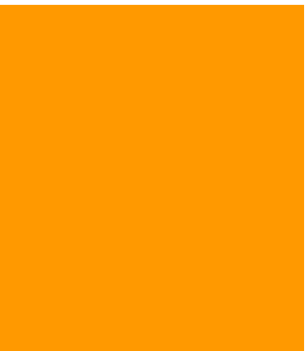
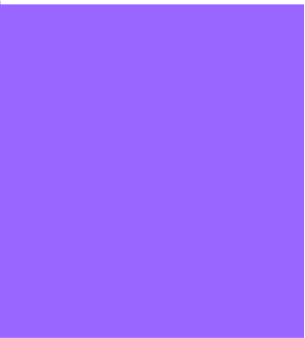


Authority's Monitoring Report

2016/17



Copies of this document can be viewed or downloaded from the Council's website at:

<https://www.bury.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=10900>

Contents

Contents	2
1 Introduction	6
Monitoring Methodology	6
2 Housing	7
Population Growth.....	7
Household Growth.....	10
Housing Completions.....	10
Housing Land Supply	11
Previously-developed Land.....	11
Efficient Use of Land.....	12
Gypsies and Travellers.....	13
Vacant Dwellings	14
House Prices and Affordable Housing	14
Self-build and Custom Housebuilding.....	19
3 Economy and Employment.....	20
Employment Floorspace.....	20
Business Demography	21
Employment and Skills	23
Industry	23
Occupation.....	24
Worklessness	25
Job Seekers	27
Economic Inactivity	28
Youth Unemployment	29

	Qualifications	30
	Income.....	31
	Weekly Pay	31
	Annual Income	34
4	Town Centres and Main Town Centre Uses	36
	Completion of Town Centre Uses in the Borough	36
	Completions in Town Centres	36
5	Health and Wellbeing.....	38
	Life Expectancy	38
	Death Rates	38
	Deprivation	39
	Levels of Obesity	41
	Recreation Provision in New Housing Development.....	41
	Fast Food.....	42
	Air Quality.....	43
	Crime	44
6	Energy and Physical Infrastructure.....	46
	CO ₂ Emissions	46
	Energy Use	47
	Energy Installations	48
	Feed In Tariff Installations	48
	Planning Permissions for Renewable Energy	49
	Waste Collection	49
	Greater Manchester Minerals Plan	50
	Greater Manchester Waste Plan	50
7	Flood Risk	51

New Homes and Flood Risk	51
Water Quality	51
8 Natural Environment	52
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	52
Changes in areas of biodiversity importance.....	53
9 Open Land	55
Green Belt	55
10 Built Environment	57
Heritage Assets	57
11 Transport.....	59
Road Safety	59
Road Transport.....	59
Cycle Flows	61
Metrolink	61
12 Other Monitoring.....	62
Planning Appeals	62
13 Local Development Scheme.....	64
Introduction	64
Greater Manchester Spatial Framework	64
Bury Local Plan.....	64
Joint Waste DPD	65
Joint Minerals DPD	65
Supplementary Planning Documents	65
14 Duty to Co-operate	67
Introduction	67
Appendix A – LDS Timetable.....	70

Appendix B – Glossary 77

Appendix C – Further Information 80

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Authority's Monitoring Report has been produced in line with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) and covers the period 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2017.
- 1.2 This Authority's Monitoring Report has been principally prepared in order to:
- Monitor progress with Local Plan preparation;
 - Report any activity relating to the duty to cooperate;
 - Set out any information which relates to indicators in the plan; and
 - Identify any policies which are not being implemented.
- 1.3 The Council is in the process of replacing the current Unitary Development Plan with a two tiered development plan that will consist of:
- The Greater Manchester Spatial Framework – which will include strategic policies and site allocations that are of sub-regional significance; and
 - The Bury Local Plan – which will deal with local issues and policies.

Monitoring Methodology

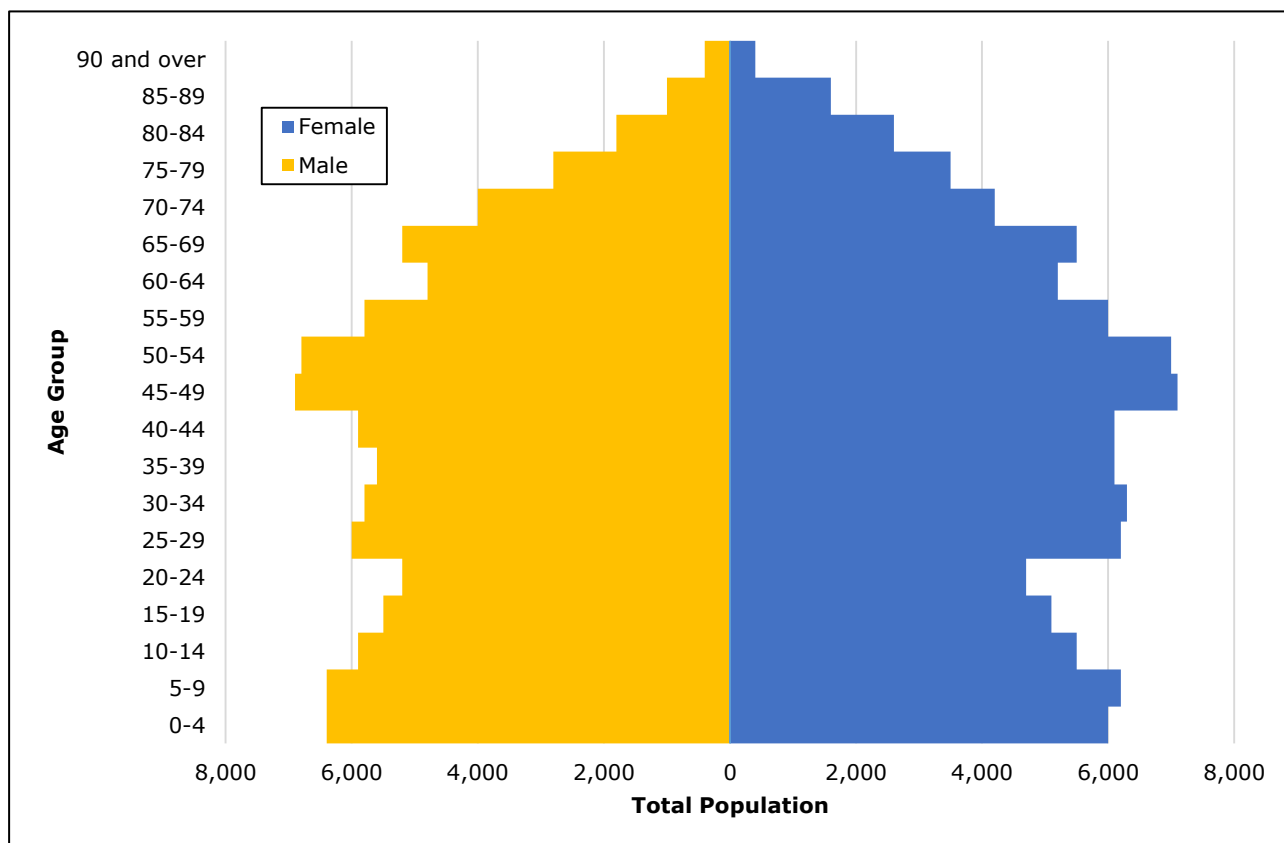
- 1.4 Current adopted Unitary Development Plan (UDP) policies are monitored using a set of databases and periodic surveys. Planning applications received are monitored through the weekly lists. Employment and housing completions and land availability are monitored through Access databases and annual surveys in April of each year. Affordable housing and recreation provision are monitored using an Access database to record where provision is required, right through from when a planning application is received to when the requirements are met.
- 1.5 The current Unitary Development Plan does not include local indicators or targets, but as new policies emerge through Bury's new Local Plan, local output indicators will be developed to monitor the new policies.
- 1.6 In the longer term, the AMR will be used to assess the extent to which Bury's planning policies are working and act as a trigger for policy review. A monitoring methodology will be developed in conjunction with the creation of Bury's new Local Plan.
- 1.7 In the interim, the AMR will set out key information and statistics relating to the areas to be covered by the emerging Local Plan.

2 Housing

Population Growth

2.1 In mid-2016, the population of Bury was 188,700. This represents an increase of 800, or 0.4% since mid-2015. The population structure in Bury is set out in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1 - Population Structure in Bury



2.2 The components of change are identified in Table 1 below.

Table 1 - Components of Population Change mid-2015 to mid-2016

Component of Change	Number of People
Births	2,400
Deaths	1,900
Natural Change	500
Internal Migration In	7,200
Internal Migration Out	7,500

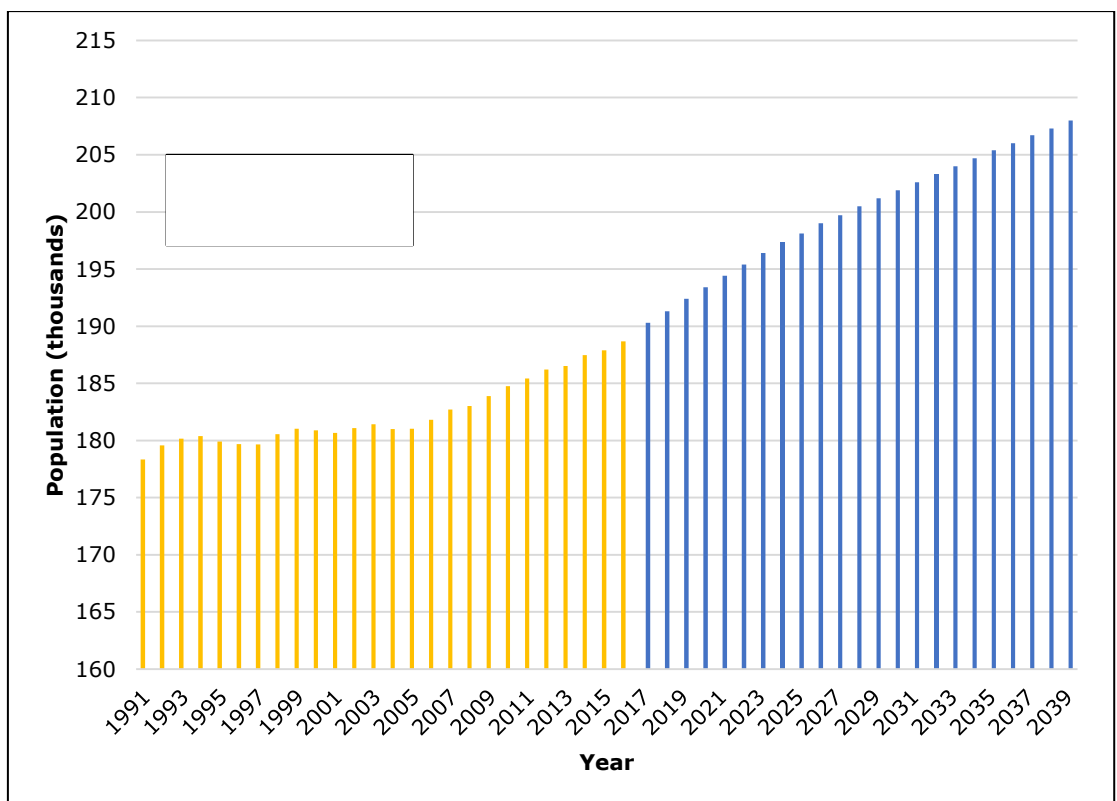
International Migration In	1,100
International Migration Out	500

Note - figures are rounded to the nearest 100 and may not sum.

2.3 The population projections show that the majority of population growth in the Borough will be the result of natural change, rather than net migration.

2.4 Figure 2 below shows the trends and projections for Bury’s population up to 2039.

Figure 2 - Population Trends and Projections 1991-2039



Source: ONS mid-year population estimates 1991-2016. Figures for 2017-2039 are based on the ONS 2014-based population projections.

2.5 The ONS 2014-based population projections show an anticipated increase in the population of the Borough from 187,500 in 2014 to 208,000 in 2035, an increase of 20,500 or 10.9%.

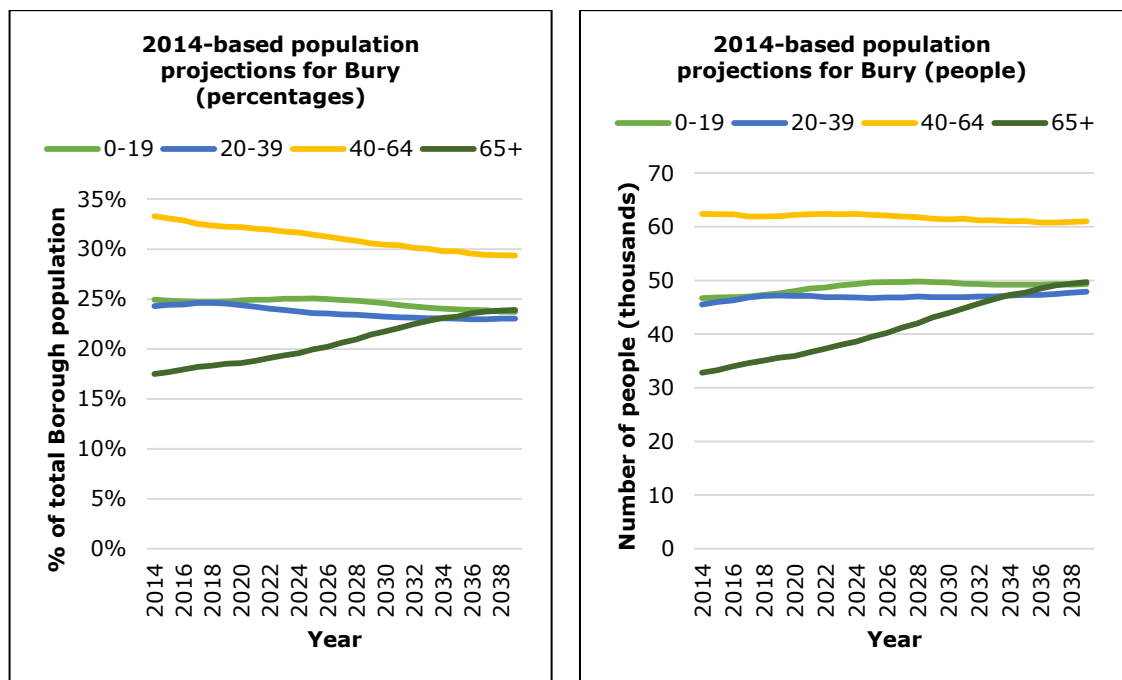
2.6 Table 2 and Figure 3 break down the projected population change between 2014-2039 by age group.

Table 2 - Projected population changes 2014-2039

Age Group	Mid-2014 population estimate	Mid-2039 population projection	Projected change in population	Projected percentage population change
0-19	46,700	49,300	2,600	5.6%
20-39	45,500	47,900	2,400	5.3%
40-64	62,400	61,000	-1,400	-2.2%
65+	32,800	49,700	16,900	51.5%
All ages	187,400	207,900	20,500	10.9%

Source: ONS 2014-based sub-national population projections ©. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Figure 3 - 2014-based Population Projections for Bury (percentages and 1,000s of people)



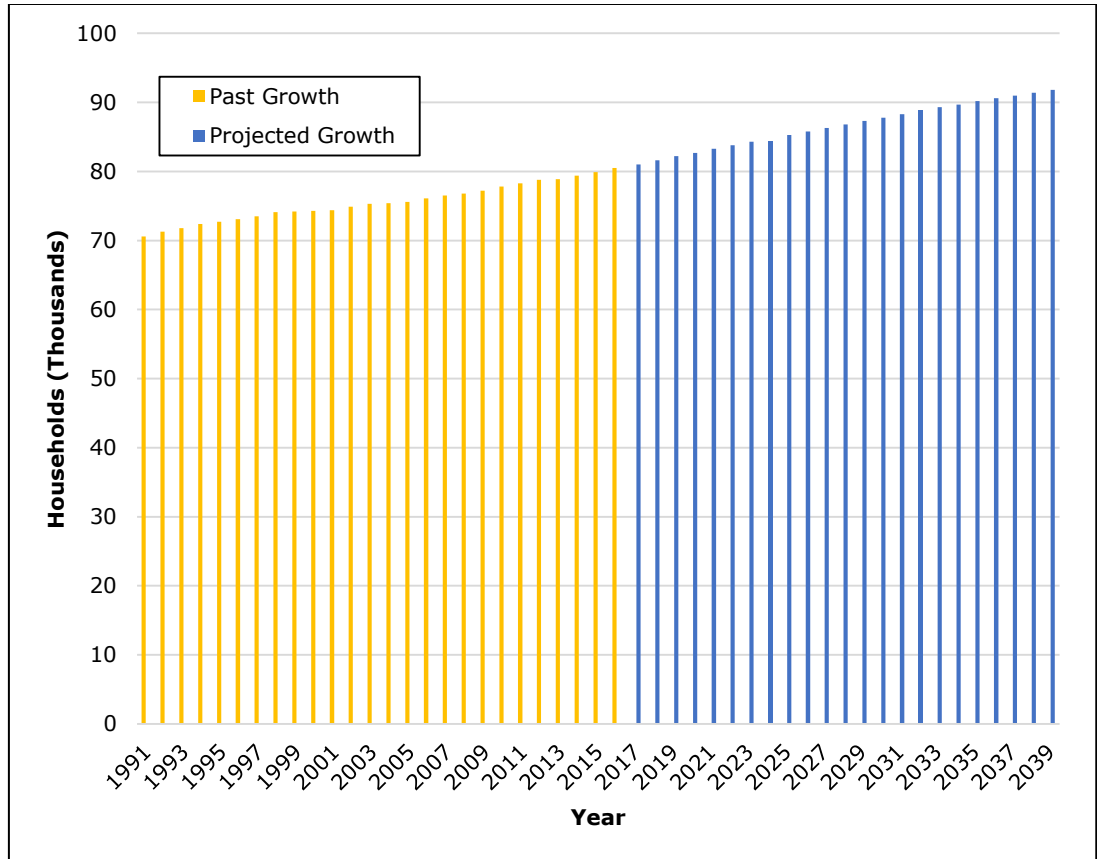
Source: ONS 2014-based sub-national population projections. ©

2.7 Table 2 and Figure 3 show that there is a particular increase in the population aged 65 and over. This sector of the population is forecast to increase by over 50%.

