0.2	17.9	5.7
Elton	70.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	3.6	0.1	0.2	20.0	5.0
Holyrood	62.9	0.4	0.8	4.5	4.8	0.2	0.2	20.4	5.8
Moorside	60.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	11.8	0.1	0.2	20.0	6.4
North Manor	75.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	17.1	6.0
Pilkington Park	48.5	0.2	1.2	24.2	3.5	0.4	0.2	14.5	7.3
Radcliffe East	68.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	3.0	0.0	0.2	22.4	5.0
Radcliffe North	73.7	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.2	18.1	5.4
Radcliffe West	61.8	0.3	0.4	4.6	2.3	0.1	0.3	24.7	5.5
Ramsbottom	69.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.2	21.5	5.7
Redvales	56.3	0.1	0.2	1.0	20.9	0.1	0.3	15.4	5.7
Sedgley	33.8	0.4	0.7	33.8	10.6	0.6	0.2	12.3	7.6
St Mary's	56.7	0.3	0.5	10.1	4.5	0.3	0.2	20.9	6.5
Tottington	74.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	18.0	6.0
Unsworth	66.9	0.1	0.5	7.2	3.8	0.2	0.2	15.3	5.7
Greater Manchester	61.8	0.4	0.9	0.9	8.7	0.2	0.3	20.8	6.1
North West	67.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	5.1	0.1	0.3	19.8	6.2
England and Wales	59.3	0.4	1.5	0.5	4.8	0.8	0.4	25.1	7.2

Source: 2011 Census (figures are percentages)

Links across the Integrated Assessment

4.15   Key trends such as increasing population, household numbers and a changing age structure are related to a number of other agendas. The relationship between population, the economy and employment is complex. A growing population is likely to increase demand for employment and conversely, increased growth and economic development is likely to drive an increase in people moving to the area to take up employment.

4.16   A changing population drives demand for housing, health service provision, education, social infrastructure, transport infrastructure and utilities infrastructure and is closely linked to the consumption of resources and greenhouse gas emissions.

Housing

Housing completions

4.17   Figure 8 below illustrates the number of new dwellings completed in the Borough over the past 12 years. Housing completions peaked at 909 in 2005/06 and dropped to a low of 198 in 2009/10.
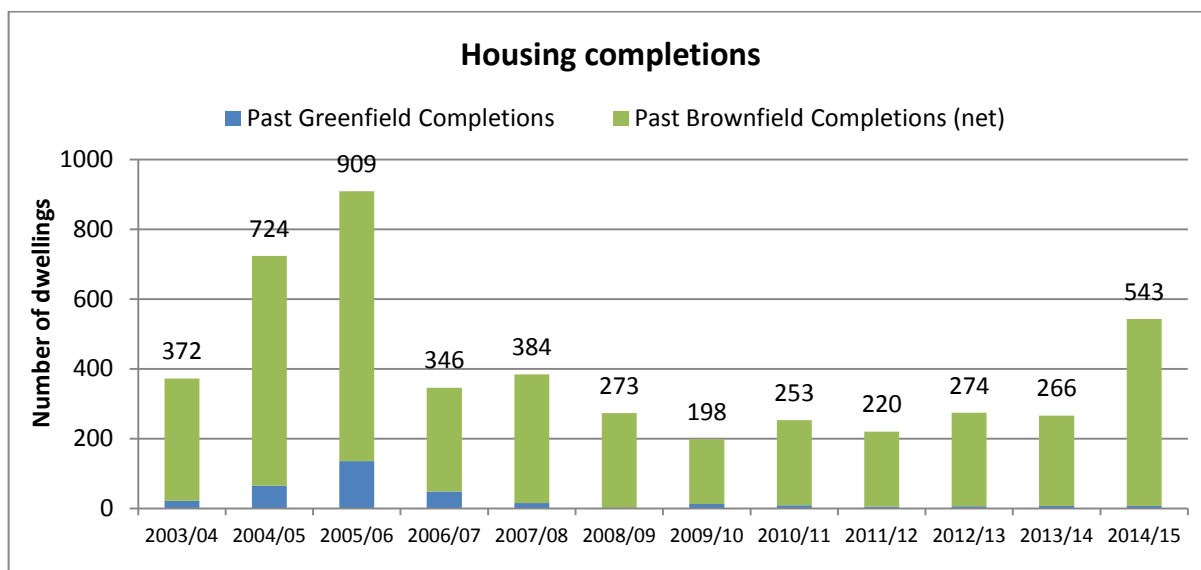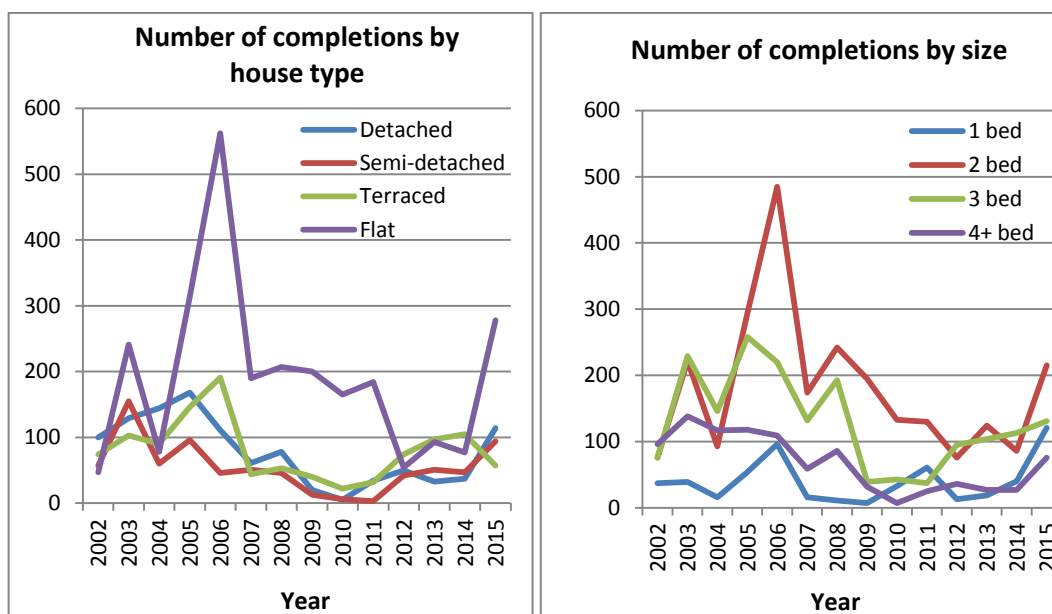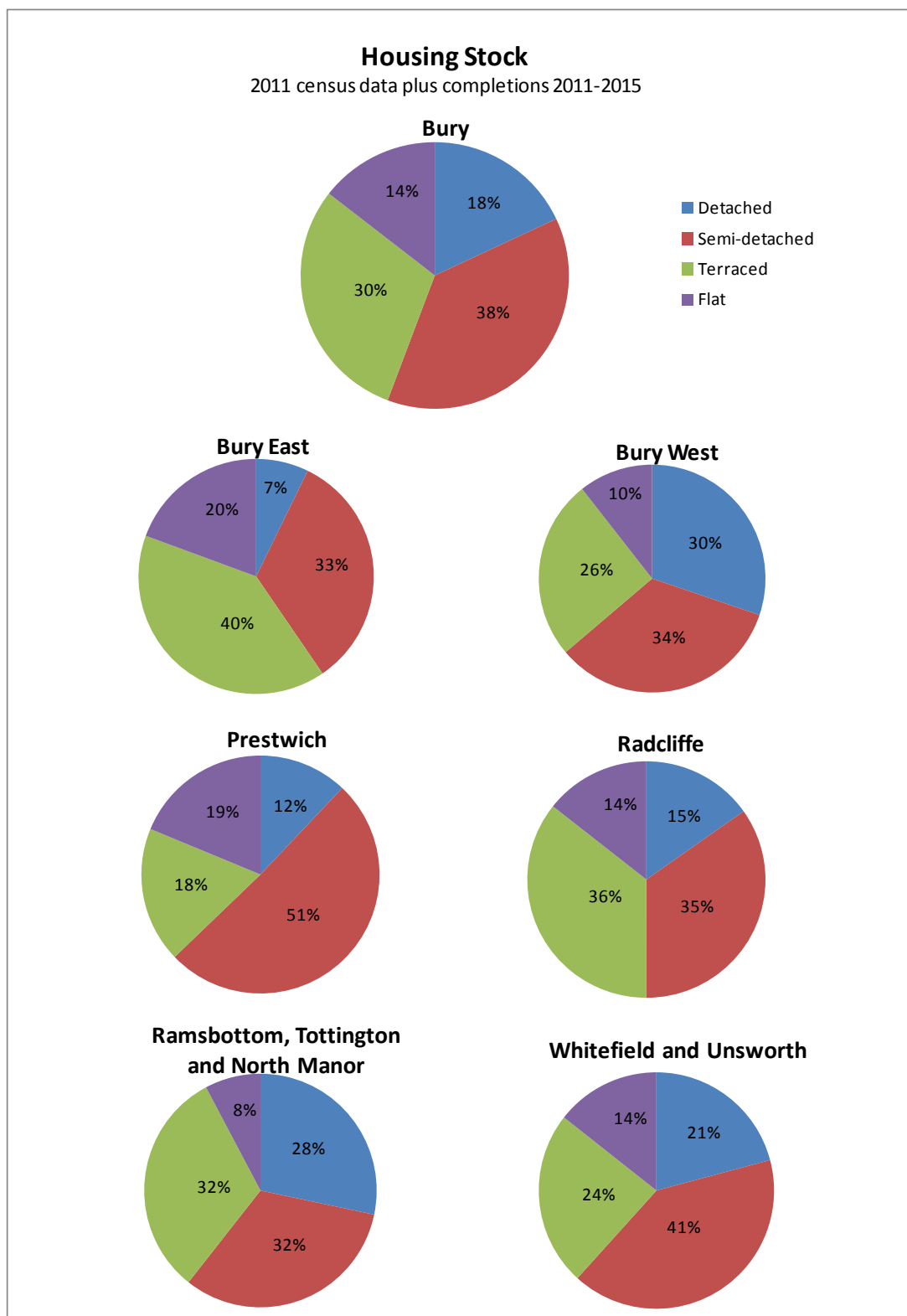
Figure 8: Housing completions

Figure 9: House completions by type and size

4.18 In relation to the types of dwellings completed from 2001/02 to 2014/15, 47% were flats and 43% were 2 bed properties. Despite the high proportion of flats completed over this period, flats still only make up 14% of the Borough's total housing stock, as shown in Figure 10.

Housing stock: type and tenure

4.19 Figure 10 shows the housing stock by type in Bury and different parts of the Borough. Terraced (30%) and semi-detached (38%) properties make up the largest proportion of the current dwelling stock.

4.20 However, there are local variations. In Bury East, terraced housing is the dominant property type (40%), with detached properties only contributing 7% to the total stock. In Radcliffe, the dominant property type is detached (36%), whilst in Prestwich, over half of the total stock is semi-detached properties (51%).

Figure 10: Housing stock by type

Housing Stock

2011 census data plus completions 2011-2015

Bury

Detached
Semi-detached
Terraced
Flat

14% | 18%
30%
38%

Bury East

7%
20%
40%
33%

Bury West

10%
30%
26%
34%

Prestwich

12%
19%
18%
51%

Radcliffe

14% | 15%
36% | 35%

Ramsbottom, Tottington and North Manor

8%
28%
32%
32%

Whitefield and Unsworth

14% | 21%
24%
41%

4.21   The majority of households in Bury are owner occupiers (69.6%). This
proportion is higher than the GM average (60.1%), North West average
(64.5%) and England and Wales as a whole (63.6%). The proportion of
households living in shared ownership, social rented and private rented

accommodation are all lower than the GM, North West and national averages.

Table 8: Number of households by tenure (2011)

Tenure	Number of dwellings	% of total
Owned	54,395	69.6%
Owned outright	24,839	31.8%
Owned with a mortgage or loan	29,556	37.8%
Shared ownership (part owned, part rented)	247	0.3%
Rented	23,471	30.0%
Social rented	11,703	15.0%
Private rented	10,774	13.8%
Living rent free	994	1.3%
Total	78,113	100.0%

Source: ONS Census 2011

House prices and volume of sales

4.22 From 2008, house prices declined across Bury (and nationally) and have yet to return to the prices seen before the economic downturn, as illustrated in Figure 11.

4.23 The average price at the peak in December 2007 was £133,446. The lowest monthly average price was £102,230 in March 2013 (23% below the peak). House prices have recovered to an average of £117,278 in December 2015, which is still 12% below the December 2007 peak.

4.24 In comparison, average house prices for England and Wales have now recovered to levels recorded before the economic downturn, whereas the pattern for the North West and Greater Manchester is similar to that for Bury, with prices remaining below the previous peak.

Figure 11: Land Registry House Price Index

Land Registry House Price Index
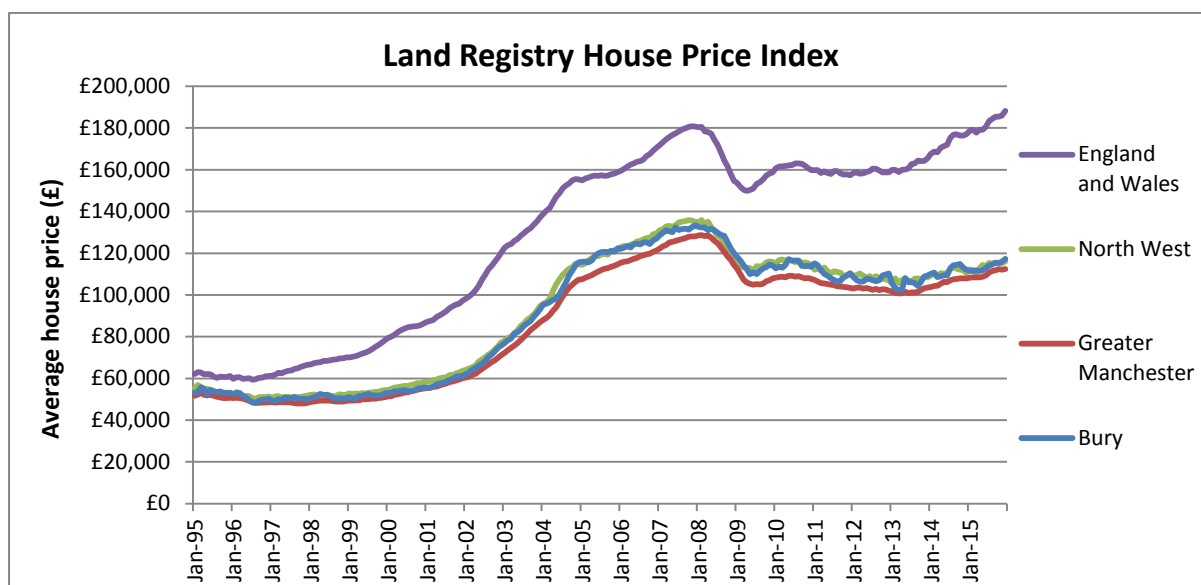
Table 9: Average house prices in Bury

	Average price (all)	Average price (detached)	Average price (semi-detached)	Average price (terraced)	Average price (flats)
December 1995	£53,116	£107,725	£58,396	£35,828	£36,814
December 2000	£55,588	£112,739	£61,114	£37,496	£38,528
December 2005	£122,396	£248,231	£134,562	£82,559	£84,832
December 2010	£113,537	£230,266	£124,823	£76,584	£78,692
December 2015	£117,278	£237,851	£128,935	£79,107	£81,285

Source: Land Registry House Price Index December 2015

4.25 Figure 12 shows the volume of house sales in Bury from 1995 to 2015. The volume of sales was lowest in February 2009 and at its highest in January 2004. The graph shows that sales have not yet returned to pre-2008 volumes, however there now appears to be a return to growth in sales.

Figure 12: Monthly Land Registry Sales Volume in Bury
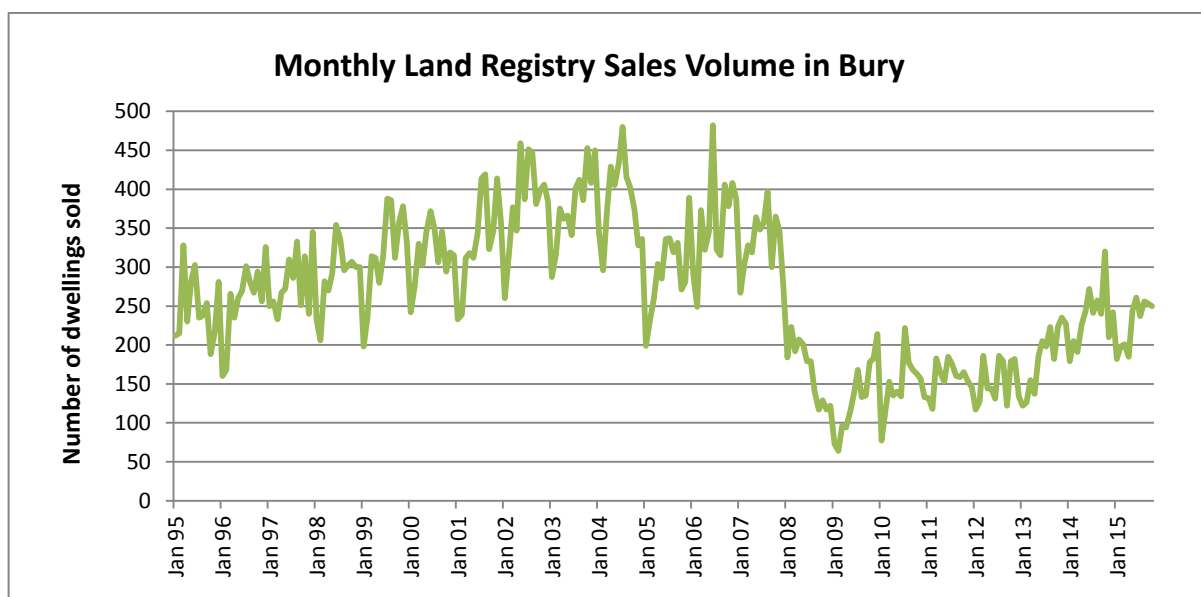
House price to income ratio

4.26 Table 10 shows the house price to full-time income ratio for people who work in the Borough and people who live in the Borough but may work elsewhere. From 2014 to 2015 house prices increased faster than wages, making housing less affordable.

Table 10: House Prices to Income Ratio 2012 – 2015

(April 2015)	Overall average house price (April 2014)	£111,409
	People **working** in the Borough	People **living** in the Borough
Full time gross median annual earnings (2015)	£25,011	£27,421
House price to income ratio	4.45	4.06

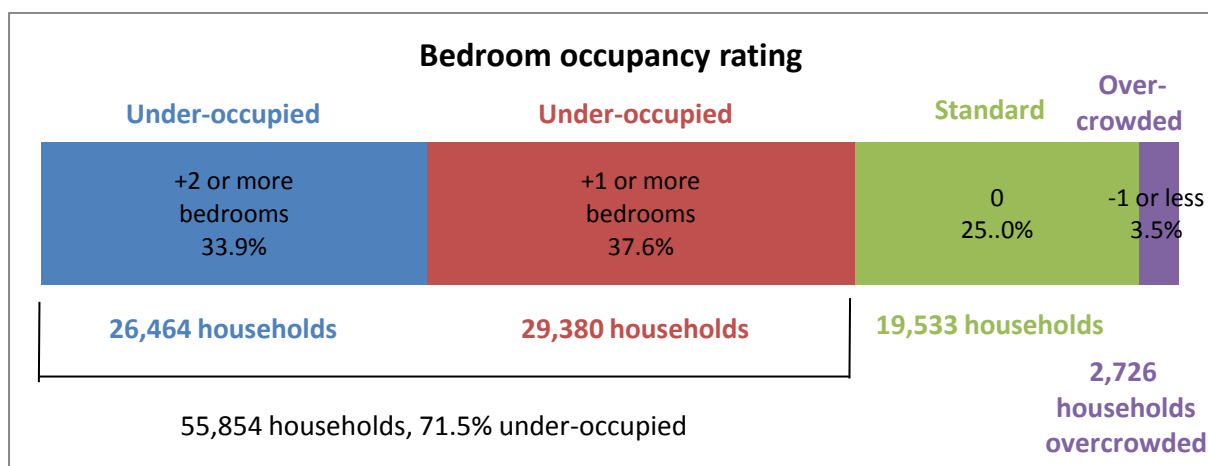| (April 2014)	Overall average house price (April 2014)	£108,610
	People **working** in the Borough	People **living** in the Borough
Full time gross median annual earnings (2014)	£24,442	£26,405
House price to income ratio	4.44	4.11

(April 2013)	Overall average house price (April 2013)	£102,455
	People **working** in the Borough	People **living** in the Borough
Full time gross median annual earnings (2013)	£23,676	£25,839
House price to income ratio	4.33	3.97

(April 2012)	Overall average house price (April 2012)	£106,573
	People **working** in the Borough	People **living** in the Borough
Full time gross median annual earnings (2012)	£23,752	£25,844
House price to income ratio	4.49	4.12

Source: Land Registry House Price Index (March 2016 release) and ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2016 ©

Overcrowding

4.27   Information on bedroom occupancy rating was collected in the 2011 Census for the first time. The occupancy rating provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied. The ages of the household members and their relationships to each other are used to derive the number of bedrooms they require, based on a standard formula. The number of bedrooms required is subtracted from the number of bedrooms in the household's accommodation to calculate the occupancy rating. The occupancy rating can then indicate overcrowding or under-occupation within the household. An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one fewer bedroom than required, whereas +1 implies that they have one more bedroom than the standard requirements.

Figure 13: Bedroom occupancy rating

Bedroom occupancy rating

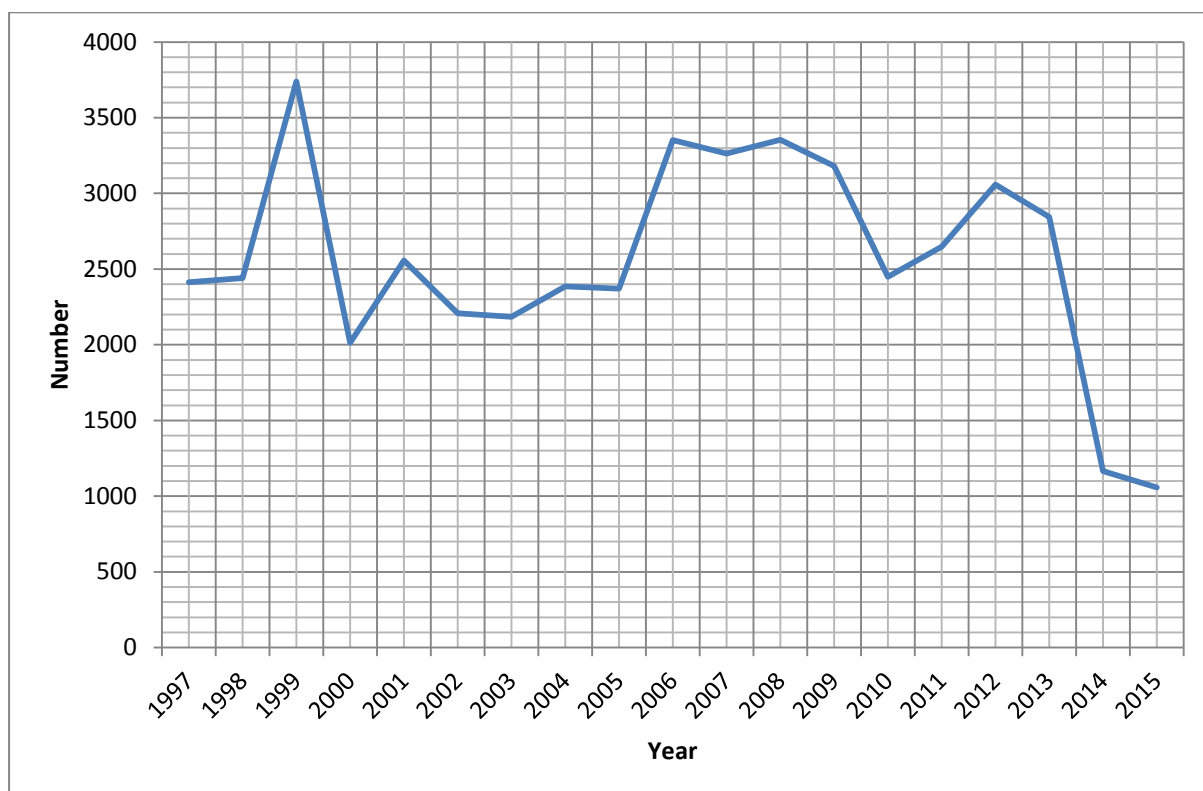| Under-occupied	Under-occupied	Standard	Over-crowded
+2 or more bedrooms 33.9%	+1 or more bedrooms 37.6%	0 25..0%	-1 or less 3.5%
26,464 households	**29,380 households**	**19,533 households**	**2,726 households overcrowded**

55,854 households, 71.5% under-occupied

Source: ONS Census 2011

4.28   As illustrated in Figure 13, there are 2,726 households in Bury that are classified as over-crowded. This equates to 3.5% of all households, which can be compared to an overcrowding rate of 4.7% for Greater Manchester and 4.6% for England.

