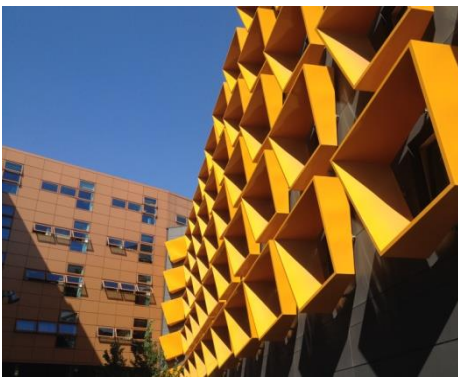


Authority's Monitoring Report 2018/19



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 2018 to 31st March 2019.
- 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

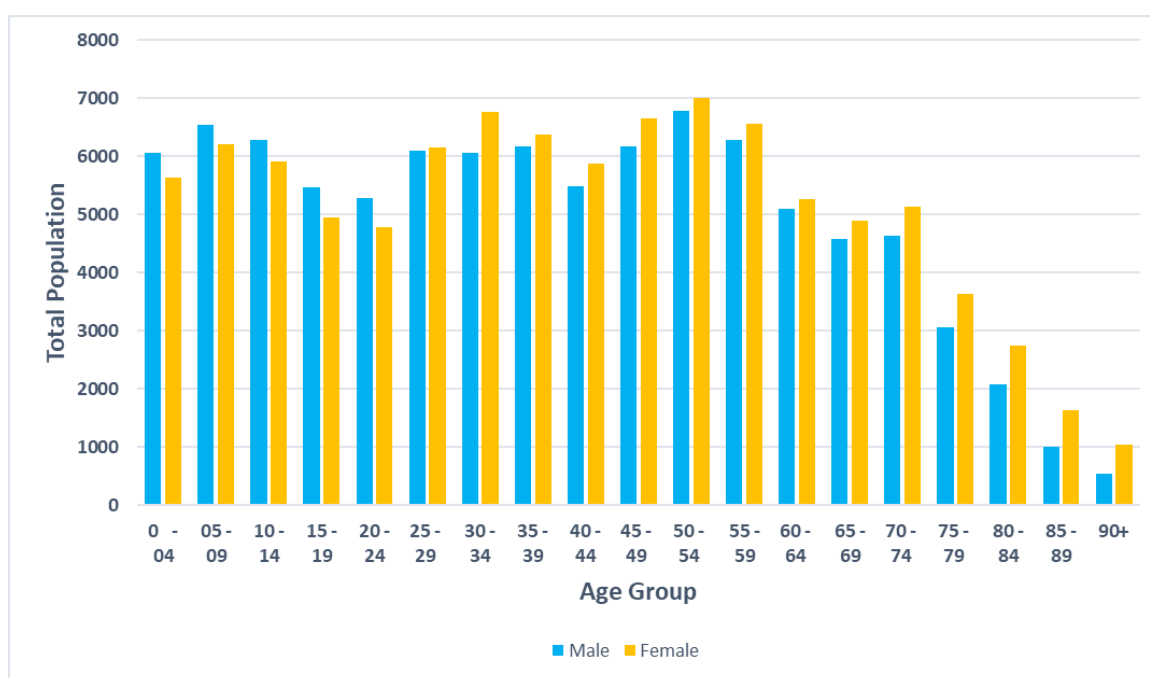
2.1 The emerging Bury Local Plan has identified a range of issues connected to housing:

- 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-2018, the population of Bury was 190,100 (ONS Pop estimate) people. This is an increase of 9,400, or 5.2% since mid-2001.

Figure 1 - Population Structure in Bury mid-2018



Source: ONS Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The components of change are identified in Table 1 below.

Table 1- Components of Change 2018 – 2019

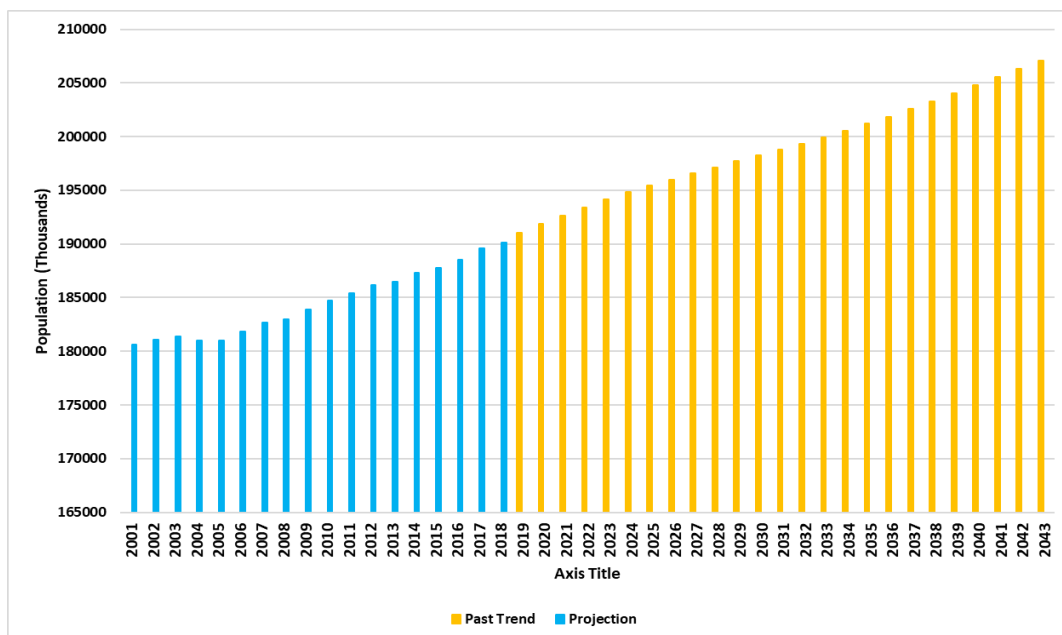
Components of Change 2017/18 – 2018/19	Number of people
Births	2,200
Deaths	1,800
Natural Change	400
Internal Migration In	8,400
Internal Migration Out	8,600
International Migration In	900
International Migration Out	600
All Migration Net	100
Population Change	500

Source: ONS -Population Estimates Mid 2018 (MYE3: Components of Change for Local Authorities in the UK, Mid-2018)

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

- 2.2 The population projections show that the majority of population growth in the Borough between 2018 and 2019 is the result of natural change rather than migration. It should also be noted that the majority of migration is internal migration into Bury from elsewhere in the United Kingdom.
- 2.3 Figure 2 below shows the trends and projections for Bury’s population up to 2043.

Figure 2 - Population Trends and Projections



Source: ONS 2018-based estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

ONS 2018-based population projections for local authorities.

- 2.4 The ONS 2018-based population projections show an anticipated increase in the population of the Borough from 190,100 in 2018 to 207,100 in 2043, an increase of 17,000 or 8.9%.
- 2.5 Table 2 - Projected population changes 2018-2043 and ONS 2018-based sub-national population projections.
- 2.6 Figure 3 break down the projected population change between 2018-2043 by age group.

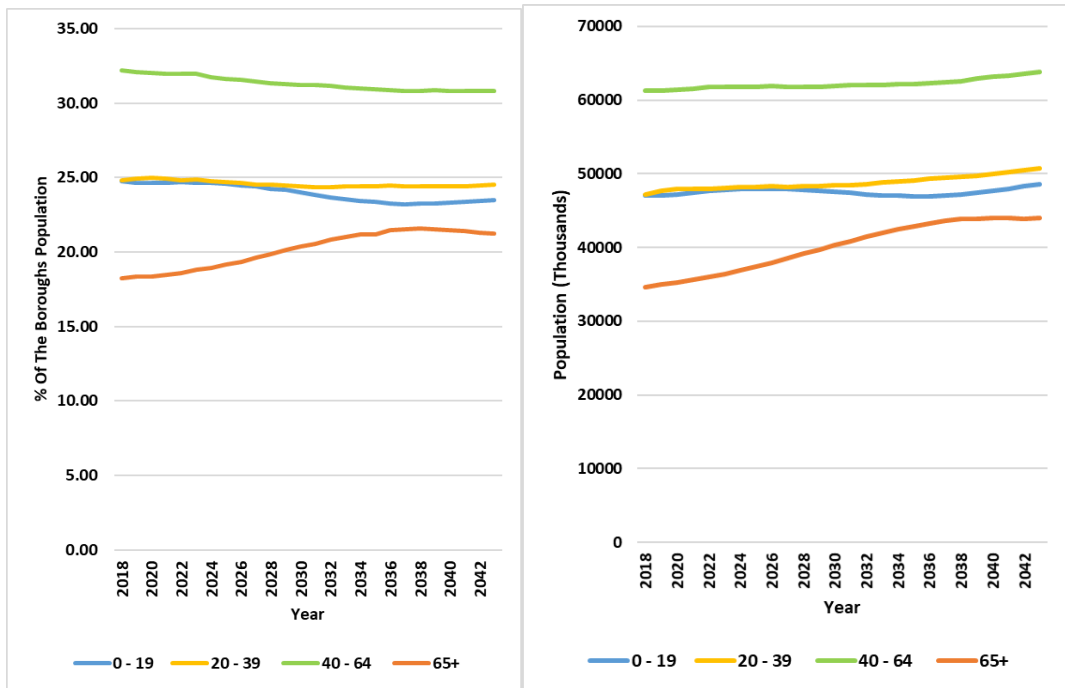
Table 2 - Projected population changes 2018-2043

Age Group	Mid-2018 population estimate	Mid-2043 population projection	Projected change in population	Projected percentage population change
0-19	47,100	48,600	1,500	3.2%
20-39	47,100	50,700	3,600	7.6%
40-64	61,200	63,800	2,600	4.2%

65+	34,700	44,000	9,300	26.8%
All ages	190,100	207,100	17,000	8.9%

ONS 2018-based sub-national population projections.

Figure 3 - 2018-based Population Projections for Bury (percentages and 1,000s of people)



ONS 2018-based sub-national population projections.

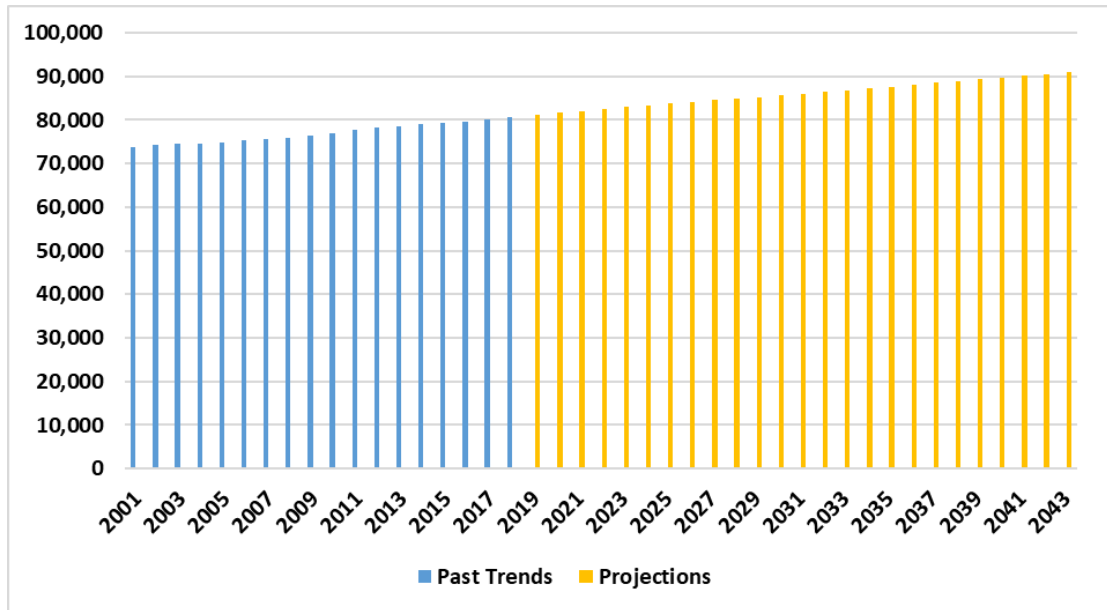
Table 2 - Projected population changes 2018-2043 and ONS 2018-based sub-national population projections.