Household Growth

2.8 Figure 4 below shows the household projections up to 2039.

Figure 4 - Household Trends and Projections



Source: CLG 2014-based Household Projections

2.9 The CLG 2014-based household projections forecast a 15.6% increase in the number of households in the Borough from 79,400 in 2014 to 91,800 in 2039.

Housing Completions

2.10 Table 3 shows the net additional dwellings completed in the Borough between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017.

Table 3 - Summary of completions between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017

	Units
Gross conversions and completions	385
Gross Clearances/ Conversion Losses	17
Net Conversions and Completions	368

Housing Land Supply

- 2.11 The housing land supply over the next five years as identified in the 2017 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment is identified in the table below.

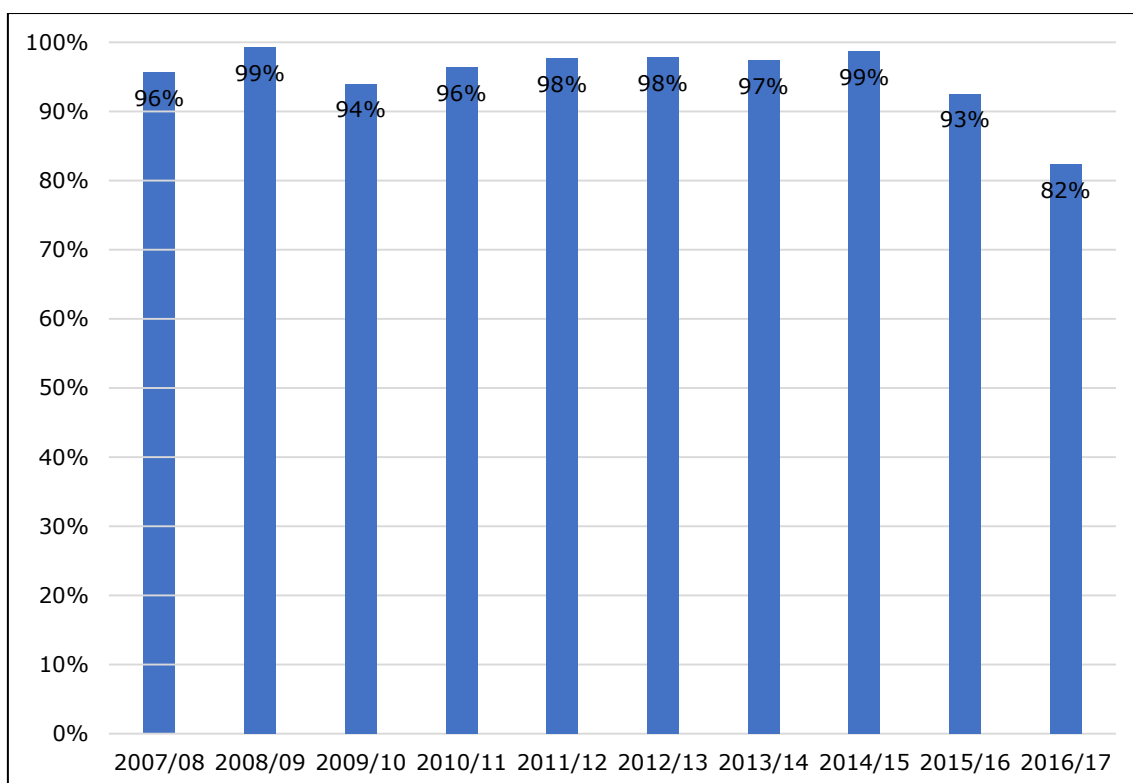
Table 4 - Housing Land Supply 2017 to 2022

Housing land supply 2017 to 2022	Current Monitoring Year	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Total
	2017/18					
Net additional deliverable dwellings	352	491	598	595	462	2,498

Previously-developed Land

- 2.12 In 2016/17, 82% of new homes were completed on previously developed land.
- 2.13 Figure 5 below shows the percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously-developed land over the last 10 years.

Figure 5 - Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously-developed land



2.14 Figure 5 above shows that over the past 10 years, a high proportion of residential completions have been on previously developed land, supporting sustainable development objectives.

Efficient Use of Land

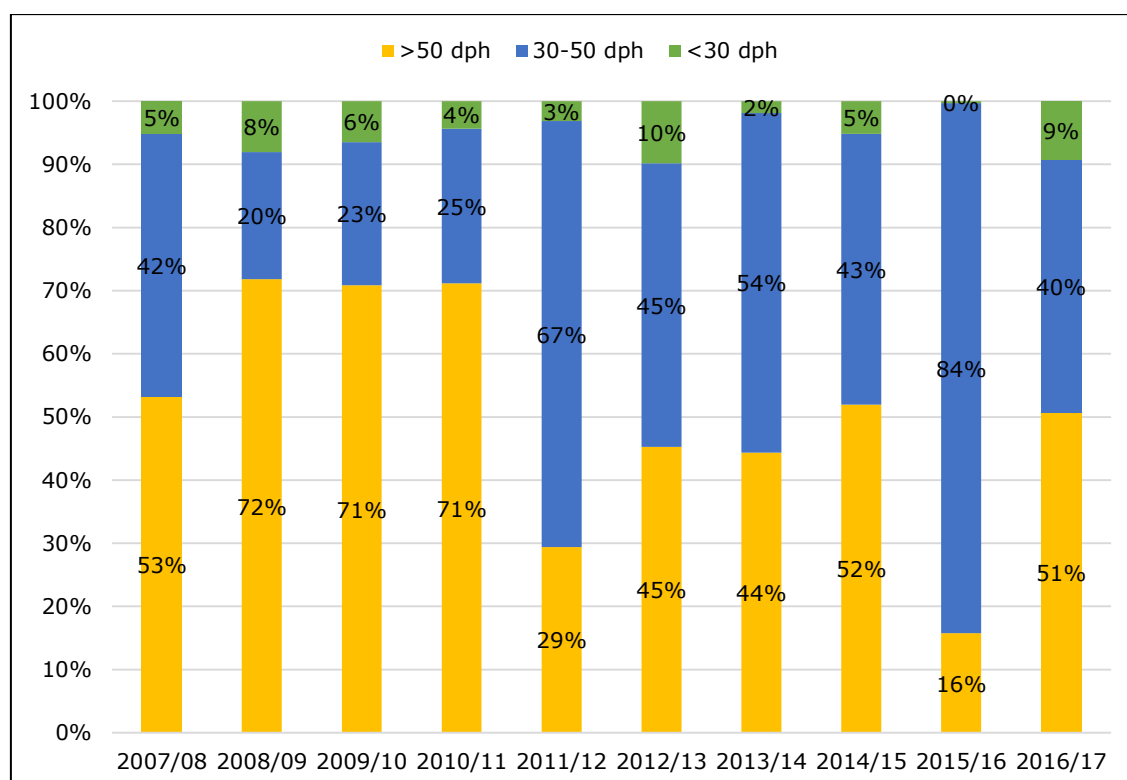
2.1 Table 5 below shows the density of new housing completions from 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017.

Table 5 - Density of new housing 2016/2017

	Number of dwellings completed	Percentage
Less than 30 dwellings per hectare	36	9%
Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	154	40%
Above 50 dwellings per hectare	195	51%

2.15 Figure 6 below shows the density of housing completions in the Borough from 2007 through to 2017.

Figure 6 - Density of Housing Completions 2007-2017



2.16 Figure 6 demonstrates that over the last 10 years, over 90% of new housing completions have been at a density of 30 dwellings per hectare or greater.

Gypsies and Travellers

2.17 The Greater Manchester authorities jointly commissioned a Greater Manchester Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment, which was completed in December 2014. The study provides evidence of the need for permanent and transit pitches at both district and Greater Manchester level. It does not provide any conclusions about the most appropriate approach to meet the need identified.

2.18 The study identified that there were 17 pitches in Bury which were all occupied, and 20 travelling showpeople plots which were all occupied. Table 6 below shows the net additional pitches that were provided between April 2014 and March 2017.

Table 6 - Net Additional Pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)

Net additional pitches	Permanent	Transit	Total
New pitches completed	0	15	15
Existing pitches lost	0	0	0
Net additional pitches	0	15	15

Vacant Dwellings

- 2.19 Table 7 below shows the change in the number of vacant dwellings in Bury in 2015 and 2016.

Table 7 - Vacant Dwellings

		Dwelling Count	Percentage of total dwelling stock
2015	Vacant dwellings	2,552	3.1%
	Long-term vacants (6 months or more)	907	1.1%
	Total dwelling stock estimate	82,730	
2016	Vacant dwellings	2,634	3.2%
	Long-term vacants (6 months or more)	1,050	1.3%
	Total dwelling stock estimate	83,060	

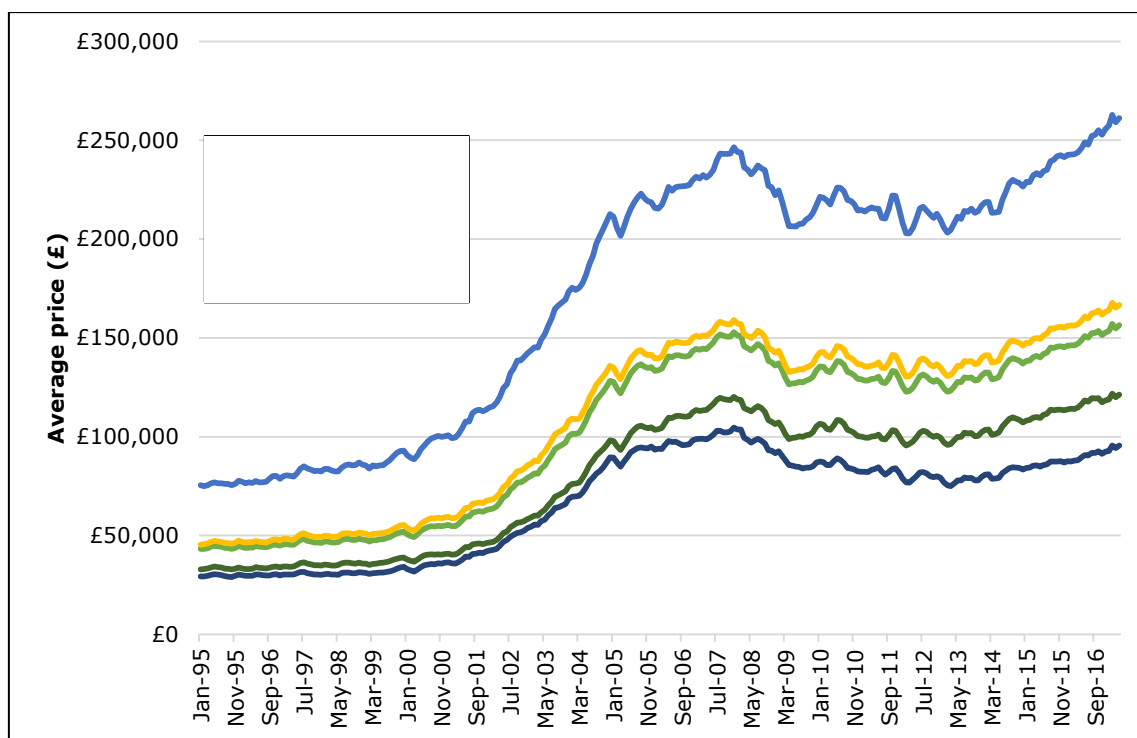
Source: CLG Table 615: Vacant dwellings 5th October 2015 and 3rd October 2016 and Table 125: Dwelling stock estimate at 31st March 2015 and 31st March 2016.

- 2.20 Table 7 shows that in 2015 and 2016, there has been an overall increase in both the number and percentage of vacant dwellings.
- 2.21 With long-term vacancies, there has been an increase in both the number and the percentage of long-term vacancies from 2015 to 2016.

House Prices and Affordable Housing

- 2.22 Figure 7 below shows how house prices in Bury have changed since Land Registry House Price Index records started in 1995.

Figure 7 - Average House Prices in Bury 1995-2017

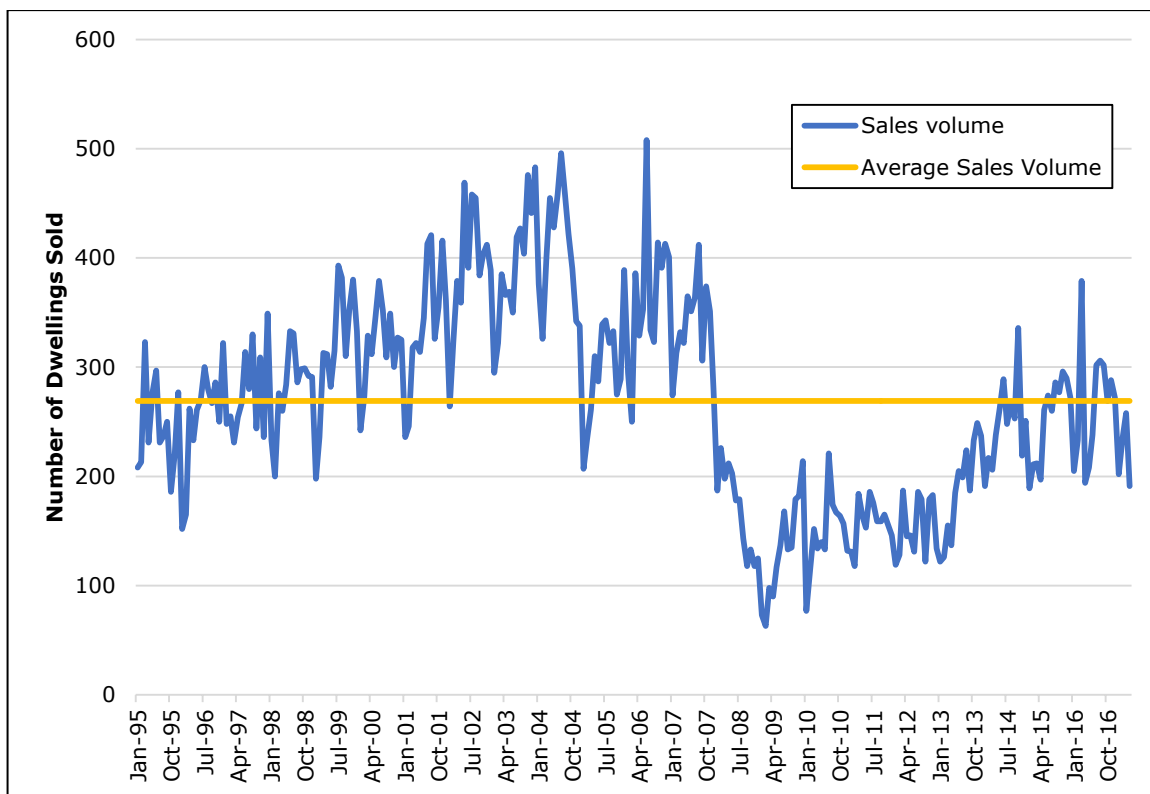


Source: Land Registry House Price Index August 2018 ©

Note that figures are revised when new house price index data becomes available. As such, the figures reported may differ from those in previous Monitoring Reports and the Housing Topic Paper.

- 2.23 Figure 7 shows that, as the economy has started to emerge from the recession, average house prices have steadily increased, standing at £156,448 in April 2017. This represents a 6.4% increase on the average house price in April 2016 (£147,037).
- 2.24 Figure 8 below shows the number of sales registered up to April 2017 and the average number of sales from January 1995 through to April 2017 (269). The graph shows that the number of sales was highest in the early to mid-2000s before slumping during the recession before recovering in the 2010s but at times has fallen below the average sales volume.

Figure 8 - Monthly Land Registry Sales Volume in Bury 1995-2017



Source: Land Registry House Price Index August 2018 ©

2.25 Table 8 assesses the affordability of housing in the Borough by showing the overall average 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.

