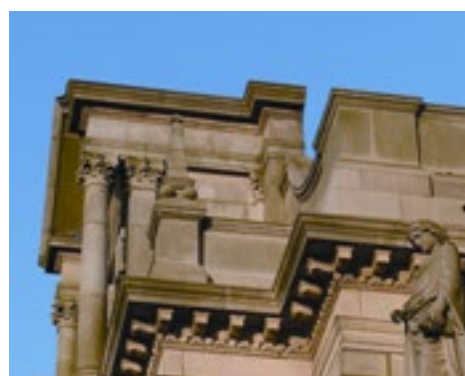
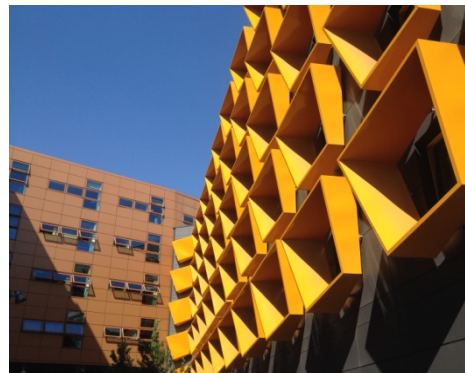


Authority's Monitoring Report 2017/18



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

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

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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 2017 to 31st March 2018.
- 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.
- 1.4 This report is structured to broadly include the key topic areas that are being covered by Bury's emerging Local Plan, namely:
- Housing
 - Economy and Employment
 - Town Centres and Main Town Centre Uses
 - Health and Wellbeing
 - Energy and Physical Infrastructure
 - Flood Risk
 - Natural Environment
 - Open Land
 - Built Environment
 - Transport
 - Community Facilities

Monitoring Methodology

- 1.5 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.

- 1.6 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.
- 1.7 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.
- 1.8 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

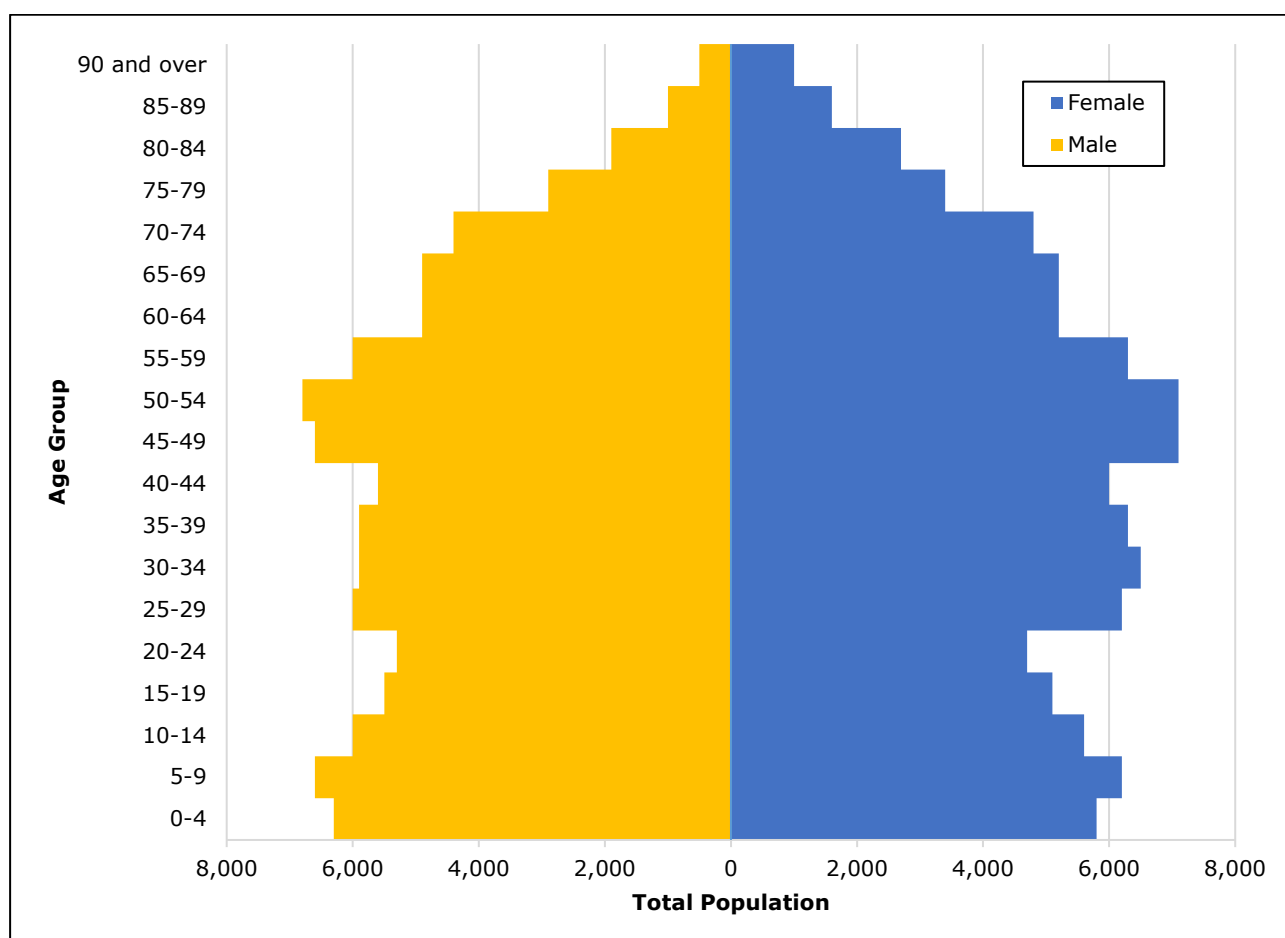
2.1 The emerging Bury Local Plan has identified a range of issues connected to housing:

- A requirement to meet the housing needs of a growing population
- Pockets of vacant and derelict land across the Borough
- There is a national and emerging sub-regional policy framework that seeks to ensure the efficient use of land.
- A demand for a range of house types, sizes and tenures across all sections of the community.
- A lack of affordable housing available to meet needs, with house prices continuing to increase faster than incomes.

Population Growth

4.1 In mid-2017, the population of Bury was 189,600 people. This has increased by 8,900, or 4.9% since mid-2001.

Figure 1 - Population Structure in Bury 2017



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

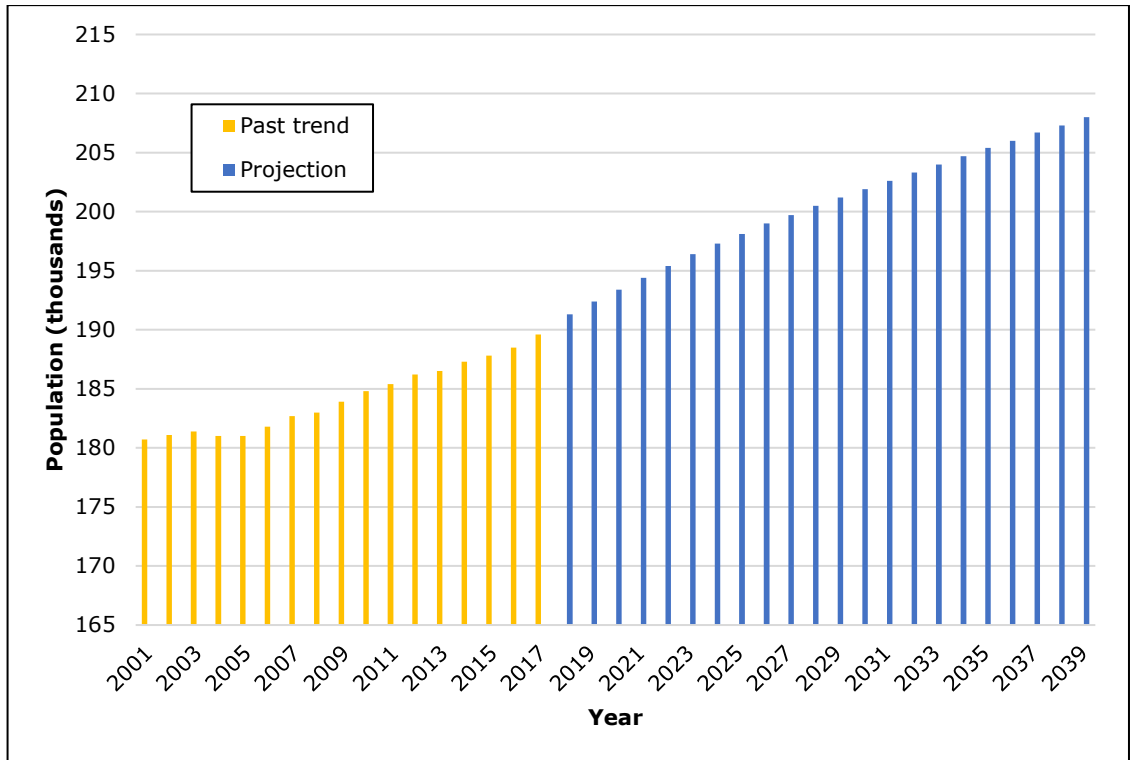
Table 1- Components of Change 2016-2017

Components of Change 2016-17	Number of people
Births	2,300
Deaths	1,800
Natural Change	500
Internal Migration In	8,700
Internal Migration Out	8,300
International Migration In	900
International Migration Out	600
All Migration Net	700
Population Change	1,200

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 between 2016 and 2017 is the result of net migration rather than natural change. It should also be noted that the majority of migration is internal migration into Bury from elsewhere in the United Kingdom.
- 2.4 Figure 2 below shows the trends and projections for Bury’s population up to 2039.

Figure 2 - Population Trends and Projections



Source: ONS mid-year population estimates 1991-2017. Figures for 2018-2039 are based on the ONS 2014-based population projections.

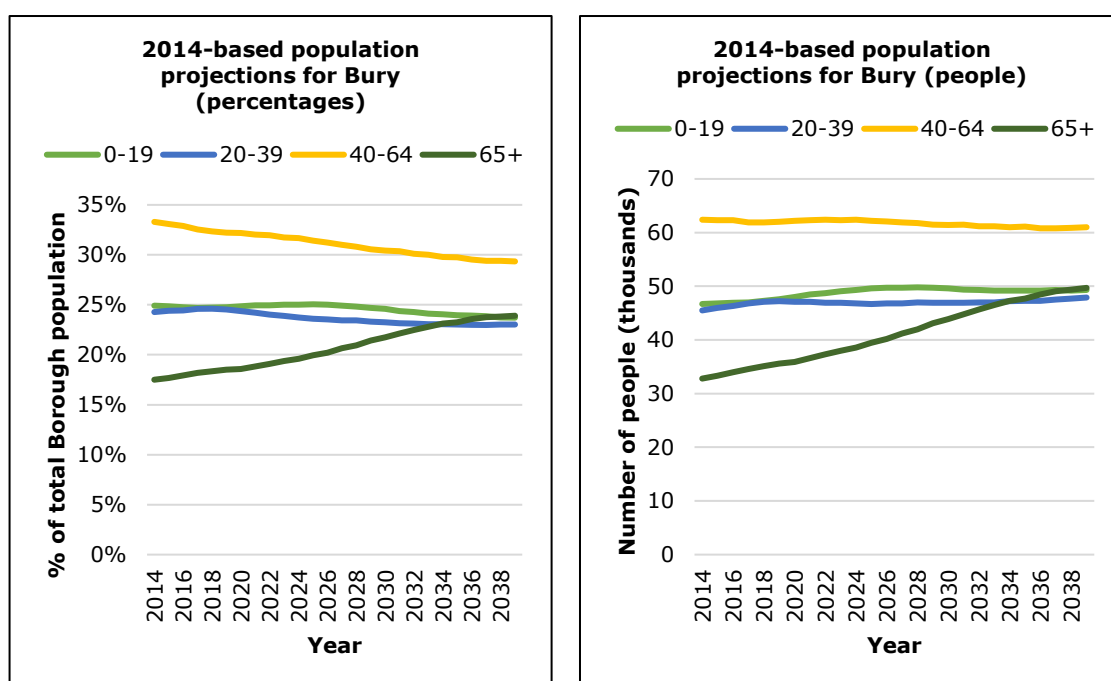
- 2.5 The ONS 2014-based population projections show an anticipated increase in the population of the Borough from 189,600 in 2017 to 208,000 in 2035, an increase of 20,500 or 9.7%.
- 2.6 Table 2 and Figure 3 break down the projected population change between 2014-2039 by age group.

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)



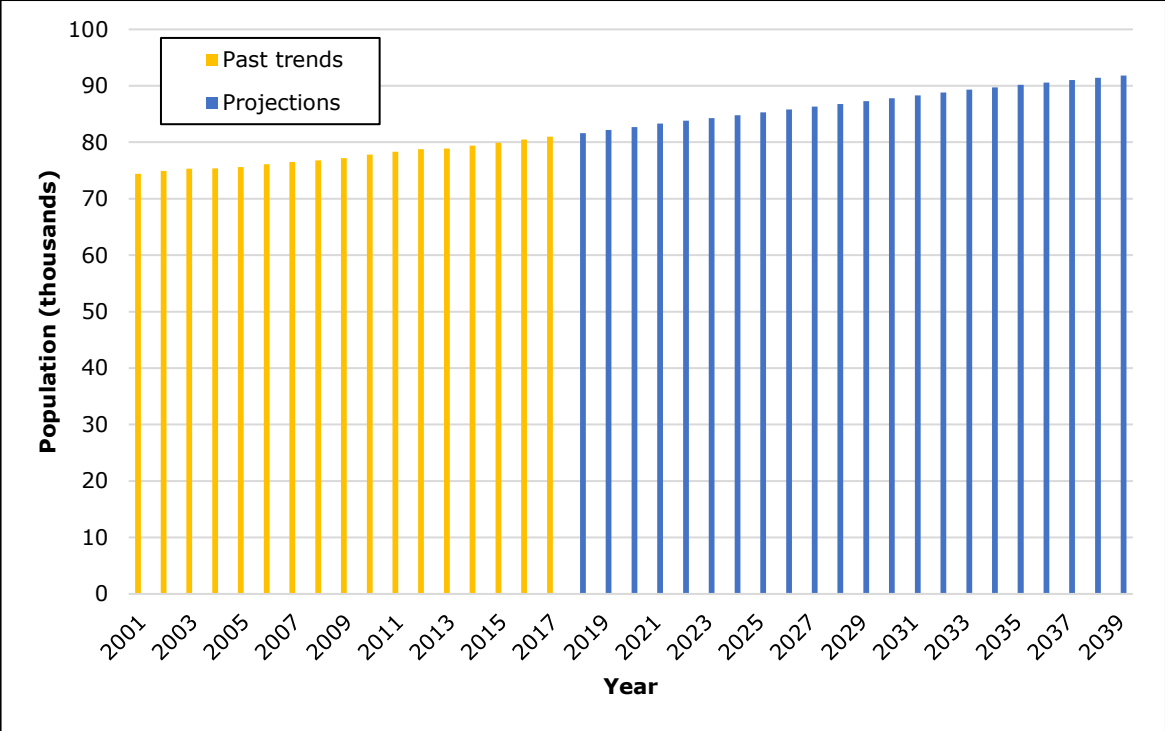
Source: ONS 2014-based sub-national population projections. ©

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 - 2014-based household projections



Source: CLG 2014-based Household Projections

2.9 The CLG 2014-based household projections forecast a 13.3% increase in the number of households in the Borough from 81,000 in 2017 to 91,800 in 2039.