Figure 3 shows that there is a particular increase in the population aged 65 and over. This sector of the population is forecast to increase by 3.00%.

Household Growth

2.7 Figure 4 below shows the household projections up to 2043.

Figure 4 - 2018-based household projections



Source: ONS 2018-based Household Projections. Released 29/06/19. Next Release: To Be Announced

2.8 The ONS 2018-based household projections forecast a 12.8% increase in the number of households in the Borough from 80,611 in 2018 to 90,916 in 2043.

Housing Completions

2.9 Table 3 shows the net additional dwellings completed in the Borough between 1st April 2018 and 31st March 2019.

Table 3 - Summary of completions between 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019

	Units
Gross conversions and completions	392
Gross Clearances/ Conversion Losses	2
Net Conversions and Completions	390

Housing Land Supply

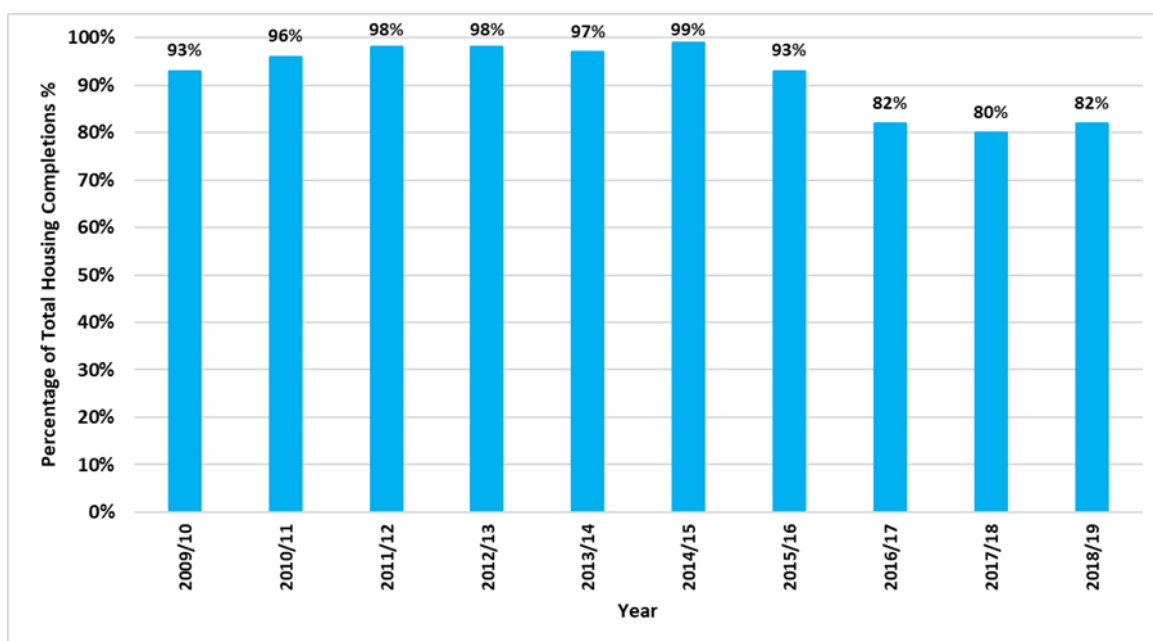
2.10 Table 4 below shows the Borough's 5 year housing land supply.

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	389	200	280	290	264	1423

Previously Developed Land

Figure 5 - Brownfield Land Completions 2018-2019



2.11 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

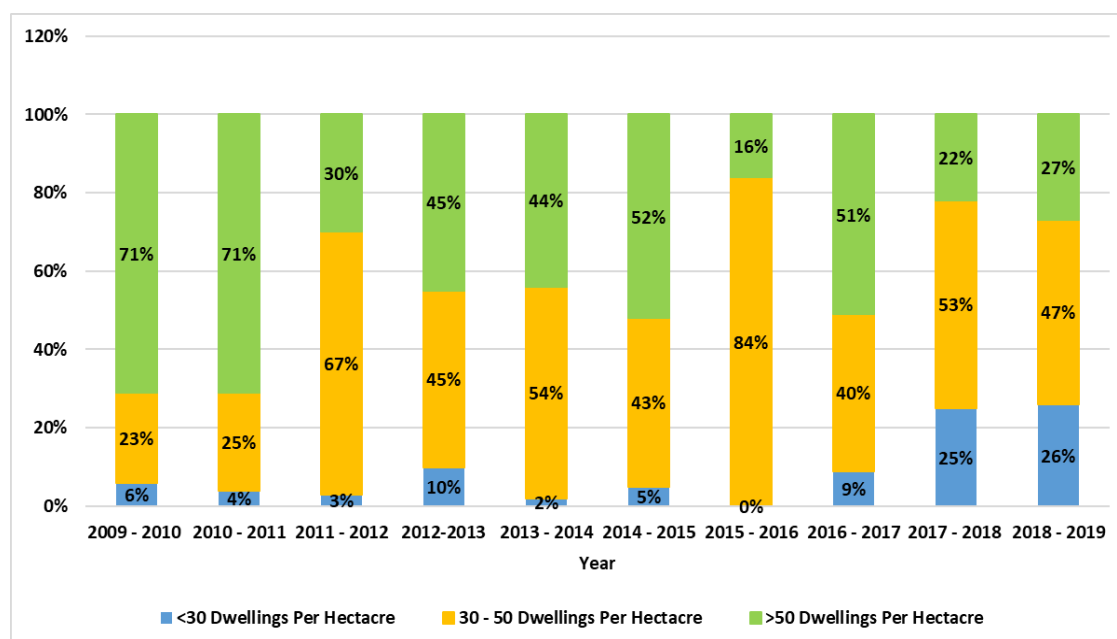
2.12 Table 5 below shows the density of new housing completions from 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019.

Table 5 - Density of new dwellings 2018/2019

	Number of dwellings completed	Percentage
Less than 30 dwellings per hectare	102	26%
Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	184	47%
Above 50 dwellings per hectare	106	27%

2.13 Figure 6 below shows the density of housing completions in the Borough from 2009 through to 2018.

Figure 6 - Density of New Dwellings 2009-2018



2.14 Development at higher densities will reduce the amount of land required to meet housing needs and develop more sustainable urban areas. In 2018/19, 73% of all completions were at densities of 30 or more dwellings, this is similar to the figures from 2017/18 but lower than many of the previous years which were closer to 90%. This still represents majority of new completions.

Gypsies and Travellers

- 2.15 The Greater Manchester authorities jointly commissioned a Greater Manchester Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment, which was completed in December 2018. 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. This information has since been updated as part of the Council's Proof of Evidence for the appeal (PINS Reference) 3227402.
- 2.16 In addition to the 17 pitches identified in the 2008 report, 15 pitches were completed in 2019 at land off Todd Street, Bury. This means that there are 32 pitches in Bury, and 20 travelling showpeople plots.

Vacant Dwellings

- 2.17 Table 6 below shows dwelling vacancies in 2017/18 and 2018/19.

Table 6 - Vacant Dwellings

		Dwelling Count	Percentage of total dwelling stock
2017/18	Vacant dwellings	2,484	2.97%
	Long term vacants (6 months or more)	957	1.15%
	Total dwelling stock estimate	83,429	
2018/19	Vacant dwellings	2,399	2.87%
	Long term vacants (6 months or more)	972	1.16%
	Total dwelling stock estimate	83,704	

Source: MHCLG Table 100 – Number of Dwellings by Tenure and District, England, April 2019. Released: 26 March 2020. Next Release: 25 March 2021.

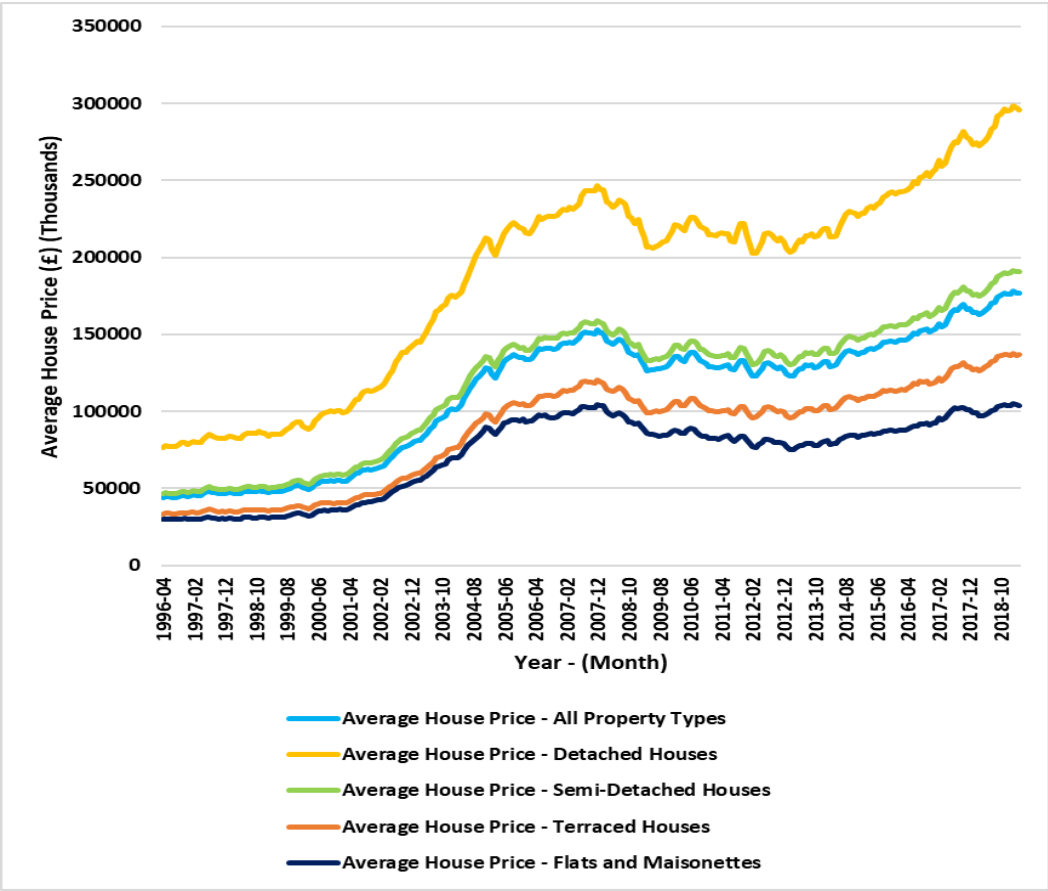
MHCLG Table 615 – Vacant Dwellings By Local Authority District, England. April 2018 and April 2019. Released: 21 May 2020. Next Release: 20 May 2021.