Table 8 - Housing Affordability

April 2017	Overall average house price - £156,448	
	People working in the Borough	People living in the Borough
Full time gross median annual earnings (2017)	£24,104	£27,999
House price to income ratio	6.49	5.59

April 2016	Overall average house price - £147,037	
	People working in the Borough	People living in the Borough
Full time gross median annual earnings (2016)	£25,404	£28,069
House price to income ratio	5.79	5.24

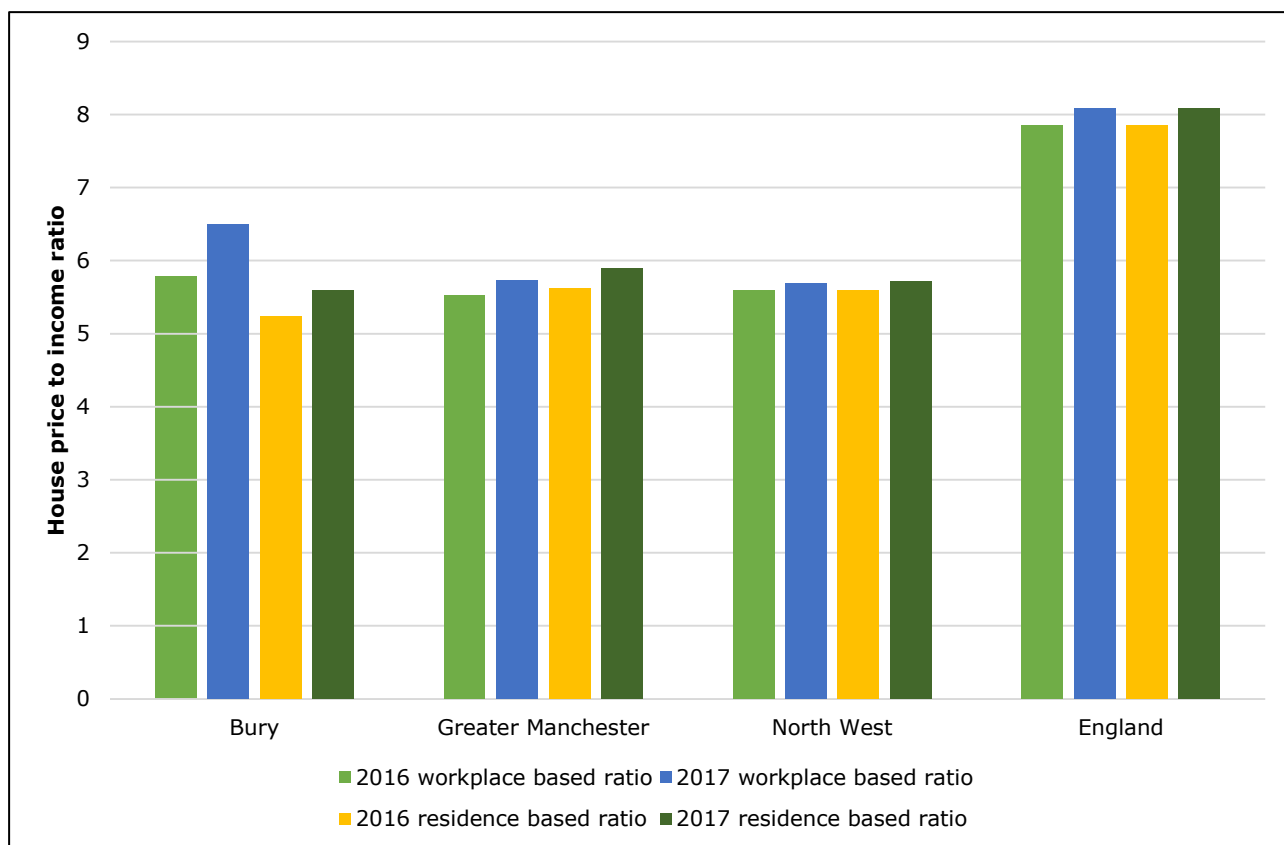
April 2015	Overall average house price - £140,847	
	People working in the Borough	People living in the Borough
Full time gross median annual earnings (2015)	£25,015	£27,418
House price to income ratio	5.63	5.14

Source: Land Registry House Price Index (August 2018 release) and ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2017 ©

Please note that these figures differ from those reported in other reports by Bury Council, as past figures for the Land Registry House Price Index are updated every time the index is released.

- 2.26 It can be seen from Table 6 that between 2015 and 2017, house prices increased faster than wages making housing in Bury less affordable.
- 2.27 Figure 9 below shows how housing affordability in Bury compares to Greater Manchester, the North West and England.

Figure 9 - House Price to Full-time Income Ratios



2.28 Figure 9 shows that the average house price to full-time gross annual income ratios have increased. These ratios have all risen since 2014 and suggest that home ownership is becoming increasingly unaffordable with the issue being particularly acute for people working in Bury where the house price to income ratio has increased from 5.3 in 2014 to 6.5 in 2017.

2.29 In terms of the provision of new affordable housing, Table 9 below shows the number of completions between 2014 and 2017. The intermediate affordable homes were all provided through housing association schemes.

Table 9 - Affordable Housing Completions 2016/2017

Gross Affordable Housing Completions	Number of Dwellings	Percentage of total gross completions
Intermediate Affordable Homes	50	13%
s106 on-site provision	30	8%
Affordable Homes Total	80	21%
Gross Housing Completions	385	

-
- 2.30 Table 9 shows that against the total number of annual housing completions, the percentage of affordable housing was 21% from 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017

Self-build and Custom Housebuilding

- 2.31 The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act requires Bury to keep a register of individuals and associations of individuals who are seeking to acquire serviced plots of land in Bury in order to build houses for those individuals to occupy as homes. The register gives an indication of the extent of demand for self-build and custom housebuilding in Bury.
- 2.32 Section 2(1) of the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 places a duty on the Council to have regard to the self-build and custom housebuilding register when carrying out their planning functions.
- 2.33 As of 31st March 2017, Bury has 22 entries in its self-build and custom housebuilding register. This is likely to grow as more people become aware of the Register.

3 Economy and Employment

Employment Floorspace

- 3.1 Table 10 below looks at changes in the amount of employment floorspace in Bury from 1st April 2016 through to 31st March 2017. The figures include:
- Gross employment floorspace: Calculated as new floorspace completions, plus any gains through change of use and conversions.
 - Net additional employment floorspace: Calculated as new employment floorspace completions, minus demolitions, plus any gains through change of use and conversions.
- 3.2 Table 10 below shows the employment gains and losses that have taken place from 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017

Table 10 - Annual employment floorspace completions 2014-2017

Use Class	Gross employment floorspace (sq.m.)	Employment floorspace losses (sq.m.)	Net additional employment floorspace (sq.m.)
B1a	492	629.53	-137.53
B1b	0	247.6	-247.6
B1c	1232.44	230.7	1001.74
General Industry: B2	564	847	-283
Storage or Distribution: B8	0	2853.5	-2853.5
Mixed B1/B2/B8	287	0	287
TOTAL	2575.44	4808.33	-2232.89

- 3.3 From 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017, 10 employment-related developments were completed, providing a total of 2,575.4 square metres of employment floorspace. The largest developments were 755 square metres of new B1c floorspace at Auto Spares World, Park Road, Bury and 468 square metres of additional floorspace at Swintex Limited, Derby Works, Manchester Road, Bury.
- 3.4 From 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017, 4808.3 square metres of employment land were lost across 14 sites. The largest loss was 1,850 square metres of B8 floorspace at Paradise Mill, John Street, Bury.

Business Demography

- 3.5 Table 11 and Table 12 show business birth and death rates in Bury and elsewhere in 2016

Table 11 - Bury Business Demography

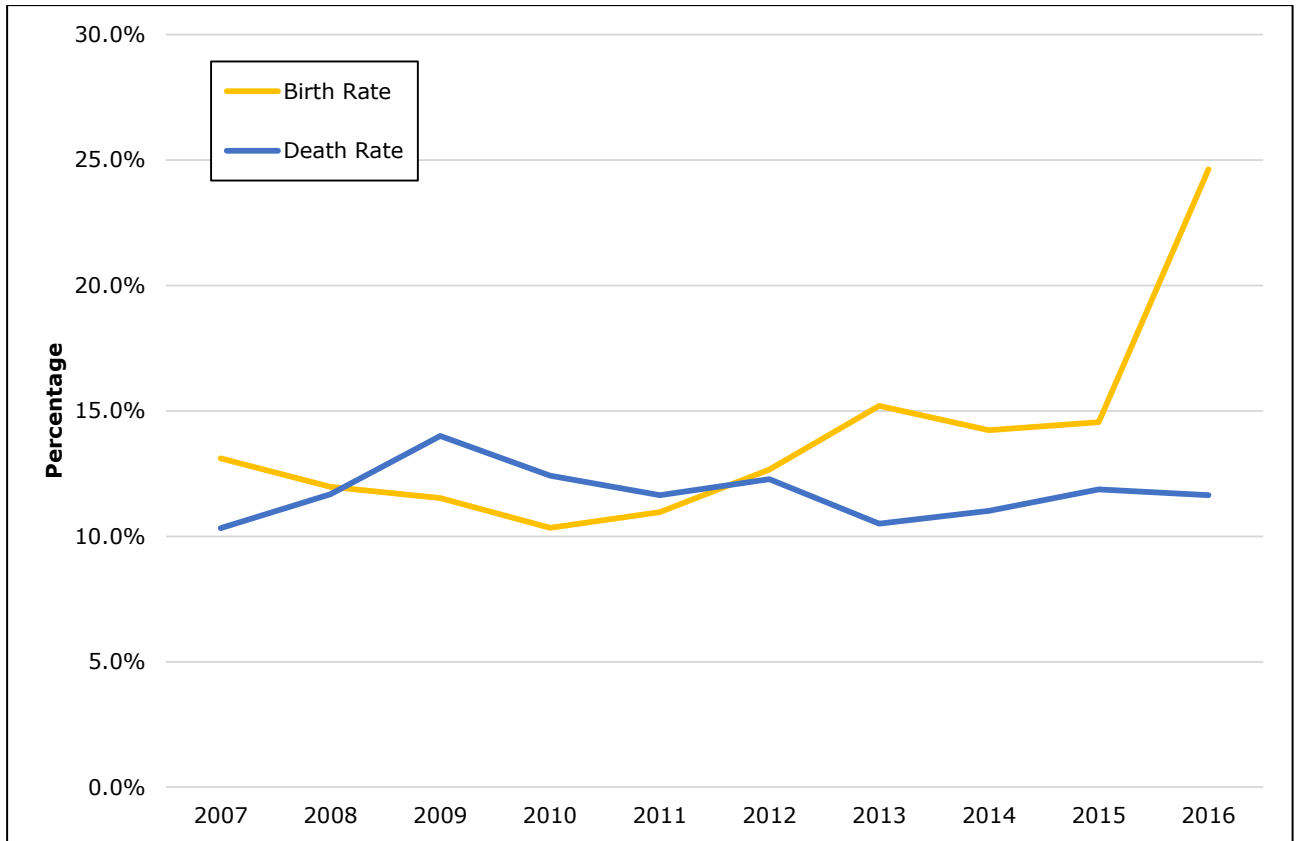
	2016
Business Births	2,210
Business Deaths	1,045
Count of active enterprises	8,975

Table 12 - Business Birth and Death Rates

	Bury	Greater Manchester	North West	UK
Business Birth Rate (%)	24.6%	18.3%	15.2%	14.6%
Business Death Rate (%)	11.6%	12.6%	11.7%	11.6%

- 3.6 Overall in Bury, the business birth rate has exceeded the death rate and in 2016, was higher than the birth rates for Greater Manchester, North West and the UK. 2016 also saw a business death rate that was lower than the death rates for Greater Manchester and the North West and broadly similar to those for the UK. These point towards an increase in the number of businesses operating in Bury.
- 3.7 Figure 10 shows how business birth and death rates have changed over time in Bury.

Figure 10 - Business birth and death rates



Source: ONS Business Demography 2016

- 3.8 In 2010 and 2011, business deaths exceeded births. However, as the economy recovered from the recession, the birth rate surpassed the death rate and has grown ever since.
- 3.9 Table 13 below shows the business survival rates in Bury from 2011 to 2015.

Table 13 - Business Survival Rates (%)

	Births 2011	Births 2012	Births 2013	Births 2014	Births 2015
One year survival	92.4	92.2	93.2	94.1	92.7
Two year survival	72.9	74.9	74.9	75.9	...
Three year survival	58.3	59.3	61.4
Four year survival	49.3	49.7
Five year survival	43.1

Source: ONS Business Demography 2016

- 3.10 The survival rate figures show that 43.1% of businesses born in 2011 are still active in 2016. This compares with the UK figure of 44.1%, 42.6% for the North West and 41.1% for Greater Manchester. Compared with 2011, there has been a modest increase in the one-year survival rates (92.7%) which is higher than those for the United Kingdom (89.7%), North West England (90.7%) and 89.5% for Greater Manchester.

Employment and Skills

Industry

- 3.11 Table 14 below shows the industry of employment of people working in Bury and people living in Bury but who may work elsewhere.

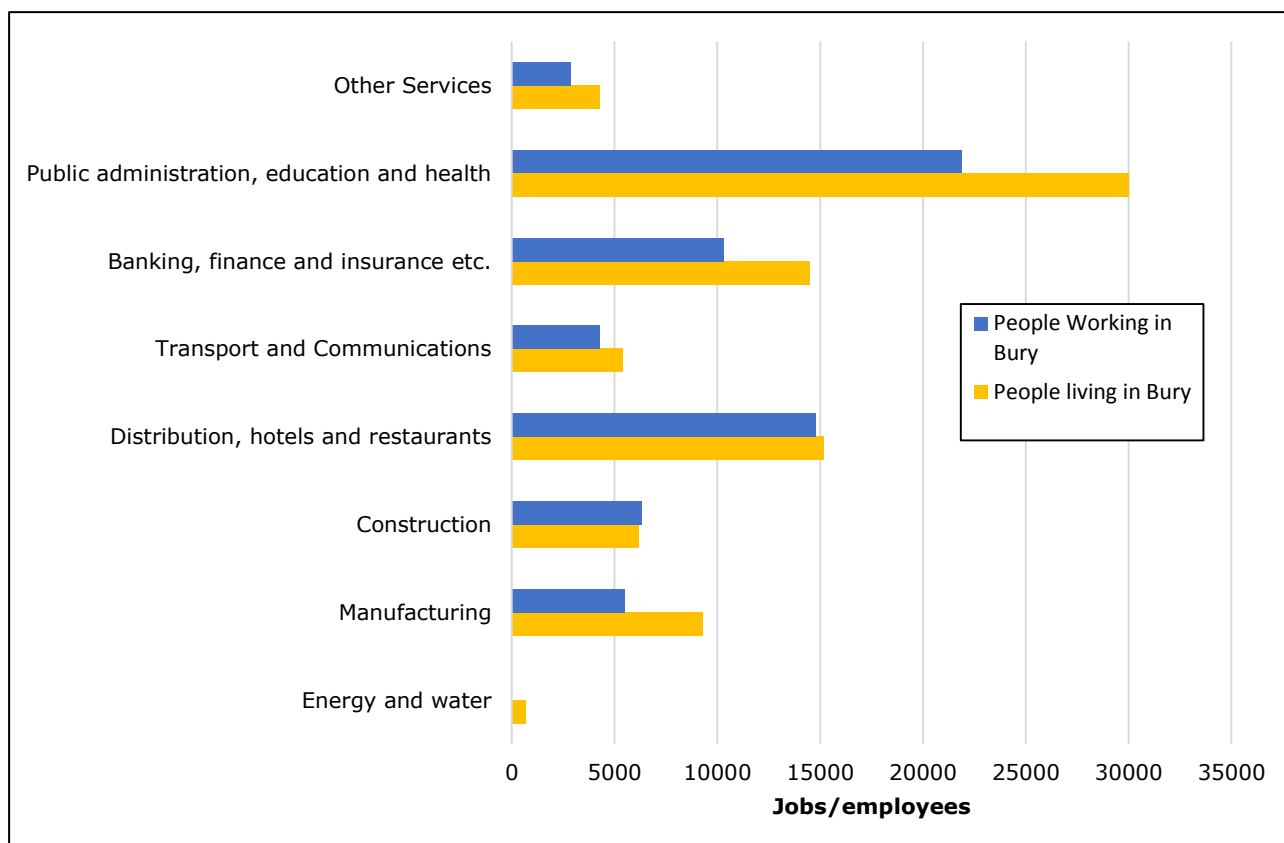
Table 14 - Industry of employment

	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	700	0.8%	0	0%
Manufacturing	9,300	10.9%	5,500	8.3%
Construction	6,200	7.2%	6,300	9.5%
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	15,200	17.8%	14,800	22.4%
Transport and Communications	5,400	6.3%	4,300	6.5%
Banking, finance and insurance etc.	14,500	16.9%	10,300	15.6%
Public administration, education and health	30,000	35.0%	21,900	33.2%
Other Services	4,300	5.0%	2,900	4.4%
Total Services	69,400	81.1%	54,200	82.1%
TOTAL	85,600		66,000	

Source: Annual Population Survey April 2016 – March 2017, SIC 2007 sectors. Please note figures may not sum due to rounding.

- 3.12 For every industry apart from construction, there are more residents employed in that industry than there are jobs in the Borough. As demonstrated by Figure 11 below, the biggest mismatches are in manufacturing, banking, finance and insurance and public administration, education and health.

Figure 11 - Industry of Employment



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey April 2016 – March 2017.