4.29   Overall, 71.5% of households are classified as under-occupied (i.e. they have more bedrooms than required to accommodate the household members). This compares to 67.0% for Greater Manchester and 68.7% for England.

Affordable Housing

4.30   In 2015, there were 1,058 households in Bury on the housing waiting list. Figures have fluctuated since records began in 1997, but a decline has been witnessed since 2012.

Figure 14: Number of households on LA housing waiting lists 1997 – 2015

Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-rents-lettings-and-tenancies

Vacant dwellings

4.31   A proportion of vacant dwellings is to be expected as part of normal 'churn' in the housing market, for example when homes are being sold, repaired or re-let, however long-term vacant dwellings can be a blight on local communities, particularly if they are left to deteriorate, and represent an unused resource.

4.32   The vacancy rate for Bury in 2014 stood at 3.2% of total dwelling stock, which is above the Greater Manchester and national average. In 2014 33% of the vacant dwellings in Bury in 2014 had been vacant for over six months, however in 2009 this figure stood at 46% and the total number of long term vacant dwellings has fallen significantly over this period.

Table 11: Vacant dwellings

Year	Bury		GM	England
	Number of vacant dwellings	Vacancy rate	Vacancy rate	Vacancy rate
2004	2,375	3.0%	4.4%	3.3%
2009	2,991	3.7%	4.8%	3.5%
2014	2,639	3.2%	2.9%	2.6%
Long term vacant dwellings (unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for over six months)				
Year	Bury		GM	England
	Number of vacant dwellings	Vacancy rate	Vacancy rate	Vacancy rate
2004	1,062	1.4%	2.3%	1.5%
2009	1,362	1.7%	2.6%	1.4%
2014	877	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

Links across the Integrated Assessment

4.33 Housing is fundamentally linked to many areas of the IA baseline. Growth in population and employment and changing demographics drive a need for more and different types of housing to meet peoples' needs.

4.34 Further linkages exist with demand for services and infrastructure: housing growth must occur in parallel with improvements in the provision of supporting community, transport, social and utilities infrastructure to ensure communities are appropriately served.

4.35 The availability of housing of different types (including sheltered and affordable) can contribute to reductions in poverty and deprivation.

4.36 The provision of housing (both new and existing) must also account for equal opportunities of access across difference sections of society.

4.37 Housing is linked to several key environmental impacts including greenhouse gas emissions as a result of energy consumption. Improving the energy efficiency of the housing stock is a key element in reducing fuel poverty. The spatial distribution and density of housing developments is also an important factor in how residents will choose to travel. Locating housing in areas at low risk of flooding will help to ensure communities are resilient to future impacts of climate change.

Health and Wellbeing

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy

4.38   In Bury the life expectancy at birth is below the North West and England average. The life expectancy for females is above the Greater Manchester average but for males it is below the Greater Manchester average. Life expectancy for females has increased since 2010/2-12, but for males it has remained relatively static.

Table 12: Life expectancy

Area	2010-2012		2011-2013		2012-2014	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bury	78.0	81.0	78.2	81.2	78.0	81.5
Greater Manchester	77.3	81.2	77.7	81.3	77.8	81.4
North West	77.7	81.7	78.0	81.8	78.1	81.9
England	79.2	83.0	79.4	83.1	79.6	83.2

Source: ONS Life Expectancy at birth

4.39   Healthy life expectancy is a measure of the average number of years a person would live in good or very good health, based on how individuals perceive their general health.

4.40   In Bury, males spend a higher proportion (79.2%) of their lives in "good" health compared with females (75.9%), and the number of years spent in good health is similar to the North West average but below the England average. Healthy life expectancy is lower than the state pension age of 65.

Table 13: Healthy life expectancy

Area	2010-2012		2011-2013	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bury	61.2	62.0	61.9	61.6
North West	61.3	61.8	61.2	61.9
England	63.4	64.1	63.3	63.9

Table 14: Proportion of life spent in "good" health

Area	2010-2012		2011-2013	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bury	78.4%	76.5%	79.2%	75.9%
North West	78.8%	75.6%	78.5%	75.6%
England	80.0%	77.2%	79.7%	76.9%

Health Infrastructure

4.41   Paragraph 4.5 highlights the demographic trends in Bury including population growth and an ageing population and paragraph 4.7 describes trends of the Borough's population. As noted in paragraph 4.38, despite improving health trends in recent years, Bury is still below the UK average which indicates the need for continuing improvement in the overall health of residents.

4.42   Health and social care in Bury is provided by the NHS, local authorities and private providers. There are 33 GP practices, 29 dental surgeries, 21 opticians and 40 pharmacies across the Borough[3]. Existing health services are located within or in close proximity to the key centres and are well served by bus, rail or Metrolink. The 33 NHS GP practices cover a registered population of approximately 190,000 patients. Throughout these 33 practices are a total of 113 GPs which equates to roughly 1,681 people per GP. These figures are similar to the national average of 1,800 people per GP.

4.43   Three primary care centres have been established at Radcliffe, Moorgate and Townside (in Bury Town Centre). These centres ensure services are delivered in modern, fit-for-purpose premises, delivering a wide range of services during core and non-core hours with an appropriate skilled workforce, along with access to Local Authority support and advice, therefore ensuring joined up healthcare.

4.44   Hospital services are provided at Fairfield Hospital in Bury and Royal Bolton Hospital and Manchester General are also easily accessible.

4.45   Greater Manchester West Mental Health NHS Foundation Trust operate in-patient services at Prestwich Hospital.

Links across the Integrated Assessment

4.46   Health influences a significant number of different topics outlined in this assessment. The determinants of health include social, economic, environmental and cultural factors that indirectly influence health and wellbeing. They also include what we eat and drink, where we live and work; and the social relationships and connections we have with other people and organisations.

4.47   Health is closely linked to life expectancy and general wellbeing. There is also a relationship between deprivation and health risk factors. This can have negative effects on families, individuals and communities, and can affect the productivity of workers and the amount of health spending.

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[3] Bury Infrastructure Delivery Plan, 2013

4.48 Unemployment can lead to declining physical and mental health and social isolation and in the future. One of the key challenges will be how to deal with an aging population.

Crime

4.49 There were 12,102 crimes recorded in 2015. This is a 46.4% decline since 2003, when 22,567 crimes were recorded. However, it was an 18.5% increase on figures recorded in 2014.
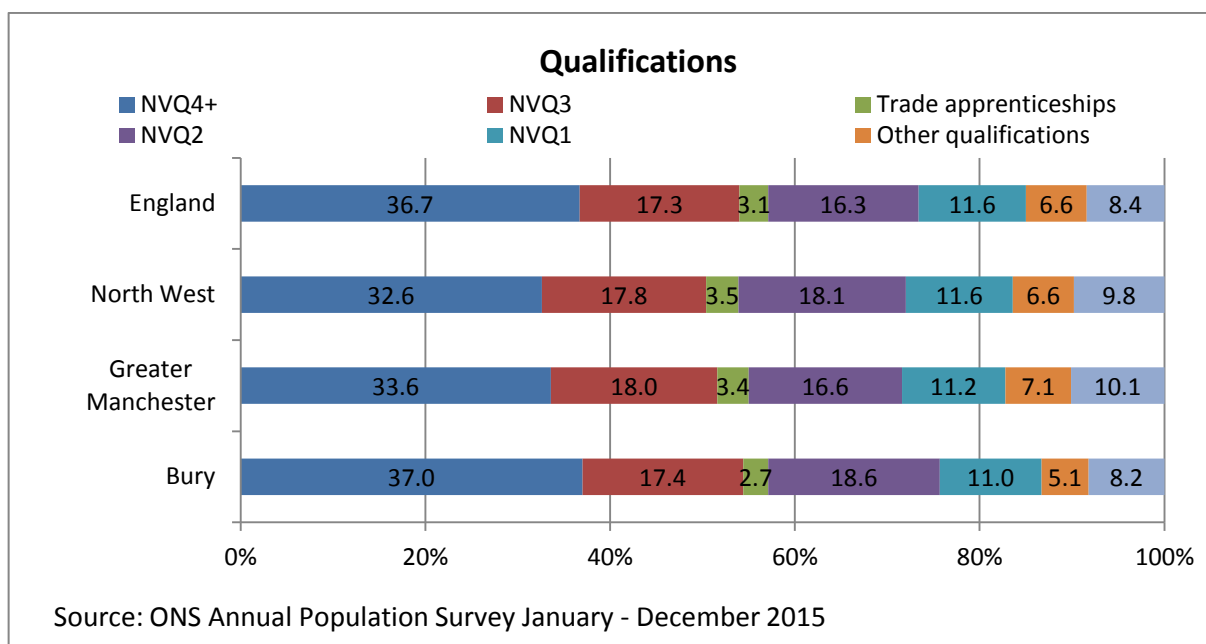
Figure 15: Total number of recorded crimes in Bury 2003 - 2015
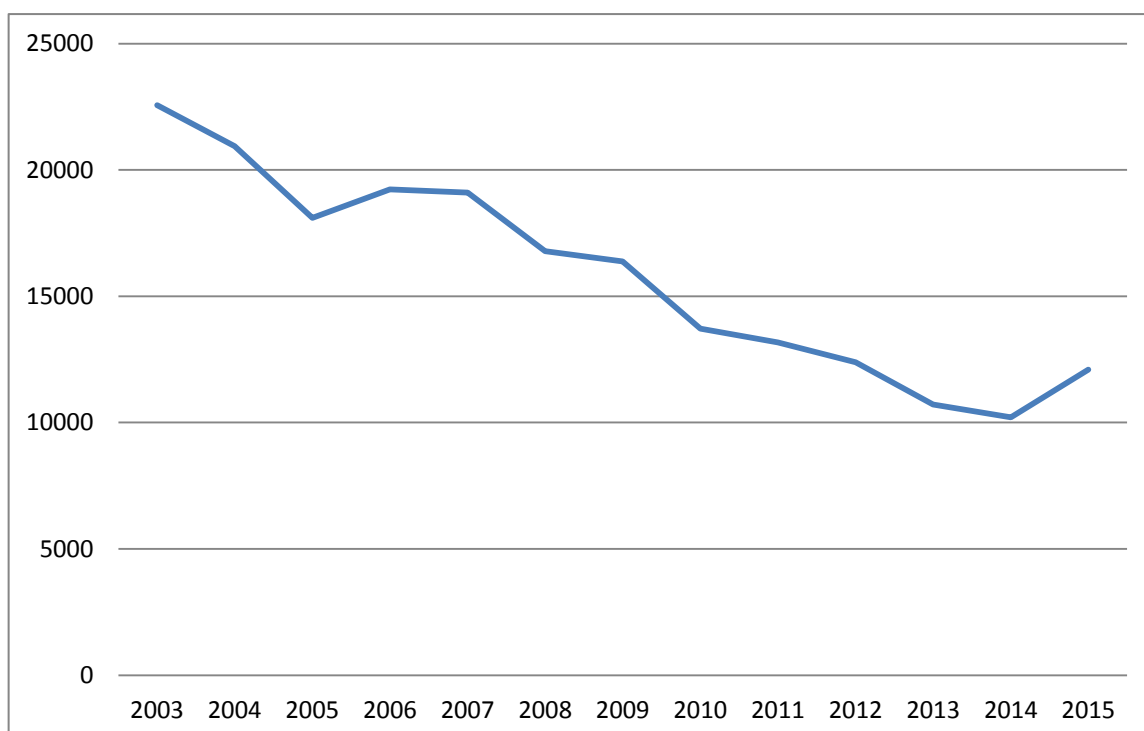
Education and skills

### *Qualifications*

4.50 Compared to Greater Manchester as a whole and the rest of the North West and the national average, Bury has a higher proportion of residents qualified to NVQ4 equivalent and above (e.g. HND, Degree and Higher Degree Level qualifications or equivalent).

4.51 Bury has a lower proportion of people with no qualifications than England, the North West and Greater Manchester.

Figure 16: Qualifications

Qualifications

| | NVQ4+ | NVQ3 | Trade apprenticeships | NVQ2 | NVQ1 | Other qualifications |

Region	NVQ4+	NVQ3	Trade apprenticeships	NVQ2	NVQ1	Other qualifications	(none)
England	36.7	17.3	3.1	16.3	11.6	6.6	8.4
North West	32.6	17.8	3.5	18.1	11.6	6.6	9.8
Greater Manchester	33.6	18.0	3.4	16.6	11.2	7.1	10.1
Bury	37.0	17.4	2.7	18.6	11.0	5.1	8.2

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey January - December 2015

4.52 Over the past 11 years there has been an increase in the proportion of the population with NVQ Level 4 and above (or equivalent) from 25.0% in 2004 to 37.0% in 2015 and a decline in the proportion of the population with no qualifications, from 13.5% in 2004 to 8.2% in 2015.

Figure 17: Qualifications of Bury population aged 16-64

Qualifications - change over time

— % with NVQ4+ - aged 16-64   — % with no qualifications (NVQ) - aged 16-64
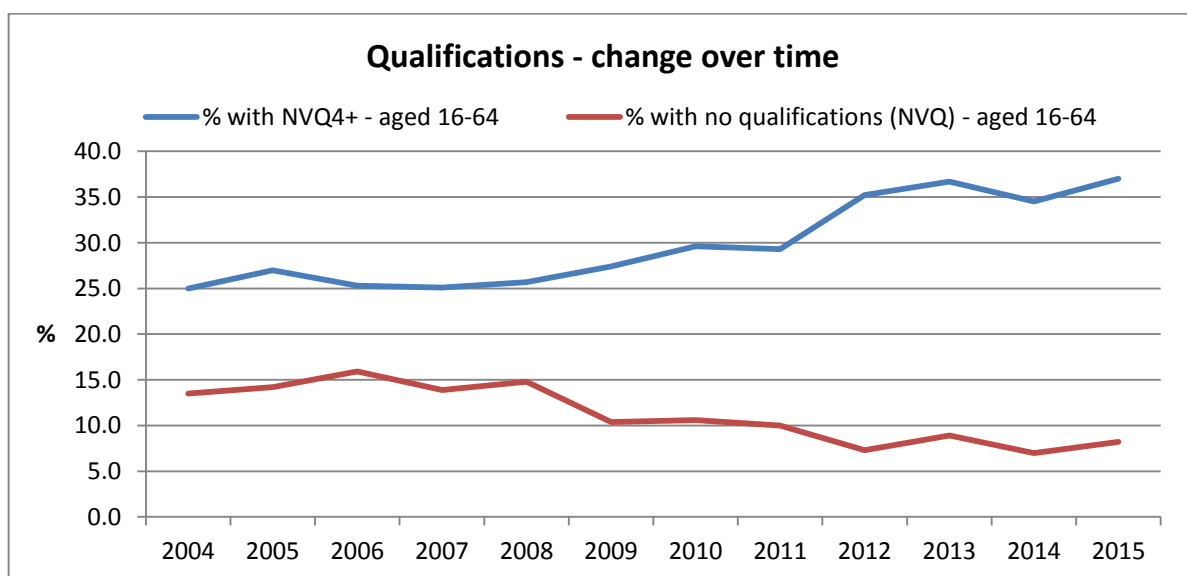
School Places

4.53 As described in paragraph 4.5, the population of Bury increased by 3.6% (6,500 between 2004 and 2034). Population is forecast to increase by approximately 17,200 to 204,700 between 2014 and 2034.

4.54 As population growth in Bury is expected to continue there is a need to ensure a supply of high quality primary and secondary schools places to

meet future demand. Table 15 shows the capacity for state funded primary schools in 2012/13. Bury has a smaller percentage of unfilled places than Greater Manchester and the national average.

Table 15: Capacity for state funded primary schools 2012/13

	No. of schools	No. of school places	No. of pupils	No. of schools with one or more unfilled places	No. of unfilled places	No. of unfilled places as a % of total places
Bury	63	15,774	15,298	34	950	6.0
Greater Manchester	844	238,342	222,180	624	18,307	7.7
England	16,775	4,416,208	4,011,425	13,261	434,423	9.8

Source: Greater Manchester Spatial Framework Integrated Assessment Scoping Report, 2015

4.55 Table 16 shows capacity forecasts for state-funded primary schools to 2017/18. Bury is predicted to require more school places than were available in 2012/13 over this period. It should be noted that these forecasts are based on an assessment at a given point in time and the situation will continue to be monitored.

Table 16: Capacity forecasts for state funded primary schools to 2017/18

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Bury	15,489	15,666	15,852	15,782	15,701
Greater Manchester	232,832	240,602	246,669	251,160	254,923

Source: Greater Manchester Spatial Framework Integrated Assessment Scoping Report, 2015

4.56 Table 17 shows the capacity for state-funded secondary schools in 2012/13. Bury appears to have sufficient capacity, however it was lower than the average for Greater Manchester.

Table 17: Capacity for state funded secondary schools in 2012/13

	No. of schools	No. of school places	No. of pupils	No. of schools with one or more unfilled places	No. of unfilled places	No. of unfilled places as a % of total places
Bury	14	12,399	10,854	10	1,602	12.9
Greater Manchester	162	176,491	153,869	137	23,452	13.29
England	3,274	3,637,301	3,191,472	2692	469,441	12.9

Source: Greater Manchester Spatial Framework Integrated Assessment Scoping Report, 2015

4.57 Table 18 forecasts the number of pupils to 2017/18. Bury appears t o have sufficient capacity of school places at this period in time.

**Table 18: Capacity forecasts for state funded secondary schools 2017/18**

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Bury	10,696	10,702	10,761	10,924	11,052
Greater Manchester	153,041	153,885	156,019	159,167	163,736

Links across the Integrated Assessment

4.58 Increasing the skill levels of all sections of the community is linked to economic growth and social inclusion. It is also linked to improving the ensuring equal opportunities.

Deprivation

4.59 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) provides a benchmark of relative deprivation across England. Overall, Bury is ranked the 132nd most deprived out of 326 local authority areas. In comparison, 7 of the other Greater Manchester districts are more deprived, with only Stockport and Trafford ranked as less deprived than Bury. In the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation Bury's relative position has improved since the 2010 IMD where it was ranked 119th most deprived out of 326 local authority areas.

4.60 At the local level, Bury experiences pockets of deprivation in parts of the Borough, in particular in east Bury, Radcliffe and Rainsough, as illustrated in Figure 18. There are 12 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within the Borough that fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally, compared to 11 in 2010.

Figure 18: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015
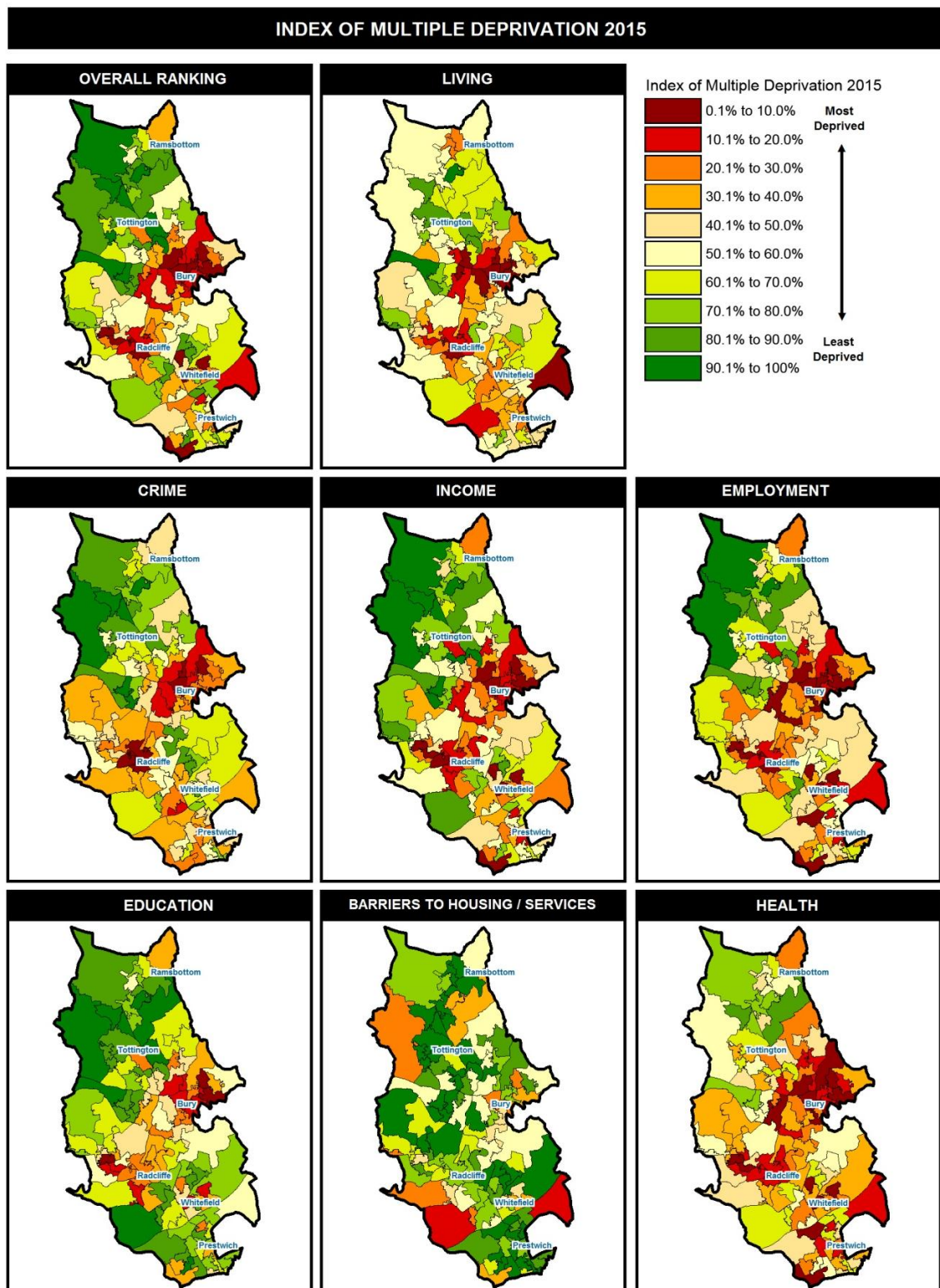
(C) Crown Copyright and database right 2015. Ordnance Survey 100023063.
IMD data provided by Department for Communities and Local Government

Links across the Integrated Assessment

4.61 Levels of poverty and deprivation and determined by a number of factors including income, employment, education, health, access to social infrastructure, adequate housing and environmental quality. Deprivation

is therefore a cross cutting issue which relates directly to many of the topic areas covered in the IA baseline.