2.18 Table 6 above shows that both the number and the percentage of vacant dwellings in Bury has risen from 2018 to 2019.

House Prices and Affordable Housing

2.19 Figure 7 below shows how house prices in Bury have changed since 1996.

Figure 7 - Average House Prices in Bury (Land Registry House Price Index April 2018)



Source: Land Registry House Price Index.

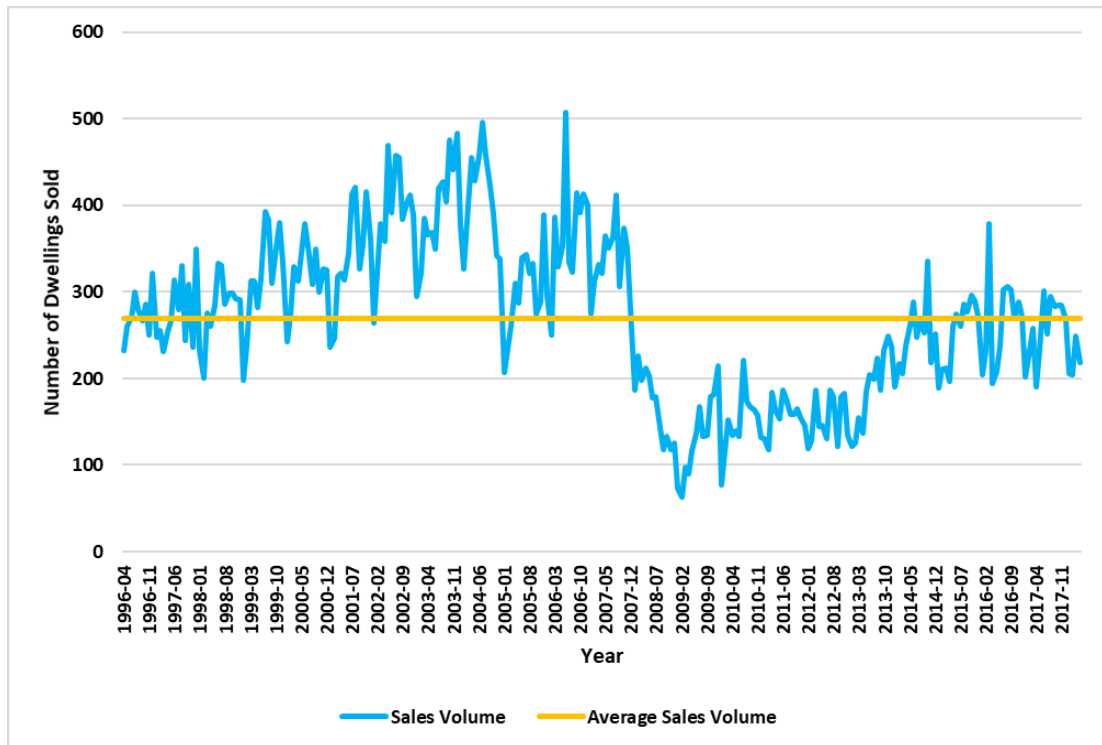
Note that figures are revised when new house price index data becomes available. As such, the figures reported may differ from those in previous Monitoring Reports and the Housing Topic Paper.

2.20 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 0.77% increase from the previous month and a 4.95% increase compared to prices in April 2017 (£156,448).

2.21 Figure 8 below shows the number of sales registered up to April 2018 and the average number of sales from January 1996 through to April 2018 (270).

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.

2.22 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

2018 – 19	Overall average house price	£164,196
	People working in the Borough	People living in the Borough
Full time gross median annual earnings (2018)	£26,383	£29,347
House Price to income ratio	13:82	15:82

2017 – 18	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	12:78	14:78

2016 – 17	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	13:74	14:74

Source: Land Registry House Price Index & ONS Earnings and Hours Worked, Place of Residence By Local Authority

ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings. Released: 03rd Nov 2020. Next Release: To Be Announced.

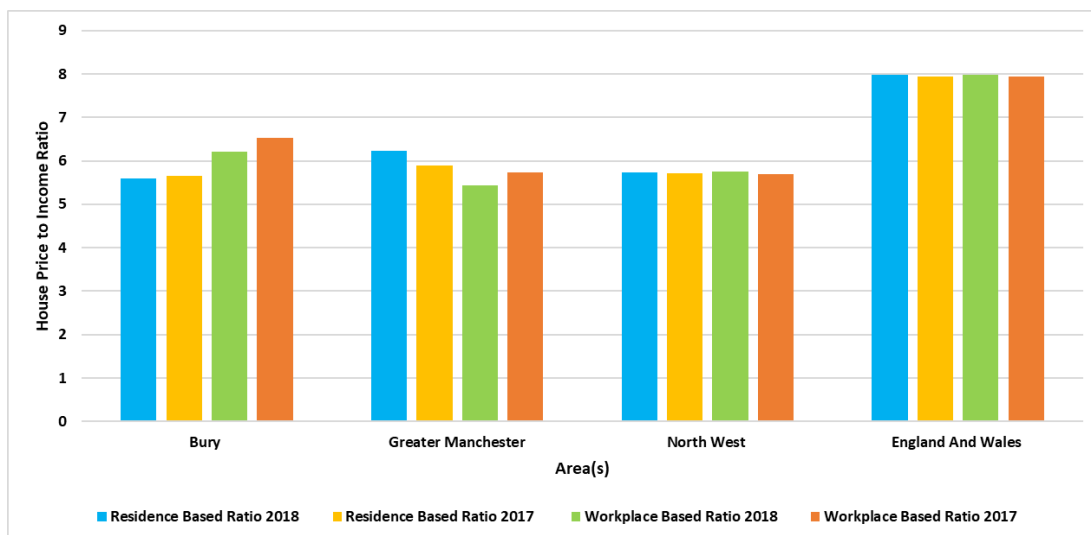
Please note that these figures differ from those reported in other reports by Bury Council, as past figures for the Land Registry House Price Index are updated every time the index is released. The figures for annual pay are also subject to revision.

2.23 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.

2.24 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



ONS NOMIS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings.

2.25 Figure 9 shows that the average house price to workplace based full-time gross annual income ratio in 2018 for Greater Manchester is 5.44, the North West is 5.76 and for England and Wales it is 7.99.

2.26 In terms of the provision of new affordable housing, Table 8 below shows the number of completions in 2018/19. 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 (391 dwellings)
Intermediate affordable homes	153	39.1%
S106 on site provision	31	7.9%
Affordable homes total	184	47.0%

-
- 2.27 Table 8 shows that against the total number of annual housing completions, the percentage of affordable housing was 47.0% from 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019.

Self-build and Custom Housebuilding

- 2.28 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.
- 2.29 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.
- 2.30 From 31st October 2018 to 31st October 2019, 32 applicants to the self-build and custom housebuilding registered were determined to be eligible for self-build and custom housebuilding in Bury.
- 2.31 Also during this time period, 13 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 2018 through to 31st March 2019. 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	1,227.8	-225	1,002.8
B1b	0	0	0

B1c	136	-480	-344
General Industry: B2	2,378	-3,986	-3,986
Storage or Distribution: B8	1,259.4	-7,20.76	538.64
Mixed B1/B2/B8	1,654	0	1,654
TOTAL	4277.2	-5,411.76	-1,134.56

3.3 During the 12 month period to April 2019, 13 employment related developments were completed, providing a total of 4277.2 square metres of new employment floorspace. The largest development was 1271 sq. m. of mixed B2 and B8 floorspace at LGC Standards, Chamberhall Business Park, 1 Chamberhall Green, Bury.

3.4 A total of -5,411.76 square metres was lost on 7 sites – the largest loss was the demolition of a vacant mill at Ainsworth Mill, Bury New Road, Radcliffe, Bolton, totalling 3611 sq. m. Overall there was a net loss of -1,134.56 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 2018

Table 10 - Business Demography 2018

Business Demography	Bury Total
Births of new enterprises in 2018	1,795
Deaths of enterprises in 2018	2,005
Count of active enterprises in 2018	10,860

Source: ONS Business demography, UK. Data released 17th Nov 2020. Next Release: To Be Announced.

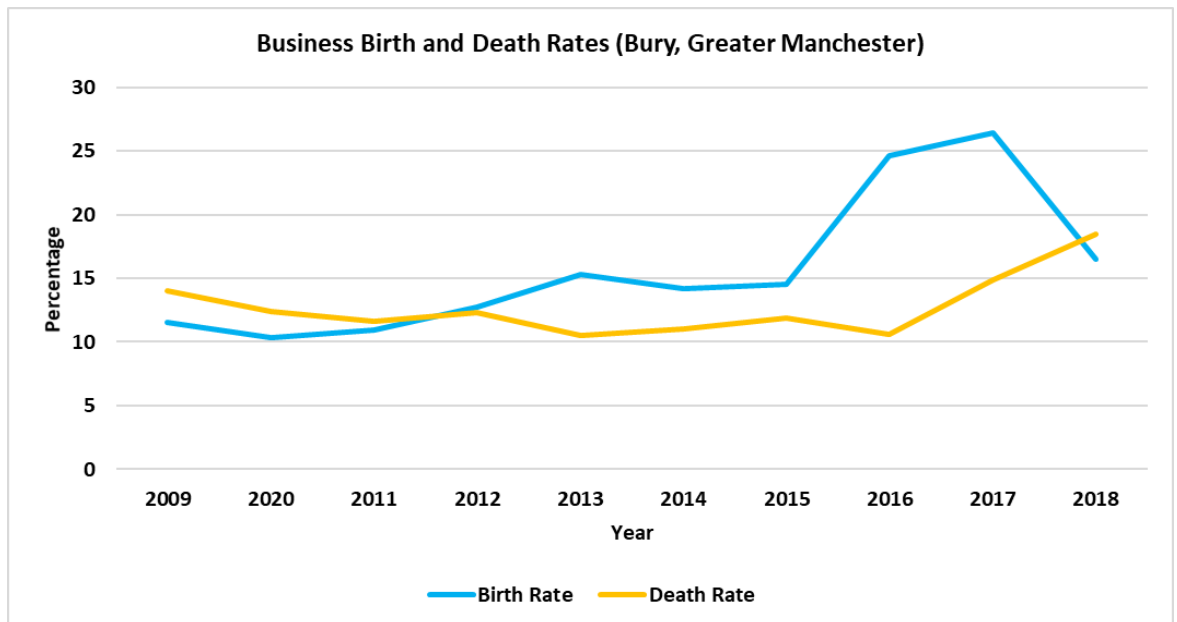
Table 11 - Business birth and death rates

	Bury	Greater Manchester	North West	UK
Business Birth Rate (%)	16.5%	16.9%	14.3%	12.9%
Business Death Rate (%)	18.5%	15.7%	13.5%	11.4%

Source: ONS Business demography 2018, UK.