Housing Completions

- 2.10 Table 3 shows the net additional dwellings completed in the Borough between 1st April 2017 and 31st March 2018.

Table 3 - Summary of completions between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018

	Units
Gross conversions and completions	283
Gross Clearances/ Conversion Losses	8
Net Conversions and Completions	275

Housing Land Supply

- 2.11 Table 4 below shows the housing land supply as identified in the Housing Topic Paper that was published with the Local Plan Policy Directions in Autumn 2018.

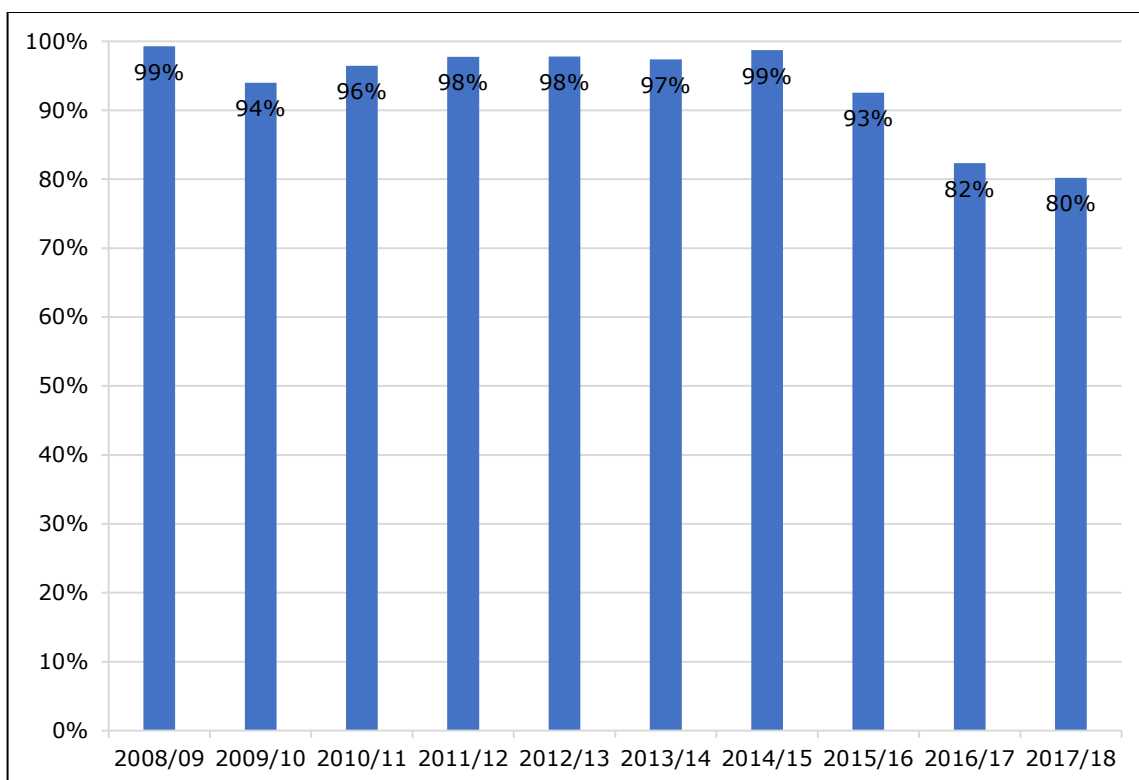
Table 4 - Housing Land Supply 2018 to 2023

	Current Monitoring Year	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total
	2018/19					
Net additional deliverable dwellings	339	369	420	315	249	1,692

Previously-developed Land

- 2.12 In 2017/18, 283 (80%) of new dwellings were completed on previously developed land and 56 (20%) dwellings on greenfield sites. Figure 5 provides further detail on brownfield completions in recent years.

Figure 5 - Brownfield Land Completions 2018-2018



- 2.13 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

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

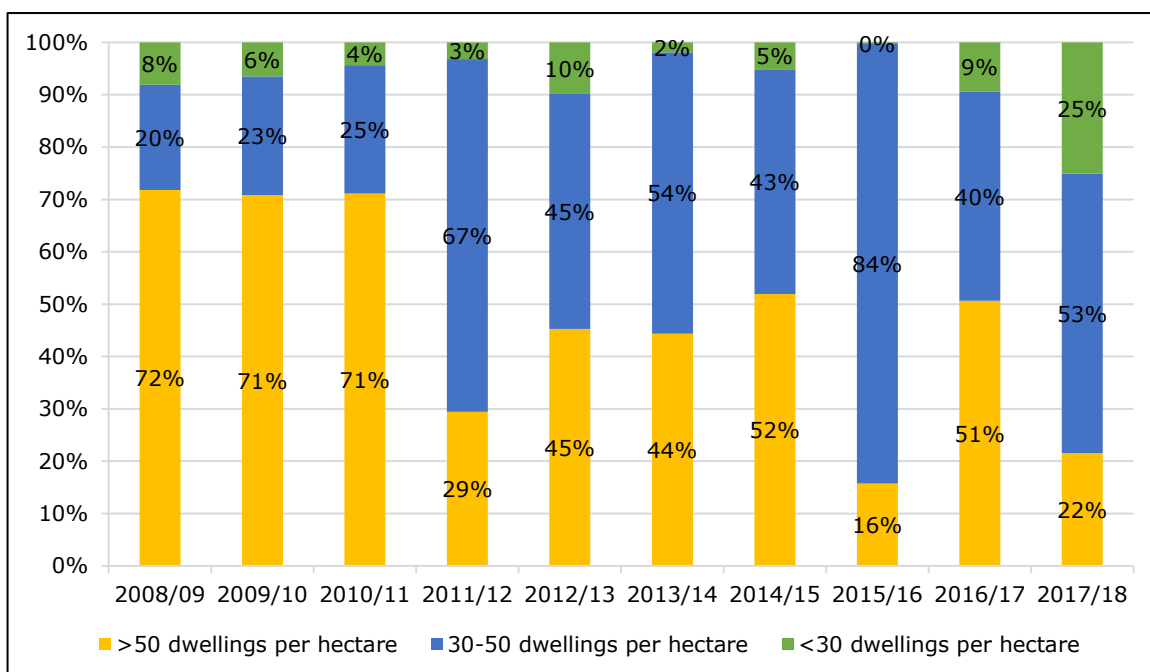
Table 5 - Density of new dwellings 2017/2018

	Number of dwellings completed	Percentage
Less than 30 dwellings per hectare	71	25%

Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	151	53%
Above 50 dwellings per hectare	61	22%

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

Figure 6 - Density of New Dwellings 2008-2018



2.16 Development at higher densities will reduce the amount of land required to meet housing needs and develop more sustainable urban areas. In 2017/18, 75% of all completions were at densities of 30 or more dwellings which is lower than previous years where more than 90% of new dwellings were at higher densities but still a majority of new completions.

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.

Vacant Dwellings

2.19 Table 6 below shows dwelling vacancies in 2016 and 2017.

Table 6 - Vacant Dwellings

		Dwelling Count	Percentage of total dwelling stock
2016	Vacant dwellings	2,634	3.2%
	Long term vacants (6 months or more)	1,050	1.3%
	Total dwelling stock estimate	83,061	
2017	Vacant dwellings	2,484	3.0%
	Long term vacants (6 months or more)	957	1.1%
	Total dwelling stock estimate	83,429	

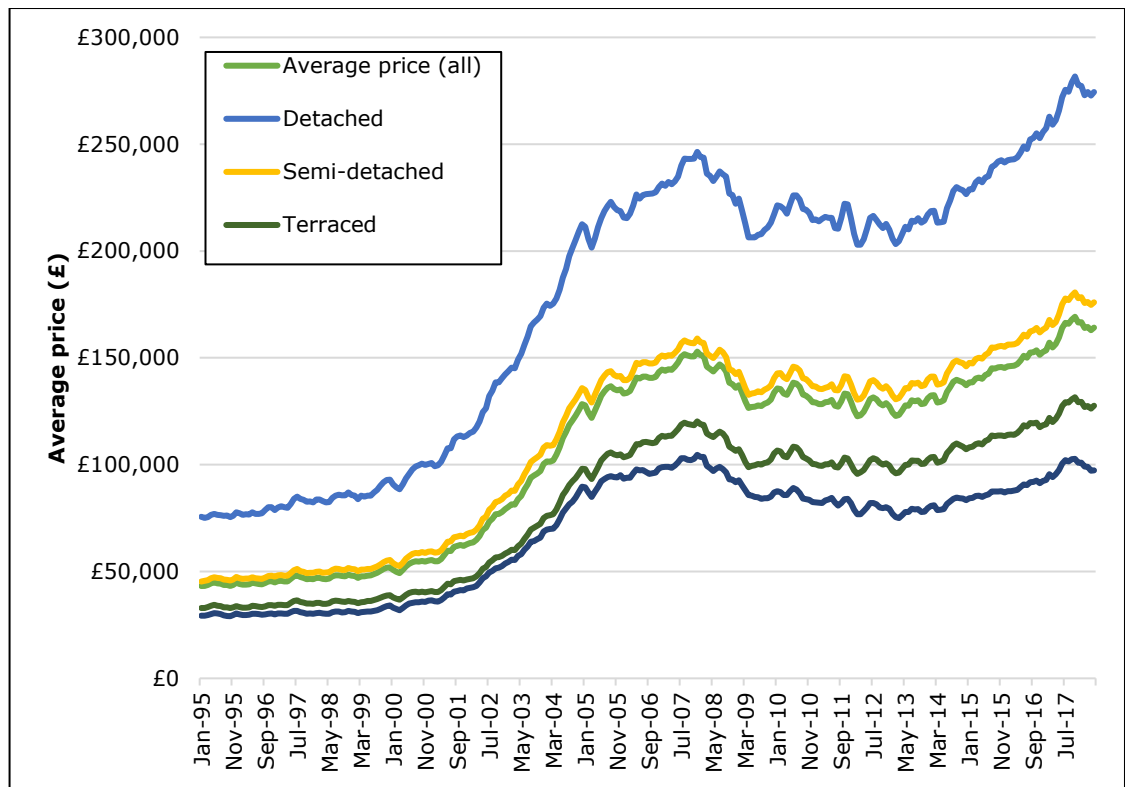
Source: MHCLG Table 615: Vacant dwellings 3rd October 2016 and 2nd October 2017 and Table 125: Dwelling stock estimate at 31st March 2016 and 31st March 2017.

2.20 Table 6 above shows that both the number and the percentage of vacant dwellings in Bury has fallen from 2016 to 2017.

House Prices and Affordable Housing

2.21 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 (Land Registry House Price Index April 2019)

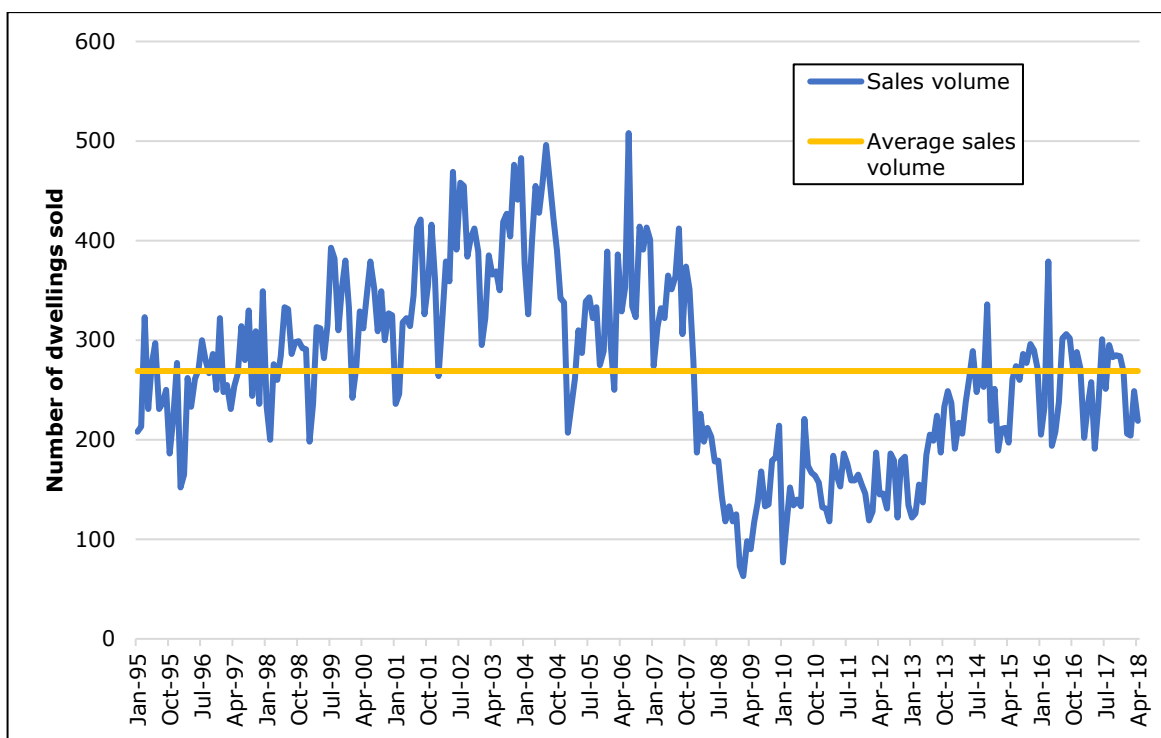


Source: Land Registry House Price Index April 2019 ©

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.