Occupation

3.13 Table 15 below shows the occupations of people working in Bury and people who live in Bury but may work elsewhere.

Table 15 - Occupation

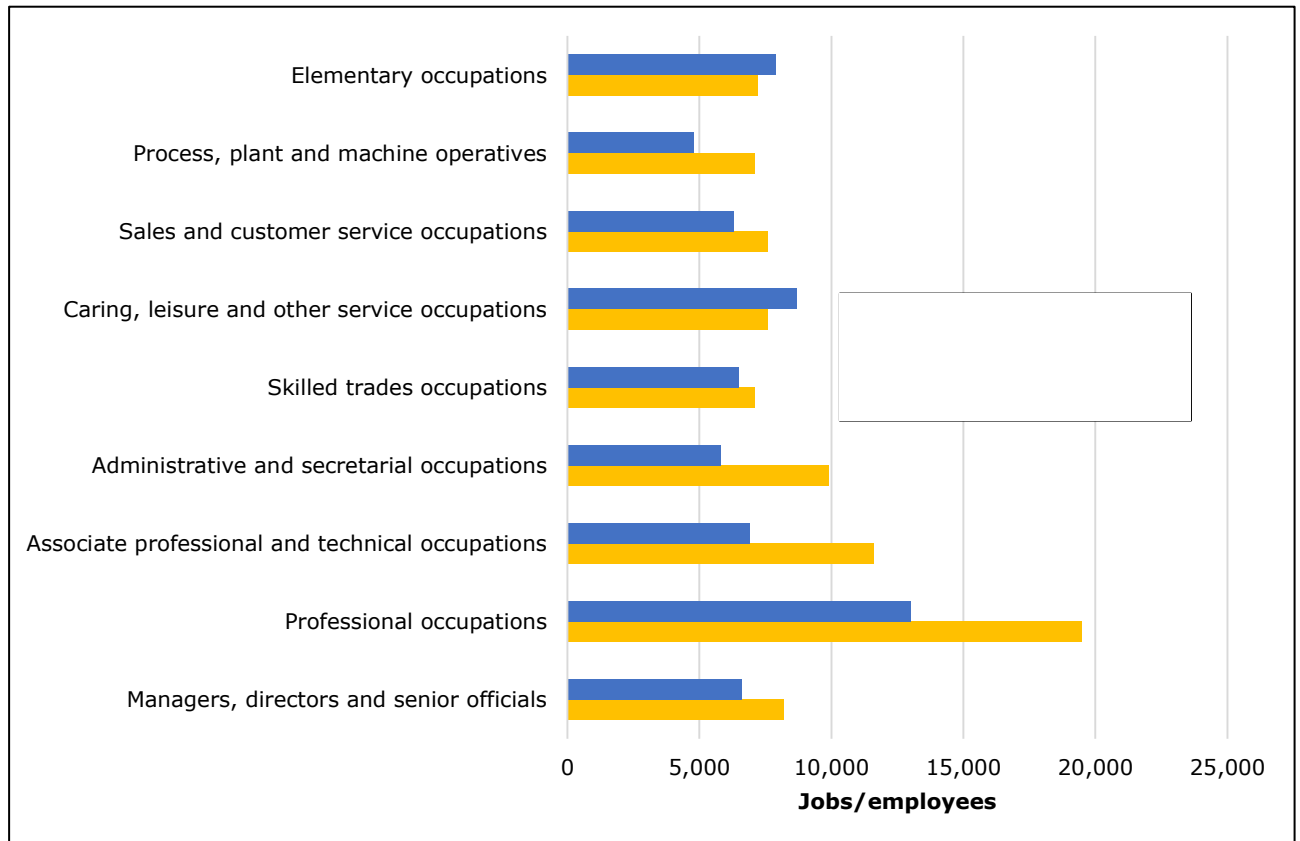
	Residence based		Workplace based	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Managers, directors and senior officials	8,200	9.6%	6,600	9.9%
Professional occupations	19,500	22.7%	13,000	19.5%
Associate professional and technical occupations	11,600	13.5%	6,900	10.4%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	9,900	11.5%	5,800	8.7%
Skilled trades occupations	7,100	8.3%	6,500	9.8%
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	7,600	8.9%	8,700	13.1%
Sales and customer service occupations	7,600	8.9%	6,300	9.5%

	7,100	8.3%	4,800	7.2%
	7,200	8.4%	7,900	11.9%
	85,800		66,500	

Source: Annual Population Survey April 2016 – March 2017 (based on SOC2010). Please note figures may not sum due to rounding.

3.14 For most occupations there are more residents employed in that occupation than there are jobs in the Borough. The exceptions are elementary occupations and caring, leisure and other service occupations. As shown in Figure 12 below, the biggest mismatches are in professional occupations, associate professional and technical occupations and administrative and secretarial occupations.

Figure 12 - Occupation

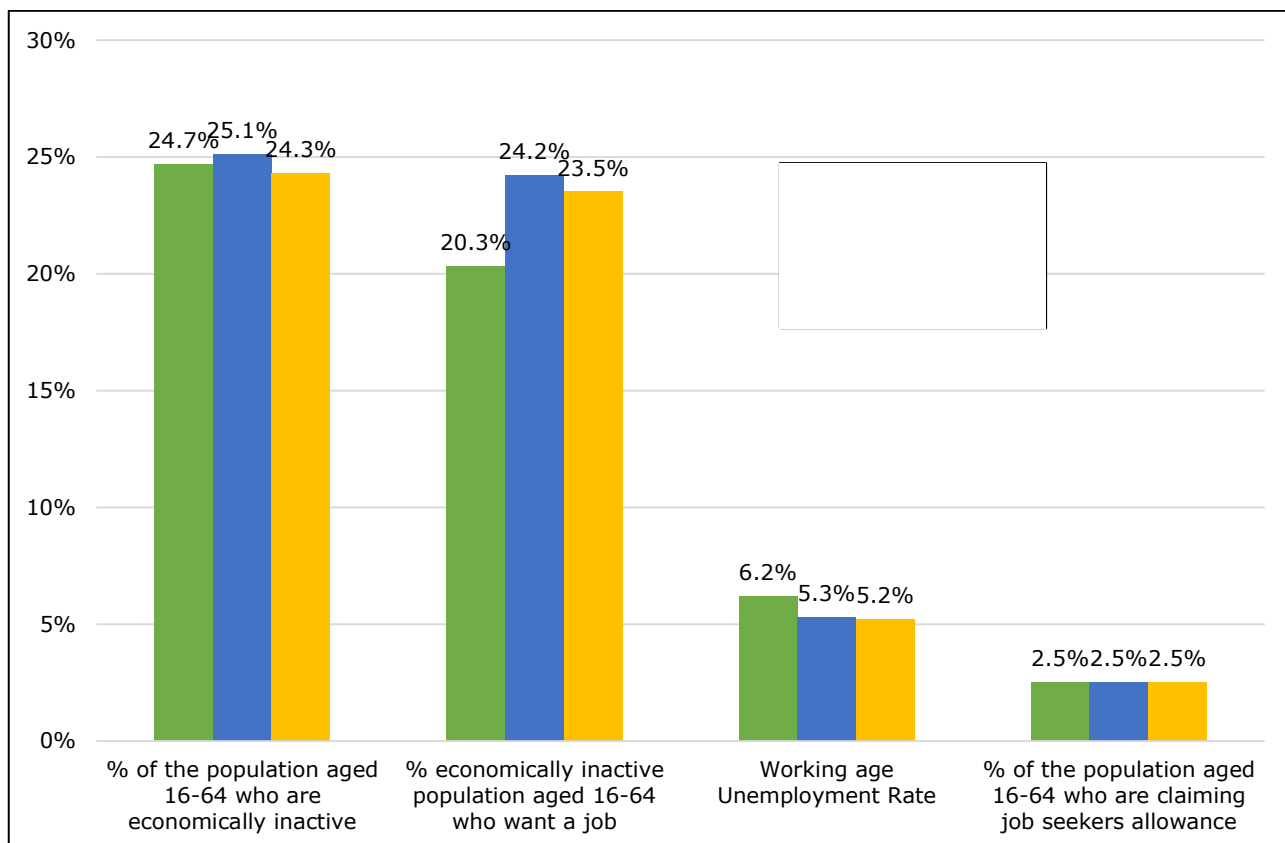


Source: ONS Annual Population Survey April 2016 – March 2017

Worklessness

3.15 Figure 13 below provides greater detail on worklessness in Bury and North West England.

Figure 13 - Worklessness



Source: Economic inactivity data and NW unemployment rate from ONS Nomis Annual Population Survey April 2015 – March 2016 and April 2016 – March 2017. Bury unemployment rate from ONS model-based estimates of unemployment. JSA Claimant Count April 2016 and April 2017.

3.16 As of March 2017, 29,300 people in the Borough aged 16-64 are economically inactive. This is an increase on the figure of 29,000 for 2015/16 and also an increase in the proportion of economically inactive people in the Borough. Economic inactivity is defined as those people who are not in work but do not satisfy all the criteria for unemployment. This includes those who want a job but who have not been seeking work in the last four weeks, those who want a job and seeking work but are not available to start and those who do not want a job. Despite this rise, there has also been an overall increase in the number and proportion of economically inactive people who want a job.

3.17 The unemployment rate has fallen from 6.2% to 5.3% of the economically active population. In comparison, the unemployment rate for Greater Manchester is 6.1%, for the North West it is 5.2% and for the United Kingdom it is 4.9%. The definition of unemployment covers people who are not in employment but want a job, have actively sought work in the last four weeks and are available to start work in the next fortnight, or those who are out of work and have accepted a job which they are waiting to start in the next fortnight.

3.18 In April 2017, 1,647 people were claiming job seekers allowance, compared to 1,461 in April 2016.

Job Seekers

3.19 Figure 14 sets out information on job seekers allowance claimant rates as a proportion of the resident working age population.

Figure 14 – Job Seekers Allowance Claimant Rates – Long term trends

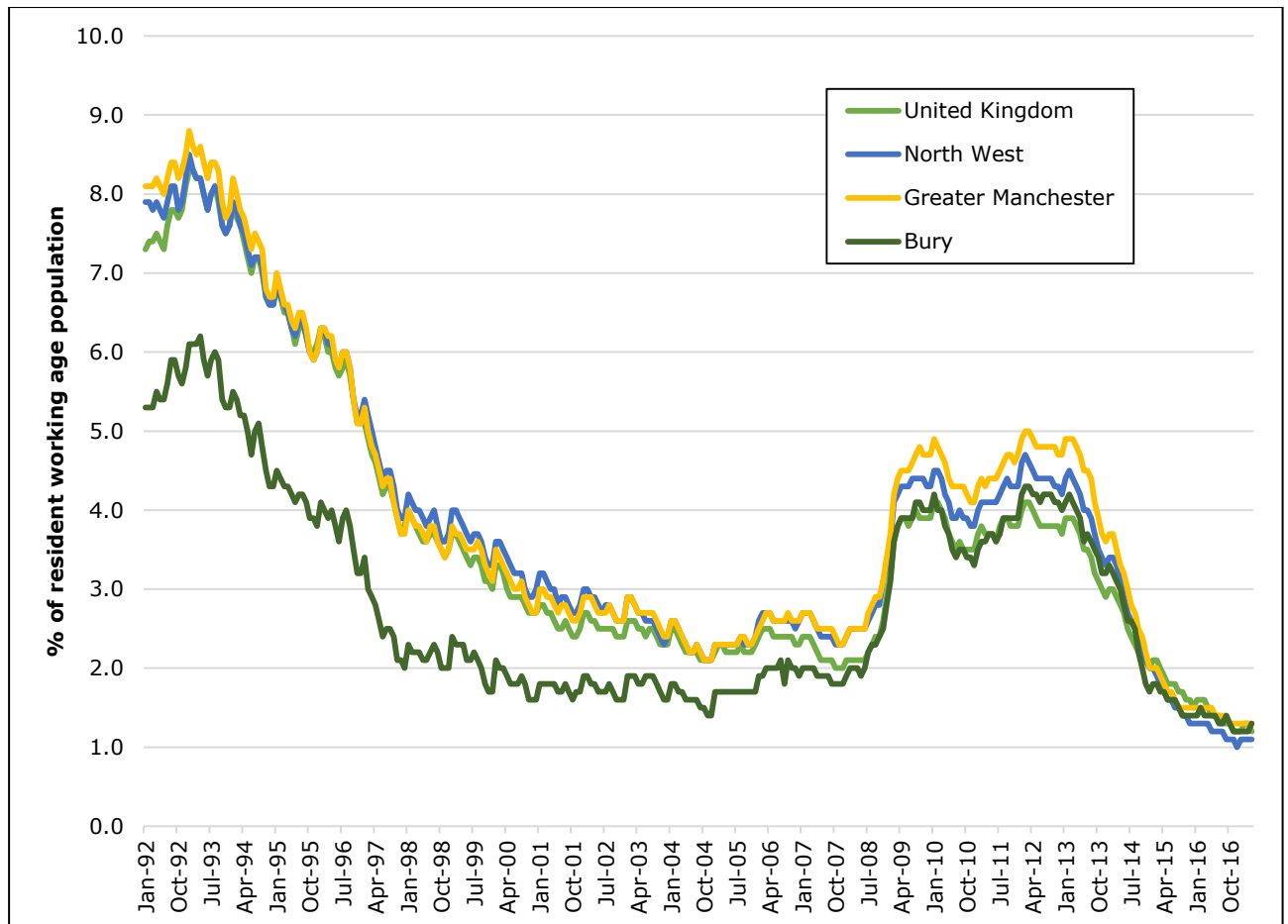
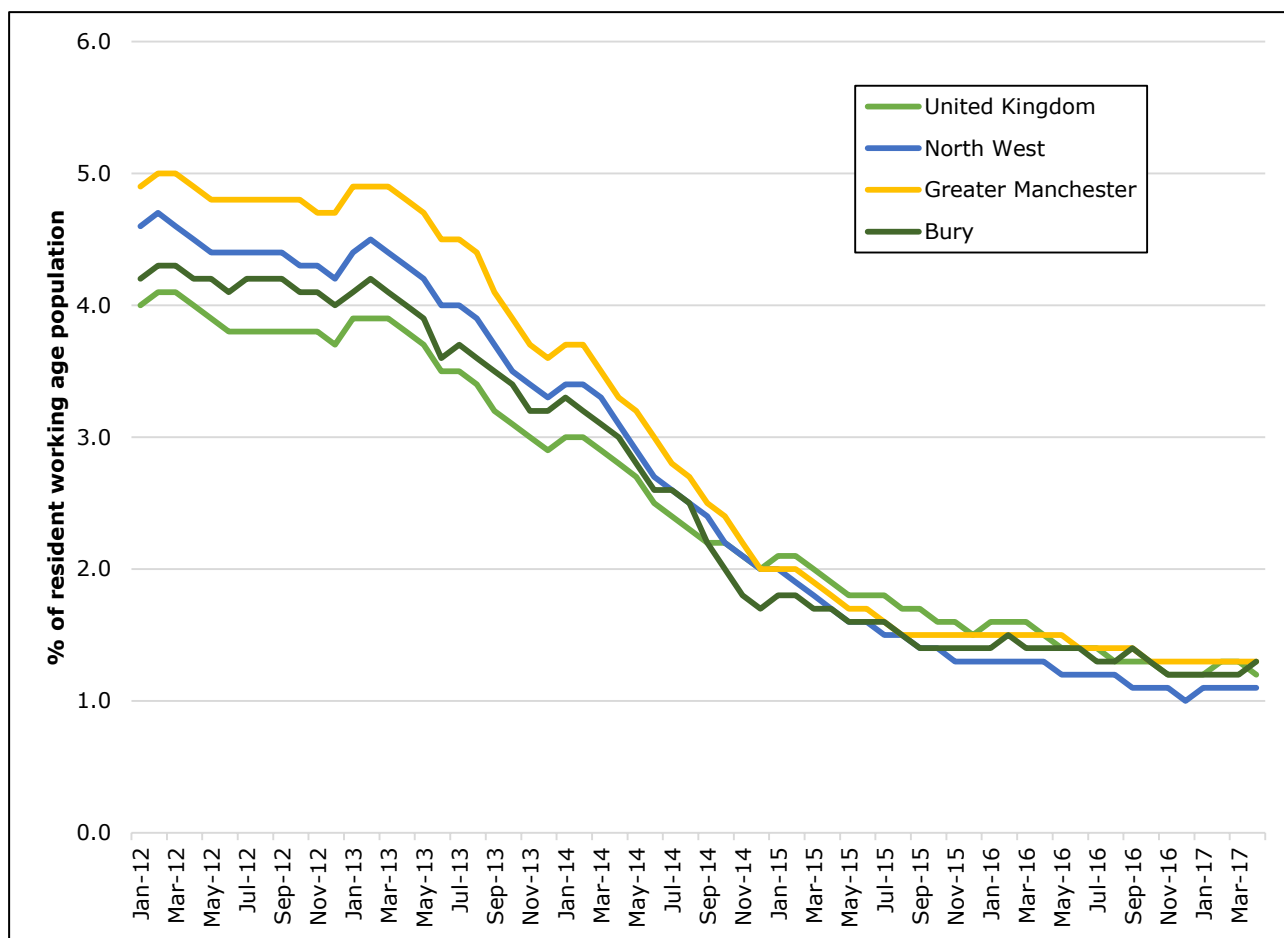


Figure 15 - JSA Claimant Rates - Short term trends



Source: ONS Job Seekers Allowance data from NOMIS.

3.20 Figure 14 illustrate that claimant rates have fallen in recent months and years. The claimant rate for Bury has fallen from 4.2% in April 2013 to 1.2% in April 2017. The April 2017 rate for the UK was 1.2%, for the North West it was 1.1% and for Greater Manchester it was 1.3%. Some of the decline in these figures can be explained by the recent roll-out of Universal Credit.