3.6 Table 11 shows that in 2018 the business birth rate in Bury was lesser than the business death rate. 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, UK (2018). Data released 27/11/2019. Next Release: 17/11/2020.

Source: ONS Business Demography, UK (2014). Data Released 23/11/2016. Next Release: 21/11/2017.

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. 2018 has seen the death rate over take the birth rate with the business birth rate decline to a percentage typical of the early-mid 2010s and an increase in the death rate.

3.7 Table 12 below shows business survival rates in the Borough from 2015 to 2019.

Table 12 - Business survival rates in Bury 2014 – 2018

	Births 2014	Births 2015	Births 2016	Births 2017	Births 2018
One year survival	94.1%	92.7%	93.7%	92.8%	92.8%
Two year survival	75.9%	70.2%	59.7%	65.6%	...
Three year survival	61.6%	55.0%	29.9%
Four year survival	50.7%	45.9%
Five year survival	42.9%

Source: ONS Business demography, UK (2019). Data released 19/11/19. Last accessed 04/05/20.

- 3.8 The survival rate figures show that only 42.9% of businesses born in 2014 were still active in 2019. This exceeds the figures for Greater Manchester at 39.9%, North West England at 41.5% and England and Wales at 42.5%.
- 3.9 In terms of one-year survival rates, the one year survival rate for Bury is 94.1%. This is higher than the one-year survival rates in Greater Manchester (92.1%%), North West (92.8%) and England and Wales (92.3%).

Employment and Skills

Industry

5.1

5.2 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	1.3%	800	1.1%
Manufacturing	8,000	9.0%	6,900	9.7%
Construction	4,900	5.5%	4,200	5.9%
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	17,800	20.0%	13,600	19.1%
Transport and Communications	5,200	5.9%	5,700	8.0%
Banking, finance and insurance	17,200	19.4%	10,300	14.5%
Public administration, education and health	29,800	33.5%	25,200	35.5%
Other services	4,200	4.7%	4,300	6.1%
Total services	74,100	83.5%	59,100	83.2%
TOTAL	88,600		71,000	

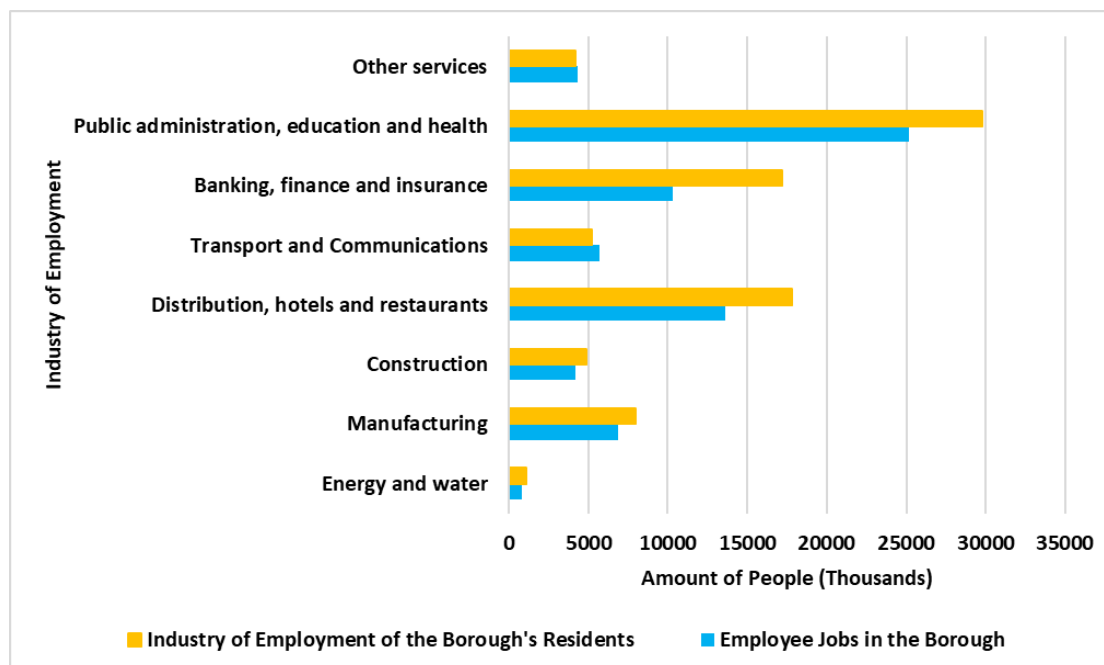
Source: Annual Population Survey April 2018 – March 2019, SIC 2007 sectors. Released - April 2020. Next Release – April 2021.

Please note figures may not sum due to rounding.

3.10

3.11 Table 13 shows that for every industry 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



Source: Annual Population Survey April 2018 – March 2019, SIC 2007 sectors. Released - April 2020. Next Release – April 2021.

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	8,500	9.6%	5,700	9.0%
Professional occupations	17,700	19.9%	10,800	17.1%

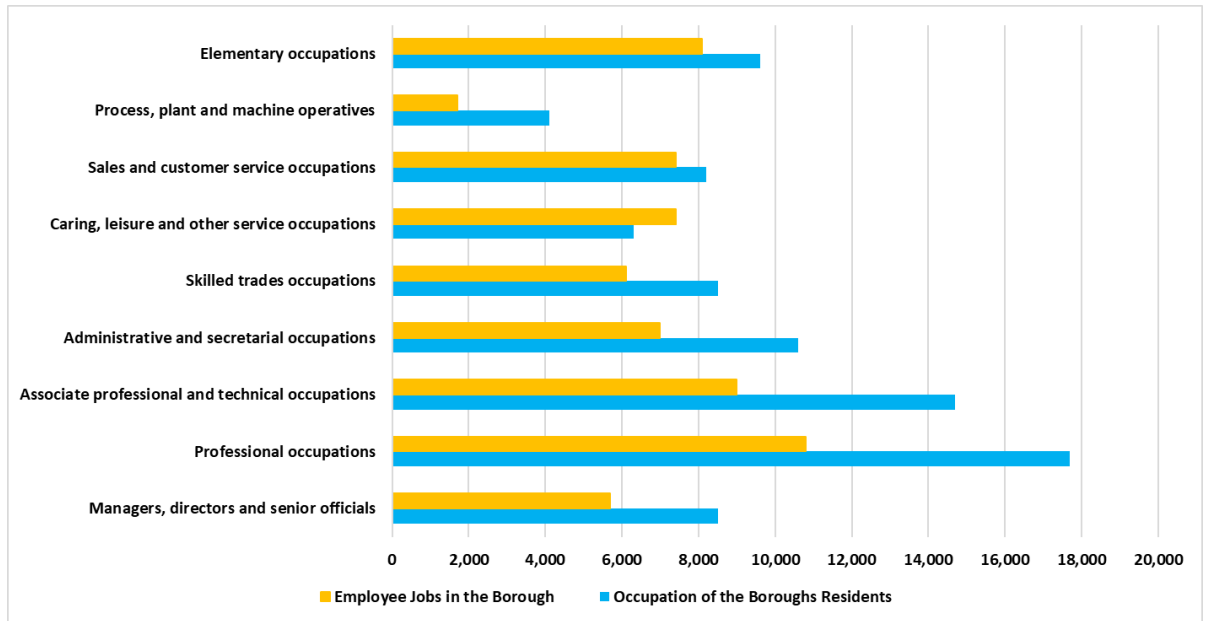
Associate professional and technical occupations	14,700	16.5%	9,000	14.2%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	10,600	12.0%	7,000	11.1%
Skilled trades occupations	8,500	9.6%	6,100	9.7%
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	6,300	7.1%	7,400	11.7%
Sales and customer service occupations	8,200	9.2%	7,400	11.7%
Process, plant and machine operatives	4,100	4.6%	1,700	2.68%
Elementary occupations	9,600	10.8%	8,100	12.81%
TOTAL	88,800		63,200	

Source: Annual Population Survey April 2018 – March 2019 (based on SOC2010). Released - April 2019. Next Release – April 2020.

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

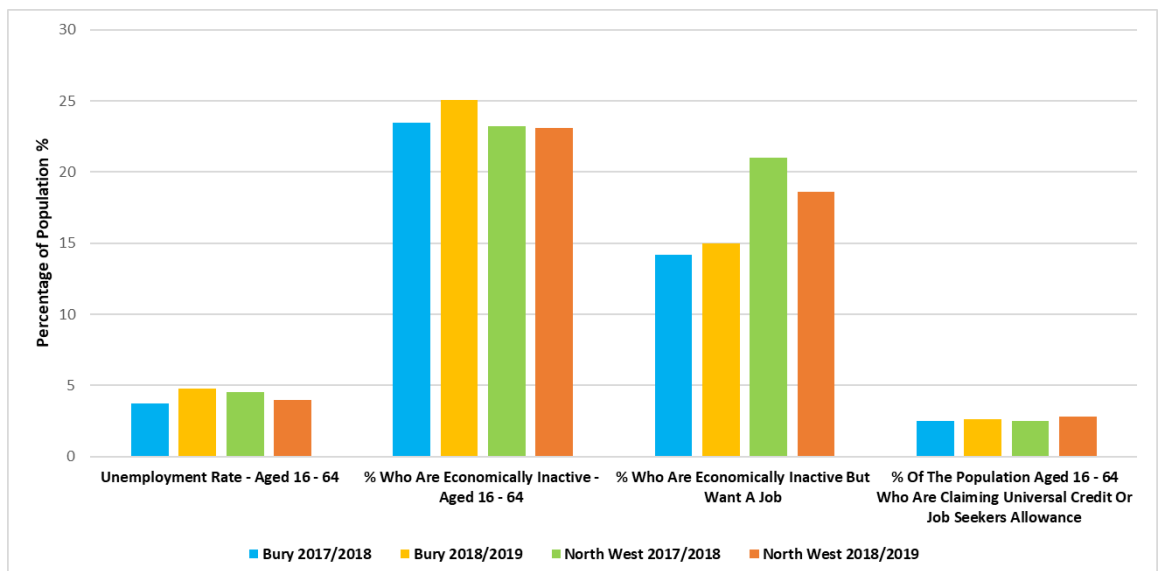


Source: Annual Population Survey April 2018 – March 2019 (based on SOC2010). Released - April 2019. Next Release – April 2021.

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 unemployment rate for Bury and NW from ONS Nomis Annual Population Survey April 2017 – March 2018 and April 2018 – March 2019. ONS Claimant data from NOMIS (2017/2018 & 2018/2019).