- 2.22 Figure 7 shows that, as the economy has started to emerge from the recession, average house prices have steadily increased, standing at £164,196 in April 2018. This represents a 0.8% increase on the previous month and a 5% increase compared to prices in April 2017 (£156,448).
- 2.23 Figure 8 below shows the number of sales registered up to April 2018 and the average number of sales from January 1995 through to April 2018 (269). The graph shows that the number of sales was highest in the early to mid-2000s before falling during the recession. Sales have since recovered but at times have been lower than the average.

Figure 8 - Monthly Land Registry Sales Volume in Bury



Source: Land Registry House Price Index April 2019 ©

2.24 Table 7 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 7 - Housing affordability in Bury

	Overall average house price	£164,196
	People working in the Borough	People living in the Borough
Full time gross median annual earnings (2018)	£26,369	£29,374
House Price to income ratio	6.23	5.59

	Overall average house price	£156,448
	People working in the Borough	People living in the Borough
Full time gross median annual earnings (2017)	£23,964	£27,652
House Price to income ratio	6.53	5.66

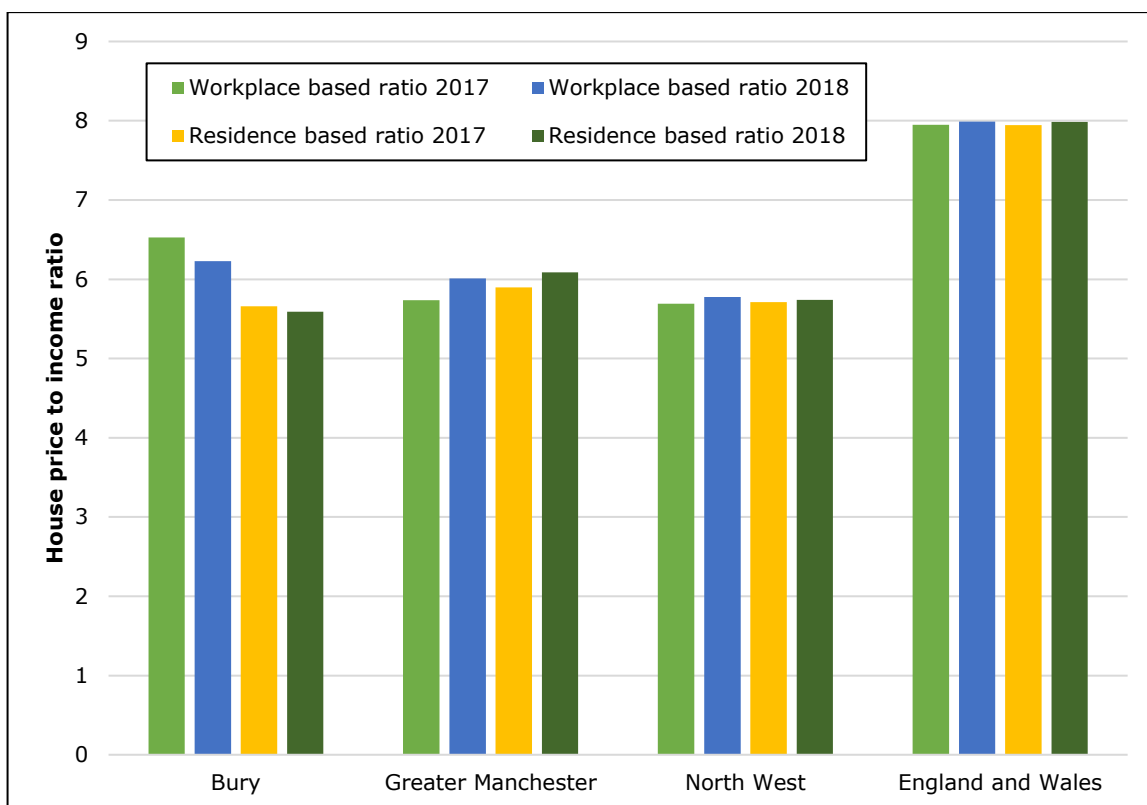
	Overall average house price	£147,037
	People working in the Borough	People living in the Borough
Full time gross median annual earnings (2016)	£25,404	£28,069
House Price to income ratio	5.79	5.24

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

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. The figures for annual pay are also subject to revision.

- 2.25 It can be seen from Table 7 that between 2016 and 2018, there has been an overall increase in the house price to earnings ratio, thus making housing more unaffordable for people both living and working in Bury. Housing is generally more unaffordable for people working in Bury.
- 2.26 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



2.27 Figure 9 shows that the average house price to workplace based full-time gross annual income ratio for Greater Manchester is 6.01, the North West is 5.78 and for England and Wales it is 7.99.

2.28 In terms of the provision of new affordable housing, Table 8 below shows the number of completions in 2017/18. The intermediate affordable homes were all provided through housing association schemes.

Table 8 - Gross Affordable Housing Completions

	Number of Dwellings	Percentage of total gross completions (283 dwellings)
Intermediate affordable homes	55	19%
S106 on site provision	24	8%
Affordable homes total	79	28%

-
- 2.29 Table 8 shows that against the total number of annual housing completions, the percentage of affordable housing was 28% from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018

Self-build and Custom Housebuilding

- 2.30 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.
- 2.31 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.
- 2.32 From 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018, 32 applicants to the self-build and custom housebuilding registered were determined to be eligible for self-build and custom housebuilding in Bury.
- 2.33 Also during this time period, 9 planning applications were approved which were confirmed to be for self-build and custom housebuilding developments.

3 Economy and Employment

3.1 The emerging Bury Local Plan has identified a range of issues connected to the economy and employment:

- A requirement to plan for the future needs of industry, warehousing and office development.
- Opportunities to capitalise on growth sectors such as advanced manufacturing, science, digital, creative industries and logistics but a vulnerability to a decline in manufacturing employment and public sector cuts.
- A low ratio of jobs per working age population within the Borough.
- Low quality and low paid employment opportunities within the Borough leading to many well-educated residents working in higher-skilled and better-paid jobs working outside of the Borough.
- An inadequate existing supply of employment land that is largely unattractive to the market.
- Significant pressures to redevelop existing employment land and premises.

Employment Floorspace

3.2 Table 9 below looks at changes in the amount of employment floorspace in Bury from 1st April 2017 through to 31st March 2018. 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.

Table 9 - Total Amount of additional employment floorspace by type

Use Class	Gross employment floorspace (square metres)	Employment floorspace losses (square metres)	Net additional employment floorspace (square metres)
B1a	2,447.2	296.4	2,150.8
B1b	0	0	0

B1c	1,020	0	1,020
General Industry: B2	2,378	583	1,795
Storage or Distribution: B8	1,540.4	1,774.9	-234.5
Mixed B1/B2/B8	15,230	0	15,230
TOTAL	22,615.6	2,654.3	19,961.3

- 3.3 During the 12 month period to April 2018, 17 employment related developments were completed, providing a total of 22615.6 square metres of new employment floorspace. The largest development was 15230 sq. m. of mixed B1, B2 and B8 floorspace at Roach Bank Road, Pilsworth Bury.
- 3.4 A total of 2654.3 square metres was lost on 6 sites – the largest loss was the demolition of a vacant industrial building at Bleaklow Mill, Bolton Road, Tottington, totalling 1394 sq. m. Overall there was a net gain of 19,961.3 square metres of employment floorspace.

Business Demography

- 3.5 Table 10 and Table 11 show business birth and death rates in Bury and elsewhere in 2017

Table 10 - Business Demography 2017

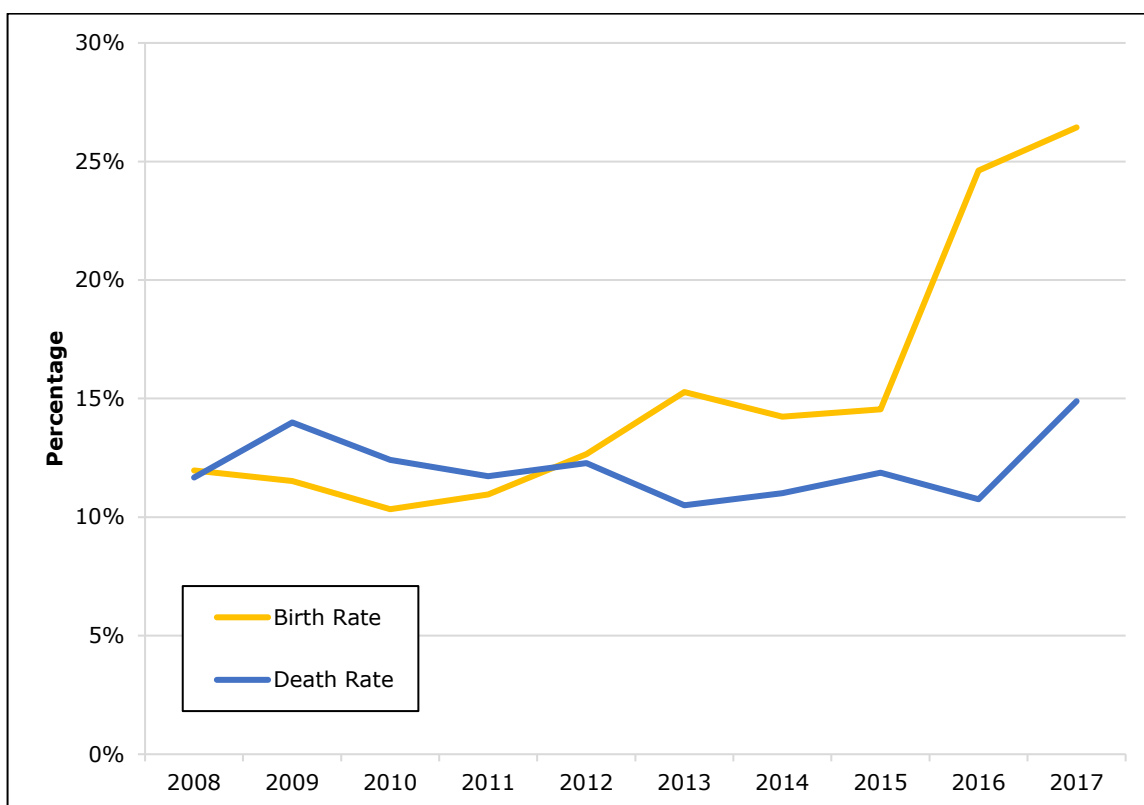
Business Demography	Bury Total
Births of new enterprises in 2017	2,850
Deaths of enterprises in 2017	1,605
Count of active enterprises in 2017	10,780

Table 11 - Business birth and death rates

	Bury	Greater Manchester	North West	UK
Business Birth Rate (%)	26.4%	19.0%	15.9%	13.1%
Business Death Rate (%)	14.9%	13.1%	12.2%	12.2%

3.6 Table 11 shows that in 2017, not only was the business birth rate in Bury greater than the business death rate, the business birth rate in Bury was greater than the business birth rates for Greater Manchester, the North West and the rest of the UK. 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 2017

3.7 From 2009 to 2011, business death rates exceeded birth rates. However, as the economy recovered from the recession, the birth rate surpassed the death rate and has grown ever since.

3.8 Table 12 below shows business survival rates in the Borough from 2012 to 2016.

Table 12 - Business survival rates in Bury 2012 to 2016

	Births 2012	Births 2013	Births 2014	Births 2015	Births 2016
One year survival	92.2%	92.8%	94.1%	92.7%	93.7%
Two year survival	74.9%	74.5%	75.9%	70.2%	...
Three year survival	59.3%	61.1%	61.6%
Four year survival	49.7%	51.9%
Five year survival	41.9%

3.9 The survival rate figures show that only 41.9% of businesses born in 2012 were still active in 2017. This exceeds the Greater Manchester figure of 41% but is lower than the figures of 42.9% for North West England and 43.2% in the United Kingdom.

3.10 In terms of one-year survival rates, the one year survival rate for Bury is 93.7%. This is higher than the one-year survival rates in Greater Manchester (91.3%), North West (91.7%) and United Kingdom (91.5%).

Employment and Skills

Industry

5.1 Table 13 below shows the industry of employment of people living in Bury and people working in Bury

Table 13 - Industry of Employment

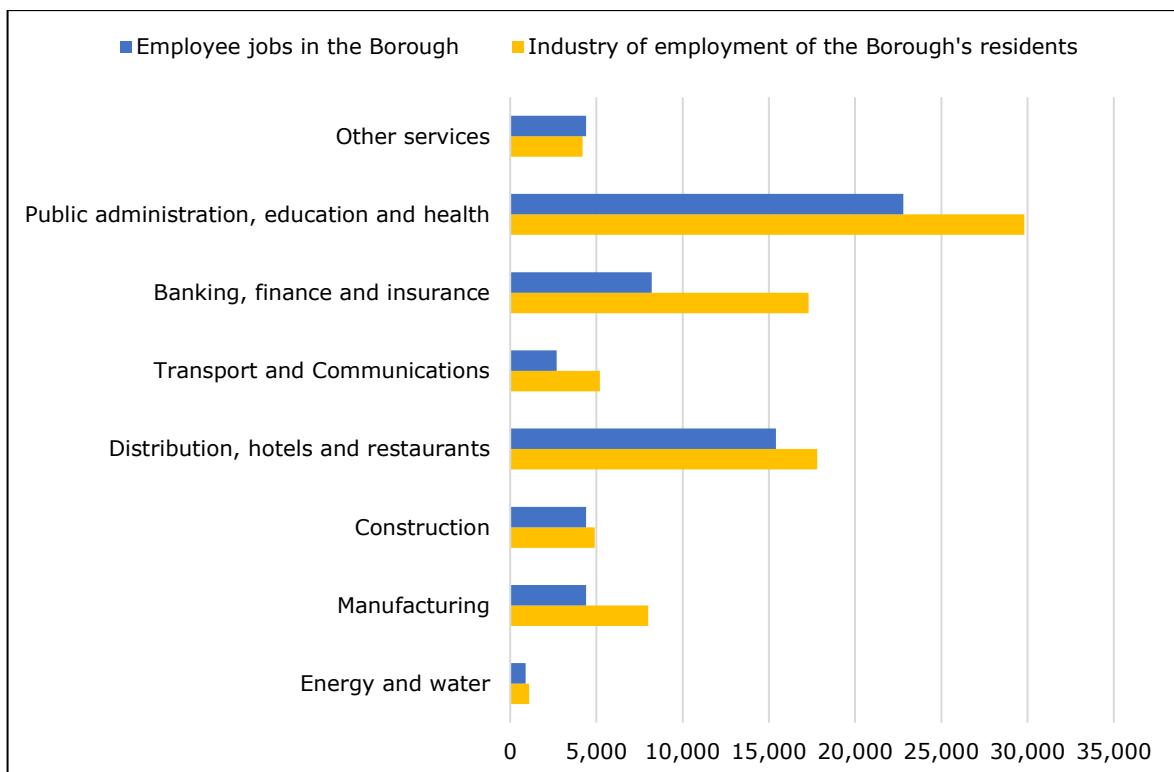
	Residence based		Workplace based	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Agriculture and fishing	No data available due to small sample size		No data available due to small sample size	

Energy and water	1,100	1.2%	900	1.4%
Manufacturing	8,000	9.0%	4,400	7.0%
Construction	4,900	5.5%	4,400	7.0%
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	17,800	20.0%	15,400	24.4%
Transport and Communications	5,200	5.8%	2,700	4.3%
Banking, finance and insurance	17,300	19.4%	8,200	13.0%
Public administration, education and health	29,800	33.4%	22,800	36.1%
Other services	4,200	4.7%	4,400	7.0%
Total services	74,400	83.5%	53,500	84.7%
TOTAL	89,100		63,200	

Source: Annual Population Survey April 2017 – March 2018, SIC 2007 sectors. Please note figures may not sum due to rounding.