Economic baseline

Introduction

4.62 This section describes the current and, where possible, future baseline and trends that would occur without the Bury Local Plan, focussing on the economic characteristics of the Borough. This section specifically covers:

- Economy
- Employment
- Transport and commuting
- Utilities

Economy

Business counts

4.63 Overall, there are 6,380 business enterprises operating within the Borough.

4.64 Bury has a slightly higher proportion of businesses with 0-9 employees than the GM, North West and UK average, and a lower proportion of businesses with 250+ employees.

Table 19: Business size by number of employees, 2015

Area	0-9	10-49	50-249	250+	Total
Bury	89.5%	8.9%	1.4%	0.2%	6,380
Greater Manchester	87.5%	10.2%	1.8%	0.4%	86,630
North West	87.8%	10.1%	1.7%	0.4%	235,955
UK	88.7%	9.3%	1.6%	0.4%	2,449,415

Source: ONS Nomis, UK Business Counts – Enterprises

Business demography

4.65 The number of active enterprises in the Borough has increased in recent years as the business birth rate has exceeded the business death rate. Between 2009 and 2011 the number of business deaths exceeded the number of new businesses being formed. In 2014 1,015 new businesses were formed in Bury, while 755 businesses closed, a net increase of 260 businesses. This compares to a net decrease of 165 businesses in 2009.

Figure 19: Business births and deaths
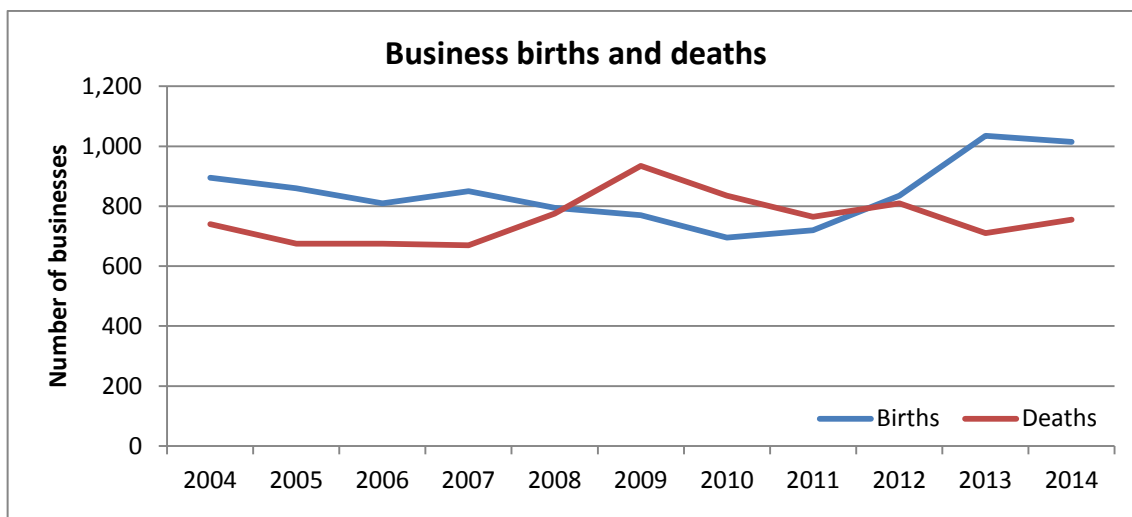
Source: ONS Business Demography 2014

Job density

4.66 The jobs density is a measure of the number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population aged 16-64 in that area. Figure 20 highlights that Bury has a jobs density of 0.65, which is below the Greater Manchester average but above that of a number of the other GM districts. Manchester and Trafford both have jobs densities of more than 1, indicating that there are more jobs than working age residents in those areas, and demonstrating their role as employment locations for residents of other districts, including Bury.

4.67 The commuting patterns of Bury residents and workers are detailed in Figure 23.
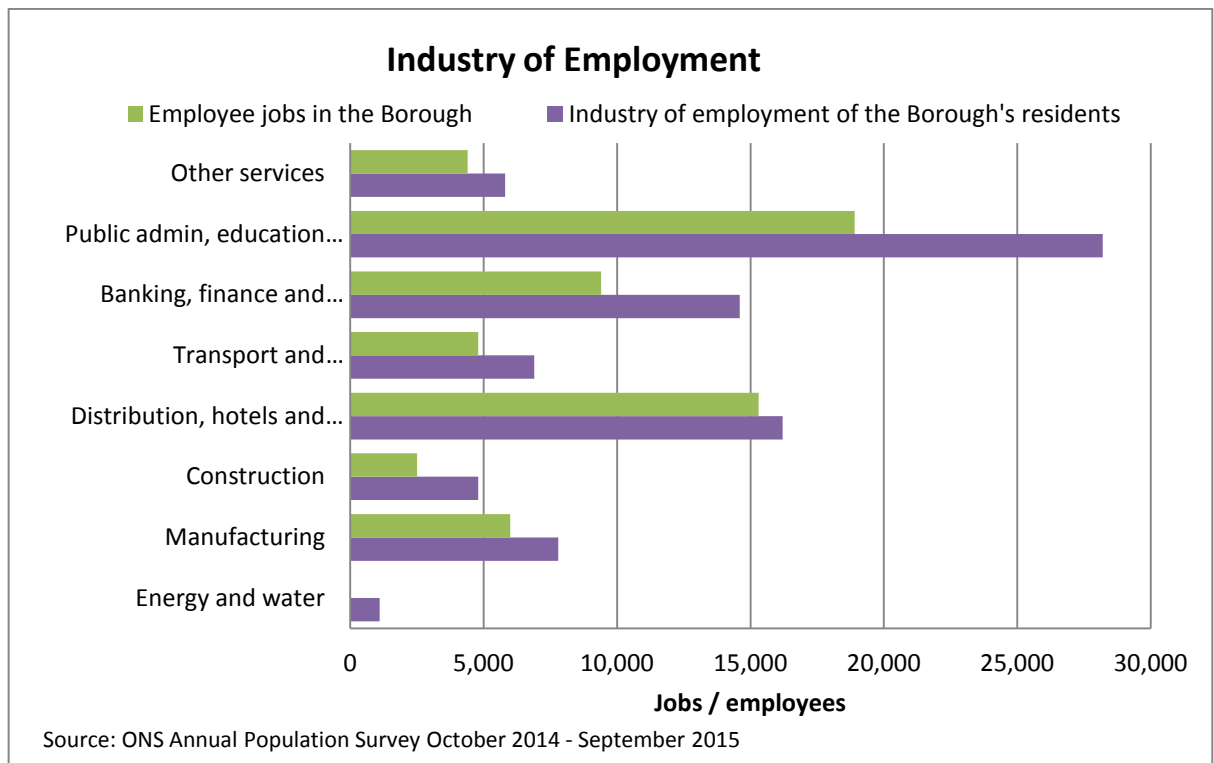
Figure 20: Job density
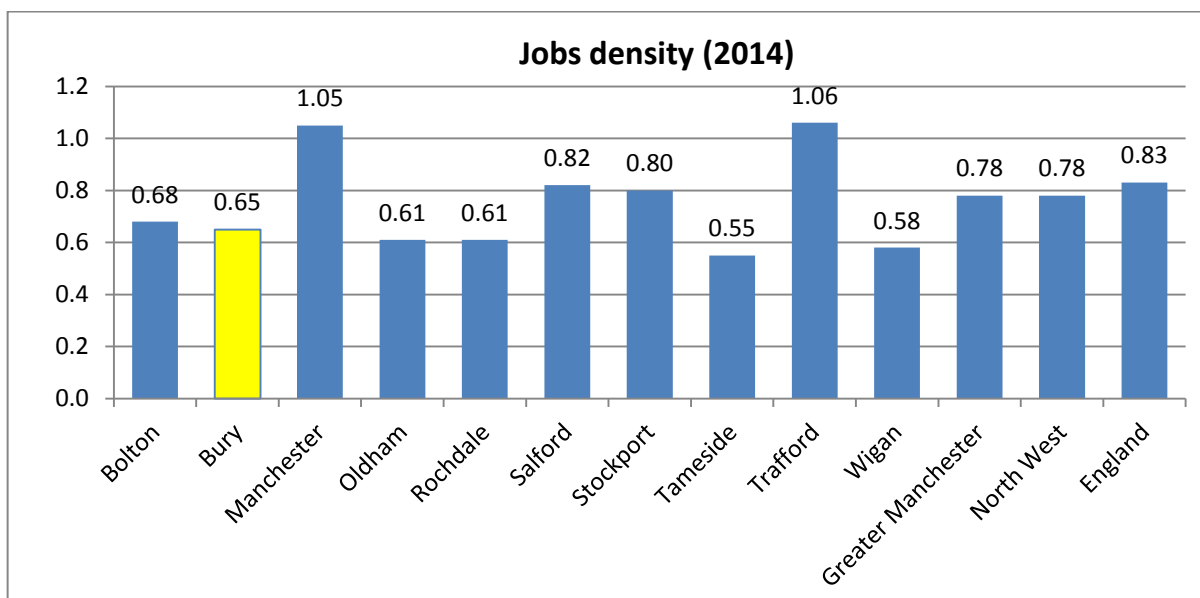
Source: ONS Nomis

Industry of employment of Bury residents

4.68 Public administration, education and health makes up the largest industry of employment in terms of residents (32.7%) and jobs (30.5%) in the Borough. The distribution, hotels and restaurant sector is the second most common employment for residents (18.8%) and jobs (24.7%) in Bury.

Table 20: Industry of Employment

Industry of Employment	Residence based		Workplace based	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Agriculture and fishing	No data available due to small sample size		No data available due to small sample size	
Energy and water	1,100	1.3	No data available due to small sample size	0.8
Manufacturing	7,800	9.1	6,000	9.8
Construction	4,800	5.6	2,500	4.0
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	16,200	18.8	15,300	24.7
Transport and Communications	6,900	8.0	4,800	7.7
Banking, finance and insurance	14,600	16.9	9,400	15.2
Public administration, education and health	28,200	32.7	18,900	30.5
Other services	5,800	6.8	4,400	7.2
Total services	71,600	83.2	52,800	85.4
TOTAL	86,100		61,800	

Source: Annual Population Survey October 2014 – September 2015, SIC 2007 sectors. Please note figures may not sum due to rounding.

Figure 21: Industry of Employment

Industry of Employment

■ Employee jobs in the Borough   ■ Industry of employment of the Borough's residents

Other services

Public admin, education…

Banking, finance and…

Transport and…

Distribution, hotels and…

Construction

Manufacturing

Energy and water

0   5,000   10,000   15,000   20,000   25,000   30,000

Jobs / employees

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey October 2014 - September 2015

Links across the Integrated Assessment

4.69   Economics and the economy of Bury, is linked to most topics set out in this IA scoping document. How the economy is made up, how it works and how it is invested can affect:

- The environmental performance of an area, through the types of business which are located within an area and their impacts (air quality, water effects on biodiversity etc).
- The health of the population (e.g. through environmental impact, or the types of employment on offer);
- Equal opportunities for given populations (e.g. through access to employment and a regular wage);
- The well-being and deprivation of a given population (e.g. by determining access to housing, public services and healthy environments);
- The transport and utilities network

Employment

Employment and Economic Activity Rates

4.70 87,200 Bury residents are in employment whilst 92,400 people (75.8% of the working age population) in Bury are classed as being economically active This rate of economic activity is a marginally higher rate than the North West (75.3%) but lower than the rate for the UK (77.8%). Bury's rate of economic activity has seen a steady decline since it peaked in the period between April 2012 and March 2013 at 84.6%

Unemployment and Claimant Rates

4.71 At 5.6%, Bury's unemployment rate is slightly higher than it is for the North West (5.3%) and for the UK (5.2%). In November 2015, there were 1,570 people claiming job seekers allowance in Bury. This has fallen significantly over the preceding two years where, in November 2013, the number of claimants stood at 3,660.

Income

4.72 The median full time income for people working in the Borough is £25,011. This is a 4.2% increase compared to 2010, but is below the Greater Manchester, North West and England and Wales averages. In comparison, the median full time income for people living in the Borough (who may work elsewhere) is £27,421, which is above the Greater Manchester and North West averages.

4.73 On average women living within the Borough and working full time earn £4,030 less than men, and this gap has widened in the past 5 years.

Table 21: Median gross full-time annual pay for people working in the Borough

Median gross full-time annual pay for people working in the Borough	Bury		Greater Manchester	North West Region	England and Wales
	Pay	% change since 2010			
All employees	£25,011	+4.2%	£25,670	£25,681	£27,715
Males	No data	No data	£24,709	£27,650	£30,000
Females	£21,697	-4.9%	£23,499	£22,913	£24,181

Table 22: Median gross full-time annual pay for people living in the Borough

Median gross full-time annual pay for people living in the Borough	Bury		Greater Manchester	North West Region	England and Wales
	Pay	% change since 2010			
All employees	£27,421	+3.7%	£25,512	£25,721	£27,732
Males	£28,859	+6.1%	£27,166	£27,859	£30,000
Females	£24,829	-3.8%	£22,992	£22,798	£24,184

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2015

4.74 10% of Bury residents working full time earn £15,340 or less, and 20% earn £18,589 or less. The highest paid 20% earn £39,808 or more. The highest paid 20% earn just over twice the median full time income of the lowest paid 20%, and this is similar to the 2010 income gap.

Table 23: Resident-based pay distribution

| Median gross full-time annual pay for people living in the Borough	Percentiles									
	10%	20%	25%	30%	40%	60%	70%	75%	80%	90%
Full time annual pay (£) 2015	15,340	18,589	19,799	21,365	24,601	30,606	34,513	36,966	39,808	No data
Full time annual pay (£) 2010	15,145	17,967	19,479	21,263	23,815	29,488	34,405	36,211	39,354	No data
% change since 2010	+1.3%	+3.3%	+1.6%	+0.5%	+3.3%	+3.8%	+0.3%	+2.1%	+1.2%	

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2010 and 2015

Occupation

4.75 Over a fifth of Bury residents in employment are in professional occupations, and a further 10% are managers, directors and senior officials, reflecting the education and skills levels of Bury residents.

Table 24: Occupation

Occupation	Residence based		Workplace based	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Managers, directors and senior officials	9,200	10.6	9,000	14.2
Professional occupations	19,000	21.8	10,200	16.2
Associate professional and technical occupations	12,300	14.2	6,000	9.5
Administrative and secretarial occupations	11,800	13.5	6,500	10.3
Skilled trades occupations	8,200	9.4	7,800	12.4
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	8,000	9.1	7,800	12.3
Sales and customer service occupations	6,100	7.0	4,400	7.0
Process, plant and machine operatives	4,100	4.7	3,400	5.4
Elementary occupations	7,700	8.8	8,000	12.6
TOTAL	87,000		63,100	

Figure 22: Occupation

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey October 2014 - September 2015
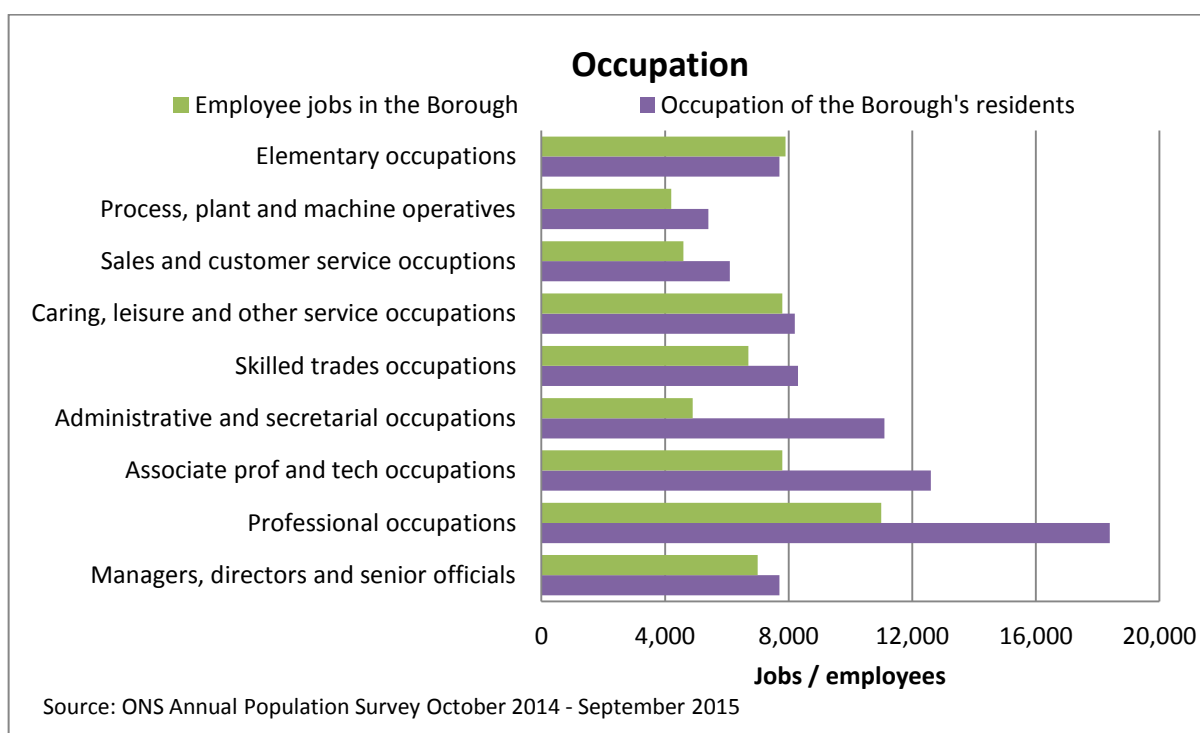
Links across the Integrated Assessment

4.76 Employment is fundamentally linked to the economy of an area. If the population is not able to find work, they are not paid a wage and therefore

cannot spend money on the goods and services which drive economies. This is a key issue for sustainability and addressing deprivation.

4.77 Employment can also bring with it the opportunity to own a home, the option to consume certain products, save money or take holidays, which may contribute to an individual's well-being. There may also be health benefits associated with working, particularly relating to stress related issues and mental health, which may improve (or be avoided) through increased social interactions, having a regular income and being financially sound and being able to support a family.

4.78 Employees, or potential employees, need access to employment through good transport links. Similarly, new employers in an area may select sites for investment based on the transport links for employees.
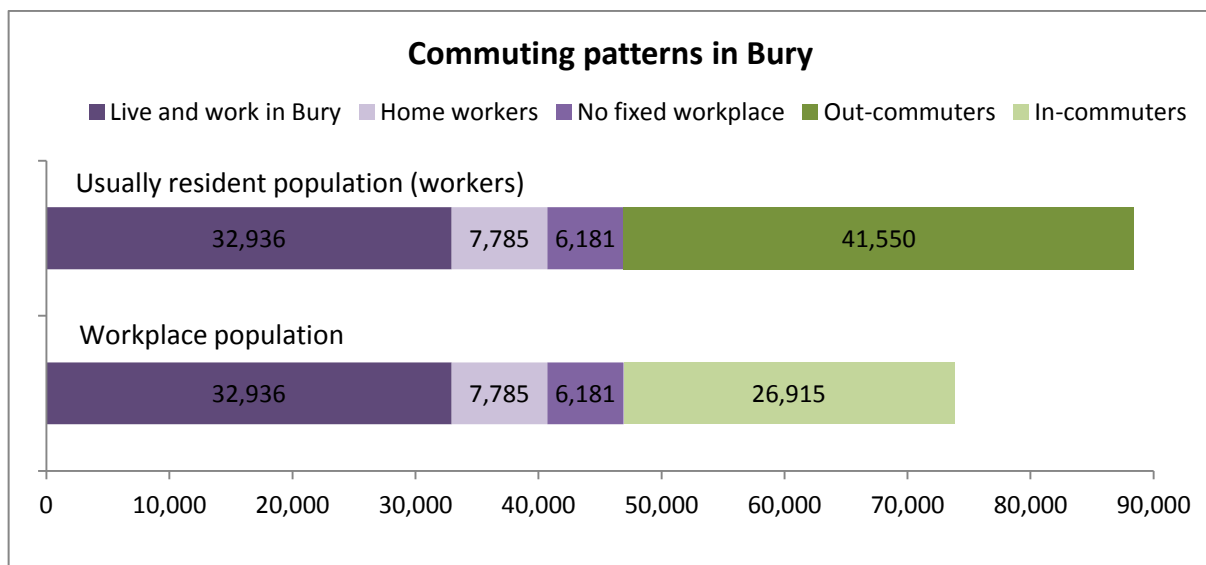
Transport and Commuting

4.79 Transport and commuting flows are key sustainability issues with strong links to air quality, which has been considered in Section 4.4.3 and access to employment and other services.

Road traffic

4.80 There are 687km of road in Bury consisting of 21km motorway, 55km A road, 33km B road and 578km of minor roads.

4.81 In 2014, the highest estimated 24 hour Annual Average Weekday Traffic (AAWT) flow was 183,100 vehicles on the M60 between Junctions 16 and 17, compared to 184,500 vehicles at the same location in 2013.

4.82 The busiest all-purpose road was the A58 Bolton Street to the west of the town centre, where the estimated 24-hour AAWT flow reached 64,600 vehicles, compared to 71,800 vehicles at the same location in 2013.
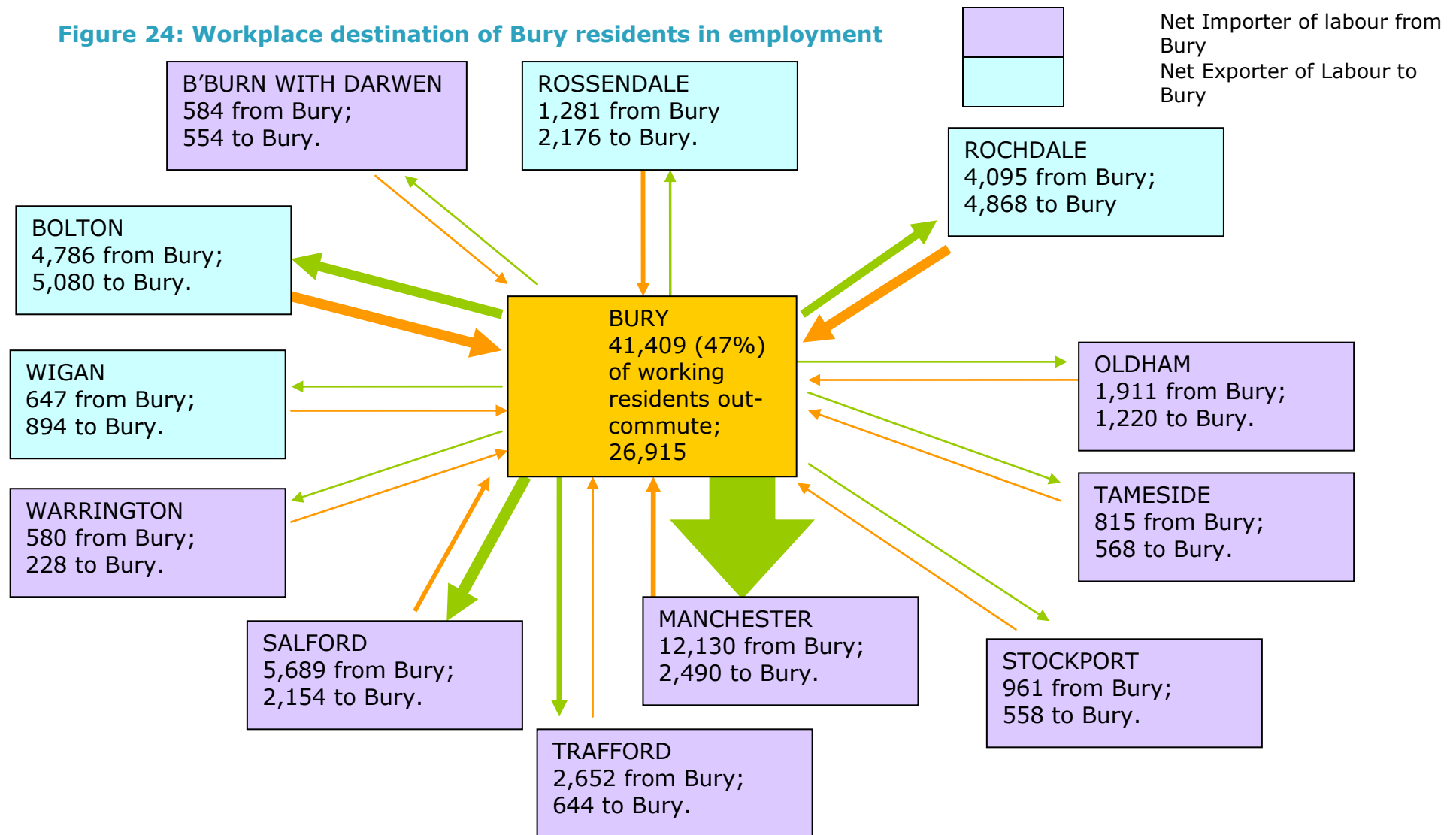
Commuting patterns

4.83 Bury has a comparatively high level of out-commuting, with 47% of working residents commuting to jobs outside the Borough.