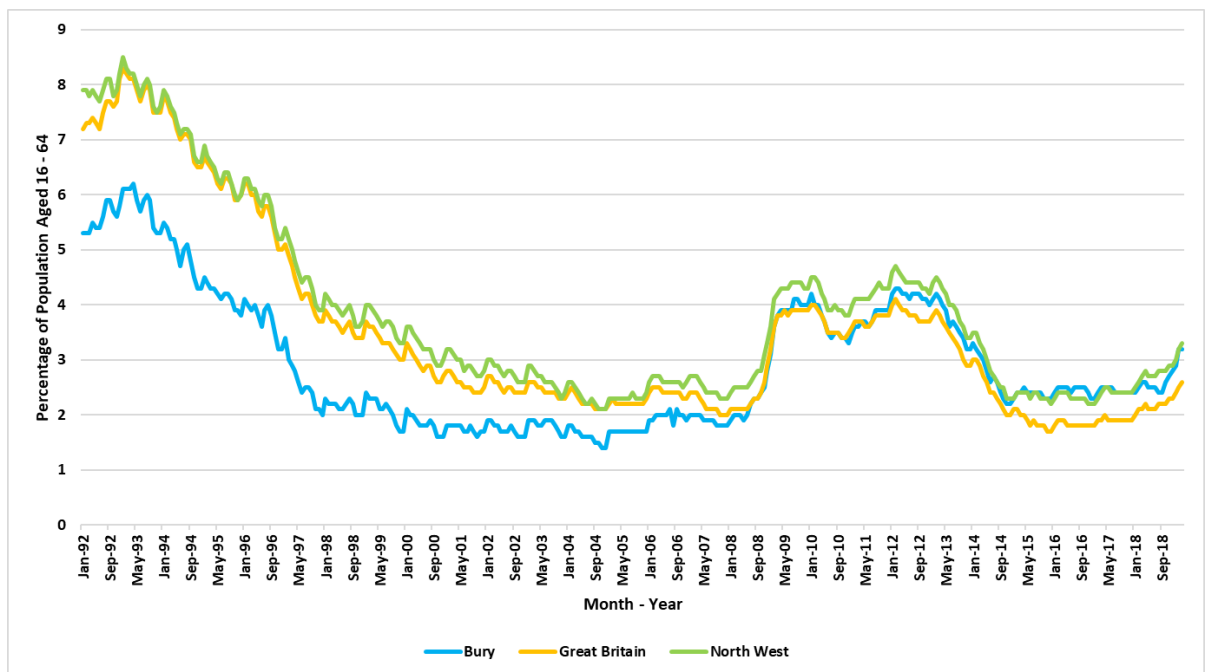
Please note that under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker’s Allowance. As it is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

- 3.15 28,800 people in the Borough aged 16-64 are economically inactive. This is an increase on the previous figure of 27,200 for 2017/2018. 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 increased from 3.7% in 2017/2018 to 4.8% in 2018/2019. In comparison, the unemployment rates for the North West it is 4.0% and Great Britain it is 4.2%. 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

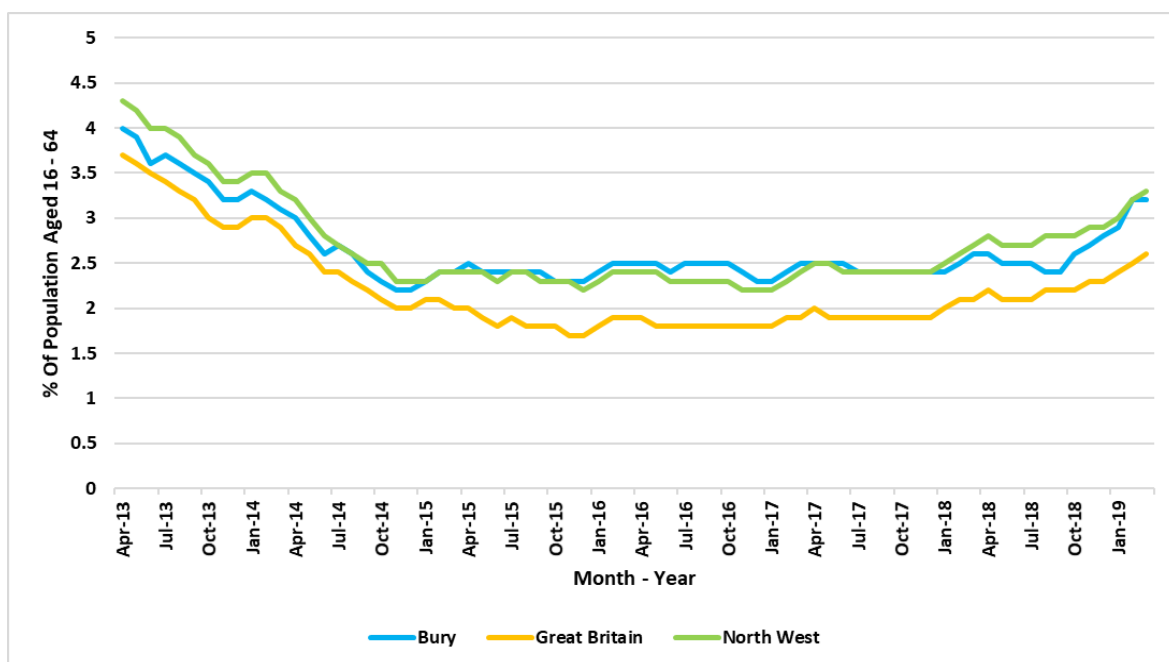
- 3.17 Figure 14 and Figure 15 below show changes in the JSA claimant rates in the short-term and the long-term

Figure 14 - JSA claimant rates - long term trends



Source: ONS Job Seekers Allowance data from NOMIS.

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 2.5% in April 2017 to 2.6% in April 2018. The April 2019 rate for the UK was 2.2% and for the North West it was 2.8%.

Economic Inactivity

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

Table 15 - Economic Inactivity in detail

	2017/18		2018/2019	
	Number	% of population aged 16-64	Number	% of population aged 16-64
Population aged 16-64	116,700		116,600	
Economically inactive population aged 16-64	27,200	23.3%	28,800	24.7%

Economically inactive - do not want a job		23,300	20%	24,500	21.0%
Economically inactive - want a job		3,800	3.3%	4,300	3.7%
Reasons for economic inactivity	Student	6,400	5.5%	6,500	5.6%
	Looking after family/home	6,500	5.6%	6,400	5.5%
	Temporary sick	No Data	-	600	0.5%
	Long term sick	6,800	5.8%	6,700	5.8%
	Discouraged	No Data	-	No Data	-
	Retired	4,400	3.8%	5,600	4.8%
	Other	2,700	2.3%	3,000	2.6%

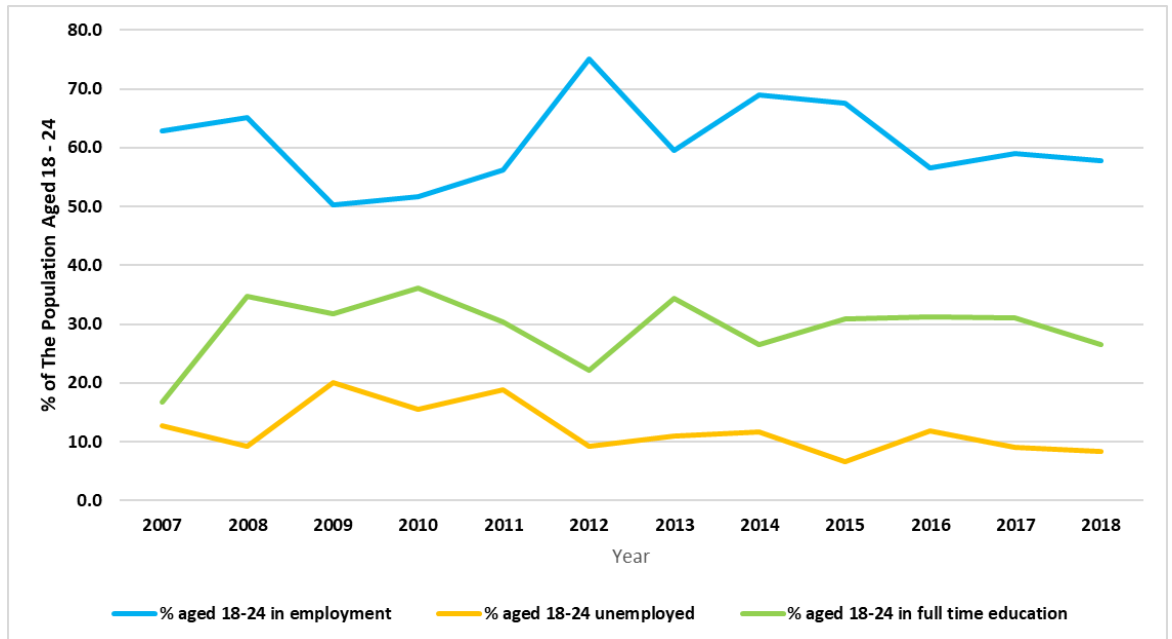
Source: Economic inactivity data and unemployment rate from ONS Nomis Annual Population Survey April 2017 – March 2018 and April 2018 – March 2019.

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 2007 and 2018.

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



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey. Last Accessed 04/05/20. (note the estimate and confidence interval are unreliable since the group sample size is small)

3.21 The proportion of young people in employment has slightly decreased over the last 12 months, with the proportion who are unemployed remaining stable.

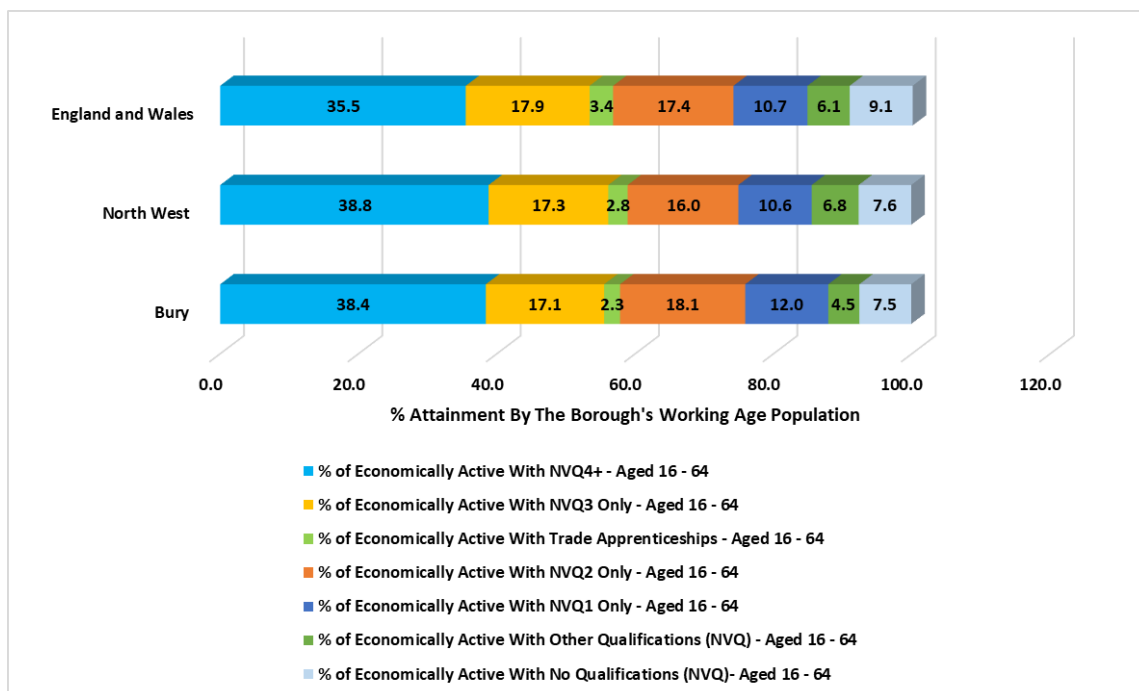
Qualifications

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

3.23 38.4% of working age residents have NVQ4+ qualifications which is below the North West average (38.8%) and above England and Wales (35.5%).