- 3.11 Table 13 shows that for every industry apart from other services, there are more residents employed in that industry than there are jobs in the Borough. Figure 11 shows that the biggest mismatches are in banking, finance and insurance and public administration, education and health.

Figure 11 - Industry of Employment



Occupation

3.12 Table 14 below shows the occupations of people working in Bury and people who live in Bury but may work elsewhere.

Table 14 - Occupation

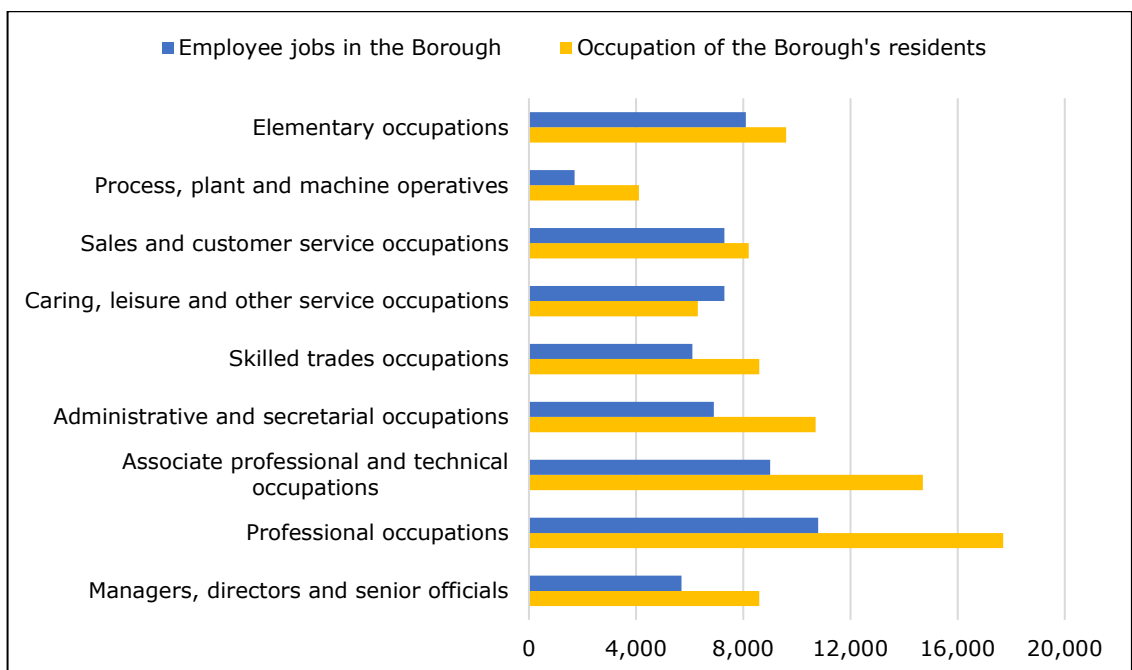
	Residence-based		Workplace-based	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Managers, directors and senior officials	8,600	9.7%	5,700	9.1%
Professional occupations	17,700	19.9%	10,800	17.2%
Associate professional and technical occupations	14,700	16.5%	9,000	14.3%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	10,700	12.0%	6,900	11.0%

Skilled trades occupations	8,600	9.7%	6,100	9.7%
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	6,300	7.1%	7,300	11.6%
Sales and customer service occupations	8,200	9.2%	7,300	11.6%
Process, plant and machine operatives	4,100	4.6%	1,700	2.7%
Elementary occupations	9,600	10.8%	8,100	12.9%
TOTAL	89,100		62,900	

Source: Annual Population Survey April 2017 – March 2018 (based on SOC2010). Please note figures may not sum due to rounding

3.13 Table 14 above shows that for most occupations there are more residents employed in that occupation than there are jobs in the Borough. The exception to this is caring, leisure and other service occupations. As demonstrated in Figure 12 below the biggest mismatch in terms of occupation is in professional occupations and associate professional and technical occupations.

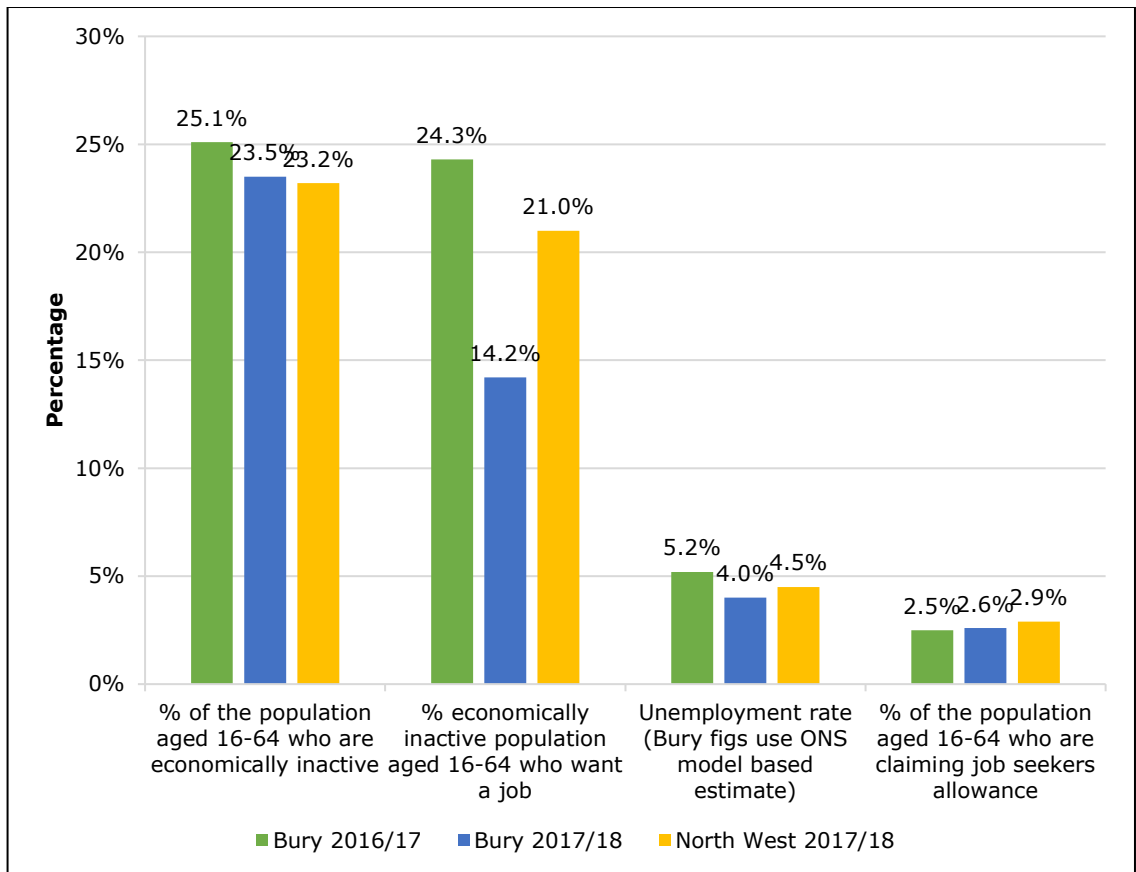
Figure 12 - Occupation



Worklessness

3.14 Figure 13 below shows the situation regarding 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 2016 – March 2017 and April 2017 – March 2018. Bury unemployment rate from ONS Model-based estimates of unemployment. JSA Claimant Count April 2017 and April 2018.

Please note that under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker’s Allowance. As it is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

3.15 27,300 people in the Borough aged 16-64 are economically inactive. This is a decrease on the previous figure of 29,300 for 2016/17. 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 are seeking work but are not available to start and those who do not want a job.

3.16 The unemployment rates has fallen from 5.2% to 4.0%. In comparison, the unemployment rates for Greater Manchester is 4.9%, for the North West it is 4.5% and the UK it is 4.4%. 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.

Job Seekers

3.17 Figure 14 and Figure 15 below show changes in the JSA claimant rates in the short-term and the long-term

Figure 14 - JSA claimant rates - long term trends

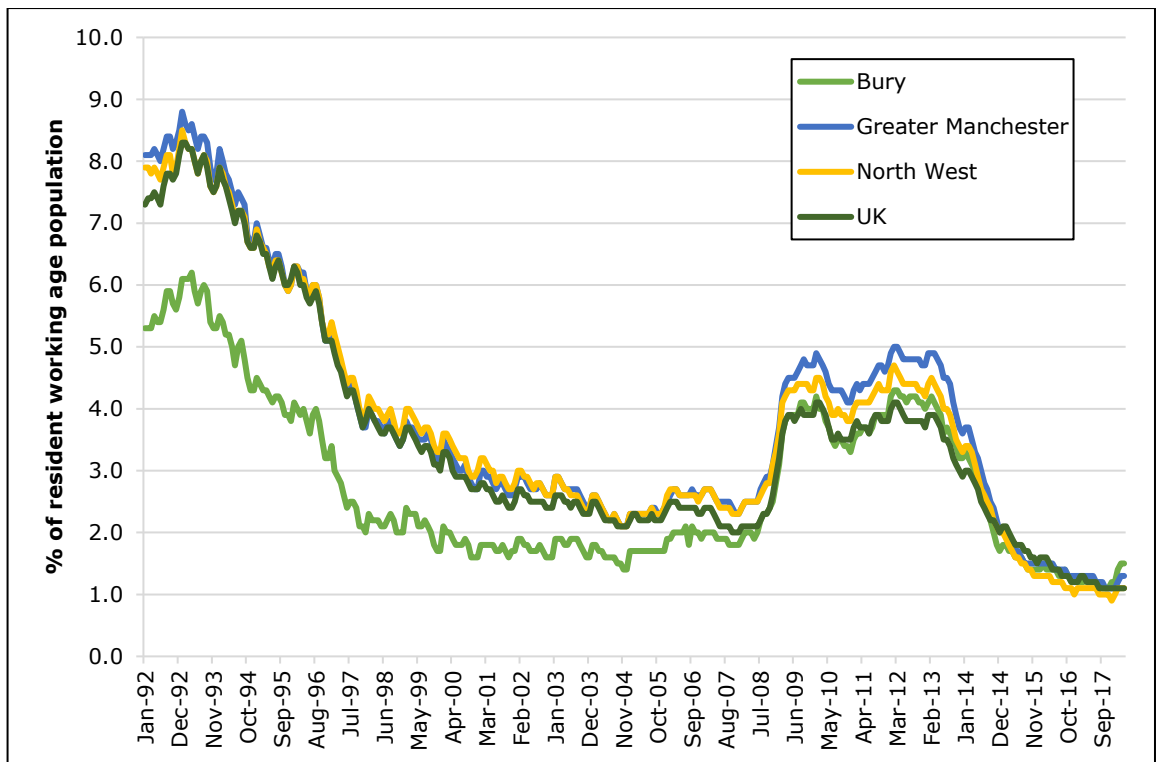
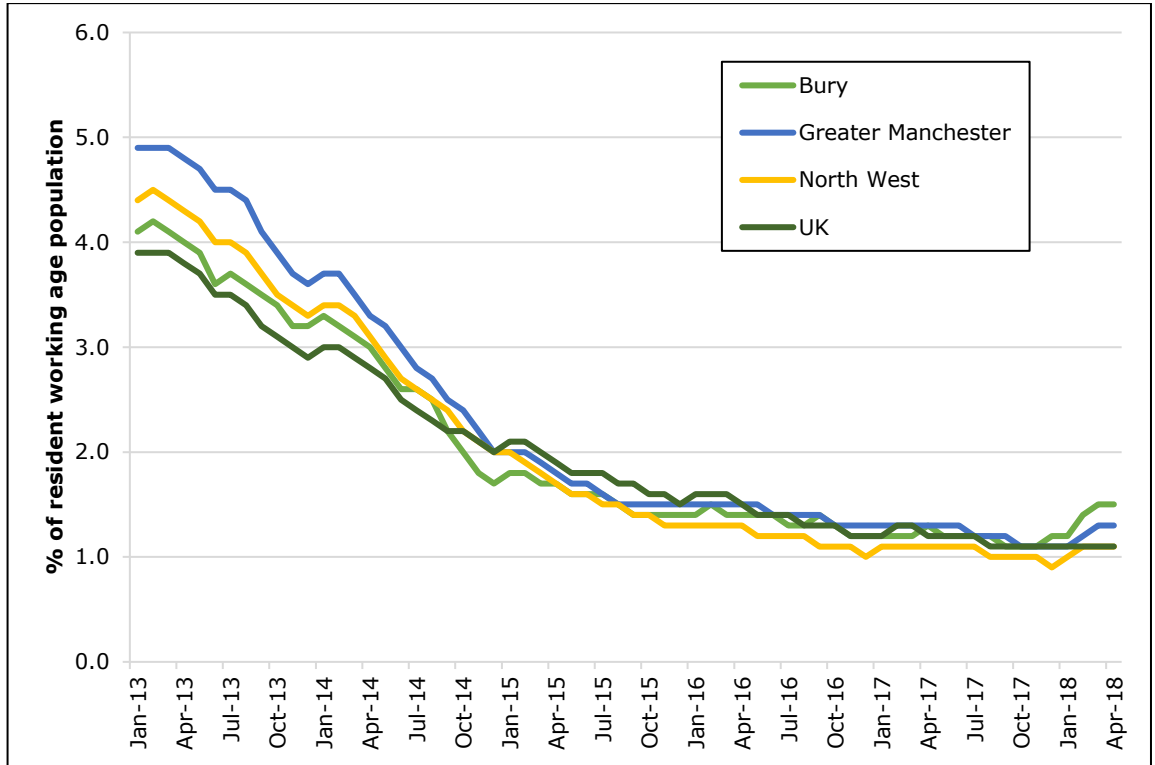


Figure 15 - JSA claimant rates - short term trends



Source: ONS Job Seekers Allowance data from NOMIS

3.18 The graphs show that there has been an overall fall in JSA Claimant Rates both in the long-term and the short-term. The claimant rate in Bury has slightly increased from 1.3% in April 2017 to 1.5% in April 2018. The April 2018 rate for the UK was 1.1%, for the North West it was 1.1% and for Greater Manchester it was 1.3%.