Economic Inactivity

3.21 Table 16 sets out more detail on economic inactivity in Bury.

Table 16 - Economic Inactivity in Detail

	2015/16		2016/17	
	Number	% of population aged 16-64	Number	% of population aged 16-64
Population aged 16-64	117,400	100.0	116,700	100.0

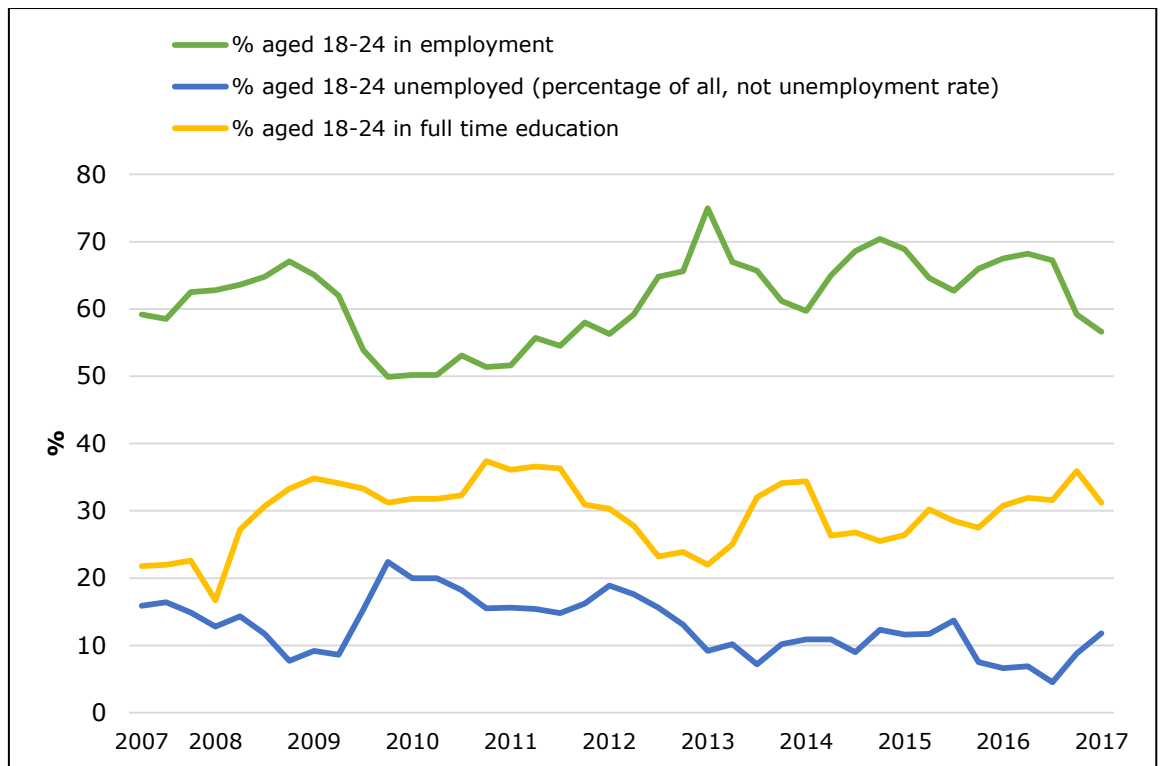
Economically inactive population aged 16-64		29,000	24.7	29,300	25.1
Economically inactive - do not want a job		23,100	19.7	22,100	18.9
Economically inactive - want a job		5,900	5.0	7,100	6.1
Reasons for economic inactivity	Student	6,400	5.5	5,700	4.9
	Looking after family/home	6,500	5.5%	6,300	5.4%
	Temporary sick	500	0.4%	900	0.8%
	Long-term sick	8,600	7.3%	7,800	6.7%
	Retired	4,900	4.2%	5,800	5.0%
	Other	1,900	1.6%	2,700	2.3%

Source: Annual Population Survey data from NOMIS. Figures may not sum due to rounding and because some data is suppressed where the sample size is too small.

Youth Unemployment

3.22 Figure 16 below shows the percentage of people aged 18 to 24 in full-time education and employment between 2007 and 2017.

Figure 16 - Proportion of people aged 18-24 in full-time education or employment (2007–2017)



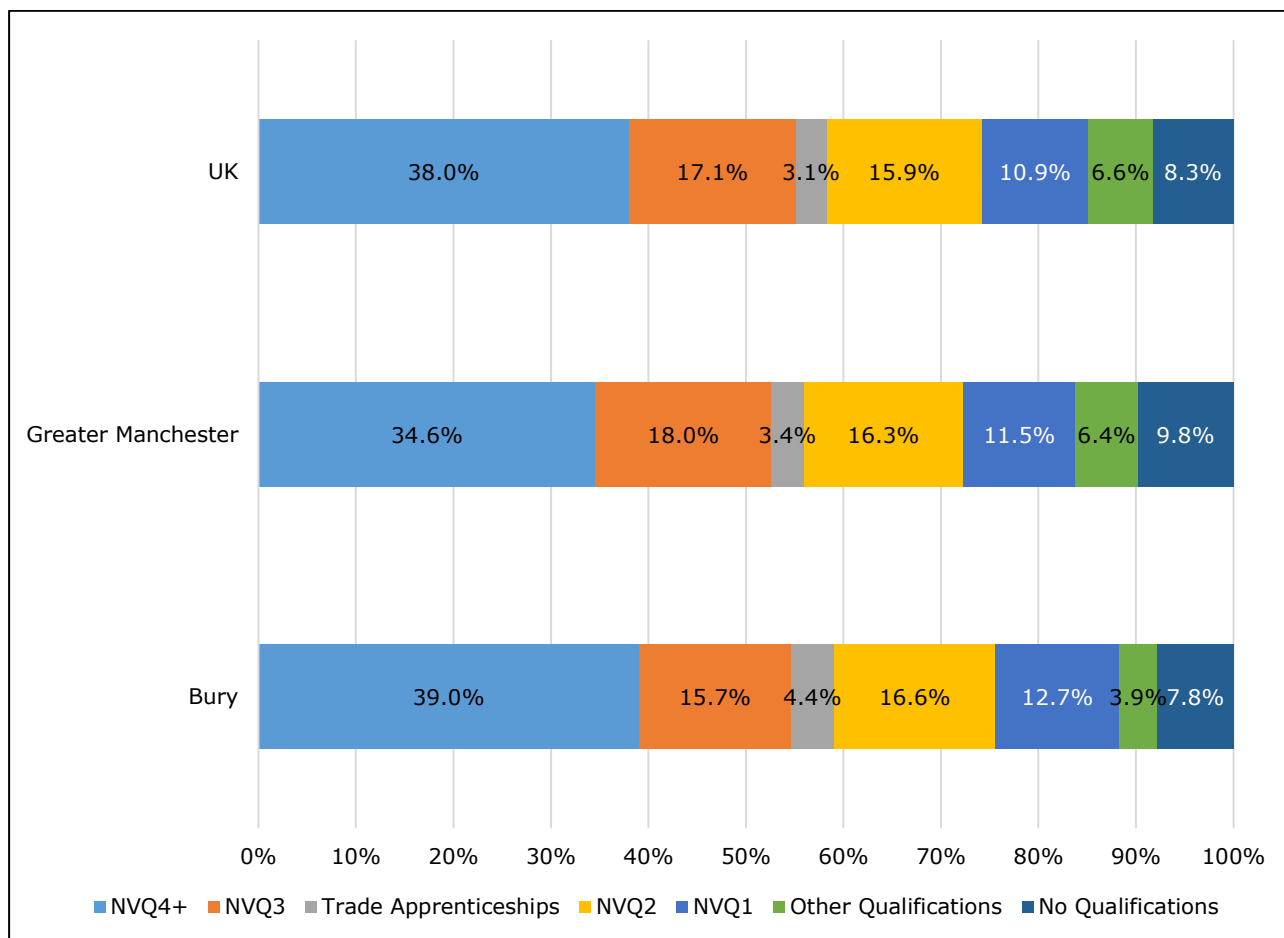
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

- 3.23 Figure 16 shows that whilst the proportion of younger people in employment is lower than it was in 2007, the proportion of 18-24 year olds that are unemployed has also fallen. There has also been an increase in the proportion of 18-24 years olds in full time education.

Qualifications

- 3.24 Figure 17 shows the highest levels of qualification attained in Bury, Greater Manchester and the United Kingdom.

Figure 17 - Qualifications



Source: ONS Annual Population Surveys January – December 2016.

3.25 Figure 17 shows that the Borough has a higher proportion of working age residents with NVQ4+ qualifications compared with both the UK and Greater Manchester. Likewise, the proportion of residents with NVQ2+ qualifications has consistently remained above those for Greater Manchester and the UK.

3.26 At the other end of the scale, Bury also has a lower proportion of residents with no qualifications compared with the UK and Greater Manchester.

Income

Weekly Pay

3.27 Table 17 and Table 18 show the average weekly earnings for employees in 2015, 2016 and 2017. The tables enable comparisons to be made between the earnings of people working in the Borough and people living in the Borough who may be working elsewhere.

- 3.28 In 2017, the average gross earnings for people living in the Borough were £71.40 higher than those working in the Borough, compared with a gap of £61.30 in 2016.
- 3.29 In 2017, people working in the City of Manchester on average earned £102.60 more than people working in Bury. This is an increase on the £88.50 gap in 2016.

Table 17 - Median gross weekly pay for people working in the Borough

Median gross weekly pay for people working in the Borough	Bury Borough		City of Mcr	Greater Mcr	North West Region	England and Wales
	Pay	% change on previous year				
All employees	£395.70	1.1	£498.30	£433.20	£422.80	£450.80
Males	£464.70	5.1	£570.40	£498.30	£498.50	£545.10
Females	£341.40	7.7	£437.90	£368.30	£346.20	£358.80

Table 18 - Median gross weekly pay for people living in the Borough

Median gross weekly pay for people living in the Borough	Bury Borough		City of Mcr	Greater Mcr	North West Region	England and Wales
	Pay	% change on previous year				
All employees	£467.10	3.2	£402.30	£423.00	£421.60	£451.10
Males	£515.30	-0.2	£457.80	£490.10	£498.30	£545.50
Females	£413.00	5.8	£345.00	£355.60	£346.30	£358.90

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2017 ©

- 3.30 Overall earnings within the Borough have increased since 2016. It should be noted that the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings is based on a sample of jobs, and these figures do not take account of changes to jobs or hours of work. It also excludes people who are self-employed.
- 3.31 Table 19 and Table 20 show the **full-time** median gross weekly pay (as opposed to the median pay for all workers shown in Table 17 and Table 18).

Table 19 - Median gross full-time weekly pay for people working in the Borough

Median gross full-time weekly pay for people working in the Borough	Bury Borough		City of Mcr	Greater Mcr	North West Region	England and Wales
	Pay	% change on previous year				
All employees	£475.00	-0.6	£570.80	£515.40	£514.00	£552.90
Males	£507.50	-0.2	£606.70	£545.90	£550.10	£595.20
Females	£414.90	-2.6	£526.30	£479.10	£464.60	£493.50

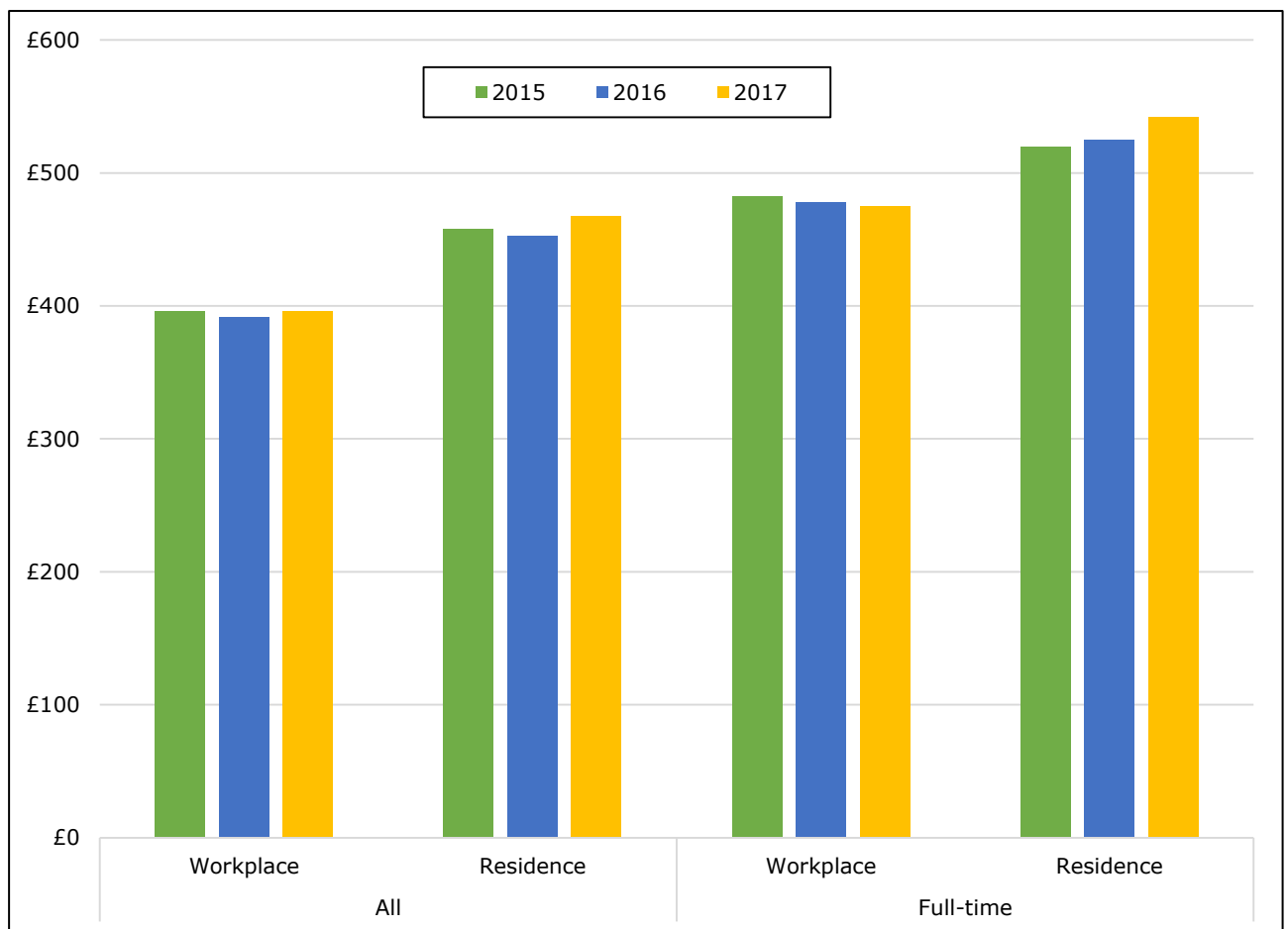
Table 20 - Median gross full-time weekly pay for people living in the Borough

Median gross full-time weekly pay for people living in the Borough	Bury Borough		City of Mcr	Greater Mcr	North West Region	England and Wales
	Pay	% change on previous year				
All employees	£541.90	3.3	£479.10	£506.10	£514.50	£553.40
Males	£584.00	5.3	£511.50	£536.60	£550.90	£595.80
Females	£523.80	7.6	£441.10	£464.60	£464.60	£494.00

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2015, 2016 and 2017 ©

- 3.32 In 2017, the gap in full-time weekly earnings between people working in the Borough compared to those working in the Borough £66.90, an increase compared to £46.90 in 2016.
- 3.33 Changes in gross weekly pay are illustrated in Figure 18 below.

Figure 18 - Gross Weekly Pay (Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings)



Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2015, 2016 and 2017. ©

3.34 Figure 18 shows that, overall, earnings for people living in the Borough have consistently increased between 2015 and 2017. For people working in the Borough, weekly pay in 2017 is similar to weekly pay in 2015 however, there has been a slight decrease for people working full-time in the Borough.

Annual Income

3.35 Table 21 shows the median gross annual pay for people working in the Borough and people living in the Borough who may work elsewhere. The annual earnings figures differ from the weekly earnings figures, as the weekly figures include all employees on adult rates whose earnings for the survey period were not affected by absence, whereas the annual earnings relate to all employees on adult rates of pay who have been in the same job for more than one year.

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

	Bury Borough		City of Mcr	Greater Mcr	North West Region	England and Wales
	Pay	% change on previous year				
All employees	£20,337	-3.6	£26,324	£22,637	£22,090	£23,594
Full-time employees	£24,104	-5.1	£29,889	£27,028	£26,746	£28,933

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

	Bury Borough		City of Mcr	Greater Mcr	North West Region	England and Wales
	Pay	% change on previous year				
All employees	£23,770	-0.4	£20,554	£22,030	£21,960	£23,608
Full-time employees	£27,999	-0.2	£25,000	£26,315	£26,662	£28,952

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2015, 2016 and 2017.

- 3.36 In 2017, the earnings gap between people working in Bury and people working in the City of Manchester was £5,987 for all employees and £5,785 for people working full time. This marks a widening on 2016.
- 3.37 In 2017, the gap for all employees living in Bury increased to £3,433 and the gap for full-time employees rose to £3,895.

4 Town Centres and Main Town Centre Uses

Completion of Town Centre Uses in the Borough

4.1 Table 23 below shows the amount of floorspace gained or lost in 2016/17.

Table 23 – Floorspace completions in Bury 2016/2017

Use Class	Total Gross Internal Floorspace completed (sq.m.)	Total floorspace lost to demolition or other uses (sq.m.)	Net Floorspace completed (sq.m.)
Shops: A1 (net trading floorspace)	2,375	-1,379	997
Financial and Professional Services: A2	0	-1,186	-1,186
Offices not within Use Class A2: B1(a)	492	-630	-138
Assembly and Leisure: D2	512	-11,542	-11,031
TOTAL	3,379	-11,542	-8,163

4.2 In 2016/2017, there was a net gain in A1 floorspace but losses in all other town centre use classes contributing to an overall net loss in floorspace. Part of this is due to the demolition of Park 66 at Pilsworth.

Completions in Town Centres

4.3 Table 24 shows completions in town centres in 2016/2017.

Table 24 - Annual completions in town centres

Use Class	Total Gross Internal Floorspace completed in town centres (sq.m.)	Percentage of Borough Total	Net Floorspace completed in town centres (sq.m.)	Percentage of Borough Total
Shops: A1 (net trading floorspace)	1,407	59%	700	70%

Financial and Professional Services: A2	0	0%	-394	33%
Offices not within Use Class A2: B1(a)	0	0%	-402	292%
Assembly and Leisure: D2	0	0%	-1,435	13%
TOTAL	1,407	42%	-1,531	13%

4.4 The table shows that in town centres, there has been an overall loss of town centre use floorspace in Bury's town centres. There was a net gain in shop floorspace but there were net losses of A2, B1(a) and D2 floorspace in Bury's town centres.

5 Health and Wellbeing

Life Expectancy

- 5.1 Table 25 below shows life expectancy at birth in Bury compared with Greater Manchester, North West England and England. Data has been provided by both the ONS and Public Health England.