3.24 The Borough has a higher proportion (75.9%) of residents with NVQ2+ qualifications – at least 5 GCSEs at A* to C – than the North West average (74.2%). The Borough also has a lower proportion of residents with no qualifications (7.5%) than the North West (9.1%) and the average in England and Wales (7.6%).

Figure 17 - Qualifications



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey January – December 2019.

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	£395.40	0.2%	£496.90	£442.70	£434.30	£462.30
Males	£478.90	3.3%	£558.40	£511.90	£517.50	£557.70
Females	£337.10	-1.2%	£442.00	£378.60	£356.00	£369.60

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2017 & 2018.

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	£457.40	-2.2%	£421.60	£439.10	£435.00	£462.80
Males	£532.80	3.5%	£478.50	£507.90	£518.60	£558.30
Females	£413.10	-0.2%	£354.30	£366.50	£354.90	£369.80

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2017 & 2018.

The average gross earnings for people living in the Borough are £62.00 per week higher than those working in the Borough, compared with a gap of £72.8.00 in 2017. On average people working in the City of Manchester earn £101.50 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 increased over the past year.

3.26 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.

3.27 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	£513.20	8.3%	£566.00	£524.90	£529.90	£571.10
Males	£550.40	8.9%	£609.30	£559.60	£570.50	£612.40
Females	£467.60	12.8%	£520.70	£483.40	£475.80	£508.50

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2017 & 2018 .

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

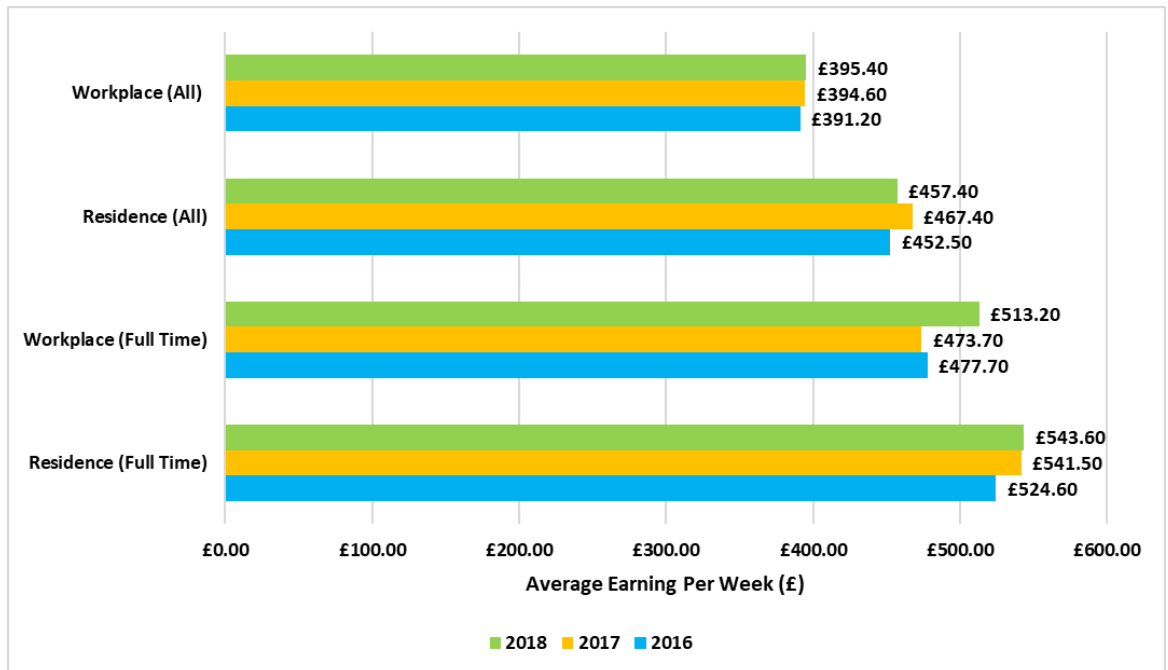
	Bury Borough		City of Manchester	Greater Manchester	North West Region	England and Wales
	Pay	% change since 2017				
Full time workers	£543.60	0.4%	£497.30	£517.50	£529.80	£571.20
Males	£567.50	-2.6%	£530.90	£556.60	£574.90	£613.20
Females	£520.70	-0.7%	£448.00	£473.90	£472.40	£508.90

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2017 & 2018.

3.28 The gap in full-time earnings between people working in the Borough compared to those living in the Borough now stands at £30.40 per week, compared to £72.80 in 2017.

3.29 Changes in gross weekly pay are illustrated below:

Figure 18 - Gross Weekly Pay



Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2016, 2017 & 2018.

Annual Income

3.30 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	£20,610	1.4%	£27,118	£23,172	£22,633	£24,105
Full time employees	£26,383	10.1%	£29,997	£27,312	£27,376	£29,667

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2017 & 2018.

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	£25,433	7.0%	£22,188	£22,660	£22,683	£24,130
Full-time employees	£29,347	6.1%	£26,199	£26,936	£27,520	£29,684

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2017 & 2018.

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 2018/19.

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)	1,791	-1,964	-172
Financial and Professional Services: A2	144	-458	-314

Offices not within Use Class A2: B1(a)	1,790	-225	1,565
Assembly and Leisure: D2	212	0	212
Total	6,496	-5,452	1,045

- 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 (D2) assembly and leisure and B1(a) offices not within Use Class (A2) floorspace.

Completions in Town Centres

- 4.5 Table 23 shows completions in town centres in 2018/2019.

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)	1,735	96.9	555	N/A
Financial and Professional Services: A2	144	100.0	-314	100
Offices not within Use Class A2: B1(a)	0	0.0	-193	N/A
Assembly and Leisure: D2	80	37.7	80	38
Total	4,438	68.3	921	88.2

-
- 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 (A1) shops and (D2) assembly/leisure floorspace, but net losses in B1(a) offices and (A2) financial and professional service floorspace.

5 Health and Wellbeing

5.3 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

5.4 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

	2014 – 2016		2015-2017		2016-2018	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bury	77.9	81.6	78.53	81.23	78.74	81.68
Greater Manchester	77.6	81.3	77.79	81.32	77.99	81.48

North West	78.2	81.7	78.19	81.75	78.27	81.87
England	79.5	83.1	79.55	83.13	79.63	83.21

Source: ONS Life expectancy at birth by local areas.

- 5.5 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 78.74 for males and 81.68 for females. The male life expectancy is above the averages for Greater Manchester and the North West. Female life expectancy exceeds that of Greater Manchester but not of the UK average.

Death Rates

- 5.6 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 2012-2017 (the most recent statistics that are available).

Table 25 - Death Rates in Bury

Cause of death	Indirectly standardised mortality rate (2015-2017)			Indirectly standardised mortality rate (2017-2019)		
	All persons	Males	Females	All persons	Males	Females
All cancers	110	107	113	107	105	109
All circulatory diseases	112	113	112	104	101	108
All causes	116	111	120	111	107	115