4.84 40,721 Bury residents work within the Borough, including 7,785 who work from home. This equates to 46% of working residents, or 55% of Bury jobs. A further 6,181 Bury residents have no fixed workplace.

Figure 23: Commuting patterns in Bury

Commuting patterns in Bury

■ Live and work in Bury ■ Home workers ■ No fixed workplace ■ Out-commuters ■ In-commuters

Usually resident population (workers)

32,936	7,785	6,181	41,550

Workplace population

32,936	7,785	6,181	26,915

0   10,000   20,000   30,000   40,000   50,000   60,000   70,000   80,000   90,000

Source: ONS 2011 Census

4.85   Manchester is the dominant external destination for Bury's commuters, although there are also significant flows to the other Greater Manchester districts that adjoin Bury (Bolton, Rochdale and Salford).

4.86   Bolton and Rochdale are the most significant external sources of Bury's workers. There are also quite large flows from Manchester and Salford to the south, and from Rossendale to the north.

Figure 24: Workplace destination of Bury residents in employment

Net Importer of labour from Bury

Net Exporter of Labour to Bury

B'BURN WITH DARWEN
584 from Bury;
554 to Bury.

ROSSENDALE
1,281 from Bury
2,176 to Bury.

ROCHDALE
4,095 from Bury;
4,868 to Bury

BOLTON
4,786 from Bury;
5,080 to Bury.

BURY
41,409 (47%)
of working
residents out-
commute;
26,915

OLDHAM
1,911 from Bury;
1,220 to Bury.

WIGAN
647 from Bury;
894 to Bury.

WARRINGTON
580 from Bury;
228 to Bury.

TAMESIDE
815 from Bury;
568 to Bury.

SALFORD
5,689 from Bury;
2,154 to Bury.

MANCHESTER
12,130 from Bury;
2,490 to Bury.

STOCKPORT
961 from Bury;
558 to Bury.

TRAFFORD
2,652 from Bury;
644 to Bury.

Source: ONS 2011 Census. Footnote: The 2011 Census commuting data also shows a flow of 1,193 people from Sheffield to Bury (compared to 41 people from Bury to Sheffield). The ONS has acknowledged that this appears to be unusual and is likely to be the result of errors in coding addresses, rather than reflecting a genuine commuting flow from Sheffield.

Travel to work

4.87   The dominant mode of transport for commuting is the private car, by quite a significant margin. Overall 12% of people travel to work by public transport, and 10% travel by bicycle or on foot.

Table 25: Method of travel to work

Method of travel to work	Count	Percentage
Work mainly at or from home	3,845	4.4%
Underground, metro, light rail, tram	4,295	4.9%
Train	555	0.6%
Bus, minibus or coach	5,769	6.6%
Taxi	718	0.8%
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	467	0.5%
Driver a car of van	58,347	66.3%
Passenger in a car or van	4,932	5.6%
Bicycle	1,195	1.4%
On foot	7,490	8.5%
Other	423	0.5%

Source: ONS Nomis 2011 Census Table QS701EW

Car Ownership

4.89   There are high levels of car ownership throughout Bury with 76% of households owning at least one car. This is a higher rate than the regional or national average.

4.90   Whilst high levels of car ownership and usage suggests a level of affluence across the Borough, it does present significant traffic related issues in terms of congestion, dispersed journey patters, air pollution, increased CO2 emissions and road accidents.

4.91   High levels of car ownership also mask the fact that 24% of households within the Borough do not have access to a car. This highlights the importance of ensuring that there are high quality realistic alternatives to the private car, not simply for environmental reason. Congestion has a significant cost to the economy and a lack of employment opportunities for those without access to a car also has social and economic impacts for individuals and society.

Public Transport

4.92   Public transport in Bury is coordinated by Transport for Greater Manchester (TFGM). Both Metrolink and bus services are available within the Borough, but there are no main line rail services.

4.93   TFGM have recently consulted on a new publication "Greater Manchester Transport Strategy 2040: Our Vision". This document is the starting point in the development of a new long-term transport strategy for Greater Manchester. It sets out a vision for the transport network that TFGM believe Greater Manchester needs by 2040 to deliver "World class connections that support long-term sustainable economic growth and access to opportunities for all". The document does not include details on transport schemes or investment priorities at this stage, but provides a vision of what a successful transport system might look like in 2040, to support Greater Manchester's wider economic, social and environmental ambitions.

4.94   In 2014 the number of Manchester bound Metrolink boarders on the Bury line stood at 3,410 in the morning peak. This is an 11% decrease since 2013, but a 5.5% increase compared to 1998 and a 73% increase compared to 1992.

Figure 25: Manchester bound Metrolink patronage on the Bury line
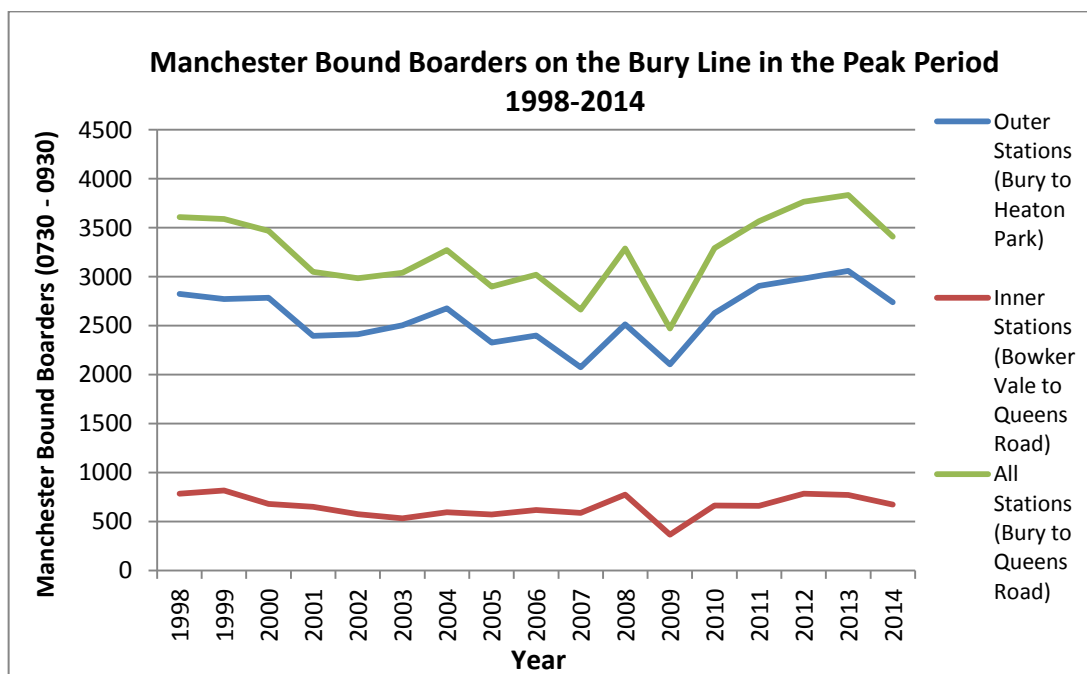
Source: GMTU Transport Statistics Bury 2014 Main Report

4.95   The number of Metrolink passengers entering Bury town centre during the morning peak almost trebled from 1997 to 2014, and increased by 22% from 2013 to 2014.

Figure 26: Metrolink passengers entering Bury town centre
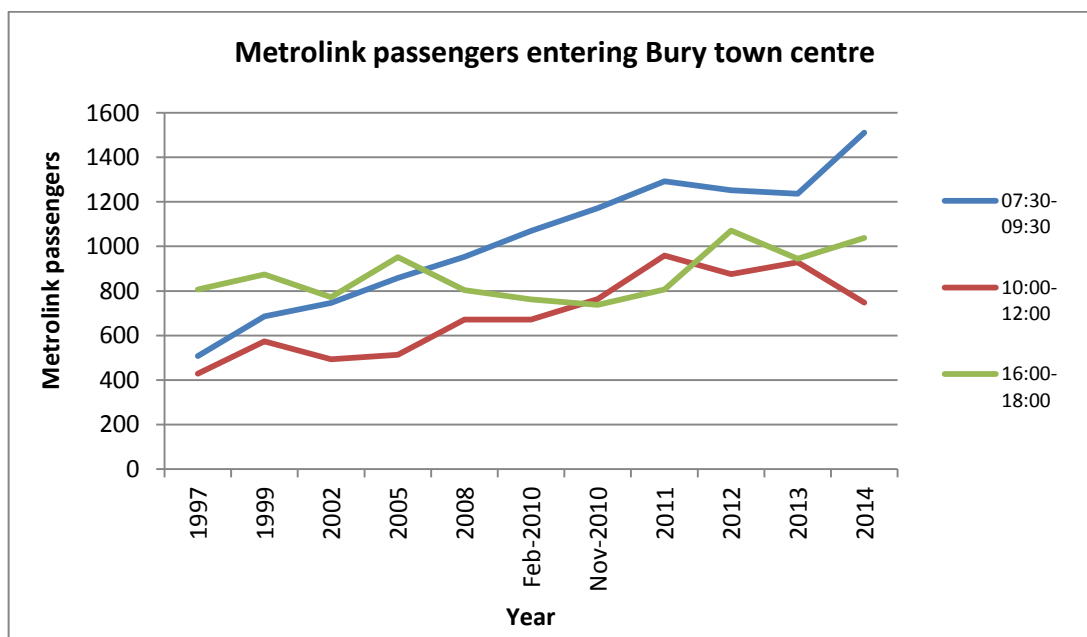
Source: GMTU Transport Statistics Bury 2014 Main Report

Walking and Cycling

4.96   Whilst walking and cycling have been in decline since the 1950s, reaching a low point in the early years of the new millennium, counts taken by Transport for Greater Manchester have identified an increase in cycling in recent year. The data suggests some increase in cycling to work, but a greater increase in leisure journeys. The A56 from Prestwich southwards is the most cycled route in the Borough, presumably for commuting into Manchester, but there are significant flows too on off-road routes such as the Kirklees Trail and the Manchester Bury and Bolton Canal towpath. The increase on roads is mostly amongst young to middle aged men but family cycling on off-road routes has increased too. There is less data on walking but anecdotal evidence suggests some increase, perhaps also due to increased awareness of the health benefits of non-sedentary lifestyles.

Links across the Integrated Assessment

4.97   Transport is vital to connect people to jobs and services and increasing population and employment will mean more journeys are made. Transport is liked to several other social, economic and environmental factors, including health outcomes and air quality. An increase in people choosing public and active travel modes will:

- help tackle public health issues such as obesity and heart disease, creating a healthier more productive workforce;
- result in increased patronage of public transport as the catchment of stations and stops is widened;
- reduce congestion of the strategic and local highway network;

- support the economy by proving people with a low cost option for getting to work;
- support environmental improvements including reduction of carbon emissions, improved local air quality and lower levels of noise pollution.

4.98 Transport is also inherently linked to economic growth and access to jobs and contributes to meeting air quality and climate change objectives, with additional benefits for health, well-being and local environments.

Utilities

4.99 Utilities infrastructure is vital to the functioning of the Borough and has to respond to the increasing pressures of economic and population growth.

Water supply and sewerage

4.100 Water supply and sewerage is supplied by United Utilities in Bury.

4.101 The bulk of the water supply to the Borough comes from the Haweswater reservoir in the Lake District via 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.

4.102 Water supplies are managed in an integrated manner through a single resources zone (Integrated Resources Zone). The Integrated Resources Zone serves people living in South Cumbria, Lancashire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside, most of Cheshire and a small part of Derbyshire. In terms of potable water United Utilities indicate there is adequate supply following completion of a new 55km water pipeline between Merseyside and Manchester which has doubled the capacity of water than can be transferred between these areas[4]. The pipeline also allows UU to undertake important maintenance on the existing water pipe network.

4.103 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. In their Business Plan for 2015-2020 United Utilities have committed to investing in their sewer infrastructure so it can meet demand from the

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[4] United Utilities (2015) Summary of our Final Water Resources Management Plan. Available at: http://corporate.unitedutilities.com/documents/WRMPSummaryReport.pdf

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.[5]

Gas

4.105 The gas transmission and distribution system in the UK is owned and operated by National Grid. The National Grid Gas Transportation Ten Year Statement 2012[6] sets out an assessment of future demand and supply for natural gas, and the consequences for investment in the gas transmission network. Overall it forecasts a reduction in overall demand by 2030, largely as a result of increased renewable energy generation and energy efficiency. It also identifies that additional flexibility in the network may be necessary to accommodate greater flow variations, to accommodate variability in generation of energy from renewable sources, and identifies planned investments to deliver this, none of which will directly affect the Borough.

4.106 Although overall demand is forecast to decline, new consumers may connect in areas where there is inadequate capacity, and the presence of surplus capacity elsewhere e.g. resulting form industrial decline, may be of little use in fulfilling new local consumer needs. This is less likely to be an issue for Bury because the majority of new development will be on previously developed sites rather than Greenfield sites which have not been previously connected to the gas network. The gas supply system is more flexible than the electricity network because it is possible to store gas to cope with peaks in demand.

Electricity

4.107 The electricity transmission and distribution network in the UK consists of the National Grid which takes electricity from large power stations and transmits it through a high voltage network (400kV and 275kV) to grid supply points where it is transformed down to 132kv for distribution to customers through networks which are owned by 14 regulated network operators.

4.108 Electricity North West Limited (ENW) operates under licence to distribute electricity through its network, with a specified distribution service area covering the North West of England. ENW currently has approximately 13,000km of overhead lines, almost 44,000 km of underground cables and

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[5] United Utilities (2015) Our revised business plan for 2015-2020. Available at: http://corporate.unitedutilities.com/documents/business-plan-update-july2014.pdf
[6] Available from http://www.nationalgrid.com/uk/Gas/tys

more than 34,000 transformers serving 2.4 million customers in the North West of England.

4.109 Looking ahead to the future ENW have produced a strategic direction statement looking forward to 2050[7], to help them plan for the future development of their network. Key drivers for change are changing customer expectations and needs, stewardship of the existing network, regional growth and development, moves to a low carbon economy, introduction of electric vehicles, adapting to the impact of climate change and new technology. ENW are taking account of ONS population projections in their strategic direction statement, and anticipate the need to develop the low voltage network to cope with a larger population, living in a higher number of households in urban environments.

4.110 ENWs plans also take into account economic growth, particularly as although less than 10% of their customers are commercial and industrial, they consume almost two thirds of the electricity. Their consumption has fallen over the last few years as a result of the economic recession.

4.111 ENW's Long Term Development Statement confirms that in general there are no particular restrictions on the development of generation in the Greater Manchester area – each case will be assessed on its merits, and certain local issues may arise.

Network Connections in Bury

4.112 The connection point to National Grid's network is at Kearsley Grid Supply Point. From Kearsley there are two 132kv circuits which feed Bury Bulk Supply Point (BSP) which is just north of Bury Town Centre.

4.113 Bury BSP feeds several primary substations in the town including Chamberhall, Bury Town Centre, Woolfold and Dumers Lane. There is a mixed 11 & 6.6kV High voltage network in Bury fed form the primary substations.

4.114 Local distribution substations transform High Voltage to Low Voltage and there are approximately 100 of these substations in the Borough. Prestwich is fed from Prestwich Primary 33/6.6kVsubstation, which is fed from Kearsley Local 275/33kV Grid Supply Point (GSP). Radcliffe is fed from Radcliffe 132/11kV substation, which is again fed from Kearsley 132kV GSP. Ramsbottom and Whitefield are fed from the Bury network as above.

4.115 There are areas within Bury (Bury town centre and northern part of the Borough) where electricity utilisation loads are at +90%.

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[7] Available online at www.enwl.co.uk/about-us/the-future

Broadband

4.116 Provision of high speed quality digital infrastructure is considered a key requirement of attracting businesses and investment. Data published by Ofcom gives an indication of fixed broadband coverage across the UK, based on 6 indicators shown in the Table 26 below. To allow easier comparison between authorities, Ofcom have allocated each indicator a rating on a 5 point scale (shown in the score columns below '1' being the best) which have then been totalled to produce an overall score for each authority area.

4.117 Bury has a good availability of broadband connections, however there are a number of rural communities (e.g. Affetside, Ainsworth, Nangreaves, Hawkshaw and Holcombe) where residents are reporting poor levels of connectivity. There are some locally specific issues in some of these areas that are causing slower than expected speeds, such as aluminium rather than copper infrastructure and premises being connected to neighbouring exchanges further away rather than the local exchange[8].

Table 26: Fixed Broadband Data 2013

	Average sync speed	Average sync speed	Percentage not receiving 2Mbit/s	Percentage not receiving 2Mbit/s	Superfast broadband availability	Superfast broadband availability	Take-up (including superfast broadband)	Take-up	Superfast takeup	Overall Total of Scores	Quality Score	Data Throughput
	Mbits/s	Score	%	Score	%	Score	%	Score	%	Score	Score	GB
Bolton	19.2	1	7.30	2	93.60	1	72.20	2	25.20	6	1	31.4
Bury	16.7	1	8.30	2	94.70	1	72.90	2	20.20	6	1	31
Manchester	17.8	1	8.10	2	86.70	2	68.90	3	21.40	8	1	41.6
Oldham	19.3	1	10.90	3	97.40	1	68.80	3	27.90	8	1	31.5
Rochdale	16.9	1	11.00	3	96.20	1	68.80	3	21.50	8	1	31.3
Salford	20.8	1	6.20	2	91.10	1	68.90	3	25.70	7	1	37.8
Stockport	22.3	1	4.80	1	98.60	1	76.80	2	29.60	5	1	30.4
Tameside	17	1	6.60	2	93.70	1	71.00	2	19.20	6	1	32.5
Trafford	21.5	1	5.80	2	93.60	1	77.50	2	28.20	6	1	32
Wigan	20.8	1	7.30	2	93.80	1	72.20	2	28.60	6	1	28.3

Source: Ofcom UK Fixed Broadband Data 2013 (updated 24/10/2013) –
http://maps.ofcom.org.uk/broadband/

[8] Greater Manchester Smart Communities Information Pack
www.agma.gov.uk/cms_media/files/smart_community_gm_information_pack_web_final_3lh.pdf

Links across the Integrated Assessment

4.118 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 local economy. Utilities also have a role to play in ensuring that Bury achieves the necessary reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and that the services they provide are resilient to the predicted impacts of climate change.

Environmental Baseline

Introduction

4.119 This section describes the environmental characteristics of Bury. It will be used to give a benchmark against which the IA can be undertaken and focuses on the following environmental topics[9]:

- Air Quality;

- Climate Change Impacts (including greenhouse gas emissions, flood risk and extreme weather events;

- Water Resources;

- Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- Land Resources, Landscape and the Built Environment

- Green Infrastructure;

- Extractive Resources; and

- Waste Management

Environment and Socio-Economics

4.120 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) identifies that there are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental, and states they are mutually dependant. Therefore to achieve sustainable development, economic, social and environmental gains should be sought jointly and simultaneously through the planning system.

Air Quality

4.121 Good air quality is vital for human health and biodiversity. For example, it has been estimated that the London smog of December 1952, brought

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[9] The SEA Regs list population and human health as environmental consideration, these issues are included within the social baseline section of the report.

about by sulphur dioxide and soot from coal burning combined with still air, killed 12,000 people[10].

4.122 Interventions such as the Clean Air Acts of 1956 and 1968 and the declaration of Smokeless Zones have made a significant contribution to improving air quality and long term trends highlight this improvement.

4.123 However, the European Union publishes guide limits for acceptable levels of a number of air pollutants. Nitrogen oxides (NOx), specifically nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and particulates (PM) are the air pollutants causing most concern and Greater Manchester will not meet EU legal limits for airborne NO_2 levels until 2020 under current air quality plans[11].

4.124 In Greater Manchester road transport contributes 75% of emissions of nitrogen oxides and 81% of particulates. As might be expected from the volumes of traffic carried, Table 27 shows that major roads are the largest source of transport emissions in Greater Manchester, although motorways are also very significant.

Table 27: Road Transport Sources (Tonnes/Year), 2010

Pollutant	Motorways	Other Major Roads	Minor Roads	Other	Total
Carbon	385,231	574,877	35,083	21,843	1,017.034
NOx	5,039	6,852	364	621	12,876
PM10	558	788	54	66	1467

Source: http://www.tfgm.com/gmles/Documents/GM%20LES%20AQAP%20public%20consultation%20document.pdf

4.125 In areas where NO_2 limits are exceeded, Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) are declared, Given the contribution of transport to emissions, it is not surprising that the AQMA in Bury reflects the location of the motorways and main roads (Figure 27). In terms of the effect on people, this is greatest where high density residential areas coincide with major highways.

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[10] http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1241789

[11] http://www.tfgm.com/gmles/Documents/GM%20LES%20AQAP%20public%20consultation%20document.pdf

Figure 27: Bury Air Quality Management Areas
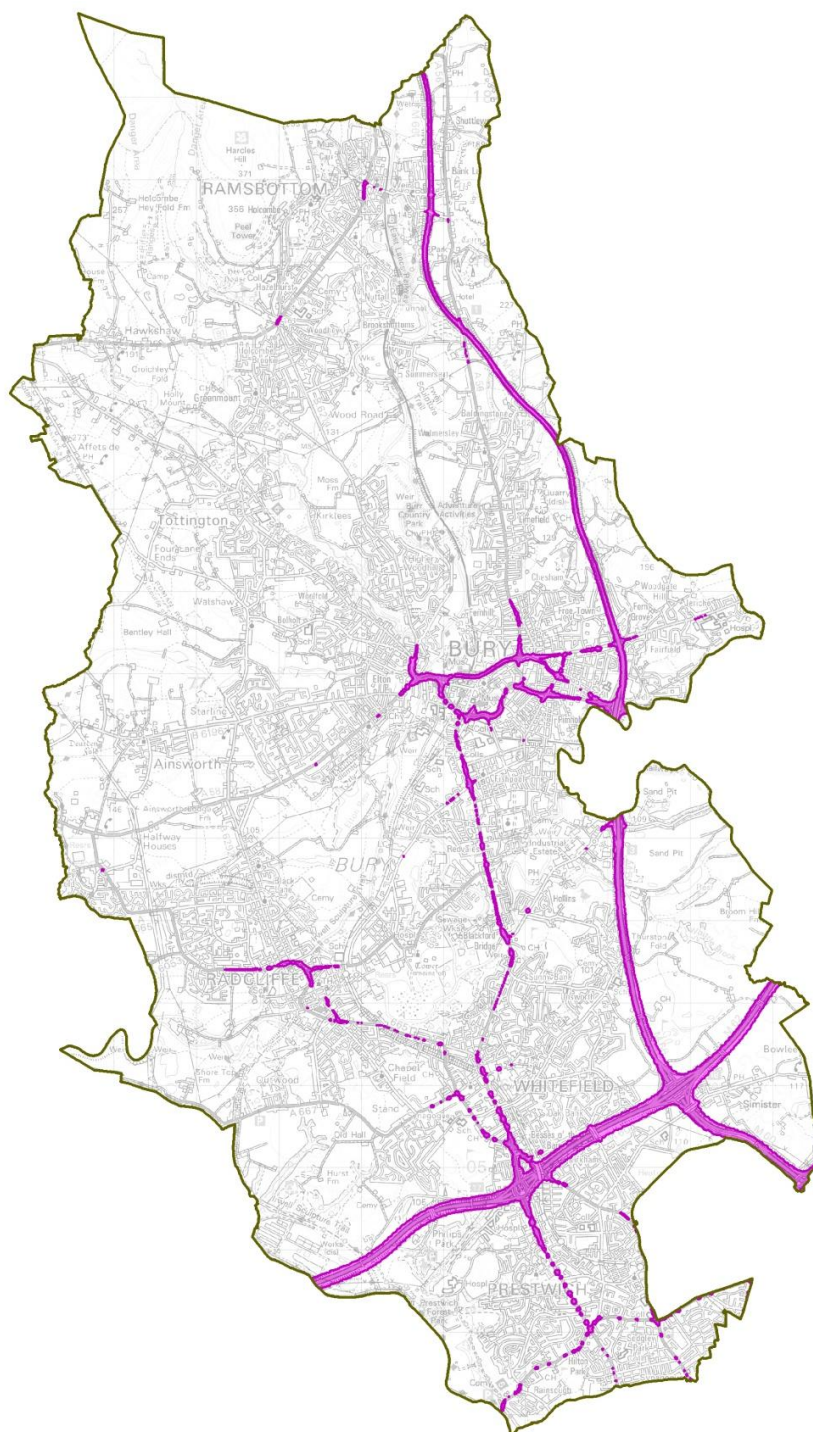
© Crown copyright and database right 2016. OS 100023063.