Economic Inactivity

3.19 Table 15 sets out more detail on economic inactivity in Bury.

Table 15 - Economic Inactivity in detail

	2016/17		2017/18	
	Number	% of population aged 16-64	Number	% of population aged 16-64
Population aged 16-64	116,700		116,000	

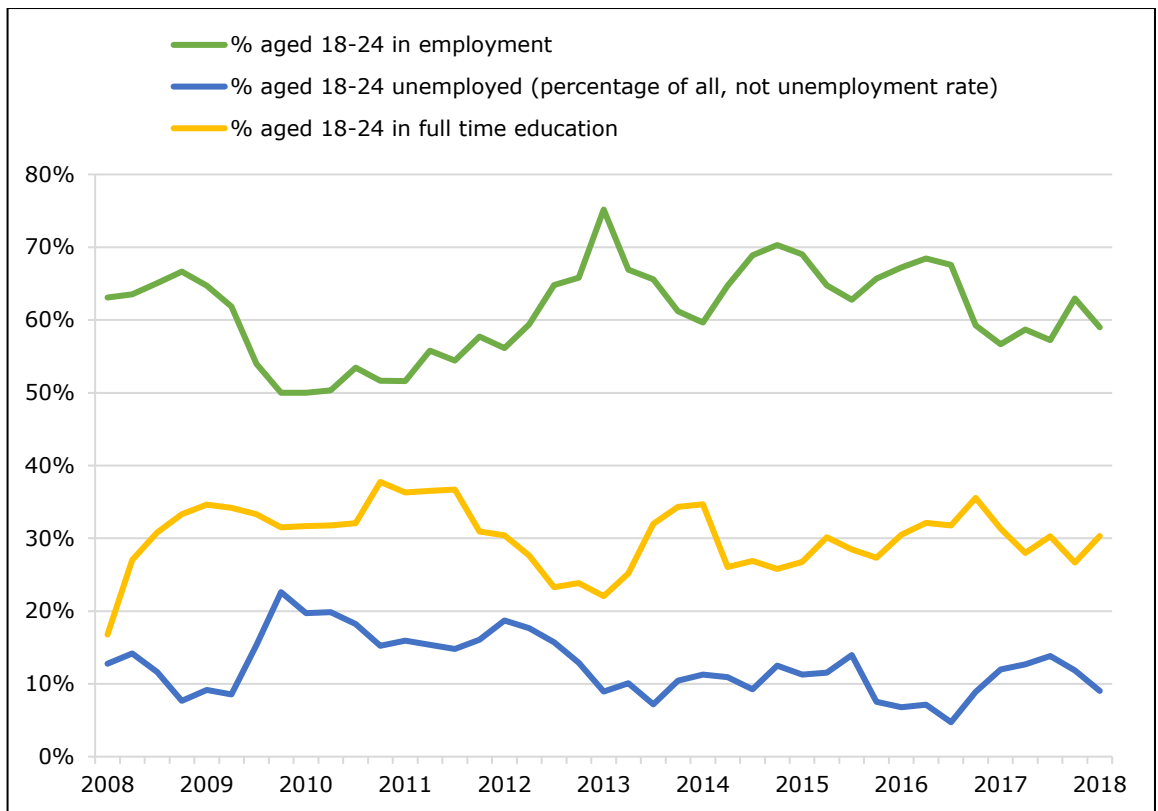
Economically inactive population aged 16-64		29,300	25.1%	27,300	24%
Economically inactive - do not want a job		22,100	18.9%	23,400	20%
Economically inactive - want a job		7,100	6.1%	3,900	3%
Reasons for economic inactivity	Student	5,700	4.9%	6,300	5%
	Looking after family/home	6,300	5.4%	6,500	6%
	Temporary sick	900	0.8%	No data	-
	Long term sick	7,800	6.7%	6,900	6%
	Discouraged	No data	-	No data	-
	Retired	5,800	5.0%	4,500	4%
	Other	2,700	2.3%	2,700	2%

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

3.20 Figure 16 below shows the percentage of people aged 18 to 24 in full-time education and employment between 2008 and 2018.

Figure 16 - Proportion of people aged 18-24 in full-time education or employment



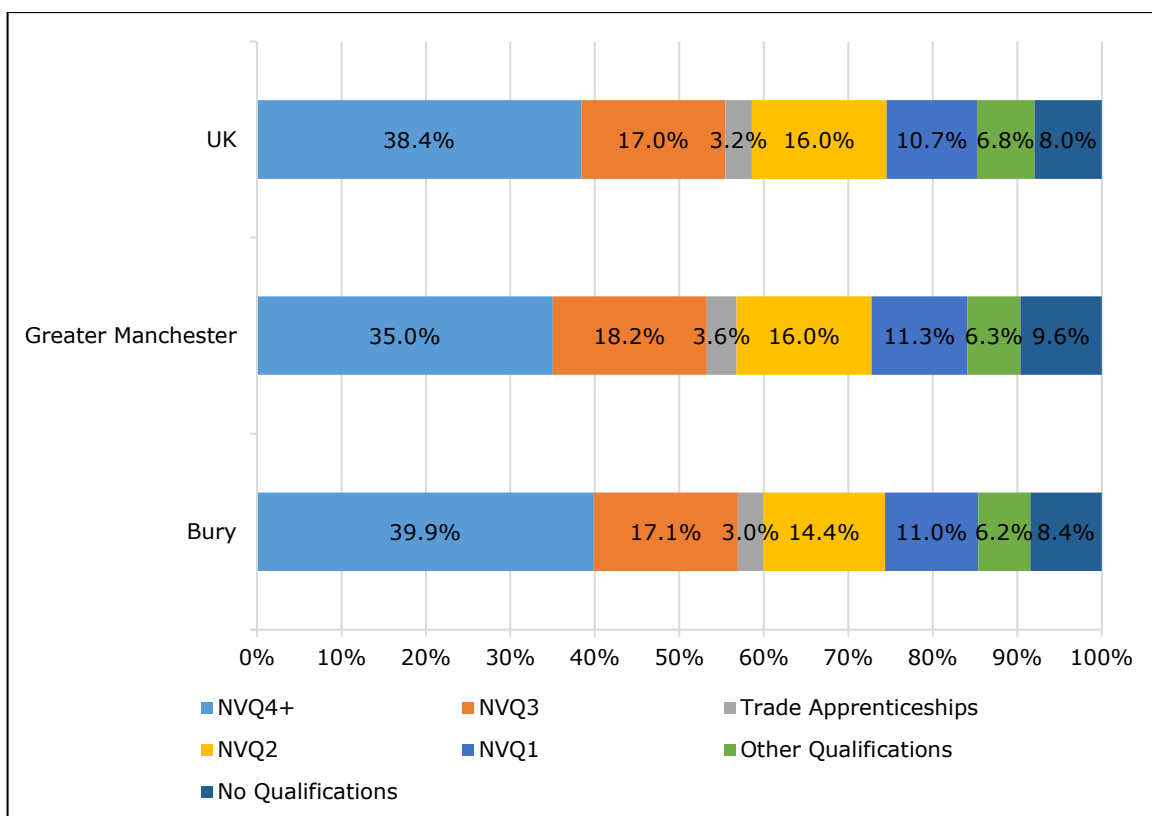
Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

- 3.21 The proportion of young people in employment has increased over the last 12 months as the proportion who are unemployed has decreased. The proportion of 18-24 year olds who are in full-time education has slightly decreased.

Qualifications

- 3.22 Figure 17 below shows the highest levels of qualifications for working age people in Bury, Greater Manchester and the UK.

Figure 17 - Qualifications



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey January – December 2017.

3.23 39.9% of working age residents have NVQ4+ qualifications which is above the Greater Manchester average (35%) and the national average (38.4%).

3.24 The Borough has a higher proportion (74.4%) of residents with NVQ2+ qualifications – at least 5 GCSEs at A* to C – than the Greater Manchester average (72.8%). The Borough also has a lower proportion of residents with no qualifications (8.4%) than Greater Manchester (9.6%) but slightly higher than the UK average (8%).

Income

Weekly Pay

3.25 The tables show the average weekly earnings for employees in 2018. The tables allow a comparison allow a comparison to be made between the earnings of people working in the Borough and people living in the Borough who may be working elsewhere.

Table 16 - Median gross weekly pay for people **working** in the Borough

	Bury Borough		City of Manchester	Greater Manchester	North West England	England and Wales
	Pay	% change since 2017				
All employees	£398.00	0.9	£488.70	£440.80	£433.40	£462.50
Males	£478.80	3.3	£544.50	£506.70	£516.20	£557.90
Females	£337.60	-1	£440.20	£374.40	£355.10	£369.60

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

	Bury Borough		City of Manchester	Greater Manchester	North West Region	England and Wales
	Pay	% change since 2017				
All employees	£456.50	-2.3	£419.40	£435.00	£434.70	£463.10
Males	£535.70	4	£473.60	£503.80	£517.50	£558.60
Females	£412.80	-0.3	£351.10	£364.10	£353.50	£369.90

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2018 ©

- 3.26 The average gross earnings for people living in the Borough are £58.50 per week higher than those working in the Borough, compared with a gap of £72.80 in 2017 and £61.30 in 2016. On average people working in the City of Manchester earn £90.70 per week more than people working in Bury compared to £103.70 in 2017. The income gaps between people who live in the Borough and work in the Borough and between people working in the Borough and working in Manchester have both narrowed over the past year.

3.27 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.

3.28 The tables below show the full-time median gross weekly pay (as opposed to the median pay for all workers shown in Tables 18 and 19).

Table 18 - Median gross full-time weekly pay for people **working in the Borough**

	Bury Borough		City of Manchester	Greater Manchester	North West Region	England and Wales
	Pay	% change since 2017				
All employees	£512.70	8.2	£555.90	£521.60	£529.60	£571.50
Males	£547.50	8.3	£588	£550.90	£568.40	£613.10
Females	£471.30	13.7	£515.70	£481.70	£475.20	£509.10

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

	Bury Borough		City of Manchester	Greater Manchester	North West Region	England and Wales
	Pay	% change since 2017				
All employees	£544.40	0.5	£492.80	£516.20	£529.60	£572.00
Males	£574.00	-1.4	£521.80	£552.00	£571.90	£613.30
Females	£517.50	-1.3	£443.80	£473.40	£472.40	£509.10

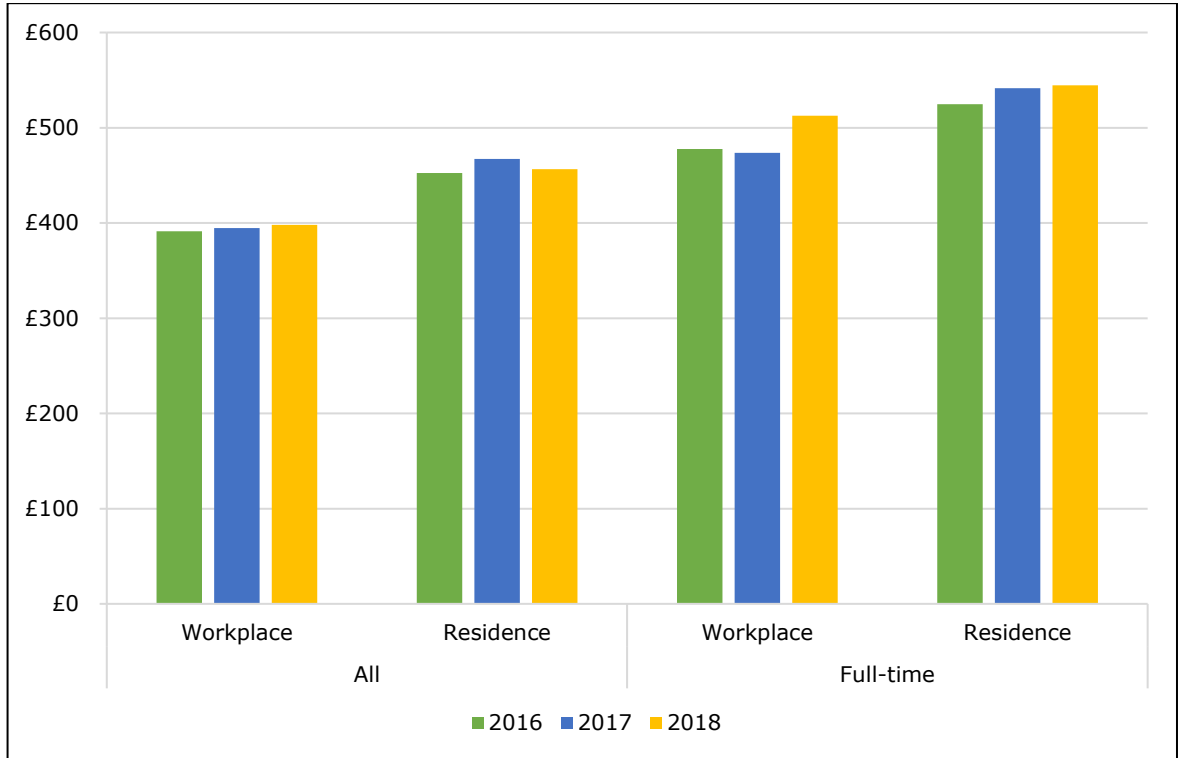
Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2018 ©

3.29 The gap in full-time earnings between people working in the Borough compared to those living in the Borough now stands at £31.70 per week,

compared to £67.80 in 2017, largely as a result of the increase in the median full-time weekly pay for people working in the Borough.