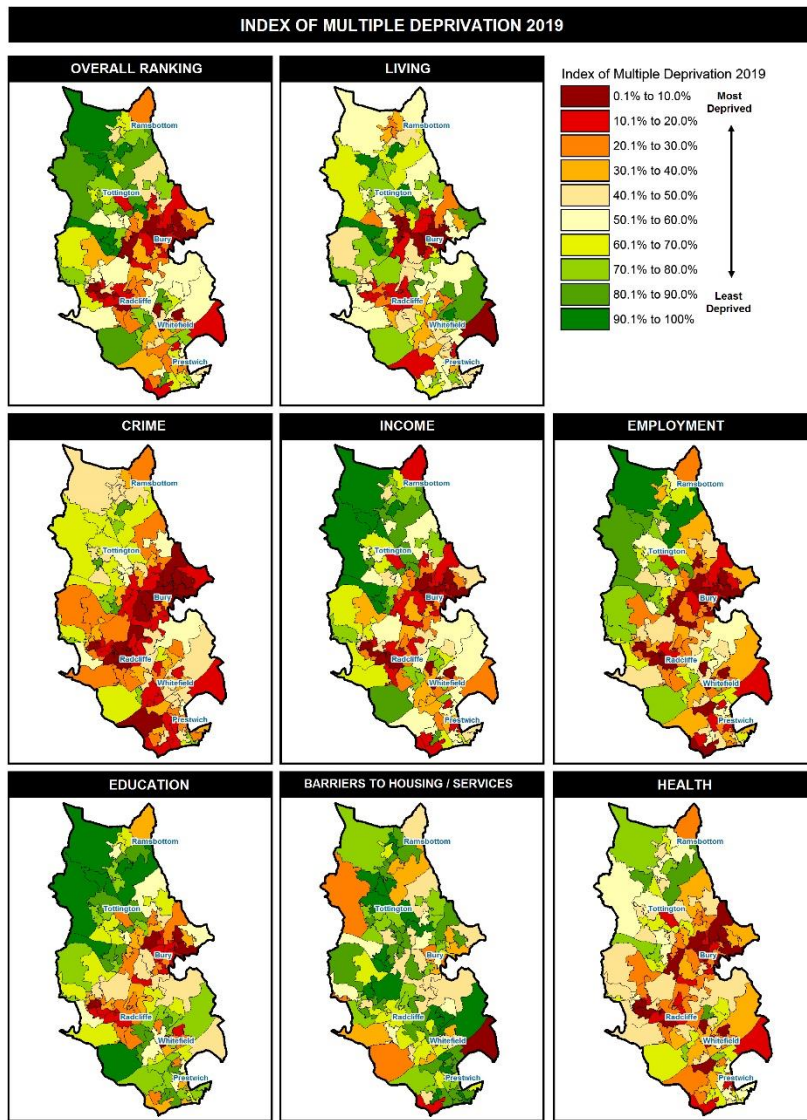
Source: NHS Digital

- 5.7 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

5.8 The last update of the Index of Multiple Deprivation was in 2019 and it is illustrated in

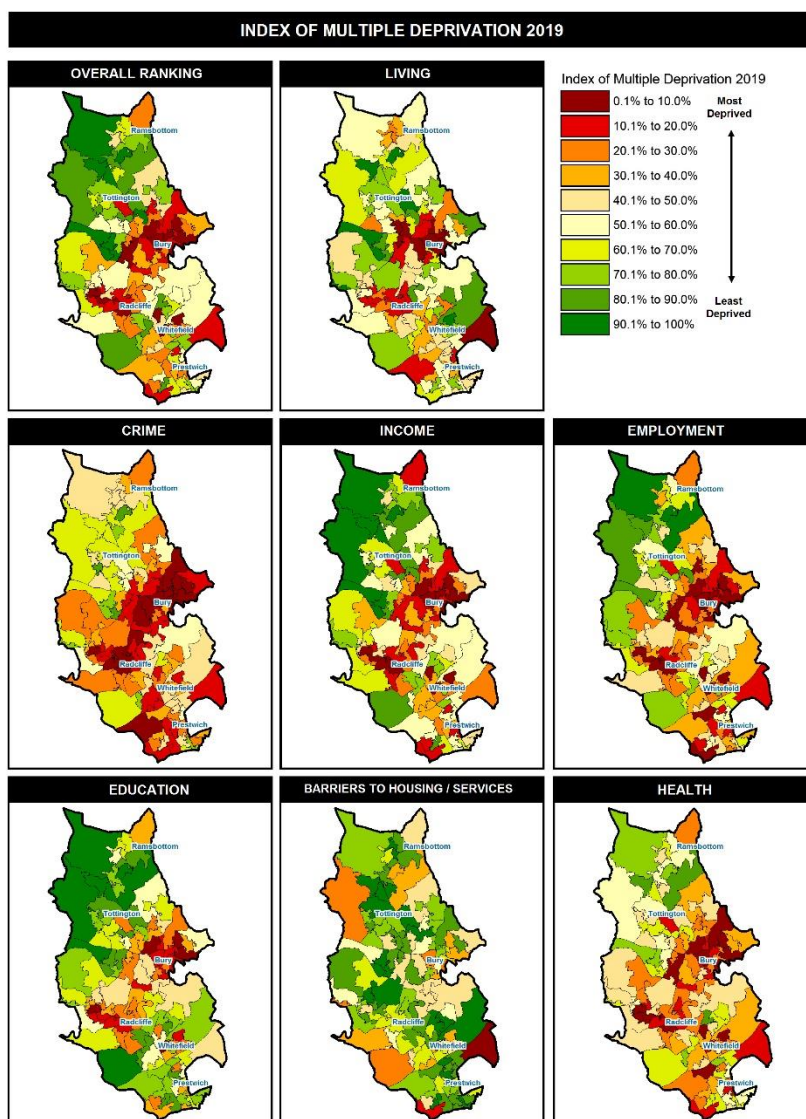
5.9 Figure 19 - Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019



(C) Crown Copyright and database right 2021. Ordnance Survey 100023063. IMD data provided by Department for Communities and Local Government

5.10

Figure 19 - Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019



(C) Crown Copyright and database right 2021. Ordnance Survey 100023063.
IMD data provided by Department for Communities and Local Government

- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 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

- 5.13 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

	2017/2018		2018/19	
	Reception	Year 6	Reception	Year 6
England	22.4%	34.3%	22.6%	34.3%
North West	23.9%	35.5%	24.4%	35.9%
Bury	21.3%	34.6%	23.7%	34.9%

Source: NHS National Child Measurement Programme. Data released: 10/10/19. Last Accessed: 04/05/20.

- 5.14 Table 26 shows that the percentage of children in Reception and Year 6 who are overweight or obese has steadily increased in Bury. In 2018/19, 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 also lower than the percentage for England and the percentage for the North West.

Recreation Provision in New Housing Development

- 5.15 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.
- 5.16 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.

- 5.17 In response to this change, SPD1 was revised and subsequently adopted in June 2015.
- 5.18 In 2018/2019, 10 applications for 10 or more additional dwellings were permitted and a total of £56,037.95 for recreation, LNR and Open space was secured through planning agreements.

Fast Food

- 5.19 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)

5.20 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

5.21 We measure air quality at eleven locations in our borough. Three sites use very accurate automatic monitoring equipment that measure nitrogen dioxide and fine particles (PM10) in real time. We also have 8 sites where we use simple and reasonably accurate equipment called diffusion tubes to measure nitrogen dioxide on a monthly basis. The monthly readings are used to give an annual average (mean) level of nitrogen dioxide.

5.22

5.23 Site Name	Type of site	Pollutant	Annual Mean Results 2017 (ug/m3)	Annual mean results 2018 (ug/m3)
Bury – Whitefield (<i>Bury New Road</i>)	Automatic	NO2	28	25
		PM10	15	16
Bury Prestwich (<i>Bury New Road/ Butterstile Lane</i>)	Automatic	NO2	42	38
		PM10	19	19
Bury Radcliffe (<i>Water Street</i>)	Automatic	NO2	27	25
		PM10	16	18

Baguley Crescent, Middleton	Diffusion Tube	NO2	31.9	32.3
Ramsbottom Lane, Ramsbottom	Diffusion Tube	NO2	32.4	35.7
Bury Whitefield (Bury New Road)	Diffusion Tube	NO2	27.4	26.4
Hardmans Rd, Whitefield	Diffusion Tube	NO2	31.9	31.2
Radcliffe New Rd, Whitefield	Diffusion Tube	NO2	28.3	28.0
Bolton Rd, Bury	Diffusion Tube	NO2	36.1	36.7
Willow St, Bury	Diffusion Tube	NO2	24.3	25.1
Walmersley Rd, Bury	Diffusion Tube	NO2	28.4	28.2

5.24 Air quality measurements recorded in 2017 and 2018

Site Name	Type of site	Pollutant	Annual Mean Results 2017 (ug/m3)	Annual mean results 2018 (ug/m3)
Bury – Whitefield (Bury New Road)	Automatic	NO2	28	25
		PM10	15	16
Bury Prestwich (Bury New Road/ Butterstile Lane)	Automatic	NO2	42	38
		PM10	19	19
	Automatic	NO2	27	25

Bury Radcliffe (<i>Water Street</i>)		PM10	16	18
Baguley Crescent, Middleton	Diffusion Tube	NO2	31.9	32.3
Ramsbottom Lane, Ramsbottom	Diffusion Tube	NO2	32.4	35.7
Bury Whitefield (Bury New Road)	Diffusion Tube	NO2	27.4	26.4
Hardmans Rd, Whitefield	Diffusion Tube	NO2	31.9	31.2
Radcliffe New Rd, Whitefield	Diffusion Tube	NO2	28.3	28.0
Bolton Rd, Bury	Diffusion Tube	NO2	36.1	36.7
Willow St, Bury	Diffusion Tube	NO2	24.3	25.1
Walmersley Rd, Bury	Diffusion Tube	NO2	28.4	28.2

- 5.25 The latest data from our monitoring sites show that none of the sites have breached the national limits for nitrogen dioxide (40ug/m³) or PM10 (40ug/m³). Six sites have shown very small increases and we will therefore review results next year to see if this pattern continues.
- 5.26 From July 2017 Bury Council along with the other councils in Greater Manchester have been issued with Government Directions requiring actions to meet nitrogen dioxide legal limits *in the shortest possible time*.
- 5.27 We have therefore been working with our neighbouring GM councils and TfGM to produce an action plan. To develop the action plan we have carried out detailed air quality modeling to identify where nitrogen dioxide levels are above legal limits

- 5.28 The modelling showed that our problem areas are at Bury Bridge to the west of Bury town centre, roads around the town centre and roads leading to the M60 Junction 17 in Whitefield /Prestwich.
- 5.29 As a result of this modelling it was felt appropriate that we expand our monitoring network in 2019 to measure those areas identified as exceeding the nitrogen dioxide limit values

Crime

- 5.30 Table 28 below shows the crime rates in Bury compared with Greater Manchester.

Table 28 - Crime Rates in Bury

	BURY					GREATER MANCHESTER	
	Offences		% change	Offences per 1,000 population		Offences per 1,000 population	
	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18 - 2018/19	2017/18	2018/19	2017/18	2018/19
Total recorded crime	18,929	18,653	-2	99.6	98.1	121.4	118.7
Violence against the person	5,717	5,977	5	30.1	31.4	33.6	31.4
Death or serious injury caused by illegal driving	0	1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Homicide	2	4	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Stalking and harassment	1,340	1,628	21	7.1	8.6	7.2	8.6
Violence with injury	1,802	1,834	2	9.5	9.6	10.0	9.6
Violence without injury	2,573	2,510	-2	13.5	13.2	16.4	13.2
Sexual offences	549	568	3	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.4
Robbery	290	322	11	1.5	1.7	2.5	2.7
Theft offences	6,616	6,609	0	34.8	34.8	43.9	43.5
Burglary	1,939	1,785	-8	10.2	9.4	11.4	10.7
<i>Residential burglary</i>	1,390	1,162	-16	7.3	6.1	8.4	7.7
<i>Non-residential burglary</i>	549	623	13	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.9
Vehicle offences	1,452	1,614	11	7.6	8.5	11.0	11.4
Theft from the person	149	160	7	0.8	0.8	2.4	2.6
Bicycle theft	157	117	-25	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.5
Shoplifting	1,247	1,154	-7	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.3
All other theft offences	1,672	1,779	6	8.8	9.4	11.3	11.1

Criminal damage and arson	2039	1,827	-10	10.7	9.6	14.5	12.5
Drug offences	255	296	16	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9
Possession of weapons offences	171	162	-5	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4
Public order offences	2838	2,465	-13	14.9	13.0	17.9	15.4
Miscellaneous crimes against society	454	427	-6	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.9

Source: ONS Recorded crime data at Community Safety Partnership and local authority level. Date released: 25/04/19. Last Accessed 04/05/20

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.

- 5.31 Bury has a lower crime rate in virtually every category than Greater Manchester, the exception being non-residential burglaries. There has been a decrease in overall crime in the Borough, with sharp falls in residential burglaries and public order 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 29 shows how CO₂ emissions have changed from 2005 to 2018.

Table 29 - Per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions

Year	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Transport	Total CO ₂ emissions (t)	Per capita emissions (t)
2005	389.90	473.90	453.50	1,317.40	7.3
2006	392.20	473.40	458.80	1,324.10	7.3
2007	381.50	457.90	461.40	1,300.30	7.1
2008	356.30	454.80	431.80	1,242.30	6.8

2009	294.50	409.90	426.30	1,130.00	6.1
2010	309.60	433.40	422.50	1,164.70	6.3
2011	273.40	380.80	415.80	1,069.10	5.8
2012	302.30	409.10	406.90	1,117.20	6.0
2013	281.50	399.10	408.30	1,087.60	5.8
2014	236.20	333.30	408.70	976.80	5.2
2015	222.00	320.40	409.70	950.60	5.1
2016	195.60	305.10	418.90	918.10	4.9
2017	178.50	288.00	405.00	869.90	4.6
2018	178.40	286.40	402.80	865.80	4.6
Change since 2005	-211.50	-187.50	-50.7	-451.60	-2.7

- 6.4 These figures show a reduction in per capita CO₂ emissions from 2005 to 2018. Industrial and commercial, domestic and road transport emissions have all fallen since 2005. In 2018, at 4.6 tonnes per capita Bury had lower per capita CO₂ emissions than the North West (5.4 tonnes per capita) and the UK (5.4 tonnes per capita).

Energy Use

- 6.5 Table 30 below shows energy use in Bury as measured by the thousand tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe).