Source: Bury Council, 2016

4.126 The AQMA were reviewed and revised in 2016. The areas covered (because of NO_2 exceedance) are less than previously and this is thought to be due to cleaner engines in motor vehicles. Across the Borough, 1,467 properties (1.63% of all properties) now fall within AQMAs, the majority of these are found in Bury East, Whitefield and Unsworth.

Table 28: No. Of Properties in AQMA

Township	Properties	All Properties	% in AQMA
Ramsbottom, Tottington & North Manor	23	14,615	0.16
Bury West	37	10,326	0.36
Bury East	398	18,363	2.17
Radcliffe	130	16,646	0.78
Whitefield and Unsworth	484	14,095	3.43
Prestwich	395	15,787	2.50
Total	1,467	89,832	1.63

Source: Bury Council, 2016

Links across the Integrated Assessment

4.131 Air quality and transport are closely linked and without technological and infrastructure improvements, increasing transport use will worsen air pollution. This is likely to cause more premature deaths and hospital admissions in vulnerable groups (such as children, older people and those with existing health issues).

4.132 Where an AQMA is declared, Local Authorities are required to produce an Action Plan outlining the actions they will take to try and meet air quality objectives. The Greater Manchester Combined Authority have recently declared a new Air Quality Management Area on behalf of all ten Greater Manchester districts and have produced a draft Low Emissions Strategy and Air Quality Action Plan'[12].

4.133 Air quality and Green Infrastructure (GI) are also closely linked. GI can help mitigate against poor air quality, since it can have a barrier effect and can dilute pollution. Green infrastructure is discussed further in Section 4.3.8

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[12] See
http://www.tfgm.com/gmles/Documents/GM%20LES%20AQAP%20public%20consultation%20document.pdf

Climate Change

Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Bury

4.134 Most atmospheric scientists say that human activities are causing an increase in levels of 'greenhouse gases' and this is causing climate change through 'global warming'.

4.135 In Bury, perhaps due to the degree of out commuting, carbon emissions per capita are one of the highest in Greater Manchester (5.8 tonnes per capita) with only Salford (6.2) and Trafford (8.3) having higher per capita emissions. However, Bury experiences the lowest domestic emissions across the sub-region.

4.136 Latest figures for Bury (2013) identify that:

- industrial and commercial emissions accounted for 25.8% of total CO2 emissions;

- domestic emissions accounted for 37%; and

- road transport accounted for 37.2%.

4.137 The general trend across Greater Manchester has been a moderate reduction in emissions between 2005 and 2013, although an observed increase was noted between 2011 and 2012.

Table 29: Total Carbon Emissions in Bury 2005 - 2012

Year	Industry and Commercial Total	Domestic Total	Transport Total	Grand Total	Population ('000s, mid-year estimate)	Per Capita Emissions (t)
2005	389.5	476.7	448.0	1314.2	181.0	7.3
2006	391.4	476.4	454.8	1322.5	181.8	7.3
2007	380.9	461.1	456.3	1298.4	182.7	7.1
2008	357.4	459.4	429.4	1246.1	183.0	6.8
2009	294.2	411.1	423.8	1129.1	183.9	6.1
2010	309.2	435.7	421.3	1166.2	184.8	6.3
2011	272.6	381.8	409.2	1063.6	185.4	5.7
2012	300.6	411.3	408.0	1119.9	186.2	6.0
2013	280.6	401.6	404.0	1086.1	186.5	5.8

Source: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-emissions-estimates

4.138 This forecast decline in carbon emissions is set to continue due to improved car engine standards and the use of biofuels. However, given the level of population growth, achieving greater reductions through

transport will be challenging and more of the required reduction may need to come from non-transport sectors such as domestic heating and power generation. An integrated approach across transport, domestic and commercial activities will be needed to ensure the target is met.

Flood Risk

4.139 One of the main consequences of climate change in the UK, even if greenhouse gas emissions can be limited by way of international protocols and national laws, is expected to be increased flood risk from surface water and fluvial sources. Rainfall events are predicted to become more intense over time and to cause significant disruption, damage to property and affect human health.

4.140 The Environment Agency 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.

4.141 Figure 28 shows the extent of the modelled fluvial (i.e. from rivers) flood risk within Bury; the risk is generally from designated main rivers.

Figure 28: EA Flood Zones in Bury

KEY

Flood Zone 2 - 1 in a 1,000 Year Risk

Flood Zone 3 - 1 in a 100 Year Risk
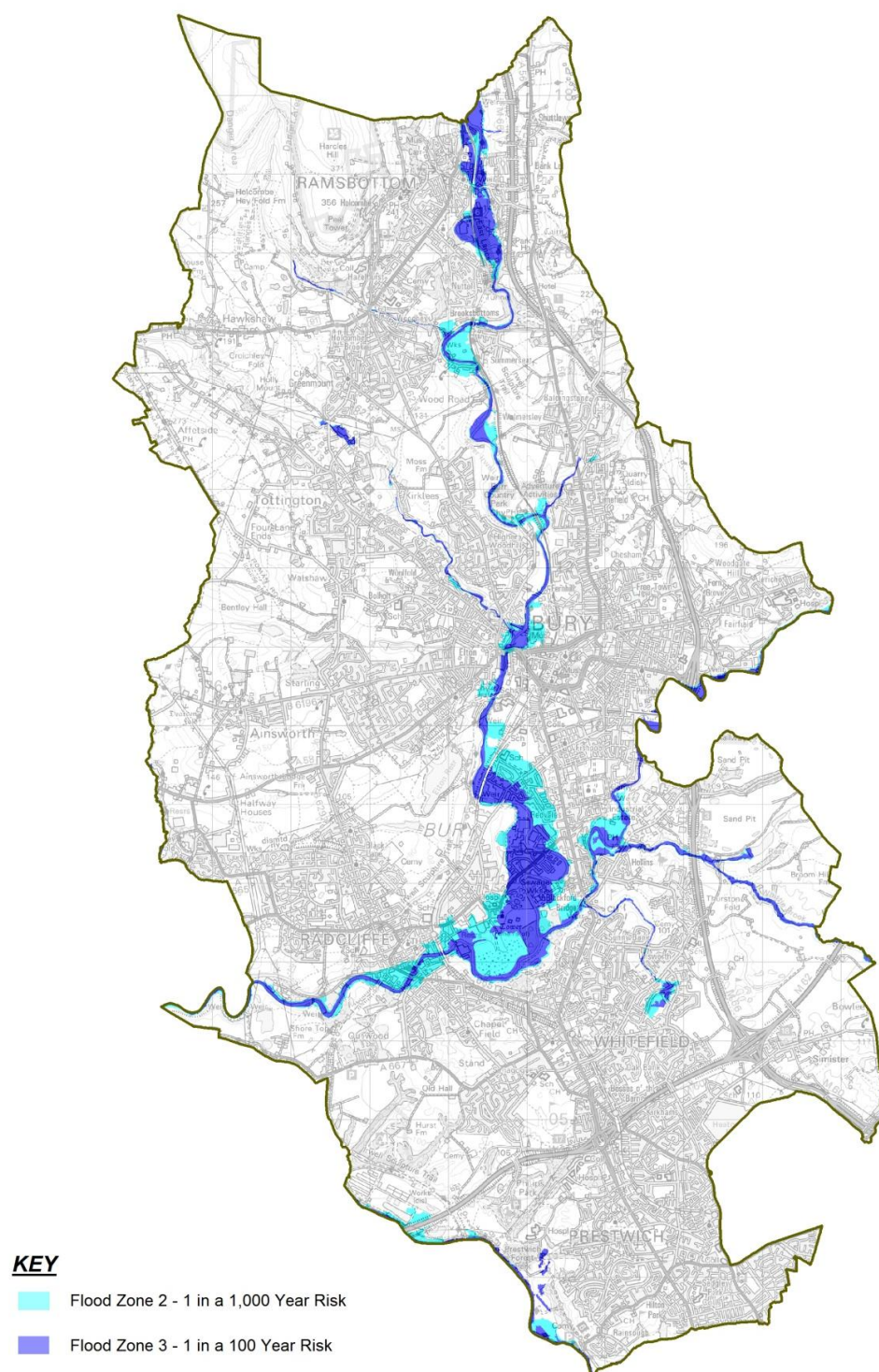
© Crown copyright and database right 2016. OS 100023063.

Source: Environment Agency, 2016

4.142 In 2008, a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) was produced for Greater Manchester which identified flood risk from all sources and identified hydrological connections within the sub-region. It concluded that 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. It established that the greatest risk is in Ramsbottom and the 'Irwell Bank' corridor between Bury and Radcliffe town centres.

4.143 Following this assessment a more detailed SFRA (2009) was produced (in conjunction with Rochdale and Oldham) and it focused on key areas where future development aspirations[13] coincided with flood risk. The 2009 SFRA concluded:

- There is some risk of flooding from fluvial (river) sources in Bury, particularly within Bury Ground (Chamberhall) and the former canal wharf (Western Waterside);

- Large parts of Radcliffe are at high risk of flooding (Table 30) identifies that 2701 existing properties are located within flood zones 2 and 3), including a major flow route through the Dumers Lane area. The issues are complex with interactions between the rivers, canal, reservoirs, sewers (also at capacity) and goits. Flood defences in this area are piecemeal or non-existent. Radcliffe is 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.

- Ramsbottom is at risk from the river and surface water. The town centre is defended but is at risk from a flow path which originates in Stubbins but flows alongside the East Lancashire Railway via the swimming pool and then down Crow Lane. Water can then pond behind the river defences.

Table 30: Existing Properties within Flood Zones 2 and 3

Township	In FZ2	% all Properties	In FZ3	% of all Properties
Ramsbottom, Tottington & North Manor	376	2.6	233	1.6
Bury West	33	0.3	10	0.1
Bury East	1206	6.6	441	2.4
Radcliffe	1754	10.5	947	5.7
Whitefield and Unsworth	186	1.3	81	0.6
Prestwich	0	0.0	0	0
Total	3555	4.0	1712	1.9

Source: Bury Council, 2016

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[13] At the time of writing (2009).

4.144 The level of risk was confirmed by the 2015 Boxing Day floods. 804 properties were affected in total, however the communities and businesses most severely affected were in Radcliffe and Redvales where approximately 641 properties were flooded from the River Irwell. Other affected areas include Pioneer Mill at Radcliffe, industrial properties close to Bury Town Centre, Tottington, Summerseat, Ramsbottom and Breightmet.

Links across the Integrated Assessment

4.145 Climate change impacts, including flood events and extreme weather events are linked to a number of different agendas. Specific links across the IA topics include:

- Economic –flooding has extensive impacts, from the direct impacts associated with business disturbance, or the effects of road closures. There are also impacts on insurers and individuals who suffer as a result of flooding to homes. This was clearly evident in Bury during the 2015 Boxing Day floods.

- However, reducing green house gas emissions can offer economic opportunities associated with the low carbon goods and services sector, presenting an opportunity for employment and economic growth.

- Air Quality –Air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions often share common sources. Further to this, increases in temperatures can affect the way air pollutants behave. In addressing green house gas emissions, there are also synergies with air quality targets in Bury.

- Health – Extreme weather can affect vulnerable people (children, older people, those with limited resources or existing medical conditions) in society. Carbon reductions can create significant co-benefits and opportunities related to reducing fuel poverty and improving health outcomes through improving the energy efficiency of the housing stock.

- Biodiversity – flooding or drought can damage or change habitats and the animal life which depends upon it.

- Green infrastructure, such as gardens, trees and parks, can help reduce run-off and the likelihood of conventional drainage infrastructure surcharging after a storm. Mitigation can occur in different environments, from urban planting to restoration of peat bogs.

Water Resources

Water Resources across Bury

4.146 Bury's origin and development is intimately associated with its watercourses. Settlements grew up at bridging points 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 extensive pollution since the late 18th Century. De-industrialisation and improved waste water treatment since the last quarter of the 20th Century have produced improvements in water quality

4.147 The main river catchment in Bury is the Irwell and it is now protected and managed according to the principles of the European Water Framework Directive (WFD). Rivers perform different roles and functions depending on a number of factors (such as location, access and water quality) and are responsible for direct uses such as abstraction and leisure uses (fishing, boating, swimming). There are also indirect uses, such as the river's contribution to a local landscape or cultural heritage.

4.148 Water quality in the Borough's watercourses is generally managed by the Environment Agency and United Utilities through their discharge consent systems.

4.149 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 ecological status which includes ecological considerations and chemical status. For a water body to be in overall 'good' status both ecological and chemical status must be at least 'good'.

4.150 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. If a water body is labelled as 'does not require assessment' it is because these pollutants are not discharged into this water body in significant quantities.

4.151 For water bodies that have been designated as heavily modified or artificial they are classified according to their ecological potential rather than status. This considers whether actions to mitigate the impact of physical modifications are in place to the extent that could reasonably be expected. The results of the mitigation measures assessment are cross checked with data from biological assessments.

Table 31: River Water Quality

Waterbody	Current Ecological Quality	Current Chemical Quality
River Irwell (Roch to Croal)	Moderate status	Does not require assessment
Whittle Brook	Good status	Does not require assessment
River Croal (including Bradshaw Brook)	Moderate potential	Does not require assessment
River Roch (Spodden to Irwell)	Moderate potential	Good
Kirklees Brook	Moderate potential	Does not require assessment
Irwell/Manchester Ship Canal (Kearsley to Irlam Locks)	Moderate potential	Fail
River Irwell (Rossendale STW to Radcliffe	Moderate status	Good
Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal	Moderate potential	Does not require assessment
Elton Feeder (Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal)	Moderate potential	Does not require assessment

Source: Bury Annual Monitoring Report, 2014
Further information on river quality is available from the Environment Agency website:
www.gov.uk/environment-agency and the North West River Basin Management Plan:
http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/north-west-district-river-basin-management-plan

Links across the Integrated Assessment

4.152 Rivers play an important role in the function of the Borough and contribute positively socially, economically and environmentally. The Irwell catchment includes designations of local and national importance. Nationally protected species that have been recorded in the catchment include great crested newts, water voles, floating water plantain and bats, which use rivers and streams as feeding areas.

4.153 Rivers and their tributaries provide green links, which are important for recreation, including fishing, sailing and canoeing. Furthermore, there are many areas for cycling, horse riding and bird watching, including parks which are associated with rivers and waterways. The impact of new development on water quality through discharges to watercourses or sewers is a material consideration when determining planning applications.

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Biodiversity

4.154 The Borough has a range of good semi-natural habitats such as blanket bog, heathland, ancient woodland, wetlands and unimproved grassland. It also has many man-made habitats such as ponds, lodges and canals that are the result of past industrial development or historic land management practices.

4.155 The Borough has Phase 1 habitat surveys from 1991 and 2001 and a partial survey from 2011. These surveys and other observations indicate that since 1991 there has been:

- An increase in broad-leaved plantation of approximately 200ha.

- A increase in semi-natural scrub and woodland at the cost of more open habitats such as acid grassland and health owing to the abandonment of marginal agricultural and industrial land.

- An overall increase in the number of ponds as a result of planning gain and pro-active habitat creation but a reduction in the number of large water bodies as a result of development, natural succession and drainage.

- A gradual increase in wet grassland characterised by Juncus spp as a result of failing land drainage on farm and parkland.

- There are no internationally or nationally designated nature conservation sites within the Borough. However, there are 50 Local Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, (known as SBIs - Sites of Biological Importance - in Greater Manchester) and six Local Nature Reserves.

4.156 Table 32 identifies the hectares of SBIs within each Township. Ramsbottom has the largest area of SBIs (53%), whilst Bury East has the smallest area of SBIs (2.3%).

Table 32: Bury's Sites of Biological Importance

Township	Grade A	Grade B	Grade C	Total
Ramsbottom, Tottington and North Manor	456.2	28.9	3.2	488.4
Bury West	16.8	15.1	2.3	34.2
Bury East	1.5	7.1	12.4	21.1
Radcliffe	69.5	52.0	8.0	129.4
Whitefield and Unsworth	121.8	15.3	18.4	155.5
Prestwich	100.6	0.0	0.0	100.6
Total	766.5	118.5	44.3	929.2

- Source: Bury Council 2014
- 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 sites are those of more than local importance.

4.157 Sites of importance for wildlife are of greater value if they are connected. This is because if they are, territories can be extended or because migration or re-population can occur. The identification of wildlife corridors, using open space to link sites of wildlife value, are therefore a common planning tool. Bury's corridors mostly follow water courses and include the Irwell Valley, a corridor of sub-regional significance.

4.158 Bury has a number of species protected from harm under the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act and the Habitats Regulations 2010. They include bats, badgers, great crested newts, kingfisher, little ringed plover, otters and water vole. Bats are widespread and great crested newts are associated with pond clusters in a central belt of the Borough.

4.159 In terms of species, local trends seem to reflect national patterns. A number of highly mobile species such as speckled wood butterfly and emperor dragonfly have colonised the Borough in the last 15-20 years, mostly likely as a result of the increase in average temperature. Other species have colonised or increased in numbers because of improvements in habitat quality, such as the return of the otter on the Irwell.

4.160 A number of pest species, such as mink, giant hogweed and Himalayan balsam have increased. Declining species are less easy to define but farmland specialists such as lapwing and skylark appear now to be less common in the Borough than during the 1990s, as does brown hare.

4.161 The Borough has approximately 93 hectares of ancient woodland[14] which is mostly located in steep sided valleys in Ramsbottom, Whitefield and Prestwich.

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[14] Land which has had continuous cover since 1600AD

Geodiversity

4.162 The Borough has one geological SSSI, at Ash Clough, a river cliff on the Irwell near the boundary with Bolton.

Links across the Integrated Assessment

4.163 Human activity and climate change pose threats to the Borough's sites of biodiversity interest, whilst geological sites could be vulnerable to new development. In addition to their intrinsic value, nature conservation and geological sites provide:

- Climate change resilience – the natural environment can offer certain types of planting and resilient landscapes which can contribute to improved flood risk mitigation and other climate related impacts;

- Waste breakdown/soil formation – certain invertebrates, fungi and other animals are key in breaking down certain wastes and in the creation/recycling of soils and nutrients;

- Cultural/social benefits – certain species are associated with certain areas and have a historic/social association with certain areas. These types of species often offer unquantifiable benefits to populations, who may travel great distances to see them in their natural habitat. Linked to this, direct and indirect economic benefits can be generated from the effects of tourism.

- Health benefits – protected sites and green spaces have been shown to link to health. This can be through direct use of (for example) local parks for exercise, and/or the mental health benefits associated with taking exercise or experiencing the natural environment. This, in turn can have economic benefits from reduced spending on healthcare, and/or the avoided costs of certain drugs.

Land Resources

Land Resources across Bury

4.164 The Borough of Bury covers approximately 9,900 hectares or 38.3 square miles. It extends from the West Pennine Moors in the north, seventeen kilometres southwards to the basin of the River Mersey and has an altitude variation of 380 metres. The valley of the River Irwell is a major feature running north to south through the Borough with the river and its tributaries incising the landscape.

4.165 Although it might be thought of as urban and is close to Manchester city centre, approximately 60% of the Borough is still in open land uses (see Figures 29 and 30 and Table 33).

Figure 29: Bury Land Use
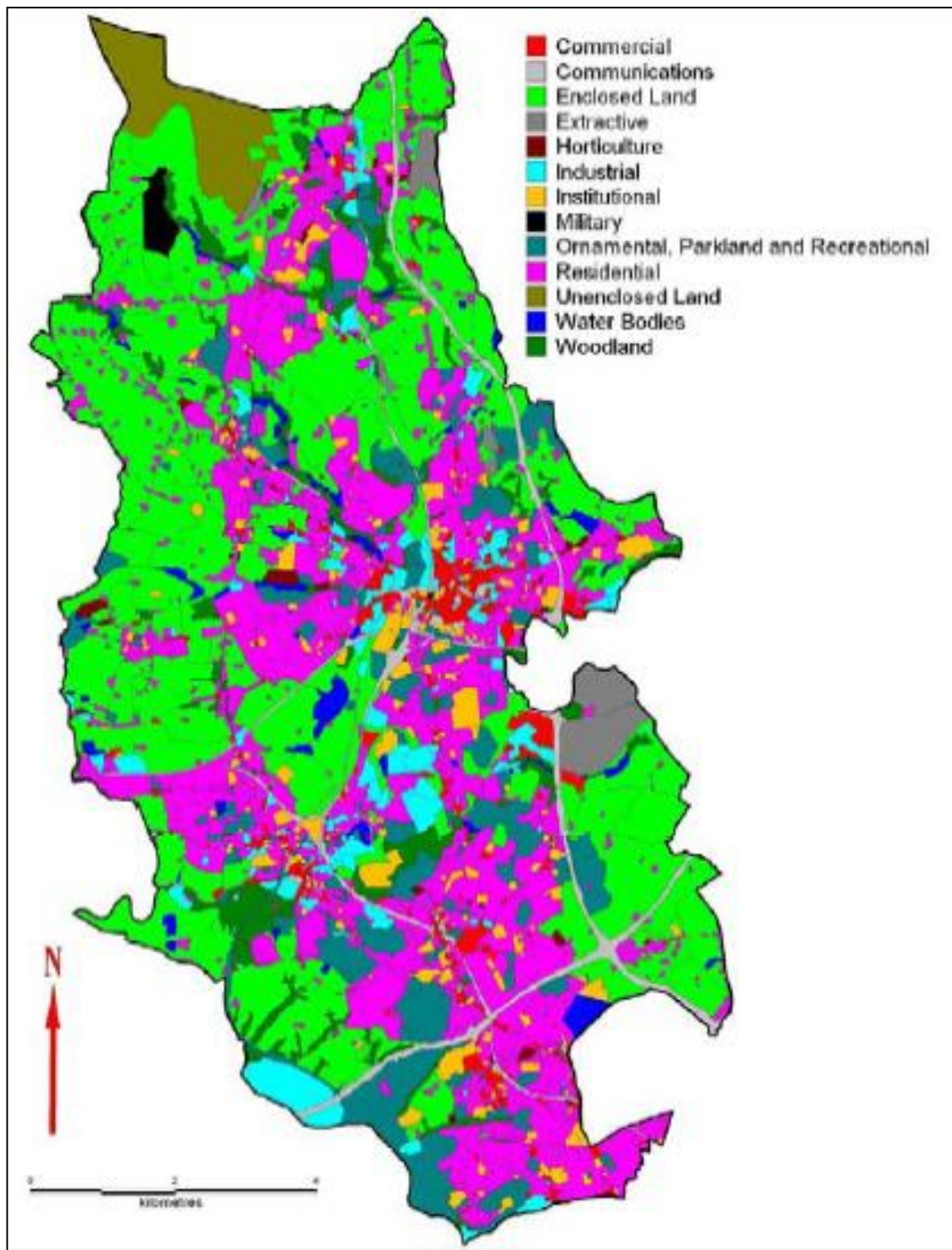
Source: Bury Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Interim Report, 2008

Table 33: Extent of broad land use types in Bury

Broad type	Area covered by broad type (sq. km)	% of Borough
Unenclosed land	2.51	2.53
Enclosed land	37.00	37.33
Woodland	4.72	4.76
Residential	26.72	26.96
Ornamental, Parkland and Recreational	9.08	9.16
Industrial	4.45	4.49
Extractive	1.80	1.82
Institutional	4.29	4.33
Commercial	2.70	2.72
Communications	3.19	3.22
Water bodies	1.68	1.70
Horticulture	0.55	0.56
Military	0.42	0.42
Total	**99.11**	**100**

Source: Bury Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation Interim Report, 2008

Green Belt Land

4.166 5920.7 hectares of land is designated as Greenbelt within Bury. The majority of this is found in Ramsbottom, Tottington and North Manor.