Table 25 - Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth	2012-14		2013-15		2014-16	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bury	77.9	81.5	78	81.6	77.9	81.6
Greater Manchester	77.8	81.4	-	-	77.8	81.3
North West	78	81.8	78.1	81.8	78.2	81.7
England	79.4	83.1	79.5	83.1	79.5	83.1

Source: ONS Life Expectancy at birth and Public Health England ©

- 5.2 Life expectancy at birth estimates give an indication of how long a person born at a given time can expect to live. In Bury the life expectancy for 2014-2016 is 77.9 for males and 81.6 for females. Whilst they are above the regional average for Greater Manchester, they are below the national and regional averages. There is still a clear gap between life expectancies in Bury and the national average.

Death Rates

- 5.3 The standardised mortality ratio compares the actual number of deaths with the expected number of deaths based on the age structure of the population. This measure means that the population can be compared, because an area with more elderly residents would be expected to have a higher death rate. The national average Standardised Mortality Ratio is 100 and a figure above 100 shows that more deaths have occurred than would be expected based on the age structure of the population. Table 26 below shows the death rates in Bury from 2012-2014 (the most recent statistics that are available).

Table 26 - Death Rates in Bury

Cause of death	Indirectly standardised mortality rate (2012-2014)			Indirectly standardised mortality rate (2015-2017)		
	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females
All cancers	106	99	113	110	107	113
All circulatory diseases	111	112	110	112	112	112
All causes	115	113	116	116	111	120

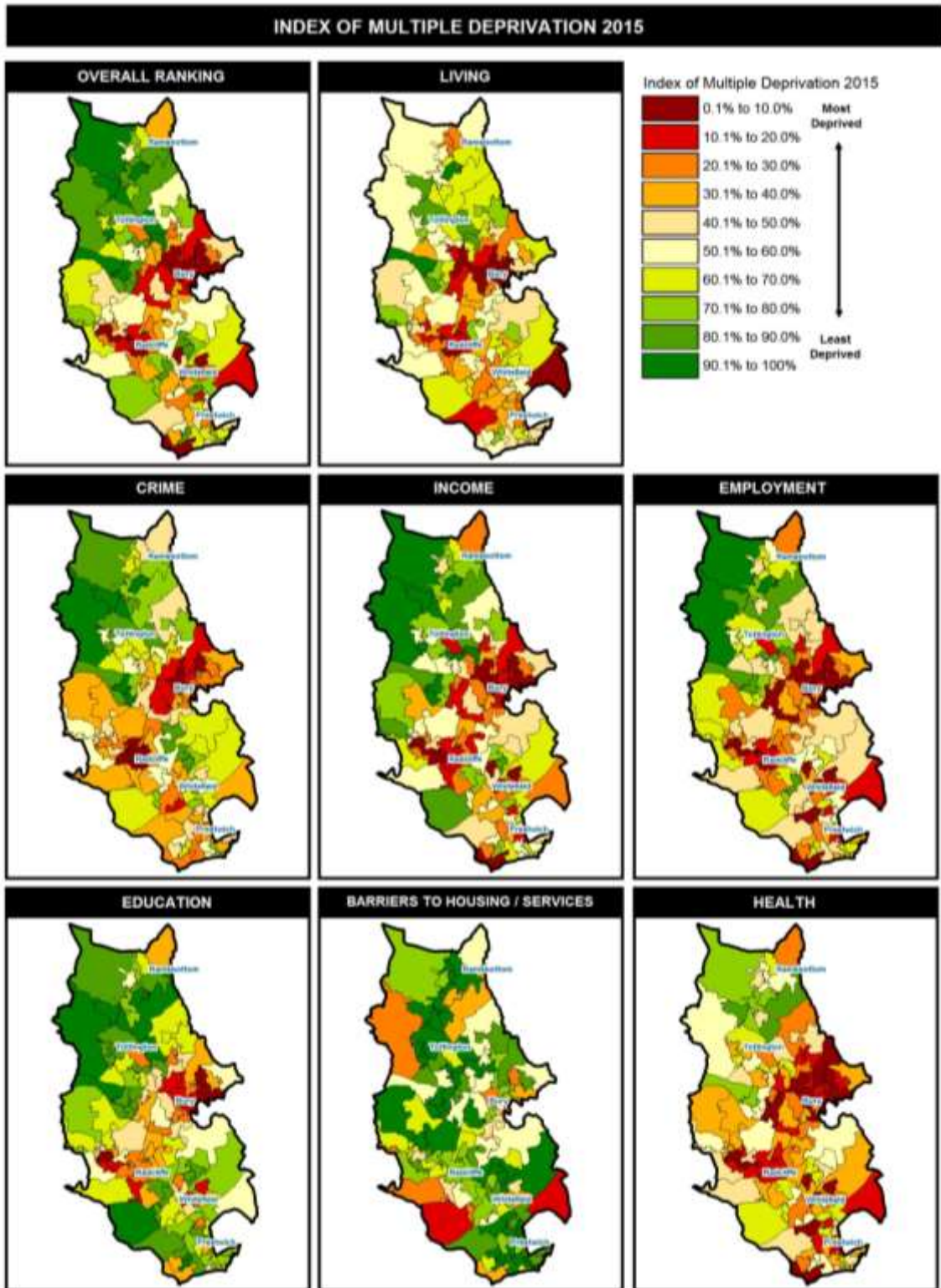
Source: NHS Digital

- 5.4 The table shows that apart from cancers in males, mortality rates are well above the national average and are generally above the regional average as well. However, mortality rates in Bury are generally lower than those for the rest of Greater Manchester.

Deprivation

- 5.5 The last update of the Index of Multiple Deprivation was in 2015 and it is illustrated in Figure 19.

Figure 19 - 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

5.6 The overall ranking of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) shows the most significant pockets of overall deprivation in parts of East Bury, Radcliffe, Besses and Rainsough. Conversely, the least deprived areas can be found in West Bury, Ramsbottom and North Manor.

- 5.7 The IMD is broken down into seven separate domains such as health and education. These generally follow a similar pattern to the overall IMD, although the pattern of deprivation for the barriers to housing and services domain differs. This domain is based on issues like road distance to public services. The more rural areas of the Borough are at greater distances from these services, and are therefore more deprived in terms of the barriers to housing and services domain.

Levels of Obesity

- 5.8 The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) measures the height and weight of children in Reception class (aged 4 to 5) and year 6 (aged 10 to 11) to assess overweight and obesity levels in children within primary schools. Table 27 below provides further detail on the percentage of children who are either overweight or obese.

Table 27 - National Child Measurement Programme

	2015/16		2016/17	
	Reception	Year 6	Reception	Year 6
England	22.1%	34.1%	22.6%	34.3%
North West	23.2%	35.2%	23.9%	35.2%
Bury	21.3%	34.7%	23.8%	35.9%

- 5.9 Table 27 shows that the percentage of children in Reception and Year 6 who are overweight or obese has steadily increased in Bury. In 2016/17, the percentages of Reception and Year 6 children who are either overweight or obese exceeded the national average. This demonstrates that the Development Plan for Bury will need to take action to try and improve the health of children living in the Borough.

Recreation Provision in New Housing Development

- 5.10 UDP Policy RT2/2 requires provision to be made for recreation in new housing developments. In February 2012, SPD1: Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision in New Housing Development was adopted, which set a threshold of 1 net additional dwelling for recreational provision.
- 5.11 On 28th November 2014, the Government issued new advice within the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) on Section 106 Planning Obligations which provides that 'tariff style' planning contributions should not be sought from developments of 10 units or less, and which have a maximum combined gross floorspace of no more than 1,000 square metres. As a result, for applications determined after 28th November 2014, the

Council has no longer been able to require developer contributions for recreation for housing developments of 10 units or less and which have a maximum combined gross floorspace of no more than 1,000 square metres. This change in planning legislation explains why there has been a significant fall in the number of planning consents which made recreation contributions from 2014/15 to 2015/16.

- 5.12 In response to this change, SPD1 was revised and subsequently adopted in June 2015.
- 5.13 In 2016/17, 5 full or reserved matters applications for 10 or more net additional dwellings were permitted. They all made recreation provision, of which two made on-site provision and 3 made financial contributions. A total of £223,212.29 was secured through planning agreements. 2 outline applications for residential development were granted, both of which include conditions requiring that further detail on recreation is provided at the reserved matters stage.

Fast Food

- 5.14 Table 28 below shows the number of fast food outlets per 100,000 population in Bury compared with the rest of Greater Manchester.

Table 28 - Fast Food Outlets in Greater Manchester

Greater Manchester Rank	Area	Fast food outlets per 100,000 population	No. of outlets	National Rank
1	Manchester	144.6	752	5
2	Bury	118.4	222	27
3	Stockport	117.5	337	32
4	Trafford	114.4	266	38
5	Bolton	112.7	316	41
6	Tameside	109.6	242	54
7	Wigan	107.5	345	57
8	Salford	106.6	258	58
9	Rochdale	103.3	220	68
10	Oldham	95.3	218	103

Source: Public Health England (2016)

- 5.15 Table 28 shows that Bury has the second highest level of hot food takeaways in Greater Manchester. Taking into account that there are 88 hot food takeaways in England per 100,000 population, the number of hot food takeaways in Bury is an issue.

Air Quality

- 5.16 Data on air pollution was previously collected at the Bury Roadside monitoring site which was located at the M60 junction 17. It monitored mainly transport related pollution from the M60 and the A56.
- 5.17 In 2013, the monitoring station was re-located to the A56 Manchester Road in the playing fields of St Bernadette's CP School. Data is available from the 01/04/2015 through to 31/03/2017 but not for 2014/15. Unlike previous versions of the AMR, the new monitoring station does not collect information on carbon monoxide so this section will focus on nitrogen dioxide and Fine Particle emissions (PM₁₀).
- 5.18 Table 29 shows the amount of pollutants that were emitted:

Table 29 - Atmospheric Pollution

Pollutant:	Fine Particles PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂ (µg/m ³)
1 st April 2015 to 31 st March 2016		
Number of Days Very High	0	0
Number of Days High	0	0
Number Moderate	3	0
Annual Average	16	27
1 st April to 31 st March 2017		
Number of Days Very High	0	0
Number of Days High	0	0
Number Moderate	1	0
Annual Average	15	30

Source: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. UK Air Information Resource. Available at <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/>

- 5.19 The latest data from the monitoring site in Whitefield shows that there has been little or no change in the levels of pollutants at the monitoring station

however this station has only been operational since 2015 so there will be no clear trends in levels of pollutants.

Crime

5.20 Table 30 below shows crime rates in Bury compared with the rest of Greater Manchester.

Table 30 - Crime Rates

Crime	BURY					GREATER MANCHESTER	
	Offences		% change	Offences per 1,000 population		Offences per 1,000 population	
	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16 - 2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2015/16	2016/17
Total recorded crime - excluding fraud	12194	16013	31.3%	64.9	84.9	81.4	95.8
Violence against the person	2869	4246	48.0%	15.3	22.5	18.8	24.1
Homicide	4	0	-100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Violence with injury	1243	1532	23.3%	6.6	8.1	7.7	8.3
Violence without injury	1622	2714	67.3%	8.6	14.4	11.1	15.8
Sexual offences	294	408	38.8%	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.5
Robbery	134	246	83.6%	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.7
Theft offences	5832	6744	15.6%	31.1	35.8	38.2	41.4
Burglary	1509	1836	21.7%	8.0	9.7	10.2	11.0
<i>Domestic Burglary</i>	844	1112	31.8%	4.5	5.9	5.9	6.4
<i>Non-domestic burglary</i>	665	724	8.9%	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.6
Vehicle offences	1373	1314	-4.3%	7.3	7.0	8.7	9.3
Theft from the person	187	214	14.4%	1.0	1.1	2.1	2.4
Bicycle theft	139	152	9.4%	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.7
Shoplifting	1087	1576	45.0%	5.8	8.4	6.0	6.5
All other theft offences	1537	1652	7.5%	8.2	8.8	9.8	10.5
Criminal damage and arson	1772	1973	11.3%	9.4	10.5	12.4	13.5
Drug offences	274	257	-6.2%	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.5
Possession of weapons offences	73	83	13.7%	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5

Public order offences	727	1764	142.6%	3.9	9.4	4.9	8.8
Miscellaneous crimes against society	219	292	33.3%	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.9
Domestic Burglaries per 1,000 households				10.6	13.8	14	15.1

Source: ONS Recorded Crime Statistics. Police recorded crime data are not designated as National Statistics. Caution must be taken when interpreting offences that contain small numbers. More proactive policing in a given area could lead to an increase in crimes recorded without any real change in underlying crime trends.

- 5.21 For most types of crime, Bury has lower levels than Greater Manchester. Whilst there have been increases in the total recorded crime, there have been reductions in drug offences and vehicle offences.

6 Energy and Physical Infrastructure

CO₂ Emissions

- 6.1 This indicator helps provide a wider context relating to climate change, and future planning policies will aim to have some influence in reducing emissions. The figures relate to emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities.
- 6.2 Table 31 shows how CO₂ emissions have changed since 2005.

Table 31 - Changes in CO₂ Emissions

Year	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Road transport	Total CO ₂ emissions (t)	Per capita emissions (t)
2005	389.3	476.0	238.5	1103.8	6.1
2006	391.0	475.7	244.2	1110.9	6.1
2007	380.6	460.3	244.5	1085.4	5.9
2008	356.6	458.8	234.6	1050.0	5.7
2009	293.2	410.1	228.4	931.7	5.1
2010	308.8	435.2	223.8	967.8	5.2
2011	271.5	381.1	218.9	871.5	4.7
2012	301.1	410.9	213.5	925.4	5.0
2013	279.8	399.5	209.5	888.8	4.8
2014	230.6	328.9	211.3	770.8	4.1
2015	209.5	324.7	212.5	746.8	4.0
Change since 2005	-179.8	-151.2	-25.9	-357.0	-34.4%

Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy data, available from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2015>.

- 6.3 These figures show a reduction in per capita CO₂ emissions from 2005 to 2015. Industrial and commercial, domestic and road transport emissions

have all fallen since 2005. In 2015, at 4.0 tonnes per capita Bury had lower per capita CO₂ emissions than the North West (5.7 tonnes per capita) and the UK (5.9 tonnes per capita).

Energy Use

6.4 Table 32 below shows energy use in Bury as measured by the thousand tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe).

Table 32 - Energy Use in Bury 2015 to 2016

Fuel Type	Sector	Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe)	
		2015	2016
Coal ¹	Industrial & Commercial	0.0	0.0
	Domestic	0.5	0.5
	Rail	0.1	0.1
	Total	0.6	0.6
Manufactured fuels ²	Industrial & Commercial	0.0	0.1
	Domestic	0.4	0.4
	Total	0.4	0.5
Petroleum products ¹	Industrial & Commercial	4.9	5.6
	Domestic	0.8	0.8
	Road Transport	124.0	123.1
	Rail	0.0	0.0
	Total	129.6	129.5
Gas	Industrial & Commercial	31.3	34.0
	Domestic	93.2	92.8
	Total	124.6	126.8
Electricity	Industrial & Commercial	30.4	28.1
	Domestic	28.1	25.8
	Total	58.5	53.9
Bioenergy & Wastes	Total	4.5	4.6

All fuels	Total	318.1	315.8
Consuming Sector	Industry & Commercial	66.6	67.8
	Domestic	123.0	120.3
	Transport	124.0	123.2

¹ Includes coal/petroleum (as appropriate) consumed in the following sectors: Heat Generation, Energy Industry use, Industry, Public administration, Commercial, Agriculture, Miscellaneous.

² Includes only manufactured solid fuels and not derived gases

³ As of 2015, data for bioenergy and wastes also includes road fuel consumption.

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/total-final-energy-consumption-at-sub-national-level>

6.5 Table 32 above shows that there have been reductions in energy consumption in the Borough over the past few years.

Energy Installations

Feed In Tariff Installations

6.6 Some renewable energy installations are eligible for Government Feed in Tariffs (FITs), which are intended to support the installation of renewable energy. Table 33 below shows that the following FIT installations were confirmed in Bury in 2016/2017.

Table 33 – Feed-in Tariff Installations

Technology	Domestic	Domestic Installations Installed Capacity (MW)	Commercial	Commercial Installations Installed Capacity (MW)	Total	Total Installed Capacity (MW)
Photovoltaic	24	0.079	2	0.1	26	0.179
Total Installed Capacity (MW)		0.079		0.1		0.179
Total Installations	24		2		26	

Planning Permissions for Renewable Energy

6.7 Table 34 below shows the planning permissions for renewable and low carbon energy developments that were granted in Bury from 2014/15 to 2016/17.

Table 34 - Planning Permissions for Renewable Energy

Application	Site	Description	Maximum installed capacity
59021	Chamber Hall Weir, Harvard Road/Magdalene Road, Bury, BL8 1UP	Hydro-electric	68kW
60293	Woodgate Hill Water Treatment Works, Sixth Avenue, Bury, BL9 7RP	Solar panels	Unknown
60584	Units 28, 29 & 30 Peel Industrial Estate, Chamberhall Street, Bury, BL9 0LU	STOR	15MW
60684	64 Woodhey Road, Ramsbottom, Bury, BL0 9RB	Air Source Heat Pump	Unknown
60899	66 Woodhey Road, Ramsbottom, Bury, BL0 9RB	Solar panels	Unknown

6.8 Like with the OFGEM statistics on FIT installations, the information on planning permissions shows that applications for renewable energy have been for a range of uses including hydro-electric power.