3.30 Changes in gross weekly pay are illustrated below:

Figure 18 - Gross Weekly Pay



Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings ©

Annual Income

3.31 Previous tables show the median gross annual pay for people working in the Borough and people living in the Borough but 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 20 - Median gross annual pay for people **working** in the Borough

	Bury Borough		City of Manchester	Greater Manchester	North West Region	England and Wales
	Pay	% change since 2017				
All employees	x		£26,814	£22,997	£22,564	£24,114
Full time employees	£26,369	10	£29,639	£27,165	£27,315	£29,686

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

	Bury Borough		City of Manchester	Greater Manchester	North West Region	England and Wales
	Pay	% change since 2017				
All employees	£25,370	6.7	£21,986	£22,565	£22,658	£24,142
Full-time employees	£29,374	6.2	£25,660	£26,819	£27,492	£29,706

4 Town Centres and Main Town Centre Uses

4.2 The emerging Bury Local Plan has identified a range of issues connected to Town Centres in Bury:

- A requirement to assess and plan to meet the need for main town centre uses in full
- Varying levels of vitality and viability within the Borough's town centres with the most significant problems in Radcliffe and Prestwich.
- The leisure offer of town centres will be increasingly important.
- Town centre living can act as a catalyst for the regeneration of town centres.
- Bury's tourism sector makes a significant contribution to the wider local economy.
- The need to attract and retain a talented workforce.

Completion of Town Centre Uses in the Borough

4.3 Table 22 below shows the amount of floorspace gained or lost in 2017/18.

Table 22 - Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses' in the Borough

Use Class	Total Gross Internal Floorspace completed (square metres)	Total floorspace lost to demolition or other uses (square metres)	Net Floorspace completed (square metres)
Shops: A1 (net trading floorspace)	3,310	-1,005	2,305
Financial and Professional Services: A2	0	-438	-438

Offices not within Use Class A2: B1(a)	2,447	-296	2,151
Assembly and Leisure: D2	108	-1,330	-1,222
Total	5,865	-3,069	2,796

4.4 The table shows that across the Borough, there has been an overall net gain in floorspace for town centre uses. These net gains were achieved through net gains in shop floorspace and offices not within Use Class A2 floorspace.

Completions in Town Centres

4.5 Table 23 shows completions in town centres in 2017/2018.

Table 23 - Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses' in Bury's Town Centres

Use Class	Total Gross Internal Floorspace completed in town centres (square metres)	Percentage of Borough Total	Net Floorspace completed in town centres (square metres)	Percentage of Borough Total
Shops: A1 (net trading floorspace)	2,479	74.9%	1,851	80.3%
Financial and Professional Services: A2	0	0.0%	-104	23.7%
Offices not within Use Class A2: B1(a)	1,546	63.2%	1,319	61.3%
Assembly and Leisure: D2	0	0.0%	-1,330	108.8%
Total	4,025	69%	1,736	62%

-
- 4.6 The table shows that in town centres, there has been an overall net gain of town centre use floorspace in Bury's town centres. Like the borough-wide figures, there were net gains in shop and office floorspace, but net losses in assembly and leisure and financial and professional service floorspace.

5 Health and Wellbeing

5.2 The emerging Bury Local Plan has identified a range of issues connected to health and well-being:

- Lower life expectancy, health and educational attainment, particularly in East Bury and Radcliffe.
- Pockets of deprivation in East Bury, Inner Radcliffe, Besses and Rainsough.
- Climate change poses a threat to health.
- Obesity in children and adults in Bury is at significant levels and rising.
- Levels of physical inactivity are sizable and there is a need to increase opportunities to travel by walking and cycling.
- Bury is a high ranking area for numbers of fast food outlets per head of population.
- There are deficiencies in quantity, quality and accessibility for all types of open space across the Borough.
- New residential development places pressure on existing recreational facilities.
- Air quality is poor in some locations with nitrogen dioxide levels exceeding acceptable standards on sections of our major roads and motorways.
- The existence of other potential pollution sources and threats to health.

Life Expectancy

5.3 Table 24 below shows life expectancy at birth in Bury compared with Greater Manchester, North West England and England. Data has been provided by the ONS

Table 24 - Life expectancy at birth

	2013-2015		2014-2016		2015-2017	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bury	78	81.6	77.9	81.6	78.5	81.2
Greater Manchester	77.7	81.3	77.7	81.3	77.8	81.3

North West	78.1	81.8	78.2	81.7	78.2	81.8
England	79.5	83.1	79.5	83.1	79.6	83.1

Source: ONS Life expectancy at birth by local areas

- 5.4 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 is 78.5 for males and 81.2 for females. The male life expectancy is above the averages for Greater Manchester and the North West however the female life expectancy is below it. There is still a clear gap between life expectancies in Bury and the national average.

Death Rates

- 5.5 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 25 below shows the death rates in Bury from 2012-2014 (the most recent statistics that are available).

Table 25 - 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

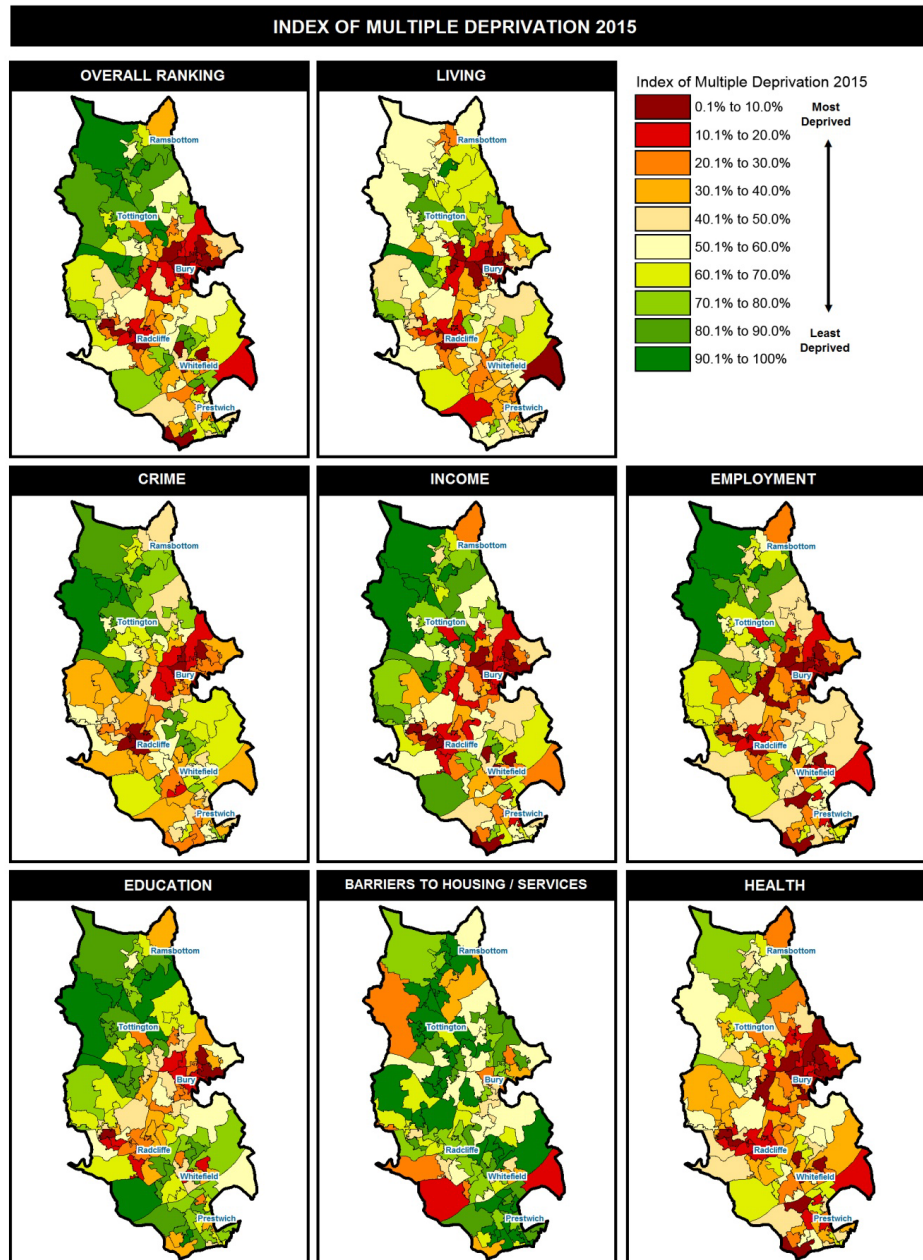
- 5.6 The table shows that apart from cancers in males, mortality rates are well above the national average and are generally above the regional average as

well. However, mortality rates in Bury are generally lower than those for the rest of Greater Manchester.

Deprivation

5.7 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



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IMD data provided by Department for Communities and Local Government

5.8 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.

- 5.9 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

- 5.10 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 26 below provides further detail on the percentage of children who are either overweight or obese.

Table 26 - National Child Measurement Programme

	2016/17		2017/18	
	Reception	Year 6	Reception	Year 6
England	22.6%	34.2%	22.4%	34.3%
North West	23.9%	35.2%	23.9%	35.5%
Bury	23.7%	35.9%	21.3%	34.6%

Source: NHS National Child Measurement Programme

- 5.11 Table 26 shows that the percentage of children in Reception and Year 6 who are overweight or obese has steadily increased in Bury. In 2017/18, the percentage of reception age children in Bury who are overweight or obese is lower than the percentages for the North West and England. In Year 6 children, the percentage of children who are overweight or obese is higher than the percentage for England but lower than the percentage for the North West.

Recreation Provision in New Housing Development

- 5.12 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.
- 5.13 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.
- 5.14 In response to this change, SPD1 was revised and subsequently adopted in June 2015.
- 5.15 In 2017/2018, 6 applications for 10 or more additional dwellings were permitted. They all made recreation provision, and all 6 made off-site financial contributions. A total of £240,981.34 was secured through planning agreements.

Fast Food

- 5.16 Table 27 below shows the number of fast food outlets per 100,000 population in Bury compared with the rest of Greater Manchester.

Table 27 - Density of fast food outlets in Greater Manchester

Greater Manchester Rank	Borough	Fast food outlets per 100,000 population	No. of outlets	National Rank
1	Tameside	143.0	319	16
2	Manchester	138.4	749	19

3	Bolton	131.9	374	27
4	Rochdale	131.7	285	28
5	Salford	130.6	324	32
6	Stockport	130.1	377	33
7	Bury^	127.3	240	39
8	Trafford	126.8	297	41
9	Oldham	124.4	289	44
10	Wigan	110.7	358	69

Source: Public Health England (2018)

- 5.17 Table 27 shows that Bury has the seventh highest level of hot food takeaways in Greater Manchester. Taking into account that there are 96 hot food takeaways in England per 100,000 population, the number of hot food takeaways in Bury is an issue.

Air Quality

- 5.18 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.
- 5.19 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).

5.21 Table 28 shows the amount of pollutants that were emitted:

Table 28 - Atmospheric Pollution

2016/17		
Pollutant:	Fine Particles PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂ (µg/m ³)
Number of Days Very High	0	0
Number of Days High	0	0
Number Moderate	1	0
Annual Average	15	30
2017/18		
Pollutant:	Fine Particles PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂ (µg/m ³)
Number of Days Very High	0	0
Number of Days High	0	0
Number Moderate	2	0
Annual Average	15	27

5.22 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

5.23 Table 29 below shows the crime rates in Bury compared with Greater Manchester.

Table 29 - Crime Rates in Bury

	BURY					GREATER MANCHESTER	
	Offences		% change	Offences per 1,000 population		Offences per 1,000 population	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17 - 2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Total recorded crime	16016	18929	18.2%	84.7	99.6	97.1	121.4
Violence against the person	4253	5717	34.4%	22.5	30.1	24.4	33.6
Death or serious injury caused by illegal driving	1	0	-100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Homicide	0	2	200.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stalking and harrassment	967	1340	38.6%	5.1	7.1	4.9	7.2
Violence with injury	1531	1802	17.7%	8.1	9.5	8.3	10.0
Violence without injury	1754	2573	46.7%	9.3	13.5	11.1	16.4

Sexual offences	408	549	34.6%	2.2	2.9	2.5	3.4
Robbery	246	290	17.9%	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.5
Theft offences	6743	6616	-1.9%	35.7	34.8	42.0	43.9
Burglary	1836	1939	5.6%	9.7	10.2	11.2	11.4
<i>Domestic burglary</i>	1112	1390	25.0%	5.9	7.3	6.5	8.4
<i>Non-domestic burglary</i>	724	549	-24.2%	3.8	2.9	4.7	3.0
Vehicle offences	1314	1452	10.5%	7.0	7.6	9.4	11.0
Theft from the person	214	149	-30.4%	1.1	0.8	2.4	2.4
Bicycle theft	151	157	4.0%	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.6
Shoplifting	1576	1247	-20.9%	8.3	6.6	6.5	6.2
All other theft offences	1652	1672	1.2%	8.7	8.8	10.7	11.3
Criminal damage and arson	1973	2039	3.3%	10.4	10.7	13.7	14.5
Drug offences	257	255	-0.8%	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7

Possession of weapons offences	83	171	106.0%	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.0
Public order offences	1762	2838	61.1%	9.3	14.9	8.9	17.9
Miscellaneous crimes against society	291	454	56.0%	1.5	2.4	1.9	2.8
Domestic Burglaries per 1,000 households				13.9	17.4	15.4	20.1

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.

- 5.24 For all 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. The rate of domestic burglaries is also lower than it is in Greater Manchester.
- 5.25 In Bury, crime rates have generally increased from 2016/2017 to 2017/2018 however, there have been reductions in the rates of drug offences and theft offences.

6 Energy and Physical Infrastructure

6.1 The emerging Bury Local Plan has identified a range of issues connected to energy and physical infrastructure in Bury:

- A requirement for the Local Plan to consider the potential for renewable and low carbon energy generation.
- Potential shale deposits within the Borough.
- Some areas in the Borough have relatively poor access to superfast broadband services.
- Inadequate capacity within utility infrastructure.
- European legislation and Government targets require a range of waste management facilities.

CO₂ Emissions

6.2 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.