4.167 Green Belt is a planning policy land designation which performs the following five key functions:

- to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built up areas;

- to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;

- to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;

- to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and

- to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.
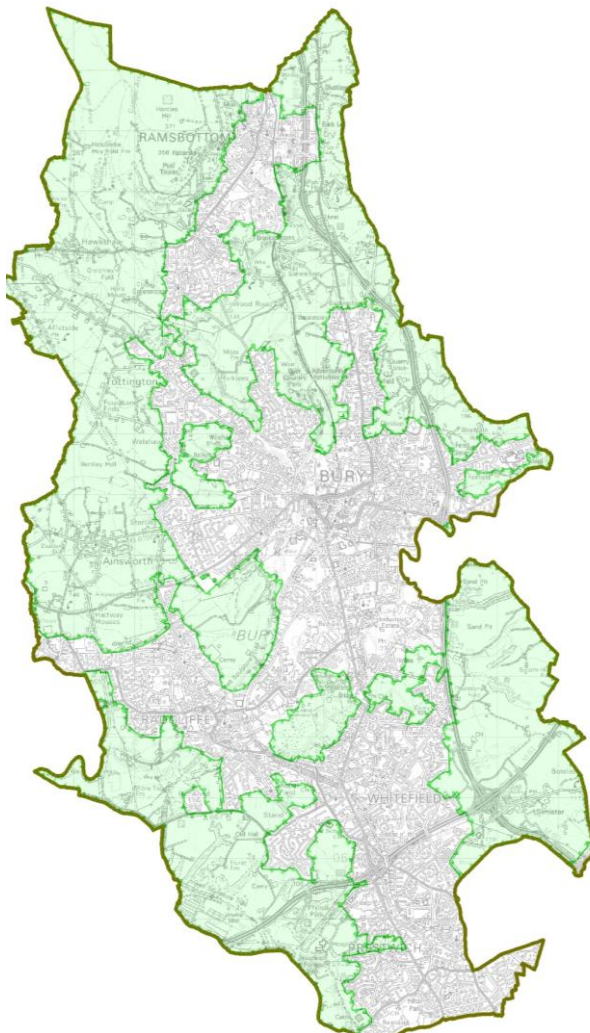
Table 34: Extent of Green Belt by Township

Township	Green Belt (ha.)	%

Ramsbottom, Tottington and North Manor	2,474.0	41.8
Bury West	263.2	4.4
Bury East	356.1	6.0
Radcliffe	1,155.1	19.5
Whitefield and Unsworth	1,135.8	19.2
Prestwich	536.6	9.1
Total	5,920.7	100.0

Source: Bury Council, 2016

Figure 30: Bury's Greenbelt


Source: Bury Council, 2016

Previously Developed Land

4.168 In common with much of the North West region, Bury's main period of growth was the industrial revolution between 1780 and the early 1900s. Historically, industry in Bury was dominated by paper and textile manufacturing which included bleach and dye works, printing works, cotton and woollen mills. However, the Borough also includes former engineering works, chemical works, paint works, collieries, gas works, iron foundries, saw mills, brick works and railway land. These industries often result in the land being contaminated by spillages and leakages of chemicals and fuels and by the deposition of waste materials resulting from industrial processes. For example, on former gas works the wastes are likely to contain cyanide, tars, oils, hydrocarbon sludge, spent oxide wastes and ash.

4.169 The Council has 2232 Sites of Potential Concern (SPC) covering 1401 hectares or 14.1% of the Borough. These cover all sites in Bury which have had a previous potentially contaminative land use and include everything from a former chemical works to an infilled pond, the latter potentially a source of landfill gas.

4.170 Over 100 former landfill sites have been identified representing 235.7 hectares or 2.4% of the Borough. These are sites that have been used for waste disposal in the past and could be potentially contaminated with landfill gas and heavy metals, organic compounds and hydrocarbons depending of the type of fill. The sites can range from large areas that were used for the disposal of domestic, commercial and industrial waste to small areas of agricultural land which may have been levelled using inert material.

Agricultural Land

4.171 Around a third of the Borough's land is farmed (Figure 31). Whilst some arable, fruit and vegetable crops are or have been grown, livestock grazing is the most common use of the land. Most of the Borough is classified as a 'less favoured area' (disadvantaged)[15] for farming because of poor, infertile soils and steep slopes. Farming is considered to be less financially viable here than in other parts of the country.

4.172 The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) classifies agricultural land according to three grades, where grade 1-3a is considered the best and most versatile. These grades are protected from development. The Borough's 'best and most versatile soils are limited to Unsworth in the east of the Borough and a small area south of Radcliffe.

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[15] See http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/uplands/land-classification.htm

Figure 31: Farmed and Grazed Land in Bury
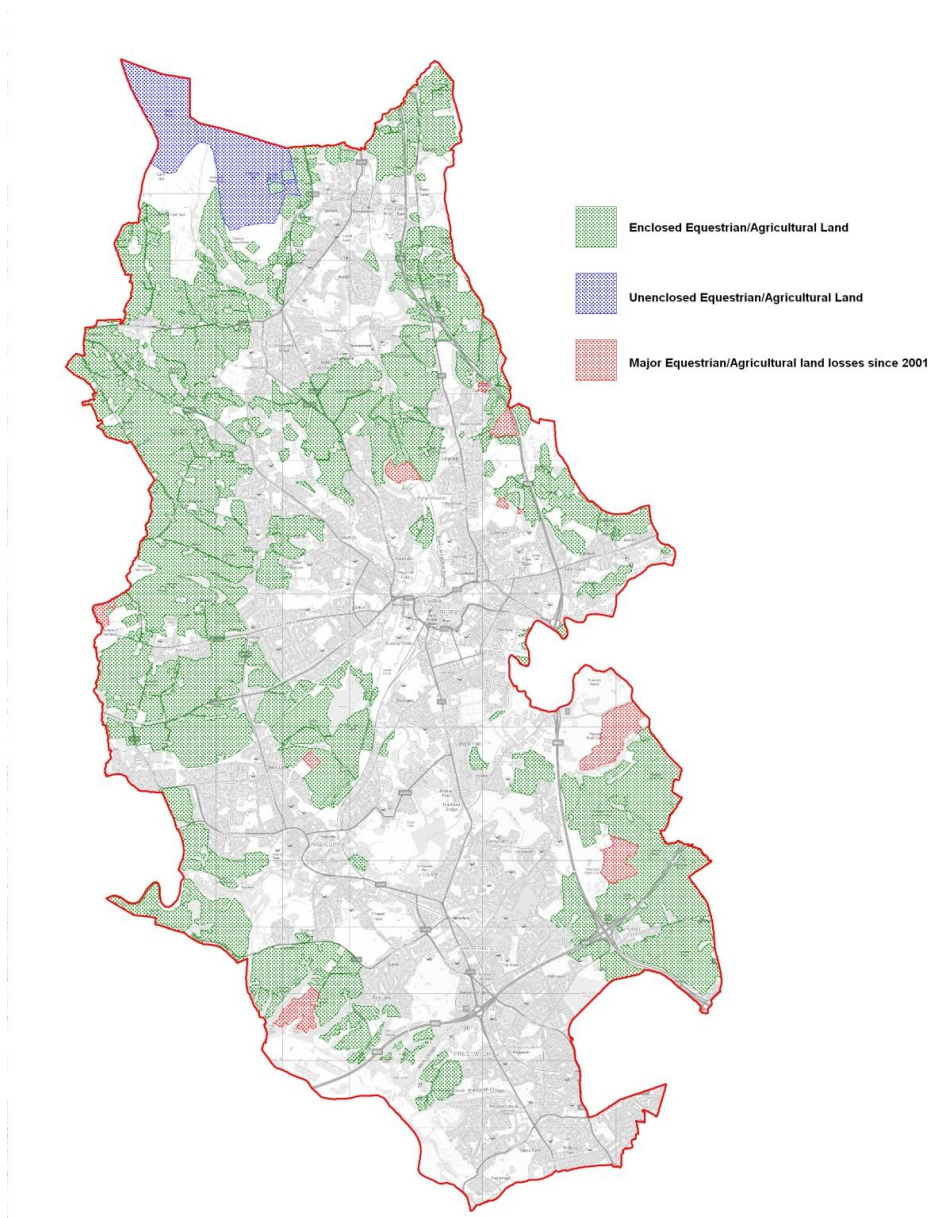
Source: Aerial Photography, 2010

Links across the Integrated Assessment

4.173 The allocation of land for various uses is a key consideration for a local plan. Land required for housing or employment has to be considered alongside requirements for land for recreation, biodiversity, landscape value, transport, education, cultural heritage, flood storage, mineral extraction, waste disposal etc.

4.174 Land resources link across a number of topics outlined in this scoping report. Most clearly, there are links with the economy and housing. Cleaning up of contaminated land can mean an increase in the resource for housing development which can have positive economic effects

(including employment) at construction and through operation. This can link to the expanding population and deprivation (by reducing dependence on substandard housing). New sites need to be well connected through suitable strategic transport links and other strategic infrastructure.

4.175 Land should not just be for the above purposes, as it is also required for other non-economic purposes, such as recreation and the conservation of ecological and landscapes resources. Linked to this, land can also be considered productive through other uses such as green infrastructure, health and flood defence (linked to climate change impacts and water resources).

Landscape and Built Heritage

4.176 Natural England's National Landscape Character Assessment (2005) placed the Borough within three broad landscape types: South Pennines, Manchester Pennine Fringe and Manchester Conurbation.

4.177 The landscape of the north of the Borough around Ramsbottom is characterised by the distinctive upland features of the South Pennines. The geology is predominately sandstone and millstone grit which is reflected in the building materials used historically in the local area. To the west the villages of Affetside and Ainsworth are located on high ground between the towns of Bolton and Bury.

4.178 The centre of the Borough, categorised by Natural England as 'Pennine Fringe' is characterised by the valleys of the River Irwell and River Roch, which supported the area's early industrial development. However the main feature of this area is the urban development spreading from main roads.

4.179 The landscape in the south of the Borough, being nearer to Manchester City Centre, has been much modified. The Irwell Valley here includes large areas of post-industrial open space but its small tributary valleys include relic ancient woodland.

Cultural Heritage

4.180 Bury has twelve conservation areas across the Borough. Eight of these are located in the north of the Borough (Walmersley, Holcombe, Mount Pleasant, Pot Green, Ramsbottom, Rowlands/Brooksbottoms, Summerseat and Ainsworth which have been designated to preserve the older, stone built features and settlements. There is Bury town centre and three in the south of the Borough in Whitefield and Prestwich (All Saints, Poppythorn and St Mary's Park).

4.181 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 examples of a textile mill in an attractive setting. Bury Parish Church is an excellent example of a Victorian church.

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

- Bury Castle;

- Radcliffe Tower;

- Affetside Cross; and

- Castlesteads

4.183 There are currently 241 listed buildings in Bury[16], 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

4.184 Bury also has a 'local list' of 375 buildings or structures of local interest, which are not protected nationally, but are included on a draft local list of buildings.

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[16] The figures for listed buildings are based on national data, which records the number of listings rather than local data used previously which counted individual properties (which may include separate adjoining properties counted under one listing).

Links across the Integrated Assessment

4.185 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.

4.186 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.

4.187 In the urban areas, parks and gardens represent an important recreation resource and there are many throughout the Borough. Rivers and canals are in close proximity to inner urban neighbourhoods and centres, they themselves can be used for recreation, which in turn can have positive health and economic effects for an area.

Green Infrastructure

Green Infrastructure across Bury

4.188 Green infrastructure (GI) is a collective terms for many elements of the natural and semi-natural environment. It encompasses recreational spaces, rivers, canals and reservoirs and areas of ecological value. In the same way that the transport infrastructure is made up of a network of roads, railways and airports, GI has its own physical components, including parks, rivers, street trees and moorland.

4.189 In 2010 consultants were engaged to map GI in Greater Manchester and subsequently in Bury. Figure 32 shows green infrastructure assets mapped and include the following categories of assets:

- Rivers and Canals

- Reservoirs

- Woodland

- Sits of Biological Importance

- Local Nature Reserves

- Conservation Areas

- Wildlife Corridors

- Public open spaces

Figure 32: Green Infrastructure Assets
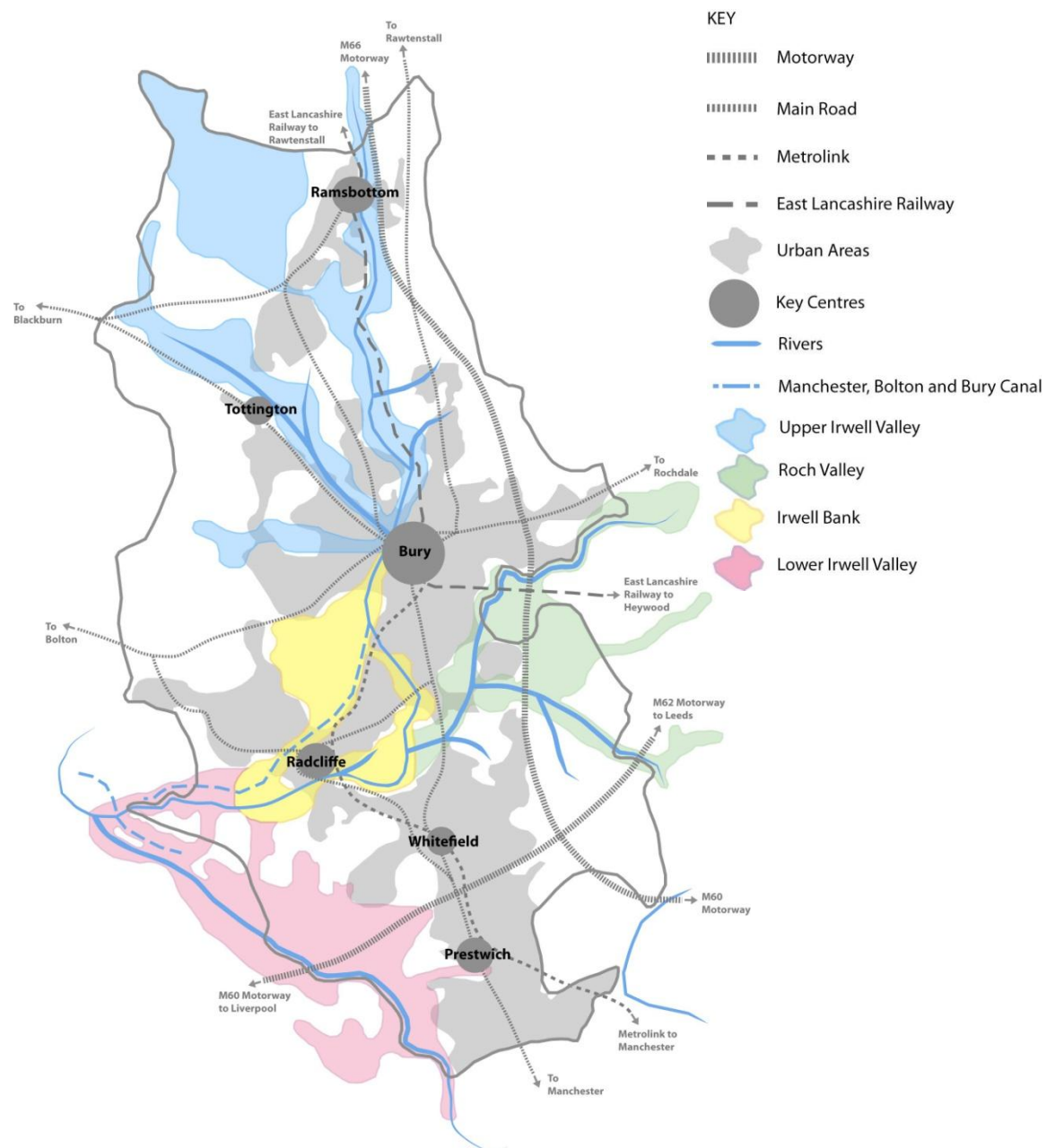
Source: Bury Council, 2016

4.190 Recreation is one of the main activities in areas of Green Infrastructure. About 12% of the Borough's land (1220 ha) is managed primarily for recreation, with about a quarter of this (305 ha) being golf courses[18]. The provision of land for open space, sport and 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.

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

Table 35: 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

4.192 The Greenspace Strategy highlighted the following issues in relation to the typologies:

- Parks and gardens: significant quantity deficiencies (15ha) in Whitefield and Prestwich;

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[18] 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.

- Natural/semi-natural greenspace: Significant and major quantity deficiencies (for example a shortfall of 75ha in Bury East and a shortfall of 47ha in Bury West) and poor quality everywhere;

- Outdoor sports: Playing pitches below provision standard in all areas (shortfalls 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/young people: 2 Townships are without skate parks

- Allotments: General under-provision across the Borough (deficiencies of between 18 – 100 in every Township apart from Ramsbottom and Prestwich)

4.193 A Sports Pitch Strategy was published in September 2011 and includes a 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 & North Manor and Prestwich;

- Significant deficiency in junior rugby pitches in Whitefield and Unsworth.

Links across the Integrated Assessment

4.194 Green infrastructure, by its definition, links across a number of other agendas of resilience, wellbeing and economics. Green infrastructure assets could feasibly link to every environmental topic outlined in this report, either directly or indirectly. They are also linked, in some ways, to many of the societal and economic considerations set out in previous sections. Specific links include:

- Reducing flood risk, and the associated costs (economic, personal and insurance) of clean up;

- Potential avoided costs of investment in grey infrastructure, where green infrastructure can be utilised instead of piped systems, tanks or other energy intensive methods;

- Biodiversity benefits from GI can be achieved through appropriate design and management, this in turn can yield other benefits (e.g. education and tourism);

- Local economic benefits where GI are in the form of green spaces, parks or other types of space which attract visitors (and spending);

- GI assets can help in the water cycle;

- GI assets can sequester carbon and other air pollutants;

- Local GI assets such as parks and gardens are often used for exercise which can have positive health and wellbeing impacts in communities, which in turn may reduce spending on health.

Extractive Resources

Minerals Planning across Greater Manchester

4.195 The extraction of minerals for use in construction and manufacturing is important to the national economy. Whilst coal, building stone and brick clay have been extensively mined in Bury, at present only aggregates, crushed stone and sand are quarried.

4.196 The GM Minerals Plan[19] was adopted in 2013 and defines the areas where minerals extraction can take place in Greater Manchester whilst safeguarding sensitive environmental features. It also aims to ensure that resources are safeguarded for future extraction and to promote aspects such as sustainable transport of minerals.

Coal and unconventional hydrocarbon resources

4.197 GM lies predominantly within the South Lancashire Coalfield. Coal seams are mainly present in the Pennine Lower and Middle Coal Measures. As a result, and in addition to coal, unconventional hydrocarbon resources, including coal bed methane, coal mine methane and shale gas could be present beneath GM. These gases can be used to generate energy and there is increasing interest in utilising these resources. The Minerals Plan identifies where Petroleum Exploration and Development Licenses (PEDLs) had been granted, however, since this time the 14th onshore licensing round has taken place, in which every area of GM not covered by an extant PEDL could be subject to a PEDL bid. Holding a valid PEDL is a pre-requisite for gas extraction.

Links across the Integrated Assessment

4.198 The extractive industries are very important for economic growth, producing materials needed in power generation, construction, manufacturing and consequently in service industries. However, extractive industries also have the potential to significantly affect the environments, communities and economics where they are located. Environmentally, they can impact on landscapes to varying degrees. This

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[19] AGMA (2013) Greater Manchester Minerals Plan. Available at: http://www.gmmineralsplan.co.uk/docs/html#ADOPTED_MINERALS_PLAN

can be through physically changing the topography or landscape of an area, or through the installation of buildings and infrastructure to support the on-site activities.

4.199 Activities have potential to cause nuisance impacts (e.g. air and noise) on local communities which may affect health. However, direct (on-site), indirect (supply chain) and induced (from local spending), job creation can be significant and long lasting when a heavy new industry is established in an area.

4.200 Other local environmental impacts might include pollution of and increased demand on water resources, including groundwater, ground instability issues and the potential to impact on local structures and infrastructure through increased heavy industrial activities.

4.201 Balancing local environmental impacts against economic benefits is fundamental to the sustainability of the extractive industries. This is recognised in the NPPF. Often local impacts can be mitigated by best practice, adhering to regulation and good/sensitive design and planning of facilities.

4.202 As well as local environmental impacts, there can also be global environmental impacts associated with greenhouse gas emissions from extractive resources. This can come in the form of emissions from on-site use, increased demand for transport and energy, and the final use of primary resources over recycled resources (where appropriate, in the case of minerals or aggregates) or renewable energy (in the case of hydrocarbons).

4.203 Minerals resources are finite and are likely to be lost when building or other forms of development take place. Resources which are scarce or economically important should therefore be safeguarded from sterilisation.

Waste Management

Waste management in Bury

4.204 In the past, most towns had their own 'tip'. Today's water management is much more sophisticated and follows the principles of 'reduce, re-use and re-cycle'. The Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan was adopted in April 2012[20]. The purpose of the plan is to set 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.

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[20] AGMA (2012) Greater Manchester Waste Plan. Available at
http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

4.205 Relative proportions of principle waste streams in GM (2009 data) are:

- Commercial waste – 33%
- Municipal waste – 24%
- Construction, demolition and excavation waste – 21%
- Industrial waste – 17%
- Agricultural & other waste – 5%

4.206 The Plan states the following about future waste capacity requirements in GM:

- Energy Recovery between 2012 – 2027: a total of 5.2million tonnes of energy recovery capacity will be required; this will be accommodated at a maximum of five energy recovery facilities[22];

- Non-hazardous waste disposal between 2012 and 2027: a total of 7.8 million tonnes of waste disposal capacity will be required; this will be accommodated at two landfill sites;

- Hazardous waste disposal between 2012 and 2027: a total of 272,000 tonnes of hazardous waste disposal capacity will be required; this will be accommodated at a specially engineered cell within one of the landfill facilities above;

- Other capacity requirements: The evidence indicates that there is sufficient recycling, composting and treatment capacity for all other waste streams throughout the plan period. Therefore no additional facilities have been allocated for this purpose.

4.207 The Waste Plan identifies sites and areas which have been appraised in terms of their suitability for waste facilities after considering "a range of environmental, economic and social factors". It is acknowledged that some sites will only be suitable for certain types of management facility.