Waste Collection

6.9 Table 35 below shows changes in waste collection in Bury from 2015 to 2017

Table 35 - Waste Collection in Bury 2015-2017

Waste Type	Management Type	2015/16		2016/17	
		Amount of waste collected by Bury Council (tonnes)	%	Amount of waste collected by Bury Council (tonnes)	%
Household waste	Land filled	33,325	50.9	30,272	47.3
	Recycled/ composted	32,088	49.1	33,768	52.7
	Total waste arising	65,413		64,040	

	Collected household waste per person	348kg		339kg	
Non-household waste	Land filled	5,192	100.0	5,373	100.0
	Recycled/ composted	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Total waste arising	5,192		5,373	
All local authority collected waste	Land filled	38,517	54.6	35,645	51.4
	Recycled/ composted	32,088	45.4	33,768	48.6
	Total waste arising	70,605		69,413	

Source: DEFRA Local Authority Waste Management Statistics
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables>

- 6.10 Bury Council is a waste collection authority, and waste collected by Bury Council is dealt with by the Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority (GMWDA).
- 6.11 With household waste in the Borough, there has been an overall reduction in the amount of waste arising and the collected household waste per person. There has also been a reduction in the amount of waste that has gone to landfill and in 2016/2017, a majority of household waste was recycled.
- 6.12 With regards to all local authority collected waste (which includes non-household waste), the amount that is recycled has steadily increased and the proportion of waste that goes to landfill has reduced to 51.4% in 2016/17.

Greater Manchester Minerals Plan

- 6.13 Following the adoption of the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan on 26th April 2013, minerals monitoring information is now provided in the Greater Manchester Minerals DPD Annual Monitoring Report which is available at <http://www.gmineralsplan.co.uk/annmon.html>.

Greater Manchester Waste Plan

- 6.14 The Greater Manchester Waste Plan was adopted on 1st April and waste monitoring information is now provided in the Greater Manchester Waste DPD Annual Monitoring Report which is available at <http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk/annmonitor.html>.

7 Flood Risk

New Homes and Flood Risk

- 7.1 Table 36 below shows the number and percentage of new housing completions which have taken place in areas designated as flood risk areas.

Table 36 - Housing completions in flood risk areas

Year	Number of completions in flood risk areas	Gross Completions	Percentage
2016/17	64	385	16.6%

- 7.2 Table 36 above shows that the majority of housing completions in Bury have taken place away from areas designated as flood risk areas.

Water Quality

- 7.3 Table 37 below shows the state of water quality in Bury as of 2016. Because there has been no change compared with previous years, only the most recent information on water quality has been included.

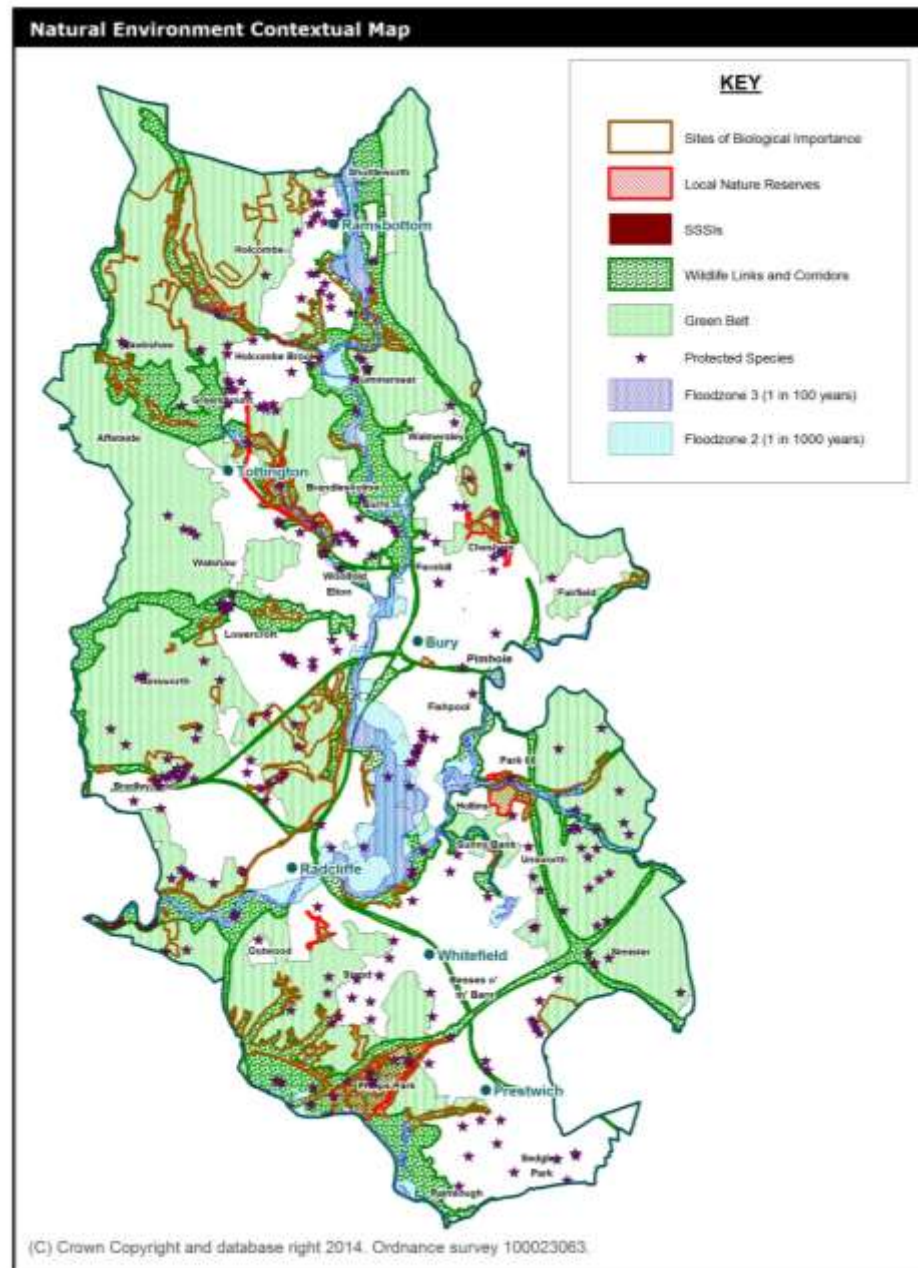
Table 37 - Water Quality

Water body name	Overall quality	Current ecological quality	Current chemical quality
River Irwell (Roch to Croal)	Moderate	Moderate	Good
Whittle Brook	Moderate	Moderate	Good
River Croal (including Bradshaw Brook)	Moderate	Moderate	Good
River Roch (Spodden to Irwell)	Moderate	Moderate	Good
Kirklees Brook	Moderate	Moderate	Good
Irwell/Manchester Ship Canal (Kearsley to Irlam Locks)	Moderate	Moderate	Good
River Irwell (Rossendale STW to Roch)	Moderate	Moderate	Good
Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal	Moderate	Moderate	Good

8 Natural Environment

8.1 Figure 20 below sets out the context regarding the natural environment in Bury.

Figure 20 - Natural Environment Context



Sites of Special Scientific Interest

8.2 There is currently one Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in the Borough at Ashclough which is on the south side of the River Irwell between Outwood and Prestolee which is listed for its geological features. It is of unfavourable condition due to an encroachment of vegetation.

Changes in areas of biodiversity importance

- 8.3 The latest data available for Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs) is from the SBI review in 2016

Table 38 - Change in areas of biodiversity importance 2016

Designated areas	Net change in area		Total	
	Hectares	% change	Hectares	Number of sites
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	No change	No change	6	1
Sites of Biological Importance Grade A	3.8	0.5%	763.9	19
Sites of Biological Importance Grade B	-2.6	-2.2%	115.6	19
Sites of Biological Importance Grade C	1.2	2.7%	45.5	12
Local Nature Reserves	No change	No change	168.9	6

Source: SBI data from Greater Manchester Ecology Unit Bury SBI Review 2015. Other data: Bury Council.

- 8.4 In 2016, one site was added and another was removed from the register as follows:

- Edgar's Field was reinstated to the SBI register due to the recovery of its grassland habitat following restoration of appropriate management.
- Grassland near Brandlesholme Old Hall Farm was removed from the register due to the loss of grassland habitat through inappropriate management and tree planting.

- 8.5 The following changes in the extent of SBIs were seen in Bury in 2016:

- Prestwich Clough lost 0.1ha due to garden extensions but gained 0.7ha of additional woodlands areas, making an overall gain of +0.6ha.
- Redisher Wood & Holcombe Brook gained 0.6ha of additional woodland and wetland habitat.
- Wetland around Spenleach Lane gained 3.5ha of additional bog habitat but lost 1.2ha due to agricultural changes to part of the brook. Overall the site gained 2.3ha.

-
- 8.6 Technical gains and losses are often due to the increasing accuracy achieved through new mapping techniques. The following sites had changes to its area due to technical changes: Philips Park & North Wood (+0.3ha) and Hollins Vale (+0.2ha).
 - 8.7 Another change to note is that the SBI is that the Townside Pond has been renamed Townside to better reflect the habitat present on site.
 - 8.8 The Local Nature Reserves in Bury have remained unchanged.

9 Open Land

Green Belt

9.1 Table 39 shows the outcomes planning applications for Green Belt Development that were submitted in 2016/2017.

Table 39 - Planning applications in the Green Belt 2016/17

	Number of applications approved/ allowed on appeal	Number of applications refused
MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS		
Dwellings	1	0
Offices/research and development/ light industry	0	0
Heavy industry/ storage/ warehousing	0	0
Retail, distribution and servicing	0	0
All other major developments	0	0
MINOR DEVELOPMENTS		
Dwellings	14	4
Offices/research and development/light industry	0	0
Heavy industry/ storage/ warehousing	0	0
Retail, distribution and servicing	0	0
All other minor developments	33	4
OTHER DEVELOPMENTS		
Minerals	0	0
Changes of use	7	0
Householder Developments	58	6
Advertisements	0	0
Listed building consents to alter/extend	3	0
Agricultural buildings and operations	2	0

Forestry buildings and operations	0	0
Other (not included above)	1	2
TOTAL	119	16

- 9.2 There was only one major application approved in the Green Belt (59715). This was an application to demolish the existing buildings at Redisher Works and build 22 dwellings and undertake works to a culverted watercourse. The site was no longer in use for employment purposes and no longer appropriate for such purposes. The proposal would also redevelop a previously developed site in the Green Belt and also has a positive impact on the openness of the Green Belt and is therefore appropriate development.

10 Built Environment

Heritage Assets

10.1 Table 40 below shows the number of key assets in Bury as of 2017:

Table 40 - Key assets of the built environment

Asset		No.
Number of nationally listed buildings	Grade I	5
	Grade II*	10
	Grade II	224
	Total	239
Number of listed buildings at risk		3
Number of Conservation Areas		12
Number of conservation areas at risk		2
Number of scheduled ancient monuments		4

Source: Historic England <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/> and <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/>

10.2 No new listed buildings were added to the list between 1st April 2016 and 31st April 2017.

10.3 The buildings at risk as of 2017 are:

- Lower Chesham Hall, Bell Lane, Bury, which is Grade II* listed. Some repairs have been carried out, although general upgrading is still required. The Local Authority and Historic England have had a number of discussions with the owner about cross-funding the repair through the development of adjacent land, though there has been no positive outcome as yet. The site remains in risk category C (slow decay, no solution agreed).
- Church of St Paul, Crow Lane, Ramsbottom which is grade II listed. The spire is structurally unstable and leaning. The site remains in risk category C (slow decay, no solution agreed).
- Church of All Saints, Church Lane, Stand, which is Grade I listed. Repair works have been completed to resolve structural movement of the tower funded under the Heritage Lottery Fund's Grants for Places of Worship scheme. There are still considerable problems relating to the presence of embedded iron within the masonry and a further phase of repair work is

required. The risk category has improved from category F (repair scheme in progress and (where applicable) end use or user identified; or functionally redundant buildings with new use agreed but not yet implemented) to risk category C (slow decay, no solution agreed).

- 10.4 The Church of St Hilda, Whittaker Lane in Prestwich has now been removed from the list.
- 10.5 The Conservation Areas at risk are Bury Town Centre and Rowlands/Brookbottoms, Ramsbottom and the Ainsworth and Walmersley Conservation Areas have now removed from the register.
- 10.6 Table 41 below shows the number of decisions on applications for Listed Building Consent from 1st April 2016 through to 31st March 2017.

Table 41 - Listed Building Consents 2016/2017

Year	Granted	Refused	Total Decisions
2016/17	15	0	15

11 Transport

- 11.1 This section of the report will use information provided by the Highways Forecasting and Analytical Services (HFAS) provided by Transport for Greater Manchester which are updated on an annual basis.

Road Safety

- 11.2 There were 183 reported injury accidents in Bury during 2016 resulting in 243 casualties, this compares with an average of 792 casualties in the base years (the average annual casualties in the years 2005 to 2009) and 265 in 2015. 39 were killed or seriously injured (KSI) in 2016 compared with an average of 64 KSI in the base years and a total of 34 in 2015.
- 11.3 Bury KSI casualty rate per million population was 208 compared to 246 for Greater Manchester as a whole.

Source: GMTU Greater Manchester Reported Road Casualty Statistics 2016

Road Transport

- 11.4 There are 689km of road consisting of 21km motorway, 55km A road, 33km B Road and 581km of minor roads
- 11.5 The average daily traffic flow is shown in Table 42 below:

Table 42 - Average daily traffic flows in Bury

Road Type	Number of vehicles		
	2014	2015	2016
Motorways	99,000	94,900	97,700
A roads	17,300	17,600	17,700
B roads	8,700	8,900	9,100

- 11.6 The highest estimated 24-hour Annual Average Weekday Traffic (AAWT) flow was 172,600 vehicles on the M60 between Junctions 16 and 17 compared to 168,900 vehicles at the same location in 2015.
- 11.7 The busiest all-purpose road was the A58 Bolton Street to the west of Bury town centre, where the estimated 24-hour AAWT flow reached 70,700 vehicles compared to 72,800 vehicles at the same location in 2015.

- 11.8 There was a 3% increase in the 24-hour weekday flows on motorways between 2015 and 2016, compared to a 2% increase in Greater Manchester as a whole.
- 11.9 There was no change in the 12-hour weekday flows on A and B roads in Bury or Greater Manchester between 2015 and 2016.
- 11.10 Since 1993 traffic flows on A and B roads have decreased by 3% compared to a 5% decrease in Greater Manchester and a 3% increase nationally.
- 11.11 739 million vehicle kilometres were travelled on motorways, 356 million on A roads and 108 million on B roads.
- 11.12 Motorways, A roads and B roads in Bury carried 9% of the major road traffic in Greater Manchester on 8% of the major road network.
- 11.13 Traffic composition:
- Motorways: 72% cars, 17% light goods vehicles (LGVs) and 10% other goods vehicles (OGVs).
 - A roads: 83% cars, 12% LGVs and 2% OGVs.
 - B roads: 85% cars, 11% LGVs and 2% OGVs.
 - Minor roads: 82% cars, 12% LGVs and 1% OGVs.
- 11.14 Vehicle composition on Bury's roads is broadly similar to Greater Manchester as a whole, although Bury has a higher proportion of goods vehicles on motorways than Greater Manchester.

Bury Town Centre

- 11.15 The number of vehicles crossing the cordon into Bury town centre in 2016 was 3,753 in the morning peak. This represents a 21% decrease compared to vehicle numbers in 1997 and a 1% increase compared to 2015.
- 11.16 In the off-peak, 4,260 vehicles crossed the cordon into Bury town centre. This represents a 2% decrease compared to 1997 and a 4% decrease compared to 2015.
- 11.17 In the afternoon peak, 3,805 vehicles crossed the cordon into Bury town centre in 2016. This represents a 4% decrease compared to 1997 and a 9% decrease compared to 2015.

Congestion

- 11.18 Parts of the Borough suffer from traffic congestion. The slowest roads are as follows:
- A6053 Spring Lane approaching A665 Water Street, Radcliffe

-
- A6053 Durers Lane approaching A56 Manchester Road
 - A56 Manchester Road, southbound between A58 and Belle Vue Terrace
 - M60 J18 exit slips to M62
 - B6219 Bond Street at junction with A58 Rochdale Road
 - B6221 Wash Lane between Willow Street and Elm Street

Cycle Flows

- 11.19 The site in Bury with the highest 12-hour pedal cycle flow was the A58 Bolton Street in Bury with 327 cycles recorded between 07:00 and 19:00.
- 11.20 The average 12-hour A and B road pedal cycle flows in Bury are 102 and 56 respectively, lower than the Greater Manchester average of 139 for A roads and 123 for B roads.

Metrolink

- 11.21 Weekday peak period (07:30-09:30) boarders on Manchester bound trams on the Bury line increased by 112% between 1992 and 2016, and by 4% since 2015 to 4159 passengers.
- 11.22 Off-peak (09:30-13:30) boarders increased by 78% between 1992 and 2016 and decreased by 3% since 2015 to 3713 passengers.

12 Other Monitoring

Planning Appeals

12.1 Appeal decisions are a useful way of assessing the performance of policies in the Unitary Development Plan. If large numbers of appeals are being allowed because Planning Inspectors do not support a particular policy, this gives an indication that the policy is failing and should be revised. Similarly if appeals are being dismissed and policies are being supported by Inspectors it is a sign that the policies are successful.

12.2 From 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017, 13 appeals were decided and of these, 3 were allowed and 10 were dismissed. Table 43 below shows the planning appeals for 2016 and 2017.