6.3 Table 30 shows how CO₂ emissions have changed from 2005 to 2016.

Table 30 - Per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions

Year	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Total CO ₂ emissions (t)	Per capita emissions (t)
2005	390.6	474	237.8	1,102.4	6.1
2006	392	473.5	243.7	1,109.2	6.1
2007	381.5	458.1	243.9	1,083.5	5.9
2008	357	455.3	233.9	1,046.2	5.7

2009	295.1	410.8	227.6	933.5	5.1
2010	310.5	434.3	223.1	967.9	5.2
2011	273.4	381.5	218.2	873.1	4.7
2012	301.9	409.1	212.6	923.6	5
2013	281.3	399.2	208.9	889.4	4.8
2014	232.2	329.9	210.6	772.7	4.1
2015	220.9	321.5	210.1	752.5	4
2016	192.3	302.7	212.7	707.7	3.8
Change since 2005	-198.3	-171.3	-25.1	-394.7	-37.7%

- 6.4 These figures show a reduction in per capita CO₂ emissions from 2005 to 2016. Industrial and commercial, domestic and road transport emissions have all fallen since 2005. In 2016, at 3.8 tonnes per capita Bury had lower per capita CO₂ emissions than the North West (4.5 tonnes per capita) and the UK (4.7 tonnes per capita).

Energy Use

- 6.5 Table 31 below shows energy use in Bury as measured by the thousand tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe).

Table 31 - 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>

6.6 Table 31 above shows that there have been reductions in energy consumption in the Borough over the past few years.

Energy Installations

Feed In Tariff Installations

6.7 Some renewable energy installations are eligible for Government Feed in Tariffs (FITs), which are intended to support the installation of renewable energy. Table 32 below shows that the following FIT installations were confirmed in Bury in 2017/2018.

Table 32 - Feed In Tariff Installations

Technology	Domestic	Domestic Installations Installed Capacity (MW)	Commercial	Commercial Installations Installed Capacity (MW)	Total	Total Installed Capacity (MW)
Photovoltaic	15	0.06	4	0.06	19	0.12
Total Installed capacity (MW)		0.06		0.06		0.12
Total installations	15		4		19	

Source: Ofgem FIT Installations Statistical Report accessed 13/06/2019

Waste Collection

6.8 Table 33 below shows changes in waste collection in Bury from 2016 to 2018.

Table 33 - Waste and Recycling in Bury

Waste type	Management type	2016/17		2017/18	
		Amount of waste collected by Bury Council (tonnes)	Percent	Amount of waste collected by Bury Council (tonnes)	Percent
Household waste	Land filled	30,272	47.3%	30,418	48.3%
	Recycled/composted	33,768	52.7%	32,508	51.7%
	Total waste arising	64,040		62,926	
	Collected household waste per person	339kg		332kg	

Non-household waste	Land filled	5,373	100%	5,247	100%
	Recycled/composted	0	0%	0	0%
	Total waste arising	5,373		5,247	
All local authority collected waste	Land filled	35,645	51.4%	35,665	52.3%
	Recycled/composted	33,768	48.6%	32,508	47.7%
	Total waste arising	69,413		68,173	

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

- 6.9 The figures show that the total waste arising has fallen by 1.8% and the percentage of waste recycled or composted has fallen from 48.6% to 47.7%. Whilst the percentage of waste that is recycled or composted has fallen from 2016/17 to 2017/18, the majority of household waste has been either recycled or composted.

Greater Manchester Minerals Plan

- 6.10 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>. This separate AMR will provide further information on minerals planning issues (e.g. planning applications) that affected Bury from 1st April 2017 through to 31st March 2018.

Greater Manchester Waste Plan

- 6.11 The Greater Manchester Waste Plan was adopted on 1st April 2012 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> and covers the 2017/18 period.

7 Flood Risk

7.1 The emerging Bury Local Plan has identified a range of issues connected to flood risk in Bury:

- Significant areas of the Borough are at risk of river and surface water flooding.
- Insufficient capacity in the sewer and drainage network to accommodate increasing amounts of surface water.
- Increasing conflict and pressures between climate change scenarios and future development aspirations.
- Land is required for new flood defences, natural flood management measures and flood water storage.

New Homes and Flood Risk

7.2 Table 34 below shows the number and percentage of new housing completions which have taken place in areas designated as flood risk areas.

Table 34 - Homes completed in flood risk areas

Year	Number of completions in flood risk areas	Gross completions	Percentage
2017/18	4	283	1.4%

7.3 Table 35 above shows that the overwhelming majority of housing completions in Bury have taken place away from areas designated as flood risk areas.

Water Quality

7.4 Table 35 below shows the state of water quality in Bury as of 2016 (the most recent date for which data on water quality is available)

Table 35 - Water Quality

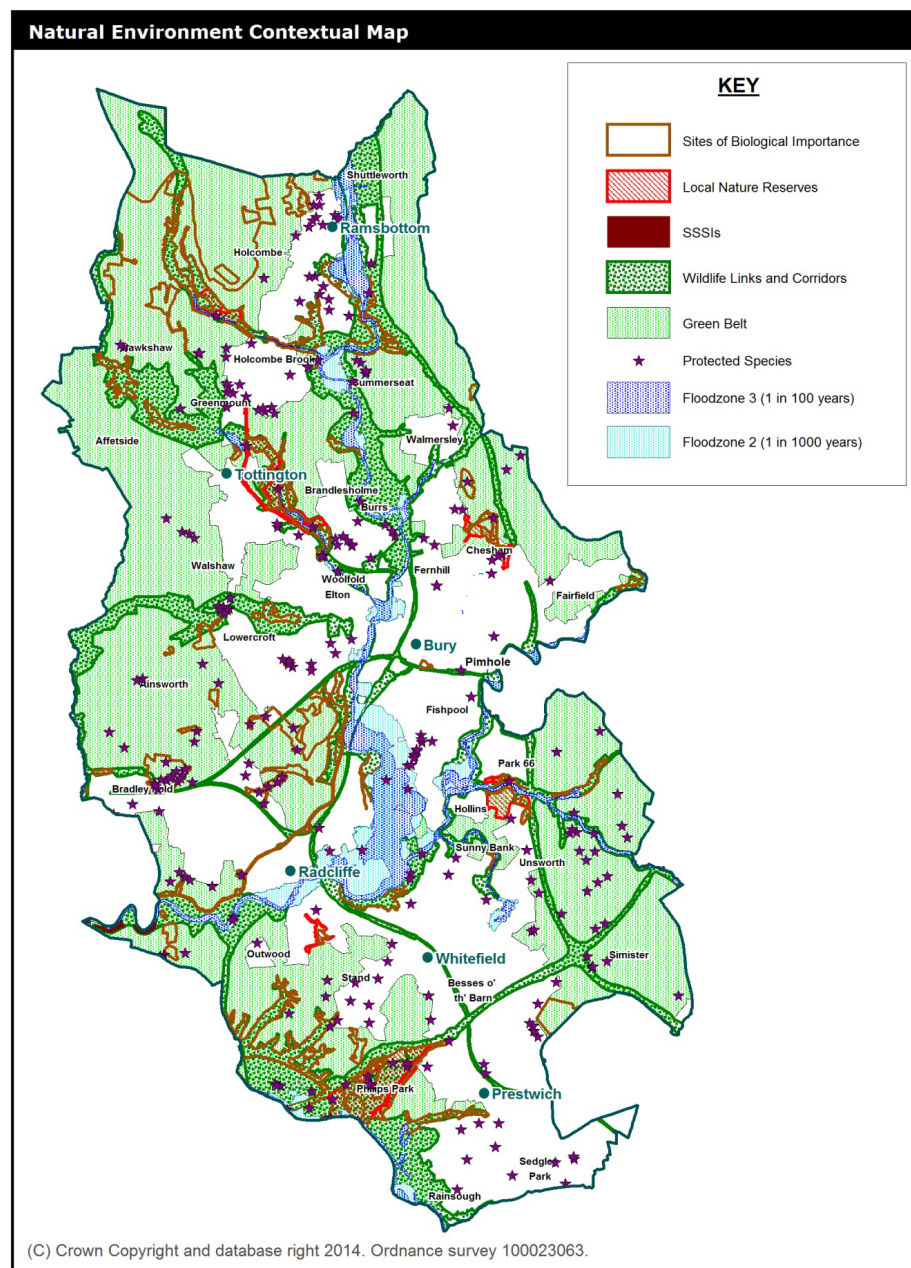
Water body name	Overall quality	Current ecological quality	Current chemical quality
River Irwell (Roch to Croal)	Moderate	Moderate	Good
Whittle Brook	Moderate	Moderate	Good
River Croal (including Bradshaw Brook)	Moderate	Moderate	Good
River Roch (Spodden to Irwell)	Moderate	Moderate	Good
Kirklees Brook	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 The emerging Bury Local Plan has identified a range of issues connected to Bury's natural environment:

- The Borough's landscape character is important and varies significantly between the north, central and southern areas.
- A requirement to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates.
- The Borough has a varied range of geological and ecological assets.
- A requirement to protect, enhance and restore water bodies.

Figure 20 - Natural Environment Context



Sites of Special Scientific Interest

- 8.2 There are two Sites of Special Scientific Interest in the Borough:
- Ashclough on the south bank of the River Irwell between Outwood and Prestolee, which is listed for its geological features. It is of unfavourable condition to the encroachment of vegetation.
 - The West Pennine Moors to the west of Ramsbottom. It is of special interest for the nationally important features that occur within and are supported by the wider habitat mosaic. The section of the SSSI that is in Bury is of an unfavourable condition because of agriculture along with public access and disturbance.
- 8.3 On 10th August 2017, the new West Pennine Moors SSSI was confirmed by Natural England. It is 7615.49 hectares in size and extends into the Boroughs of Blackburn with Darwen, Bolton, Chorley, Hyndburn and Rossendale.

Changes in areas of biodiversity importance

- 8.4 The latest data available for Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs) is from the SBI review in 2017 and is set out in Table 36 below.

Table 36 - Changes in areas of biodiversity importance 2017

Designated areas	Net change in area		Total	
	Hectares	% change	Hectares	Number of sites
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	274.6	4,576.7%	280.6	2
Sites of Biological Importance Grade A	0.4	0.1%	764.3	19
Sites of Biological Importance Grade B	-15.6	-13.50%	100	18
Sites of Biological Importance Grade C	2.4	5.30%	47.9	13
Local nature reserves	No change	No change	168.9	6

Source: SBI data from Greater Manchester Ecology Unit Bury SBI Review 2017. Other data: Bury Council

-
- 8.5 In 2017, one site was added and another was removed from the register as follows:
- Castlesteads Woods was added to the SBI register due to the UK Biodiversity Priority Habitats it supports.
 - Spen Moor Ponds was removed from the register due to changes in grassland management, a decline in pond habitat, decline in great crested newt populations and permitted development.
- 8.6 The following changes in the extents of SBIs were seen in Bury in 2017:
- Pilsworth lost 0.6ha due to a loss of grassland habitat through lack of management.
 - Hawkshaw Brook gained 0.4ha of additional habitat and for technical reasons.
 - Cyrus Ainsworth's Nurseries and Parkers Lodges gained 0.4ha of additional woodland habitat.
 - Starling Road Reservoir gained 0.7ha of additional grassland habitat.
- 8.7 Technical gains and losses are often due to the increasing accuracy achieved through new mapping techniques. As established above, the changes at Hawkshaw Brook were partly due to technical changes.
- 8.8 The Local Nature Reserves in Bury have remained unchanged.

9 Open Land

9.1 The emerging Bury Local Plan has identified a range of issues connected to open land in Bury:

- The GMSF will deal with the identification of a Green Belt boundary across Greater Manchester and the Local Plan will deal with local and more detailed Green Belt matters.
- There is no longer a justification for Other Protected Open Land.
- The River Valleys and West Pennine Moors designations are in need of review.

Green Belt

9.2 Table 37 below shows the planning permissions granted in the Green Belt from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018.

Table 37 - Planning permissions in the Green Belt 2017/2018

MHCLG Class	Number of applications approved/allowed on appeal	Number of applications refused
MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS		
Dwellings	2	1
All other major developments	2	0
MINOR DEVELOPMENTS		
Dwellings	10	4
All other minor developments	20	3
OTHER DEVELOPMENTS		
Changes of use	6	0
Householder developments	56	5
Agricultural buildings and operations	2	0

Other (not included above)	4	1
TOTAL	102	14

9.3 There were two major dwellings applications approved in the Green Belt. They are as follows:

- 61117: Demolition of the existing vacant industrial building and the erection of 24 dwellings (20 three bed and 4 four bed) with public open space, parking and associated access at Bleaklow Mill, Hawkshaw was approved because the applicant was able to demonstrate very special circumstances which clearly outweigh the harm caused to the Green Belt.
- 62534: Non-material amendment of 61117 - erection of 24 dwellings: Amendments to the internal layout and elevations of two house types, B and D was approved because it is considered that the external alterations would involve minor changes which would not impact on residential amenity or affect the character of the original development which was approved under planning application 61117 and would comply with relevant UDP policies.

9.4 There were two other major applications approved in the Green Belt. These were:

- 60819: Erection of agricultural building (1119.65 square metres) for the storage of agricultural equipment, provisions (including lime), (but not for animals) at Lower Gollinrod Farm, Ramsbottom was approved because the proposal is for an agricultural building which is appropriate development in the Green Belt.
- 61515: Demolition of existing main school building and erection of new (relocated replacement) main school building, relocated hard surface games areas, car parking and landscaping and new substation at Castlebrook High School was approved because the applicant was able to demonstrate very special circumstances which outweigh the harm caused to the Green Belt.

10 Built Environment

10.1 The emerging Bury Local Plan has identified a range of issues connected to Bury’s built environment:

- The Borough contains a varied range of heritage assets.
- The Borough has a diverse character and townscape.
- Poor design and layout can create unattractive, lifeless, dangerous and unsustainable places.

Heritage Assets

10.2 Table 38 below shows the number of key assets in Bury:

Table 38 - Key heritage assets in Bury

Asset	Number	
Number of nationally listed buildings	Grade I	5
	Grade II*	10
	Grade II	226
	Total	241
Number of listed buildings at risk	4	
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/>

10.3 Heaton Park is also on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens and adjoins the Bury Borough boundary.