4.208 In Bury, the following areas have been identified as being suitable for built waste management facilities:

- Dumers Lane EGA, Radcliffe
- Pilsworth Industrial Estate
- Part of Fernhill EGA
- Land at Pimhole, Pimhole Road

4.209 Pilsworth South quarry and landfill has also been identified as suitable for an extension to provide a residual waste management site.

4.210 Regard should be had to the Waste Plan in terms of the spatial distribution of development avoiding incompatible developments close to planned

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[22] Based on an average capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum for a small facility or 120,000 tonnes per annum for a larger facility.

waste facilities. The Joint Waste Plan was produced with reference to the levels of development contained initially in the Regional Spatial Strategy and covers a period shorter than that proposed for the Local Plan and the GMSF.

Links Across the Integrated Assessment

4.211 Waste generation, disposal and re-use links into many other agendas. Disposal into landfill is a costly process which requires large areas of land, which are becoming increasingly difficult to find. Equally, locating waste handling facilities can be difficult because of negative perceptions and odour, air quality and noise impacts (and any associated health impacts), although in many instances modern waste facilities can be relatively unobtrusive. This will need to be balanced against economic benefits from investment and job creation arising from Energy from Waste facilities, such as Combined Heat and Power (CHP) which can also provide a positive local alternative to conventional fossil fuels.

4.212 Recycling a material is environmentally preferable to use of primary resource, and it often brings economic opportunities. Such opportunities require markets to be established, and a willingness, in some cases, to pay extra for a recycled product. This in turn brings jobs, and the potential for new small businesses to establish themselves.

5 Key Issues

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.

Table 36: Key Issues

Key Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan
1. Population, Demographics and Housing		
Population growth and demographic change (e.g. an ageing population) will place additional and changing demands on key services and facilities such as housing, health, education and social care. Households are forecast to reduce in size, further increasing the demand for new housing and affecting the size and type of housing required.	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. The Local Plan should also positively plan for other services and infrastructure including healthcare, education, retail and leisure.	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. A Local Plan would identify suitable development sites and justify and secure the required infrastructure to meet the needs of the Borough.

Key Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan
2. Health and wellbeing		
The Borough suffers from a lower life expectancy than the regional and national average. Mortality rates remain above the national average and have generally increased in recent years. There are significant inequalities in health conditions depending on where residents live.	The Local Plan should ensure that there is sufficient land available for health and well being. For example: • Contributing to the provision of health and well-being infrastructure; • Providing sufficient quantity and quality of recreation facilities and greenspace for residents to enjoy, relax and exercise in; and • using development management policies to encourage active lifestyles, particularly walking and cycling.	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. However, the local plan will identify the sites and infrastructure required to support growth and promote well-designed neighbourhoods.
3. Education and skills		
Compared to Greater Manchester as a whole, the North West and nationally, Bury has a higher proportion of residents qualified to the NVQ4 equivalent and above (eg HND, Degree, Higher Degree Level qualification or equivalent). Bury has a lower proportion of people with no qualifications than England, the North West and Greater Manchester.	The Local Plan should ensure that there is sufficient land available for educational uses where there is an identified shortfall of provision.	Local level interventions have been having an impact on the number of young people in education, employment or training. However, the Local Plan will identify the required educational infrastructure to support growth within the Borough.

Key Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan
4. Deprivation		
Bury is ranked 132nd most deprived out of 326 local authority areas. The relative position of the Borough has improved since the 2010 Index of Deprivation where it was ranked 119th most deprived. At a local level, Bury experiences pockets of deprivation in parts of the Borough, in particular in East Bury, Radcliffe and Rainsough.	The Local Plan should seek to positively influence deprived areas through: • 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.	A Local Plan will enable the Council to direct investment into identified target areas.
5. Employment and Economy		
The number of active enterprises in the Borough has increased in recent years. Take up of employment land is slow. People living in the Borough earn above the GM and North West average, but people working in the Borough earn below the GM, North West and England and Wales averages. The lowest paid 20% of Bury residents earn under half the median full time income of the highest paid 20%. Public administration, education and health are the largest employment sectors in the Borough.	The Local Plan should: • 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. • Encourage diversification away from the service sector where appropriate.	Policies included within the NPPF may support economic and employment growth within the Borough. Without a Local Plan there is a risk of losing of employment land to housing development. The Local Plan will identify suitable employment sites, providing more certainty for developers who are interested in investing in Bury.

Key Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan
6. Transport and Commuting		
Changes in retailing, patterns of employment and the provision of services can increase the need to travel, creating access and pollution problems. Bury has high levels of out-commuting, with 47% of working residents commuting to jobs outside the Borough. Manchester is the dominant external destination for Bury's commuters. A significant proportion of residents do not have access to a car. When coupled with poorer public transport provision (for example in rural areas) this can result in difficulties in accessing services. The highway network is often hostile to walking and cycling.	The Local Plan should not allocate sites for development which are poorly located in terms of services and facilities. 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. New development should take opportunities to improve pedestrian and cycle access.	Policies in the NPPF and TfGM Vision 2040 support a pattern of development that facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport. 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.
7. Utilities		
There is a need to invest in utility infrastructure to maintain network capacity for future growth and to ensure resilience. 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. Utilities infrastructure and energy infrastructure in particular, has a key role to play in mitigating the impacts of climate change.	The Local Plan will need to ensure that infrastructure required to support growth is delivered.	Policies in the NPPF will ensure that some infrastructure provision is delivered as part of new developments. However, without the Local Plan, it will be difficult to ensure co-ordination between planned new development and planned infrastructure

Key Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan
		provision.
8. Air Quality		
European thresholds for a number of pollutants are exceeded in parts of the Borough.

Air Quality Management Areas have been declared in locations which exceed annual mean levels for Nitrogen Dioxide. The AQMAs follow the principle road network, where the majority of emissions occur.

1,467 properties fall within the AQMA, the majority of these are found in Bury East, Whitefield and Unsworth. | The Local Plan should support development which is well located to services and facilities and reduces reliance on the private car.

The Local Plan should require development to contribute to public transport improvements.

Development which is likely to contribute adversely to air quality should not be supported. | Policies in the NPPF will provide some protection and existing legislation will seek to manage existing air quality to within accepted thresholds.

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. |
| **9. Climate Change - Greenhouse Gas Emissions** | | |
| There is a national, sub-regional and local commitment to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide. Per capita emissions in Bury are lower than the North West average but higher than the Greater Manchester average. The majority of emissions originate from road transport. | The Local Plan will need to ensure Bury adapts and mitigates to climate change.

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.

Furthermore the Local Plan can encourage development to meet high standards of design and construction (including adaptation measures); supporting renewable energy developments. | Policies in the NPPF require that growth should be directed towards locations which minimise the need to travel and promote clusters of sustainable centres

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. |

Key Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan
10. Climate Change Impacts – Flood Risk		
Parts of the Borough are vulnerable to flooding. The main sources of flood risk are the River Irwell and its tributaries, including Holcombe Brook, Pigs Lee Brook, Kirklees Brook and the River Roch. 5267 properties have been identified as being within Flood Zone 3. The greatest risk is in Ramsbottom and the 'Irwell Bank' corridor between Bury and Radcliffe Town Centres. These areas are also at risk from surface water flooding.	The Local Plan should positively address flood risk through allocating sites sequentially (avoiding the highest flood risk locations as a first principle). The Local Plan should also plan for new green infrastructure networks across the Borough which can fulfil a flood management function.	The NPPF requires that development is directed towards areas of lowest flood risk. However, the local plan will allocate sites for development sequentially, avoiding the highest risk areas, as a first principle.
11. Biodiversity		
Biodiversity has not recovered to pre-industrial revolution levels and some species, such as lapwings have suffered decline in recent years. Development, human activities and climate change can pose a risk to the Borough's biodiversity interest and sites of conservation interest	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).	Biodiversity and wildlife sites will still be afforded protection under current legislation. However, the Local Plan will identify specific sites and corridors that need to be afforded significant protection. The Local Plan will also include locally specific proposals for protection and enhancement.
12. Green Infrastructure		
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.	Policies in the NPPF promote the use of green infrastructure as part of new

Key Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan
		developments. However, the Local Plan will plan strategically for new habitats and green infrastructure networks.
13. Land Resources		
Population increase 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.	The Local Plan should promote brownfield sites with little biodiversity value for redevelopment and promote redevelopment as a means of remediating sites. The Local Plan should also ensure that development which poses a risk to human health or the wider natural environment is avoided.	Policies in the NPPF promote the redevelopment of brownfield sites. 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
14. Landscape and the Built Environment		
Landscape character across the Borough is varied and is under pressure from development.	The Local Plan should identify and seek to conserve and enhance the landscape character of the Borough.	Policies in the NPPF will ensure that nationally protected landscapes are given significant weight in the planning process. However, the Local Plan will allow for local landscape types to be taken into account and ensure the most sensitive

Key Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan
		landscapes are protected.
15. Extractive Resources		
Development creates a demand for natural resources. Currently stone and sand are quarried in the Borough. Coal has been mined in the past and it is possible that gas reserves are present.	The Local Plan should seek to ensure that new developments are constructed using the most sustainable materials.	Policies in the NPPF recognise that balancing local environmental impacts against economic benefits is fundamental to the sustainability of the extractive industries. The Local Plan will ensure extraction takes place where the environmental impacts are acceptable. The Plan will also ensure good and sensitive design and planning of facilities.
16. Water Resources		
Given forecast population and economic growth - and expected climate change, managing water resources will continue to be important. Pollution of rivers, other watercourses and aquifers is a risk from previously developed land and new development.	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. 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	National plans and strategies encourage new development to meet water efficiency standards and water companies must plan to reduce leaks from the water supply network as well as improve water efficiency. However, the Local Plan will ensure that a co-ordinated approach to water

Key Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan
	reducing the risk of combined sewer overflows.	resource planning is adopted and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) are incorporated into new development.
17. Waste Management		
New development will generate waste as part of the construction process and then in occupation.	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.

6 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

Establishing 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.

Integrated Assessment objectives and assessment criteria

6.3 Table 37 presents the IA objectives and assessment criteria.

Table 37: IA objectives and assessment criteria

Ref	Objective	Assessment criteria	Link to issues in Chapter 5
1	Provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect needs	Will the Local Plan: Ensure an appropriate quantity of housing land to satisfy demand? Supply an appropriate mix of types and tenures of properties in relation to the respective level of demand? Supply sufficient affordable homes? Support improvements in the energy efficiency of housing stock? Meet the identified needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople?	Key Issue 1 – Population, Demographics and Housing
2	Promote sustainable economic growth and job creation	Will the Local Plan: Provide or contribute to a balanced portfolio of employment sites? Maintain and enhance the viability of the Borough's six towns? Improve business development and enhance competitiveness? Encourage inward investment? Encourage tourism development? Reduce unemployment levels, particularly in areas of high employment deprivation? Help to improve earnings?	Key Issue 5 – Employment and Economy
3	Ensure that there is	Will the Local Plan:	Key Issue 6 – Transport and

	sufficient coverage and capacity of transport and utilities to support growth and development	Reduce traffic volumes/miles travelled by motor vehicles? Increase the proportion of journeys using modes other than the car? Ensure that the transport network can support and enable the anticipated scale and spatial distribution of development? Improve transport connectivity? Ensure that utilities/digital infrastructure can support and enable the anticipated scale and spatial distribution of development?	Commuting Key Issue Key Issue 7 - Utilities
4	Reduce levels of deprivation, disparity, crime and the fear of crime	Will the Local Plan: Reduce the proportion of people living in deprivation? Reduce the potential for crime? Promote design that discourages crime?	Key Issue 4 - Deprivation
5	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Will the Local Plan: Foster good relations between different people? Ensure equality of opportunity and equal access to facilities/infrastructure for all? Ensure no discrimination based on 'protected characteristics', as defined in the Equality Act 2010? Note that this assessment	All Key Issues

		will be supported by an EqIA screening assessment, accompanying the IA Report.	
6	Support improved health and wellbeing of the population and reduce health inequalities	Will the Local Plan: Improve access to high quality health facilities Support healthier lifestyles e.g. provide more opportunities for physical activity, reduce car dependency and encourage walking and cycling? Reduce health inequalities within the Borough?	Key Issue 2 – Health and Well Being; Key Issue 4 – Deprivation; Key Issue 5 – Employment and Economy Key Issue 12 – Green Infrastructure
7	Support improved educational attainment and skill level for all	Will the Local Plan: Improve education levels of children in the area, regardless of their background? Improve educational and skill levels of the population of working age? Will it provide access to work experience, apprenticeships and training, especially for young people? Ensure sufficient access to educational facilities for all children?	Key Issue 3 – Education and Skills; Key Issue 5 – Employment and Economy
8	Promote sustainable modes of transport	Will the Local Plan: Reduce the need to travel and promote efficient patterns of movement? Promote a safe and sustainable public transport network that reduces reliance on private motor	Key Issue 6 – Transport and Commuting

		vehicles? Support the use of sustainable and active modes of transport?	
9	Improve air quality	Will the Local Plan: Improve air quality within the Borough, particularly, in the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)? 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?	Key Issue 6 – Transport and Commuting; Key Issue 8 – Air Quality;
10	Protect and enhance current levels of biodiversity and geodiversity.	Will the Local Plan: Protect designated wildlife sites, wildlife corridors, protected species and their habitats? Provide opportunities to develop or enhance new and existing wildlife sites? Avoid destruction of important or unique geological features? Maintain and improve provision of green infrastructure?	Key Issue 11 – Biodiversity; Key Issue 12 – Green Infrastructure
11	Ensure communities, developments and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of expected climate change	Will the Local Plan: Ensure that communities, existing and new developments and infrastructure systems are resilient to the predicted effects of climate change across GM?	Key Issue 9 – Climate Change – Greenhouse Gas Emissions; Key Issue 12 – Green Infrastructure

		Support the take up of renewable/ low carbon technologies? Encourage reduction in energy use and increased energy efficiency? Minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	
12	Reduce the risk of flooding to people and property	Will the Local Plan: Restrict the development of property in areas of flood risk? Ensure adequate measures are in place to manage existing flood risk? Ensure that development does not increase flood risk due to increased run off rates? Encourage sustainable urban drainage systems are incorporated into the design of new development? Ensure development is appropriately future proofed to accommodate future levels of flood risk? Encourage the inclusion of new green spaces and habitat creation to help mitigate flood risk?	Key Issue 10 – Climate Change Impacts – Flood Risk; Key Issue 12 – Green Infrastructure
13	Protect and improve the quality and availability of water resources	Will the Local Plan: Encourage compliance with the WFD? Promote management practices that will protect water features from pollution?	Key Issue 16 – Water Resources

14	Protect and make accessible for enjoyment the Borough's landscape, townscape cultural heritage and historic environment.	Will the Local Plan: Improve the landscape quality and the character of open spaces and the public realm? Protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historic, archaeological and cultural value in both urban and rural areas? Will it help to protect and enhance historic buildings through sensitive design and re use?	Key Issue 14 – Landscape and the Built Environment
15	Ensure access to and protection and enhancement of high quality public open space and natural green space.	Will the Local Plan: Ensure that all people have access to public open space within reasonable walking distance from where they live? Will it promote access to green infrastructure such as natural greenspace? Will it create new areas of open space and natural greenspace?	Key Issue 12 – Green Infrastructure
16	Improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and buildings whilst reducing land contamination	Will the Local Plan: Focus development on previously developed land? Protect the best and most versatile agricultural land/soil resources from inappropriate development? Encourage the redevelopment of derelict land and properties, returning them to appropriate uses? Support reductions in land	Key Issue 13 – Land Resources

		contamination through the use of previously developed land?	
17	Promote sustainable consumption of resources and support the implementation of the waste hierarchy.	Will the Local Plan: Support the sustainable use of physical resources? Promote movement up the waste hierarchy? Promote reduced waste generation rates?	Key Issue 15 – Extractive Resources; Key Issue 1.1.17 Waste Management

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 consideration being given to the likely significant positive and negative effectives, including cumulative, short and long term effects. A colour-coded score will be given in relation to each objective, in line with Table 39.

Key to symbols and colour coding

++	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)

7   Summary and Next Steps

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 from the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England, are incorporated within 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 A – Assessment of Policies, Plans and Programmes

International policies, plans and programmes

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Sustainable Development				
SEA Directive	2001	Provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. The Directive must be applied to plans or programmes whose formal preparation begins after 21 July to 2004.	The IA will include all the requirements of the Directive	EC
European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS)	2009	ESDP considers that there are strong links and impacts from urban development and spatial organisation on sustainable development, as well as on environmental quality, energy consumption, mobility, health and quality of life. The ESDP put forward three spatial policy guidelines: Development of a balanced and polycentric urban system and a new urban-rural relationship; Securing parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge; and Sustainable development, prudent management and production of nature and cultural heritage.	Mainly relevant at national and regional scale. Generally informs nature of objectives.	EC
Air quality				
The Air Quality Framework Directive 1996, and Air	2008	Relevant objectives are to maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.	There is an IA objective related to air quality	EC

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) June 2008				
Biodiversity				
EC Habitats Directive (93/43/EEC) (As amended by 97/62/EC)	1997	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	The requirements of the Directive are addressed in the IA Framework with an objective on protecting and enhancing biodiversity	EC
The Ramsar Convention (formally, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat)	1971	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". The Convention uses a broad definition of the types of wetlands covered in its mission. For the study, this includes lakes and rivers, swamps and marshes, wet grasslands and peatlands and human-made sites such as reservoirs.	Wetlands are considered as part of the biodiversity IA objective	RAMSAR.ORG
The Birds Directive	2009	The preservation, maintenance, and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include the following measures: • Creation of protected areas; • Upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones;	The IA includes an objective relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity	EC

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		• Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes; • Creation of biotopes		
European Biodiversity Strategy	2011	This strategy is aimed at reversing biodiversity loss and speeding up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy.	The IA includes an objective relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity	EC
Cultural Heritage				
The European Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage	1992	Promote polices 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.	EC
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention) ETS No. 66 (Revised)	1995	Conservation and enhancement of archaeological heritage		EC

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
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		EC
Greenhouse gas emissions and energy efficiency				
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	1998	The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which commits its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets. Recognizing that developed countries are principally responsible for the current high levels of GHG emissions in the atmosphere as a result of more than 150 years of industrial activity, the Protocol places a heavier burden on developed nations under the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities." The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005. The detailed rules for the implementation of the Protocol were adopted at COP 7 in Marrakesh, Morocco, in 2001, and are referred to as the "Marrakesh Accords." Its first commitment period started in 2008 and ended in 2012.	Although not directly relevant to the IA, these provide context for the greenhouse gas emissions element of the IA Framework	UN
International Carbon Action Partnership (ICAP)	2007	ICAP is a partnership made up of public authorities and governments that have established or are actively pursuing carbon markets through mandatory cap and trade systems with an absolute cap. The partnership provides a forum to exchange knowledge and experiences. ICAP was established in Lisbon, Portugal on 29 October 2007 by Heads of national and regional Governments.		ICAP

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
EU Energy Efficiency Plan	2011	Energy efficiency is at the heart of the EU's Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and of the transition to a resource efficient economy. Energy efficiency is one of the most cost effective ways to enhance security of energy supply, and to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants. The European Union has set itself a target for 2020 of saving 20% of its primary energy consumption compared to projections.	IA objective related to energy efficiency	EU
Landscape and the built environment				
The European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) ETS No 176	2004	Encourage the adoption of polices relating to the protection, management and planning of landscapes	IA objective related to conservation and enhancement of landscape and townscape character	EC
Water resources				
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	2000	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	IA objective related to water quality	EC
European Flood Risk Directive 2007	2007	Requires Local Authorities to feed in to the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, as well as the Local Flood Risk Strategy, and ensure that objectives within Local Plans compliment the objectives of the Directive.	IA objective related to flood risk	EC

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Waste				
Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC and daughter directives such as Landfill Directive 99/31/EC	2008	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 waste generation and management issues	EC
Mining Waste Directive 2006/21/EC	2006	Waste from extractive operations (i.e. waste from extraction and processing of mineral resources) is one of the largest waste streams in the EU. The Directive's overall objective is to provide for measures to prevent or reduce as far as possible any adverse effects on the environment as well as any resultant risk to human health from the management of waste from the extractive industries.		EC
Pollution control				
The Nitrates Directive	1991	Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and prevent further such pollution. Identification of vulnerable uses.	There is an IA objective related to water quality	EC
The Urban Waste Water Directive	1991	Protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water collection, treatment and discharge from certain industrial sectors	There is an IA objective related to water quality	EC
Integrated Pollution Prevention Control	1996	The Directive contains basic rules for integrated permits, which cover the whole environmental performance of Plants	Objectives related to water quality	EC

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How will the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Directive - 1996/61/EC		i.e. emissions to air, water and land, generation of waste, use of raw materials, energy efficiency, noise, prevention of accidents, risk management, etc. The permits must be based on the concept of Best Available Technique (BAT).	and ground contamination	
The Drinking Water Directive	1998	Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.	There is an IA objective related to water quality	EC
The Industrial Emissions Directive	2010	This Directive lays down rules on integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from industrial activities. It also lays down rules designed to prevent or, where that is not practical, to reduce emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole. The Directive sets emission limit values for substances that are harmful to air or water.	There are IA objectives related to water quality, air quality and land contamination.	EC

National policies, plans and programmes

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Health and wellbeing				
Play Strategy for England	2008	Strategy aims to ensure that play spaces are attractive, welcoming, engaging and accessible for all local children and young people, including disabled children, and children from minority groups in the community.	IA objective on social infrastructure includes consideration of play facilities	DCMS

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Healthy Lives, Healthy People: our strategy for public health in England	2010	The plans set out in this White Paper put local communities at the heart of public health. The Government intends to end central control and give local government the freedom, responsibility and funding to innovate and develop their own ways of improving public health in their area.	Inclusion of IA objectives that aim to improve human health and reduce health inequalities	PHE
Public Health White Paper	2011	The white paper is designed to build on the successes of previous governments whilst addressing some of the key problems experienced by the NHS over the previous years.		DoH
Health and Social Care Act	2012	The Act seeks to address the issues facing the NHS and the need for it to change to meet the challenges it f aces. The Health and Social Care Act puts clinicians at the centre of commissioning, frees up providers to innovate, empowers patients and gives a new focus to public health.		DoH
Confident Communities, Brighter Futures	2010	This report is part of a continuing programme of action to improve the mental health and well-being of the whole population.		HM Government
Housing and communities				
The Housing Act	2004	The Housing Act reinforces the role of Councils as strategic enablers with an overview of both public and private sector properties in their area. The Act contains: • Extra powers to license private landlords, especially	IA objective related to housing provision for all.	HM Government

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		those of houses • in multiple occupation; • Changes in the way homes are judged as suitable to meet the needs • of the occupier by means of risk assessment; • Modernising the right to buy policy to combat profiteering; • Home Information Packs to simplify the buying and selling of • property; • Increase to the qualifying period for council tenants considering purchasing their property under Right To Buy, and also repayment of discounts.		
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future	2003	• To ensure that all tenants have a decent home by 2010. • To improve conditions for vulnerable people in private accommodation. • To ensure all tenants, social and private, get an excellent service from their landlord. • To ensure all communities have a clean, safe and attractive environment in which people can take pride.		ODPM

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		• Low demand and abandonment - bring back life to those cities where there is low demand for housing, and where homes have been abandoned. • Land, countryside and rural communities - Ensure that in tackling housing shortages the countryside is protected and enhanced rather than creating urban sprawl. • Address housing needs of rural communities who are often the guardians of the countryside.		
Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England	2011	The Housing Strategy sets out a package of reforms to: • get the housing market moving again • lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable • housing market in the future • support choice and quality for tenants • improve environmental standards and design quality. The new strategy addresses concerns across the housing market making it easier to secure mortgages on new homes, improving fairness in social housing and ensuring homes that have been left empty for years are lived in once again.		DCLG