Table 43 - Planning Appeals 2016/2017

	Appeal Decision		Total
	Allowed	Dismissed	
MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS			
Dwellings	0	0	0
Retail	0	0	0
MINOR DEVELOPMENTS			
Dwellings	0	0	0
Other	0	4	4
OTHER DEVELOPMENTS			
Changes of Use	0	1	1
Householder Developments	1	4	5
Advertisements	2	1	3
Others	0	0	0
TOTAL	3	10	13

12.3 The reasons why appeals in 2016/17 were allowed are described below:

- An application for two internally illuminated canopy signs and one non-illuminated canopy sign was a split decision – the non-illuminated sign was refused because it would be seriously detrimental to the amenity of

adjacent residential properties. The Inspector decided that the sign is not harmful to the visual amenity of the area and allowed the appeal. (59535)

- An application for a first floor extension at the side with a pitched roof to an existing flat roof at the rear was refused because there could be terracing effect which would be out of character and detrimental to the visual amenities of the area. The Inspector concluded that there would be no terracing effect and that there would be no harm on the outlook of the street (60127).
- An application for the replacement of an existing 48 sheet advertising display with a 48 sheet LED display was refused because it would be out of character with the building and be severely detrimental to both the appearance of the building and to the general visual amenities of the area. (60359)

12.4 In general the appeals that were allowed were due to interpretation of policy, rather than the Planning Inspectors considering that the Council's policies should no longer be supported or were in conflict with national policy.

13 Local Development Scheme

Introduction

- 13.1 Bury's Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the new Development Plan documents the Council intends to produce, the subject matter for each of the documents and the timetable for the preparation of each document. The current Local Development Scheme took effect in March 2016.
- 13.2 The purpose of this section of the report is to assess progress against the timetable and milestones for the preparation of documents set out in the current LDS.

Greater Manchester Spatial Framework

- 13.3 The initial consultation on objectively assessed development needs took place in November 2014. This was followed by a consultation on the draft growth options that took place between November 2015 and January 2016.
- 13.4 The consultation on the draft plan was initially scheduled to take place between 31st October 2016 and 23rd December 2016 however, it was decided at a GMCA meeting in December 2016 to extend the consultation period to 16th January 2017 to allow local residents more time to have their say on the GMSF proposals.
- 13.5 At the same meeting, it was decided that a further consultation on the draft proposals would take place in Summer 2017.

Bury Local Plan

- 13.6 The consultation on the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report is scheduled to take place between May and June 2016.
- 13.7 Consultation on a draft plan was scheduled to take place between October 2016 and November 2017 with a publication plan being published in June 2017.
- 13.8 The Plan was scheduled to be submitted with an Examination in Public taking place in Early 2018 before adoption in late 2018.
- 13.9 However, these dates have now slipped and future versions of the LDS shall be amended to reflect these changes.

- 13.10 Instead, a notification of Bury’s intention to prepare a Local Plan in accordance with Regulation 18 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 was issued. This consultation started in March 2017 and asked stakeholders for their views on what should be included in the new Local Plan. The consultation will run until April 2017.

Joint Waste DPD

- 13.11 The Waste Plan was formally adopted by all the Greater Manchester authorities on 1st April 2012.

Joint Minerals DPD

- 13.12 The Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan was adopted by all 10 Authorities in April 2013. This sets out policies to guide future minerals development and identifies Areas of Search and Mineral Safeguarding Areas in order to meet aggregate requirements and to protect minerals resources across Greater Manchester to 2028.
- 13.13 The most recent monitoring period for the Minerals Plan was from April 2016 to March 2017 and the most recent Minerals Plan AMR was prepared in late 2017.

Supplementary Planning Documents

- 13.14 Table 44 below shows when Bury’s Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) were adopted.

Table 44 - Bury SPD Adoption Dates

SPD	Status
Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision in New Housing Developments	Adopted 10 June 2015
Alterations and Extensions to Residential Properties	Adopted 13 January 2010
Managing the Supply of Housing Land in Bury	Adopted 14 January 2009
New Buildings and Associated Development in the Green Belt	Adopted 10 January 2007
Conversion and Re-use of Buildings in the Green Belt	Adopted 10 January 2007
Planning for Equestrian Development	Adopted 10 January 2007
Parking Standards	Adopted 30 May 2007

Travel Plans	Adopted 30 May 2007
Conversion of Buildings to HMOs	Adopted 30 May 2007
Employment Land and Premises	Adopted October 2011
Residential Conversions	Adopted 9 January 2008
Design and Layout of New Development	Adopted 29 October 2008

14 Duty to Co-operate

Introduction

- 14.1 The Localism Act and the National Planning Policy Framework places a requirement on local authorities to co-operate with a range of local authorities, government agencies, advisory bodies and specialists in gathering evidence and sharing information to address strategic planning issues in the area.
- 14.2 The revised NPPF also places a requirement on local planning authorities to prepare a Statement of Common Ground to set out how they will work together to meet housing requirements and other issues that cut across authority boundaries.
- 14.3 Bury has a long history of joint working and has been actively involved in a number of cross boundary and joint working arrangements. Bury is one of the ten constituent authorities that make up the Greater Manchester Combined Authority. The GMCA was formed in 2011 to represent the collective interests of the ten Greater Manchester authorities. This marks an evolution from the Association of Greater Manchester Authorities that was formed in 1986. Even before the introduction of the Duty to Cooperate (DTC) in the 2012 Localism Act, Bury has a long history of joint working and sharing information with other GM authorities.
- 14.4 Other cross boundary authorities that Bury is involved in include:
- Transport for Greater Manchester
 - Greater Manchester Local Enterprise Partnership
 - Greater Manchester Local Nature Partnership
 - AGMA Wider Leadership Team
 - Greater Manchester Planning Officers Group
 - Greater Manchester Flood Risk Officers Group
 - Greater Manchester Housing Officers Group
- 14.5 At the GMSF level, the (DTC) is a key element of the preparation of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework, which will be based on cooperation between the GM districts, as well as cooperation with other Duty to Cooperate and on cross-boundary strategic issues affecting districts outside Greater Manchester.

- 14.6 In October 2016, a consultation on the draft Greater Manchester Spatial Framework was undertaken and the GMCA consulted all the DTC bodies. The following DTC bodies provided responses relevant to Bury:
- Environment Agency.
 - Historic England
 - Natural England
 - Bury Clinical Commissioning Group
 - Highways England
- 14.7 During 2016/17, Bury Council carried out consultation on the Integrated Appraisal Scoping report and consulted all the DTC bodies. The following DTC bodies responded:
- Historic England
 - Natural England
- 14.8 As established in the earlier chapter, a Regulation 18 notification was issued by Bury Council in March 2017 and views were invited on what the Local Plan should contain. The following DTC bodies responded:
- Historic England
 - Environment Agency
 - Natural England
 - Highways England
- 14.9 Bury Council has also been consulted by a number of other districts on the preparation of their own Local Plan documents and other planning guidance documents e.g. Supplementary Planning Documents.
- 14.10 Table 45 below provides a list of the formal meetings that the Council has been involved in with regards to the Duty to Cooperate. Please note that there are other on-going meetings that are not included here as the list would be too extensive (e.g. monthly POG and GMSF meetings).

Table 45 - Duty to Cooperate actions 2016/17

Activity	Bodies consulted and by which method	Date Discussions Took Place	Outcome of Discussion	Geographical Scale of the Issue
Environment Agency Planning Liaison Meeting	Environment Agency	Various	General discussion around Core Strategy issues	Bury
Greater Manchester Flood Risk Officers Group (FROG)	GM Districts, AGMA, EA, UU	Various	Sharing of information on emerging flood risk/flood mitigation issues and policies, flood risk management projects, cross boundary issues and funding mechanisms	GM
Rivers Return Partnership	EA, Groundwork, Irwell Rivers Trust, UU, University of Salford, University of Manchester, Manchester Metropolitan University, Manchester CC, Salford CC, Rochdale Council, Rossendale Council, Red Rose Forest, Natural England, Oldham, GM Ecology Unit, RSPB, Lancashire Wildlife Trust, GM Archaeology, Salford Friendly Anglers, Canoe England	Various	Work programme for River Irwell, source funding for River Irwell projects, links with other districts Local Plans, liaise with other catchment partnerships on cross boundary issues.	River Irwell Catchment Area

Appendix A – LDS Timetable

Please note this information is based on the current Local Development Scheme which took effect in March 2016. It sets out the following dates and milestones in preparing Bury’s Development Plan.

Development Plan Documents		
Development Plan Document	Milestone	Date
Greater Manchester Spatial Framework	Initial consultation on objectively assessed development needs	November 2014
	Consultation on draft growth options	November 2015 – January 2016
	Consultation on draft plan	October – November 2016
	Publication of the Plan	June 2017
	Submission	November 2017
	Examination in Public	February – April 2018
	Adoption of the GMSF	January 2019
Bury Local Plan	Consultation on SA Scoping Report	May – June 2016
	Consultation on draft plan	October – November 2016
	Publication of Proposed Submission Documents	June 2017
	Submission	November 2017

	Examination in Public	Early 2018
	Adoption	Late 2018
Greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan	SA Scoping Report Consultation	September 2006
	Consultation	September 2006 – January 2010
	Publication	1 November 2010
	Submission to Secretary of State	February 2011
	Pre-Examination Meeting	April 2011
	Examination	June – September 2011
	Receipt of Inspector's Report	November 2011
	Adoption	1 April 2012
Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Plan	SA Scoping Report Consultation	27 November 2009 – 8 January 2010
	Consultation	November 2009 – 8 January 2010
	Publication	29 July 2011
	Submission to Secretary of State	November 2011
	Pre-Examination Meeting	6 December 2011

	Examination	February – November 2012
	Receipt of Inspector's Report	January 2013
	Adoption	26 April 2013

Supplementary Planning Documents		
Local Development Document	Stages in preparation (milestones)	Actual dates
Alterations and Extensions to Residential Properties	Draft for Consultation	5 November – 10 December 2009
	Adoption and publication	13 January 2010
Managing the Supply of Housing Land in Bury (original)	Initiation and evidence gathering	April – September 2005
	Draft for Consultation	7 October – 18 November 2005
	Consideration of consultation representations	November 2005
	Adoption and publication	7 April 2006
Managing the Supply of Housing Land in Bury (update 1)	Initiation and evidence gathering	March 2007
	Draft for Consultation	11 June – 9 July 2007

	Consideration of consultation representations	July – August 2007
	Adoption and publication	12 September 2007
Managing the Supply of Housing Land in Bury (update 2)	Initiation and evidence gathering	August 2008
	Draft for Consultation	13 October – 17 November 2008
	Consideration of consultation representations	December 2008
	Adoption and publication	14 January 2009
New Buildings and Associated Development in the Green Belt	Initiation and evidence gathering (inc. preparation of the Scoping Report)	January – May 2006
	Draft for Consultation	10 July – 21 August 2006
	Consideration of consultation representations	November 2006
	Adoption and publication	10 January 2007
Conversions and Re-use of Buildings in the Green Belt	Initiation and evidence gathering (inc. preparation of the Scoping Report)	January – May 2006
	Draft for Consultation	10 July – 21 August 2006
	Consideration of consultation representations	November 2006
	Adoption and publication	10 January 2007

Planning for Equestrian Development	Initiation and evidence gathering (inc. preparation of the Scoping Report)	January – May 2006
	Draft for Consultation	10 July – 21 August 2006
	Consideration of consultation representations	November 2006
	Adoption and publication	10 January 2007
Parking Standards	Initiation and evidence gathering (inc. preparation of the Scoping Report)	June 2006
	Draft for Consultation	23 January – 6 March 2007
	Consideration of consultation representations	March – April 2007
	Adoption and publication	30 May 2007
Travel Plans	Initiation and evidence gathering (inc. preparation of the Scoping Report)	June 2006
	Draft for Consultation	23 January – 6 March 2007
	Consideration of consultation representations	March – April 2007
	Adoption and publication	30 May 2007
Conversion of Buildings to HMOs	Initiation and evidence gathering (inc. preparation of the Scoping Report)	June 2006

	Draft for Consultation	23 January – 6 March 2007
	Consideration of consultation representations	March – April 2007
	Adoption and publication	30 May 2007
Employment Land and Premises	Initiation and evidence gathering (inc. preparation of the Scoping Report)	November 2006
	Draft for Consultation	5 March – 16 April 2007
	Consideration of consultation representations	May – July 2007
	Adoption and publication	12 September 2007
Residential Conversions	Initiation and evidence gathering (inc. preparation of the Scoping Report)	April 2007
	Draft for Consultation	24 September – 5 November 2007
	Consideration of consultation representations	November 2007
	Adoption and publication	9 January 2008
Design and Layout of New Development	Initiation and evidence gathering (inc. preparation of the Scoping Report)	SA Scoping Report published April 2008
	Draft for Consultation	2 June – 14 July 2008
	Consideration of	August – September 2008

	consultation representations	
	Adoption and publication	29 October 2008
Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision in New Development (2015 update)	Consultation on the SEA Screening Statement	15 January – 19 February 2015
	Draft for Consultation	20 February – 20 March 2015
	Consideration of consultation representations	April – May 2015
	Adoption and publication	10 June 2015

Appendix B – Glossary

Affordable Housing: Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

Air Quality Management Area: Areas designated by local authorities because they are not likely to achieve national air quality objectives by the relevant deadlines.

Development Plan Document: Any document which forms part of the Development Plan. These will include the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework, the Bury Local Plan, Proposals Map, Joint Waste DPD and Joint Minerals DPD.

Economic Inactivity: Those people who are not in work but do not satisfy all the criteria for unemployment. This includes those who want a job but who have not been seeking work in the last four weeks, those who want a job but are not available to start work and those who do not want a job.

Greater Manchester Combined Authority: Made up of the ten Greater Manchester councils and Mayor who work with other local services, businesses, communities and other partners to improve the city-region. It is run jointly by the leaders of the ten councils and the Mayor of Greater Manchester. A variety of boards, panels look specifically at areas like transport, health and social care, planning and housing.

Greater Manchester Spatial Framework: A joint strategic plan for Greater Manchester that will provide the land for jobs and new homes across the city region.

Green Belt: Areas of land where development is particularly tightly controlled. The purposes of Green Belt are:

- 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.

Greenfield Land: Land that has not previously been developed.

Household: The MHCLG household projections and mid-year estimates define a household as either one person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping – that is, sharing a living room or sitting room or at least 1 meal a day.

Local Development Documents: These include Development Plan Documents (which form part of the statutory development plan) and Supplementary Planning Documents (which do not form part of the statutory development plan). LDDs collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area.

Local Development Scheme: The local planning authority's scheduled plan for the preparation of Local Development Documents.

Local Nature Reserves (LNRs): Non-statutory habitats of local significance designated by local authorities where protection and public understanding of nature conservation is encouraged.

Local Plan: A plan for the future development of a local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. A local plan can consist of either strategic or non-strategic policies, or a combination of the two.

Median Income: The median income is the value below which 50% of employees' earnings falls. This is different to the mean, which is the total income of all employees divided by the number of employees. When comparing income the median figure is more useful because it is less affected by extreme values. The median gives a better indication of what a typical individual earns.

Previously Developed Land: Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or was last occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill; where provision for restoration has been made through development management procedures; land in built-up areas such as residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape.

Renewable and low carbon energy: Includes energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also from biomass and deep geothermal heat. Low carbon technologies are those that can help reduce emissions (compared to conventional use of fossil fuels).

Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs): These are areas of ecological interest. They tend to be of five broad types: marsh or open water areas, semi-natural woodland, moorland, wildflower meadows and colonised derelict land. Each site is graded according to its scientific interest A, B or C. Grade A sites are of county or regional importance, Grade B sites are those of district importance and Grade C SBIs are those of more than local importance.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs): A site designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as an area of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features (plants, animals and natural features relating to the Earth's structure).

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): The SCI sets out the processes to be used by the local authority in involving the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all local development documents and development control decisions. The SCI is an essential part of Local Plans.

Strategic Environmental Assessment: A procedure (set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) which requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

Super Output Areas (SOAs): SOAs are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. The lower layer SOAs used in the Index of Multiple Deprivation have a minimum population of 1,000 and an average of 1,500. SOAs allow national comparisons because they are similar in population size and will not be subject to boundary changes.

Supplementary Planning Documents: Documents which add further detail to the policies in the development plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. Supplementary planning documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan.

Supplementary Planning Guidance: Document produced under the old system which may cover a range of issues, both thematic and site specific and provide further detail of policies and proposals in a development plan.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): An appraisal of the economic, environmental and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process to allow decisions to be made that accord with sustainable development.

Unemployment: The definition of unemployment covers people who are not in employment but want a job, have actively sought work in the past four weeks and are available to start work in the next fortnight, or, those who are out of work and have accepted a job which they are waiting to start in the next fortnight.

Unitary Development Plan (UDP): The existing adopted development plan.

Use Classes: The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 puts uses of land and buildings into various categories. Planning permission is not needed for changes of use within the same use class. For further details of the uses included in each class please refer to:

https://www.planningportal.co.uk/info/200130/common_projects/9/change_of_use

Appendix C – Further Information

Energy and Physical Infrastructure: Further information on energy and physical infrastructure can be found on the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-energy-and-industrial-strategy/about/statistics>

Environment Agency: Further information on environmental issues such as water quality and flooding can be found on the Environment Agency website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency>

Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG): Data identified as CLG data was obtained from the MHCLG website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-housing-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics>

Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.

Housing Land: Details of housing land can be found in the Bury Council Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, further details of which are available on the Council's website: <https://www.bury.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=11050> and <https://www.bury.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=18684&p=0>.

Land Registry: Land Registry house price data was obtained from the Land Registry website <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/land-registry>

Natural England: Further information on environmental designations, such as Local Nature Reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest, can be found on the Natural England website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england>

Office for National Statistics (ONS): Data identified as ONS data was obtained from the Office of National Statistics website: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/>
Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.

ONS National Online Manpower Information Service (NOMIS): Data identified as ONS Nomis data was obtained from the Nomis website: www.nomisweb.co.uk

Transportation: Detailed statistics on transport in Bury are available from the Greater Manchester Transportation Unit website: www.gmtu.gov.uk.