- 13.1 Three additional structures were listed 2017/18:
- Bury War Memorial on The Rock is now Grade II* listed for its architectural interest, sculptural interest, rarity, historic interest and group value with the Grade I listed Church of St Mary, the Grade II listed statue of Sir Robert Peel, the Grade II listed buildings around the Market Square and the Grade II listed Castle Armoury.
 - The Lancashire Fusiliers Boer War Memorial at the south end of Whitehead Gardens, Bury is now Grade II listed for its historic interest, artistic quality and association.
 - Unsworth War Memorial at the junction of Pole Lane and Sunny Bank Road, Unsworth is now Grade II listed for its historic interest and architectural interest.
- 13.2 The buildings at risk are:
- Lower Chesham Hall, Bell Lane, Bury which is Grade II* listed. Bury Council and Historic England have had a number of discussions with the owner about cross-funding the repair through the development of adjacent land, although there has been new positive outcome as of yet. The building remains in risk category C (slow decay; no solution agreed).
 - Church of St Marie, Manchester Road, Bury which is Grade II listed and was added to the list in 2018. There has been considerable structural movement of the tower resulting in fractured stone and heavy rainwater leakage into the interior. The Heritage Lottery Fund are supporting a repair project with their Grants for Places of Worship scheme. The church is identified as risk category B (immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric; solution agreed but not yet implemented).
 - Church of St Paul, Crow Lane, Ramsbottom which is Grade II listed. The spire is structurally unstable and leaning. The church remains in risk category D (slow decay; solution agreed but not yet implemented).
 - 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 church remains in risk category C (slow decay; no solution agreed).
- 10.4 The Conservation Areas at risk are Bury Town Centre and Rowlands/ Brookbottoms, Ramsbottom.
- 10.5 Table 39 below shows the listed building applications that were determined between 1st April 2017 and 31st March 2018.

Table 39 - Listed Building Applications Determined 2017/18

Application type	Granted	Refused	Total decisions
Listed Building Consent	15	1	16

10.6 During this period no applications were submitted for Conservation Area Consent.

11 Transport

- 11.1 The emerging Bury Local Plan has identified a range of issues connected to transport in Bury:
- Traffic congestion at peak periods is largely focused on main routes in and around town centres (particularly Bury town centre) and key motorway junctions and is largely caused by extensive use of the private car.
 - Road traffic is a major source of carbon emissions and is the most significant cause of poor air quality where sections of our major roads and motorways have levels of nitrogen dioxide that exceed minimum acceptable.
 - Bury Interchange is considered to be poorly configured and suffers from a poor environment that does not reflect its status as the Borough's key transport hub.
 - The Bury line has seen significant growth in Metrolink usage and has become an important commuting asset, particularly for those travelling to work in Manchester City Centre. However, services on the Bury line are subject to over-crowding during peak periods.
 - Park and Ride Facilities at Radcliffe and Whitefield are at capacity and, given the amount of Metrolink usage, the park and ride facilities at Bury Interchange and Prestwich station are considered to be inadequate.
 - Ramsbottom suffers from a lack of car/coach parking provision, particularly given the attractiveness of the town as a tourist destination.
 - An increase in the use of low and ultra-low emissions vehicles.
 - An opportunity to significantly improve cycling infrastructure in Bury through the GM Beelines project
- 11.2 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

- 11.3 There were 251 reported injury accidents in Bury during 2017 resulting in 343 casualties. This compares with an average of 792 casualties in the bases years (the average annual casualties in the year 2005 to 2009) and 243 in 2016. 44 were killed or seriously injured (KSI) in 2017 compared with an average of 64 KSI in the base years and a total of 39 in 2016.
- 11.4 Bury KSI casualty rate per million population was 233 compared to 283 for Greater Manchester as a whole.

Road Transport

11.5 There are 689km of road consisting of 21km motorway, 55km A road, 33km B Road and 581km of minor roads

11.6 The average daily traffic flow is shown in Table 40 below:

Table 40 - 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

11.7 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.

11.8 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.

11.9 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.

11.10 There was no change in the 12-hour weekday flows on A and B roads in Bury or Greater Manchester between 2015 and 2016.

11.11 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.

11.12 739 million vehicle kilometres were travelled on motorways, 356 million on A roads and 108 million on B roads.

11.13 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.

11.14 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.

11.15 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

11.16 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.

11.17 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.

11.18 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

11.19 Parts of the Borough suffer from traffic congestion. The slowest roads are as follows:

- A6053 Spring Lane approaching A665 Water Street, Radcliffe
- A6053 Dumers 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

11.20 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.

11.21 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

11.22 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.

11.23 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 or inconsistent with new national policies 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 2017 to 31st March 2018, 18 appeals were determined by the Planning Inspectorate. Of these, 10 were dismissed and 8 were allowed. The appeals are set out in Table 41 below.

Table 41 - Planning Appeals in Bury 2017/2018

Application type	Appeal decision		Total appeal decisions
	Allowed	Dismissed	
MINOR DEVELOPMENTS			
Dwellings	0	5	5
Other	2	1	3
OTHER DEVELOPMENTS			
Changes of use	1	0	1
Householder Developments	3	2	5
Advertisements	0	1	1
Prior Approval	2	1	3
TOTAL	8	10	18

12.3 The reasons why the appeals were allowed are described below:

- A proposal to convert two agricultural buildings to two dwelling houses (Class C3) was refused because a contaminated land risk assessment was not submitted, intensification of use of sub-standard access would be detrimental to highway safety, one of the buildings is not in use for agriculture and the location was impractical. Whilst agreeing that one of the buildings was not in use for agriculture, the Inspector disagreed on highway safety, contamination and the impracticality of converting the buildings and concluded that the appeal should be allowed for building 1 and dismissed for building 2. (60866)
- An application for an agricultural building for silage was refused because it would be a prominent and intrusive feature and would be seriously detrimental to the visual amenity, character and openness of the Green Belt and Area of Special Landscape. The Inspector concluded that the proposal would not have an unacceptable detrimental impact on the character and appearance of the Special Landscape Area, there would be no adverse impact on the living conditions of nearby residents and there would be no detrimental impact on highway safety. (60962)
- An application for a second floor extension to form a three storey building was refused because it would be seriously detrimental to the visual amenity of the locality. The Inspector concluded that the development would not be harmful to the character and appearance of the area and therefore, would not conflict policy EN1/2 of the UDP policy or the SPD 16 'Design and Layout of New Development'. (61048)
- An application for a change of use from a dwelling house to an office (Class B1a) was refused because it could lead to on-street parking to the detriment of highway safety and involves a main town centre use in an out of centre location. The Inspector concluded that there will be no impact on parking or highway safety and there will be no impact on the vitality of Ramsbottom town centre, therefore the appeal could be allowed. (60599)
- An application for a first floor side extension was refused because it could lead to a terracing effect which would be out of character with the surrounding street scene and would be detrimental to the visual amenities of the area. The Inspector found that the proposal would not harm the character and appearance of the street scene and area and there is no conflict with UDP policy H2/3. (61713)
- An application for the retention of replacement windows to the side, rear and front elevations was a split decision – the front windows were refused because the windows would erode the special heritage and architectural character of the Conservation area and they would cause a substantial loss to the architectural significance of a non-designated heritage asset. The Inspector concluded that the windows have preserved the character and

appearance of the Conservation and have not harmed the significance of the listed building. (61683)

- A proposal to convert an agricultural building to a dwelling house was refused because the amount of operational development needed to convert the building would go beyond what is reasonably necessary and would not qualify for permitted development rights. The Inspector concluded that prior approval should be given to the proposal. (61646)
- An application for a new front boundary, side fencing and installation of a pedestrian gate and double electric gates was refused because it is seriously detrimental to the visual amenities of the area. The Inspector concluded that the development sits comfortably in its surroundings, forms an attractive boundary feature and provides for visual interest in an appropriate manner, therefore it does not harm the character and the appearance of the area and does not contravene policies that seek to protect local character. (61958)

13 Local Development Scheme

Introduction

- 13.3 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 was published in December 2017 and took effect on 13th December 2017.
- 13.4 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

- 13.5 The initial consultation on objectively assessed development needs took place in November 2014. This was followed by consultation on the draft growth options which took place between November 2015 and January 2016.
- 13.6 After approval by the Greater Manchester Leaders on 28th October 2016, the Draft GMSF was published in October 2016 and an eight-week consultation on the Draft GMSF was initially scheduled to run from 31st October 2016 through to 23rd December 2016. However, an extension to the consultation until January 16th 2017 was made to allow people more time to comment on the GMSF proposals.
- 13.7 Consultation on a second draft of the GMSF is expected to take place in summer 2018 with the publication, submission, examination and adoption dates yet to be confirmed.

Bury Local Plan

- 13.8 Bury undertook a consultation on the Integrated Appraisal (IA) Scoping Report in June/July 2016 which set out the scope for the IA and a framework against which the Local Plan will be appraised as it progresses to the draft stage.
- 13.9 On 6th March 2017 and in accordance with Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, the Council gave formal notice of its intentions to prepare a Local Plan. In addition to this, the consultation also sought views on what issues the Local Plan ought to contain. This consultation ran until April 2017.

- 13.10 Currently, it is anticipated that consultation on the Key Issues and Policy Framework and a Call for Sites exercise will take place between August and October 2017.
- 13.11 Subject to the progress of the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework, consultations on the draft Local Plan and proposed submission documents will take place in Summer 2018 and Winter 2018/Spring 2019 respectively.
- 13.12 The Local Plan will then be submitted in Autumn 2019 with an Examination in Public taking place in Winter 2019 before the plan gets adopted in early 2020.

Joint Waste DPD

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

Joint Minerals DPD

- 13.14 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.
- 13.15 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

- 13.16 Table 42 below shows when Bury’s Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) were adopted.

Table 42 - 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.

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- 14.6 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
- 14.7 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.
- 14.8 Table 43 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 43 - Duty to co-operate actions 2017/2018

Activity	Bodies consulted and by which method	Date Discussions Took Place	Outcome of Discussion	Geographical Scale of the Issue
Duty to cooperate meeting at Rossendale	Greater Manchester Authorities, Bury and Rochdale	13/06/2017	<p>Meeting held ahead of consultation on Rossendale Local Plan.</p> <p>Updates were provided on the GMSF and Local Plan preparation</p> <p>Discussions were also held regarding housing, employment, transport and environmental planning.</p> <p>It was resolved to produce a letter regarding DTC arrangements. The letter would decide confirm arrangements regarding housing delivery in the area.</p>	Rossendale and cross-boundary issues with Bury, Rochdale and wider GM area.
Meeting with Bury Clinical Commissioning Group	Bury CCG (at Silver Street Offices)	27/07/2017	<p>Outlined latest on GMSF and Local Plan and requirements for evidence to support allocations.</p> <p>CCG can provide information regarding the impacts on healthcare provision by late August.</p>	Bury

Meeting with Bury CCG	Bury CCG (at 3 Knowsley Place)	14/08/2017	Follow up of the meeting on the 27 th July. Council will provide further information regarding the GMSF sites	Bury
GMSF - Ecology	Greater Manchester Ecological Unit	27/10/2017	The latest masterplans for the GMSF allocations were discussed and GMEU set out their comments regarding the sites. There will be further analysis to establish ecological requirements arising from the GMSF sites.	Bury
GMSF - Transport	Transport for Greater Manchester	09/11/2017	Highways issues affecting the GMSF sites were discussed. Modelling requirements were also discussed. Opportunities for new and enhanced public transport provision were discussed.	Bury and the area of Rochdale in the Northern Gateway

GMSF – Flood Risk	Environment Agency, United Utilities and the Canal & River Trust	14/11/2017	<p>Discussion of flood risk at the proposed GMSF site allocations.</p> <p>CRT and EA explained they are already working on flood risk around their sites.</p> <p>UU discussed capacity on their network and the need for sustainable drainage systems in new development. Drainage strategies for the sites will also be required.</p>	Bury
Meeting with Bury CCG	Bury CCG (at 3 Knowsley Place)	12/12/2017	Need for more information from the CCG.	Bury
Recreation Meeting	Sport England	11/01/2018	The latest position regarding the Bury Local Plan and the GMSF was covered, along with future policies regarding sport and recreation. This will be looked at more closely in a future meeting.	Bury
Duty to Cooperate meeting at Rochdale	Rochdale Council	01/02/2018	Discussion of the proposals in Rochdale’s draft Allocations DPD along with any other cross-boundary planning issues.	Rochdale and cross-boundary issues with other neighbouring authorities

Discussion of transport issues with Rossendale	Rossendale Council	19/03/2018	<p>Discussion of cross-boundary issues regarding public transport including Rossendale's aspirations for a commuter train service along the East Lancashire Railway.</p> <p>Rossendale will look to secure DfT funding to take the scheme forward whilst Bury will consider the Rossendale proposals when developing its own Local Plan.</p>	Bury and Rossendale
Quarterly meetings with Flood Working Group	Bury Council	Various	These meetings are held to discuss the flooding, drainage and planning matters on Bury. These meetings include updates on the Local Plan, funding opportunities and the Radcliffe and Redvales Flood Mitigation scheme.	Bury
Quarterly meetings with Strategic Estates Group	Bury Council	Various	Discussions on Local Plans and Evidence Bases.	Bury

Table 44 - Other Meetings

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 – Progress against LDS Timetable

Please note this information is based on the current Local Development Scheme which took effect on 13th December 2017. These dates are subject to change.

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 2016 – January 2017
	Publication of the Plan	TBC
	Submission	TBC
	Examination in Public	TBC
	Adoption	TBC
Bury Local Plan	Consultation on SA Scoping Report	May – June 2016
	Regulation 18 notification of intention to prepare Local Plan consultation and what it should include	March – April 2017
	Consultation on Key Issues and Policy Framework and 'Call for Sites'	August – October 2017

	Consultation on draft plan	Summer 2018*
	Publication of Proposed Submission Documents	Winter 2018/Spring 2019*
	Submission	Autumn 2019*
	Examination in Public	Winter 2019*
	Adoption	Early 2020*
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 2009
	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 consultation representations	August – September 2008
	Adoption and publication	29 October 2008
Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision in	Consultation on the SEA Screening Statement	15 January – 19 February 2015

New Development (2015 update)	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: Housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential workers and which complies with one or more of several definitions.

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).

Self-build and custom-build housing: Housing built by an individual, a group of individuals, or persons working with or for them, to be occupied by that individual. Such housing can be either market or affordable housing. A legal definition, for the purpose of applying the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended), is contained in section 1(A1) and (A2) of that Act.

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.

Town Centre: Area defined on the local authority's policies map, including the primary shopping area and areas predominantly occupied by main town centre uses within or adjacent to the primary shopping area. References to town centres or centres apply to city centres, town centres, district centres and local centres but exclude small parades of shops of purely neighbourhood significance. Unless they are identified as centres in the development plan, existing out-of-centre developments, comprising or including main town centre uses, do not constitute town centres.

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>
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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.