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites	2012	This document sets out the Government's planning policy for traveller sites, replacing ODPM Circular 01/2006: Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites and Circular 04/2007: Planning for Travelling Showpeople. Its sets out the Government's aim in respect of Traveller's sites, including: • To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites. • To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale. • That plan-making and decision taking should protect Greenbelt from inappropriate development. • For local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies. • To increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply. • To reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan making and planning decisions	IA objective related to housing provision for all.	DCLG

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		• To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure. • For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment.		
Air quality				
Part IV of the Environment Act 1995	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.	An IA objective related to air quality has been included	HM Gov.
Air Quality Strategy for the UK. Working together for clean air	2000	Aims to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium-term. Sets objectives for 8 main air pollutants to protect health. Performance against these objectives will be regularly monitored. Contains a number of national air quality targets that were updated by DEFRA in Aug 2002.		DETR
Biodiversity				

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
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.	The IA includes an objective relating to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity	Natural England
The Hedgerows Regulations	1997	Allows the identification of important hedgerows and requires permission to remove them without permission from the local planning authority.		Natural England
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations	2003	Established post Water Framework Directive. Resulted in the establishment of river basin districts in England and Wales and river basin management plans for each.		Natural England
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act	2006	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' 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. 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.		Natural England

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature	2011	Protecting and improving our natural economy. Growing a green economy Reconnecting people and nature		HM Government
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services	2011	The aim of this Strategy is to guide conservation efforts in England up to 2020. Moving further on from 2020, the ambition is to move from a net biodiversity loss to gain. The Strategy includes 22 priorities which include actions for the following sectors: • Agriculture • Forestry • Planning and Development • Water Management • Marine Management • Fisheries • Air Pollution • Invasive Non-Native Species		DEFRA
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (the Habitats Regulations) as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species	2012	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.		JNCC

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
(Amendment) Regulations 2012				
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework	2012	This supersedes the UK BAP (1994). The framework shows how the work of the four UK countries joins up with work at a UK level to achieve the 'Aichi Biodiversity Targets' and the aims of the EU biodiversity strategy. It identifies the activities required to complement the country biodiversity strategies, and where work in the country strategies contributes to international obligations.		JNCC
Climate Change and Flood Risk				
Climate Change Act	2008	The Climate Change Act was passed in 2008 and established a framework to develop an economically credible emissions reduction path. The Climate Change Act includes the following: It includes the Adaptation Sub-Committee (ASC) which scrutinises and advises on the Government's programme for adapting to climate change. A National Adaptation Plan requires the Government to assess the UK's risks from climate change, prepare a strategy to address them, and encourage critical organisations to do the same. For more detail, visit the UK adaptation policy page.	IA objectives related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	CCC
Floods & Water	2010	Seeks to "localise" responsibility for flood risk, particularly from ordinary watercourses. Key policies within the act	IA objective related to reducing flood	Defra

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Management Act		include: providing the Environment Agency with an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk management and unitary and county councils to lead in managing the risk of all local floods; encouraging the uptake of sustainable drainage systems and providing for unitary and county councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments; introduce an improved risk based approach to reservoir safety	risk	
Climate Resilient Infrastructure	2011	Alongside the transition to a low carbon society, increasing infrastructure's resilience to climate change impacts is a high priority for the Government, to help protect the economy and its future growth.	IA objective on resilience to climate impacts	Defra
Geology, Groundwater and Contaminated Land				
Environmental Protection Act	1990	Establishes a legal framework for dealing with control of emissions to the environment in England.	IA objectives related to emissions to land, air and water	Defra
Greenhouse gas emissions and energy				
Energy White Paper: meeting the energy challenge	2007	The Energy White Paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy to respond to changing circumstances and address the long term energy challenges faced now and in the future including; • tackling climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions both within the UK and abroad; and • Ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we	IA objectives related to emissions, energy efficiency and renewable energy	DECC

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		become increasingly dependent on imported fuel		
Climate Change Act	2008	The Climate Change Act was passed in 2008 and established a framework to develop an economically credible emissions reduction path. The Climate Change Act includes the following: • 2050 Target. The act commits the UK to reducing emissions by at least 80% in 2050 from 1990 levels. • Carbon Budgets. The Act requires the Government to set legally binding 'carbon budgets'. The Committee on Climate Change was set up to advise the Government on emissions targets, and report to Parliament on progress made in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.		HM Gov.
UK Renewable Energy Strategy	2009	Sets out path for meeting legally binding target to ensure 15% of our energy comes from renewable sources by 2020. It puts forward a path to achieving this including the balance of technologies that is most likely to achieve the goal: • More than 30% of our electricity generated from renewables – much of this will be from wind power but • biomass, hydro and wave will also play an important role • 12% of our heat generated from renewables – range of sources including biomass, biogas, solar		DECC

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		and heat • pumps • 10% of transport energy from renewables • It sets out the Government's strategic role as well as a number of detailed actions.		
Electricity Market Reform White Paper	2011	The White Paper sets out the Government's commitment to transform the UK's electricity system to ensure that our future electricity supply is secure, low carbon and affordable.		DECC
The Carbon Plan	2011	This plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of the Government's energy policy: to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households • Low carbon buildings • Low carbon transport • Low carbon industry • Agriculture, land use, forestry and waste		DECC
Low Carbon Electricity	2011	15% renewable energy target by 2020 and 80% carbon reduction by 2050.		DECC
Landscape and the built environment				

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW)	2000	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. 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. The new rights, for which people have been campaigning for over 100 years, came into effect across all of England on 31 October 2005.	Included under IA objective on biodiversity as assessment criteria on access to green infrastructure	Natural England
Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future – a fair deal for rural England	2000	Facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economics in the countryside. Maintain and stimulate communities and secure access to services for those who live and work in the countryside. Conserve and enhance rural landscapes Increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside.	??????	DEFRA
Waste				
Waste Directive	2011	Translates EU Waste Framework Directive into UK law. It provides the legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, and includes a common definition of waste.	IA Framework objectives on waste management and resource use	HM Gov.
Hazardous Waste	2005	Requires producers of waste to register with the EA where a premises produces over 200kg	Not directly relevant but	Defra

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Regulations			provides context to IA objective on waste management	
National Waste Management Plan	2013	This plan meets the requirements of Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive. It provides an overview of waste management in England. Obligations under Article 28 which the plan meets includes: • Objectives and measures on packaging waste • Measure to promote high quality recycling • Measures to encourage the separation of bio-waste	IA Framework objectives on waste management and resource use	Defra
Water resources				
Control of Pollution Act	1974	The Act makes provision with respect to waste disposal, water pollution, noise, atmospheric pollution and public health; and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid.	IA objectives related to pollution to water, air and land	Defra
Water Resources Act	1991	Covers the procedures for appeals in respect of licences to abstract water and licences to impound the flow of inland waters that have been issued by the Environment Agency. The correct / updated procedures to be followed are set out in The Water Resources (Abstraction and Impounding) Regulations 2006, SI 2006 No. 641 and are made under the provisions of Section 43 of the Water Resources Act 1991 as amended by the Environment Act 1995 and Water Act 2003.	IA objectives related to water quality and consumption	Defra
Water White Paper	2011	Objectives of the White Paper are to: Paint a clear vision of the future and create the conditions which enable the water sector and water users to prepare for it;	IA objectives related to water quality and consumption	Defra

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		Deliver benefits across society through an ambitious agenda for improving water quality, working with local communities to make early improvements in the health of our rivers by reducing pollution and tackling unsustainable abstraction;		
		Keep short and longer term affordability for customers at the centre of decision making in the water sector;		
		Protect the interests of taxpayers in the policy decisions that we take;		
		Ensure a stable framework for the water sector which remains attractive to investors;		
		Stimulate cultural change in the water sector by removing barriers to competition, fostering innovation and efficiency, and encouraging new entrants to the market to help improve the range and quality of services offered to customers and cut business costs;		
		Work with water companies, regulators and other stakeholders to build understanding of the impact personal choices have on the water environment, water resources and costs; and		
		Set out roles and responsibilities – including where Government will take a stronger role in strategic direction setting and assessing resilience to future challenges, as well as clear expectations to the regulators.		
Transport				
The Future of Transport White Paper: A network for 2030	2004	Ensure we can benefit from mobility and access while minimising the impact on other people and the environment now and in the future. Get the best out of our transport system without damaging	IA objective relating to promoting sustainable modes	DfT

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		our overall quality of life. Develop strategies that recognise that demand for travel will increase in the future. Work towards a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel but can also achieve the government's environmental objectives. Provides targets for emission reductions, now superseded by later agreements. Transport is currently responsible for about a quarter of total emissions.	of transport	

National Planning Policy Framework

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan/ programme been addressed in the Local Plan	Source
Employment				
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	March 2012	This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on building a strong, competitive economy. The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to employment are listed below. Paragraph 20: Building a strong competitive economy Paragraph 21: Building a strong competitive economy Paragraph 37: Promoting sustainable transport	The Local Plan policies will be developed in line with NPPF policies.	DCLG
Economy				

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan/ programme been addressed in the Local Plan	Source
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	March 2012	This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on: building a strong, competitive economy. The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to economy are listed below. Paragraph 17: Core planning principles Paragraph 18: Building a strong competitive economy Paragraph 19: Building a strong competitive economy Paragraph 20: Building a strong competitive economy Paragraph 21: Building a strong competitive economy Paragraph 22: Building a strong competitive economy Paragraph 160: Using a proportionate evidence base – Business Paragraph 161: Using a proportionate evidence base – Business	The Local Plan policies will be developed in line with NPPF policies.	DCLG
Housing Provision				
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	March 2012	This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on delivering a wide choice of high quality homes; requiring good design; promoting healthy communities and protecting Green Belt land. The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to housing provision are listed below. Paragraph 17: Core Planning Principles Paragraph 47-52: Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes Paragraph 159: Using a proportionate evidence base –	The Local Plan policies will be developed in line with NPPF policies.	DCLG

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan/ programme been addressed in the Local Plan	Source
		Housing Paragraph 173: Using a proportionate evidence base – Ensuring viability and deliverability		
Health				
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	March 2012	This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on promoting healthy communities. The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to health provision are listed below. Paragraph 17: Core Planning Principle Paragraph 29: Promoting sustainable transport Paragraph 69: Promoting healthy communities Paragraph 171: Using a proportionate evidence base – Health and well-being	The Local Plan policies will be developed in line with NPPF policies.	DCLG
Social infrastructure				
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	March 2012	This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on: promoting healthy communities. The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to social infrastructure provision are listed below. Paragraphs 70-77: Promoting healthy communities	The Local Plan policies will be developed in line with NPPF policies.	DCLG
Transport				

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan/ programme been addressed in the Local Plan	Source
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	March 2012	This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on: promoting sustainable transport. The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to social infrastructure provision are listed below. Paragraphs 29-41: Promoting sustainable transport Paragraph 162: Using a proportionate evidence base - Infrastructure	The Local Plan policies will be developed in line with NPPF policies.	DCLG
Utilities				
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	March 2012	This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on supporting a high quality communication infrastructure. The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to utilities are listed below. Paragraph 17: Core planning principles Paragraph 21: Building a strong competitive economy Paragraph 42: Supporting high quality communications infrastructure Paragraph 65: Requiring good design Paragraph 93 and 97: Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change Paragraph 162: Using a proportionate evidence base - Infrastructure	The Local Plan policies will be developed in line with NPPF policies.	DCLG
Biodiversity				
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	March 2012	This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on protecting biodiversity.	The Local Plan policies will be developed in line	DCLG

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan/ programme been addressed in the Local Plan	Source
		The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to biodiversity are listed below. Paragraph 109, 117, 118: Conserving and enhancing the natural environment	with NPPF policies.	
Land Resources – Green Belt land				
		This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on protecting Green Belt land. The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to Green Belt land are listed below. Paragraphs 79-92: Protecting Green Belt land	The Local Plan policies will be developed in line with NPPF policies.	DCLG
Extractive resources				
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	March 2012	This document includes the overarching national planning policy guidance for England and includes guidance on the consideration of minerals extraction. This covers defining sites, consultation process, control of environmental impacts (including aviation safety and human health). The key paragraphs in the NPPF relating to extractive resources are listed below. Paragraphs 142-149: Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals	The Local Plan policies will be developed in line with NPPF policies.	DCLG

Sub-regional policies, plans and programmes

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Greater Manchester Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)	2008	This Level 1 SFRA collates all flood risk evidence into one document. The core output is a series of maps and GIS datasets which include a narrative of flood risk issues across the Borough.	IA objective relating to reducing the risk of flooding to people and property	AGMA
An Ecological Framework for Greater Manchester	2008	The development of an Ecological Framework for Greater Manchester has three main Aims: • To conserve and enhance biological diversity in Greater Manchester by informing and underpinning efforts to repair, create and connect habitats. • To promote the need for pro-active nature conservation in Greater Manchester, including habitat creation and repair. • To contribute to national and sub-regional land-use planning obligations and contribute to the requirement to achieve a step change increase in biodiversity resources.	IA objective related to biodiversity protection and enhancement	AGMA
Towards a Green Infrastructure Framework for Greater Manchester	2008	Document identifies priority areas for GI across GM and identifies relationships with other plans. Recommends next steps to improve GI assets.	IA objective related to green infrastructure	AGMA
Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan	2009	The Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan (GM BAP) aims to provide an overarching document for biodiversity across all ten districts. The overall aim of the GM BAP is "To promote the conservation, protection and enhancement of biological diversity in Greater Manchester for current and	IA objective related to biodiversity protection and enhancement	AGMA

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		future generations"		
Bury, Oldham and Rochdale Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	2009	This Level 2 SFRA provides a detailed but high level overview of all sources of flood risk. Using this analysis, development recommendations have been provided on appropriate flood risk management.	IA objective relating to reducing the risk of flooding to people and property	Bury, Oldham and Rochdale Council
Greater Manchester Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan	2011	The plan sets objectives and targets related to the preservation and enhancement of geodiversity at GM quarry sites. These include objectives related to data collection, educational value and biodiversity.	IA objective related to geodiversity assets	AGMA
Greater Manchester Growth Plan	2011	Its primary purpose is to help drive the polity – local, central government, business – towards the decisions the evidence suggests need to be taken to help drive economic growth. The Growth Plan includes 10 hard hitting recommendations for steps by public and private sector partners in Manchester and national Government to accelerate economic growth. It emphasises the role that infrastructure plays in driving competitiveness and economic growth. Investment in utilities infrastructure, such as energy, water / wastewater and digital communications is required to meet existing needs and to support future growth.	The growth plan is relates to several IA objectives – on economic growth, jobs and utilities in particular	AGMA
Greater Manchester Third Local Transport Plan	2011	The LTP aims to make it easier for people to travel across Greater Manchester over the next few years and beyond. It aims to provide a viable, sustainable and accessible transport network capable of supporting the region's economic growth long into the future. It also aims to reduce the impact that transport has on the environment and help to improve health by reducing accidents and	IA objectives on sustainable transport and local air quality.	TfGM

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		encouraging 'active travel'. Note that the GM Air Quality Strategy and Action Plan is incorporated into the LTP.		
Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan	2012	The purpose of the plan is to set 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 related to resource use and the waste hierarchy	AGMA
Greater Manchester Rail Policy 2012-2024	2012	This rail policy aims to achieve a rail network in GM that can meet the needs of business and individuals. With a timeframe from 2012 to 2024 the Policy is intended to inform GM's contribution to the development of the Industry Plan and the HLOS (High Level Output Statement) 2 and 3 (the Government's proposals for those improvements it wants to buy between 2014-19 and 2019-24). It also forms the basis for discussions with bidders for future rail franchises.		TfGM
Greater Manchester Strategy	2013	The strategy sets a vision that: "By 2020, the Manchester city region will have pioneered a new model for sustainable economic growth based around a more connected, talented and greener city region where all our residents are able to contribute to and benefit from sustained prosperity and enjoy a good quality of life" It sets out priorities across several areas including conditions for growth, worklessness and skills, supporting businesses and public sector reform.	Strategy relates to several areas of the IA including objectives on economic growth, job creation, utilities and housing.	AGMA
Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan	2013	The plan sets out the plan for mineral development in GM. Its sets out to provide a minerals spatial planning framework which takes into account the unique features of	IA objective on sustainable consumption of	AGMA

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		Greater Manchester. This framework will facilitate economic development, whilst ensuring that the environment and community are protected from the impacts of minerals developments in order to deliver a steady and sustainable supply of minerals, safeguard minerals resources, enable Greater Manchester to contribute to its sub-regional apportionment of aggregates and facilitate greater use of recycled aggregates and secondary mineral products.	resources	
Greater Manchester's Climate Change Implementation Plan	2012	This Plan sets out actions to deliver the transition to a low carbon economy in GM.	IA objectives related to emissions reduction, energy efficiency and renewable energy.	AGMA
Greater Manchester Growth and Reform Plan	2014	The plan sets out priorities across GM aiming to achieve a net contribution from GM to the UK economy by 2020. This includes financial, growth and reform proposals as well as mechanisms for delivery.	IA objectives on growth and employment included in IA framework	AGMA
Greater Manchester Draft Low Emission Strategy and Air Quality Action Plan	2016	Proposes a range of measures to improve air quality and reduce emissions across Greater Manchester, focusing on 'key priority areas' in urban centres and near major roads which currently fail to meet UK Government and EU air quality objectives. Proposals include continuing a £40million development of cycling infrastructure across GM and increasing the number of electric vehicle charging points.	IA objective to improve air quality and ensure communities, developments and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of expected climate change	TFGM

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Greater Manchester draft Transport Strategy 2040: Our vision	2016	The Strategy provides a vision of what a successful transport system might look like in 2040 to support Greater Manchester's wider economic, social and environmental ambitions. The Strategy has spatial focus and a more integrated approach to transport investment at different spatial levels across the following themes: • A globally connected city • Delivering better city to city links • Getting into and across the Regional Centre • Travel across the wider City Region • Connected Neighbourhoods. The Strategy includes a series of high level policy principles and statements of ambition for a GM transport network that is integrated, inclusive, health promoting, environmentally responsible, reliable/resilient, safe and secure; and a series of high level policy principles for highways; walking and cycling, public transport and freight.	IA objectives on sustainable transport and local air quality.	TfGM

Local policies, plans and programmes

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Bury Heritage	2002	• Recognise and promote the Borough's heritage	IA objective to	Bury Council

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
Strategy		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, • 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.	protect and make accessible for enjoyment the Borough's landscape, townscape cultural heritage and historic environment.	
Walking Strategy for Bury	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 Council
Bury Cycling Strategy	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 Council
Reinventing Radcliffe	2004	Following the demise of Radcliffe's historical manufacturing trades, this study looked at the opportunities for the town. It identified a number of sites with good redevelopment potential.		Bury Council
Radcliffe Three Sites Masterplan	2005	This study, focussing on three major redevelopment sites identified in Reinventing Radcliffe, put forward masterplans for the High School site, Coney Green School site and the		Bury Council

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		East Lancs Papermill site.		
Bury Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation 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.	Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit on behalf of Bury Council
Bury but Better Town Centre Vision and Development Strategy	2009	The Vision and Strategy sets out a cohesive vision and masterplan for future regeneration, growth and investment in Bury Town Centre		Bury Council
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.	Bury Council
Love Prestwich Town Centre Development Strategy	2009	The Development Strategy sets out a cohesive vision for future regeneration, growth and investment in Prestwich Town Centre		Bury Council
Carbon Plan for Bury	2010	A five year action plan to reduce carbon emissions from the	IA objective to	Bury Council

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		Council's operations and to embed carbon management within the Councils day to day business.	ensure communities, developments and infrastructure are resilient to the effects of expected climate change	
Bury Economic Strategy	2010	The Strategy seeks to make the Borough a 'great place in which to live, work, visit and study, and aims to foster a vibrant and dynamic Bury. The Strategy identifies nine ambitions: • The place to live in Greater Manchester; • An area where people fee safe and secure; • Healthiest borough in the North West; • Popular visitor destination; • Premier retail town in the North of Greater Manchester; • Centre of excellence for education and training in the North West; • Each township thriving; • An area with first class services; • Quality jobs for Bury people	All the IA objectives seek to achieve the objectives of this document.	Bury Council
Brownfield Land Strategy	2010	The Strategy seeks to address the obstacles to the development of brownfield sites and help to bring vacant and underused brownfield land back into beneficial use. It identifies the key sources of brownfield land and presents the issues in removing constraints to development. The	Improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and	Bury Council

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		strategies and programme in place across the Council aimed at re-using brownfield land to its full potential.	buildings whilst reducing land contamination	
Bury Joint Strategic Needs 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	
Radcliffe Town Centre Masterplan	2011	The Masterplan sets out a cohesive vision for future regeneration, growth and investment in Radcliffe Town Centre		Bury Council
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.	Bury Council
Housing Need and Demand Assessment	2011/12	The Housing Need and Demand Assessment identified: • 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; • Housing market issues relating to house prices, tenure, migration, travel to work, overcrowding and	IA objective to provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect needs	David Couttie Associates on behalf of Bury Council

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		private rented sector. • The policy implications in respect to housing markets, new housing provision, targets for affordable housing and overall housing targets.		
Bury Retail Capacity Study	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 Council
Bury Employment Land Review	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	Bury Council
Bury Housing Strategy	2014	The aim of the Strategy is to encourage a sustainable mix of quality housing in the Borough that is suitable and sufficient to meet the needs of residents. In order to do this, the Strategy seeks to: • Encouraging house building – to help meet	IA objective to provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect needs	Bury Council
Zero Waste Strategy	2014	The Strategy provides a framework to sharply increase recycling rates and manage waste to achieve a more resource efficient society.	IA objective to promote sustainable	Bury Council

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		The aim is to • Recycle 60%+ by March 2016; • Reduce disposal costs by cutting the amount of waste going to landfill; • Support the Greater Manchester Strategy on reducing carbon emissions.	consumption of resources and support the implementation of the waste hierarchy.	
Bury Local Flood Risk Management Strategy	2014	The Strategy focuses on local flood risk for surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses, but also considers flooding from rivers. It identifies the responsibilities for flooding within the Borough and enables a range of organisations to work together to improve the management of flood risk. The Strategy also identifies flood risk management actions.	IA objective relating to reducing the risk of flooding to people and property	Bury Council
Bury Greenspace Audit and Strategy	2015	The Greenspace Audit and Strategy includes an audit and assessment of open space, sort 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.	Bury Council
Cultural Economy Strategy	2015	The Strategy seeks to ensure that Bury's builds on its existing cultural assets in order to promote a stronger	IA objective to protect and make	Bury Council

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
		cultural economy. The Strategy is based around three key objectives: • Leadership and Innovation – Building Bury's reputation as a cultural centre; • Developing talent and entrepreneurship; • Making the most of the Borough's cultural offer The Strategy seeks to maximise the benefits to the Borough, by encouraging greater partnership working.	accessible for enjoyment the Borough's landscape, townscape cultural heritage and historic environment.	
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	2015	The Assessment identifies potential sites for residential development. It assess how many units can be accommodated on identified sits and suggests a time frame for when these sites are likely to be available.	IA objective to provide a sustainable supply of housing including an appropriate mix of types and tenures to reflect needs	Bury Council
Bury Employment Land Availability	2015	Annual monitoring of the take up and supply of employment land within the Borough.	IA objective to promote sustainable economic growth and job creation	Bury Council
Physical Activity and Sport Strategy	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	Bury Council

Plan or programme	Date of publication	Objectives, requirements or targets relevant to the plan and IA	How has the plan and programme been addressed in the IA	Source
			the needs of residents and to ensure access to and protection and enhancement of high quality public open space and natural green space.	
Vision, Purposes and Values	2015	The Vision, Purposes and Values document sets out the strategic direction for the Council, looking towards 2020. The plan outlines the vision for the Council – to lead, shape and maintain a prosperous, sustainable, Bury that is fit for the future.	All the IA objectives seek to achieve the objectives of this document.	Bury Council