Table 30 - Energy Use in Bury 2017 and 2018

Fuel Type	Sector	Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe)
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		2017	2018
Coal ¹	Industrial & Commercial	0.0	0.0
	Domestic	0.5	0.5
	Rail	0.1	0.1
	Total	0.5	0.5
Manufactured fuels ²	Industrial	0.1	0.1
	Domestic	0.4	0.5
	Total	0.5	0.5
Petroleum products	Industrial & Commercial	6.0	5.8
	Domestic	0.8	0.8
	Road Transport	118.3	117.5
	Rail	0.0	0.0
	Total	125.5	124.5
Gas	Industrial & Commercial	32.6	33.5
	Domestic	96.2	95.2
	Total	128.7	128.8
Electricity	Industrial & Commercial	29.1	29.2

	Domestic	25.5	24.8
	Total	54.6	54.0
Bioenergy & Wastes	Total	4.9	5.3
All fuels	Total	314.7	313.6
Consuming Sector	Industry & Commercial	68.1	69.0
	Domestic	128.2	127.0
	Transport	118.4	117.6

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

Source: Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.
Sub-national total final energy consumption statistics 2005 to 2018.

Table 30 above shows that there have been reductions in energy consumption in the Borough over the past few years.

Waste Collection

6.6 Table 31 below shows changes in waste collection in Bury from 2018 to 2019.

Table 31 - Waste and Recycling in Bury

Waste type	Management type	2017/18		2018/19	
		Amount of waste collected by Bury Council (tonnes)	Percent	Amount of waste collected by Bury Council (tonnes)	Percent
	Land filled	30,418	48.34%	29,269	47.96%

Household waste	Recycled/composted	32,508	51.66%	31,756	52.04%
	Total waste arising	62,926		61,025	
Non-household waste	Land filled	5247	100%	5,038	100%
	Recycled/composted	0	0%	0	0%
	Total waste arising	5247		5,038	
All local authority collected waste	Land filled	35665	52.32%	34,307	51.93%
	Recycled/composted	32508	47.28%	31,756	48.06%
	Total waste arising	68,173		66,063	

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

- 6.7 The figures show that the total waste arising has fallen by 3.19% and the percentage of waste recycled or composted has risen from 47.28% to 48.06%. The percentage of waste that is recycled or composted has risen from 2017/18 to 2018/19.

Greater Manchester Minerals Plan

- 6.8 Following the adoption of the Greater Manchester Joint Minerals Development Plan on 26th April 2013, minerals monitoring information is provided in the Greater Manchester Minerals DPD Annual Monitoring Report. This separate AMR will provide further information on minerals planning issues (e.g. planning applications) that affected Bury from 1st April 2019 through to 31st March 2020.

Greater Manchester Waste Plan

- 6.9 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 covers the 2019/20 period.

7 Flood Risk

7.1 The 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 32 below shows the number and percentage of new housing completions which have taken place in areas designated as flood risk areas.

Table 32 - Homes completed in flood risk areas

Year	Number of completions in flood risk areas	Gross completions	Percentage
2018/19	76	393	19.33%

7.3 Table 33 above shows that the majority of housing completions in Bury have taken place away from areas designated as flood risk areas.

Water Quality

7.4 Table 33 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 33 - Water Quality

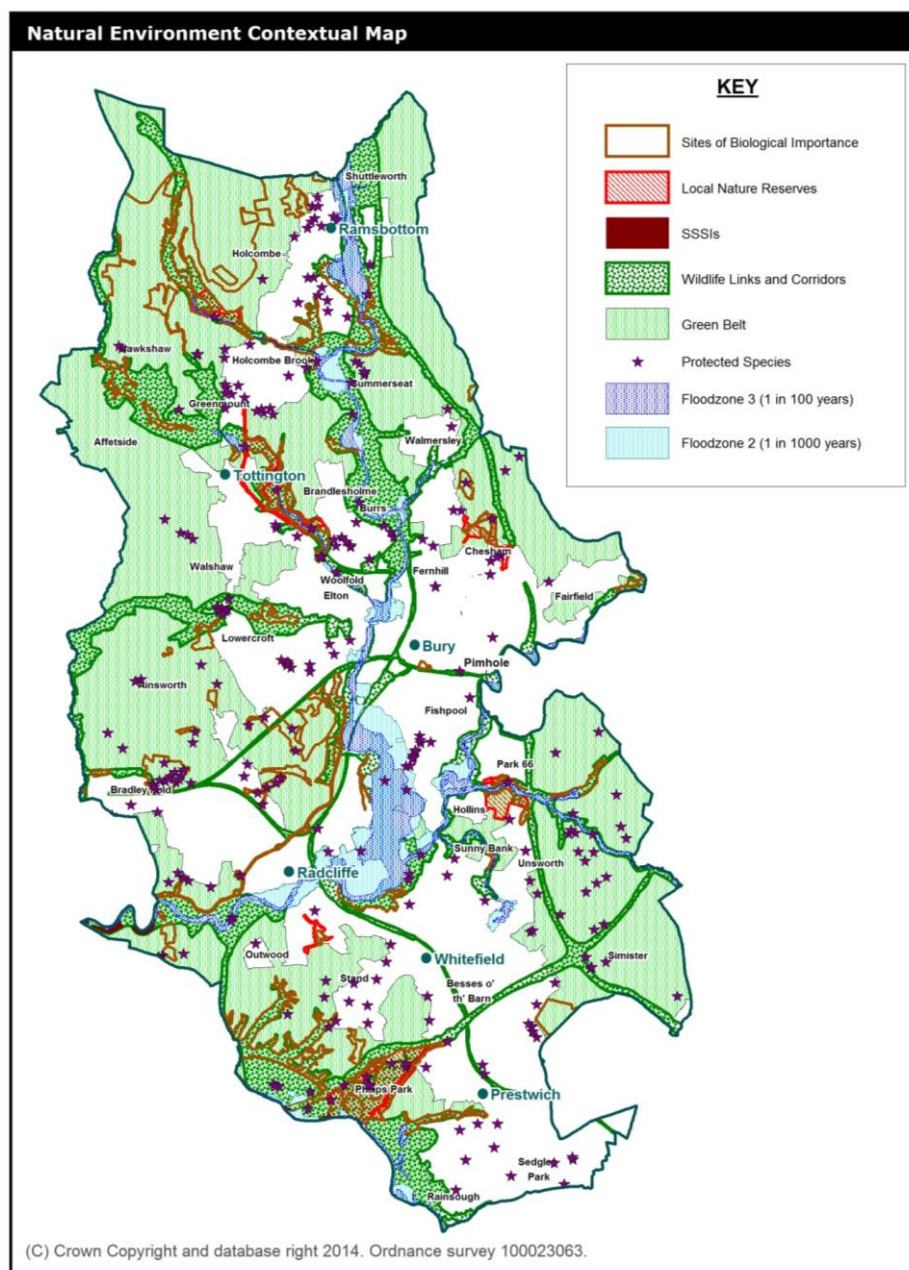
Water body name	Overall quality	Current ecological quality	Current chemical quality
River Irwell (Roch to Croal)	Moderate	Moderate	Good
Whittle Brook	Moderate	Moderate	Good
River Croal (including Bradshaw Brook)	Moderate	Moderate	Good
River Roch (Spodden to Irwell)	Moderate	Moderate	Good
Kirklees Brook	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 (North and South)	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 345 below.

Table 345 - Changes in areas of biodiversity importance 2018

Designated areas	Net change in area		Total	
	2017 Hectares	% change	2018 Hectares	Number of sites
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	912.2	+0.03%	912.5	50
Sites of Biological Importance Grade A	764.3	+0.10%	765.1	19
Sites of Biological Importance Grade B	100.0	-0.20%	99.8	18
Sites of Biological Importance Grade C	47.9	-0.63%	47.6	13
Local nature reserves	330.0	+0.03%	330.1	8

Source: SBI data from Greater Manchester Ecology Unit Bury SBI Review 2018. 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 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 356 below shows the planning permissions granted in the Green Belt from 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019.

Table 356 - Planning permissions in the Green Belt 2017/2018

MHCLG Class	Number of applications approved/allowed on appeal	Number of applications refused
MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS		
Dwellings	4	0
All other major developments	2	0
MINOR DEVELOPMENTS		
Dwellings	14	2
All other minor developments	28	1
OTHER DEVELOPMENTS		
Changes of use	4	1
Householder developments	45	4
Agricultural buildings and operations	4	0

Other (not included above)	0	0
TOTAL	100	9

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

- 63767: Non-material amendment following planning permission 61117 for demolition of existing vacant industrial building and erection of 24 dwellings (three bed and 4 four bed) with public open space, parking and associated access. This application was approved as it would not affect the character of the originally approved scheme and there would be no adverse impact on the visual amenity or the character of the area.
- 63169: Non-material amendment following grant of planning permission 61117: Minor alterations to the locations of dwellings 3-13. This application was approved because it would not affect the character of the originally approved scheme and there would be no adverse impact on residential amenity or highway safety.
- 63499: Non-material amendment following planning permission 62192 (191 dwellings); Amend approved Planning Layout Revision M (Dwg No. BHM028/01 Rev M). This application was approved as the proposed amendments would not have an adverse impact upon the landscaping of the site and would not have a significant detrimental impact upon highway safety. Therefore, the proposal would still be in accordance with the overall principles in terms of the approved applications 55003 (outline) and 58810 (reserved matters) and the Policies against which these were approved.
- 62081: Demolition of existing farm buildings and erection of 16 no. dwellings and associated new infrastructure, including construction of new access road. This application was approved as because the applicant was able to demonstrate special circumstances which clearly outweigh the harm caused to the Green Belt.

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

- 63559: Sheet piled walls and embankments, on land within Close Park and land to the south of Morris Street, as part of a wider scheme to improve flood protection along the Irwell. The application was approved as the proposed development is an engineering operation and would be appropriate development within the green belt.
- 61217: Phase 1: C of use from B2/B8 to place of worship (D1) inc. part demolition mill; Phase 2: OA for part demolition of Ainsworth Mill and outbuildings and conversion of existing buildings for employment uses. This application was approved as because the applicant was able to

demonstrate special circumstances which clearly 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 - 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 36 below shows the number of key assets in Bury:

Table 367 - Key heritage assets in Bury

Asset	Number	
Number of nationally listed buildings	Grade I	5
	Grade II*	10
	Grade II	229
	Total	244
Number of listed buildings at risk	4	
Number of Conservation Areas	14	
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/>. Last accessed: 04/05/20.

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

13.1 Five additional structures were listed 2018/19:

- Brooksbottom Mill is a former cotton mill now in residential use located on Waterside Road in Summerseat. It was listed at Grade II for its architectural interest, historical interest and group value – the asset is noted for its functional relationship with the Manchester headquarters of Hoyles (a purpose-built steel-framed warehouse, National Heritage List for England 1271127), as the principal site of production for the wares sold there.
- Prestwich War Memorial, located at the junction of Rectory Lane and St Mary's Road, was listed at Grade II because of its historic and architectural interest.
- Bury Cemetery War Memorial is located at the south entrance to Bury Cemetery on St Peter's Road, Bury. It obtained Grade II listing due to its historical interest, architectural interest and its group value – situated with the cemetery gatepiers and gates (1869, Grade II).
- Ramsbottom War Memorial is located just off St Paul's Church, adjacent to Bridge Street, Ramsbottom. It is listed at Grade II due to its architectural interest, historic interest and group value – the memorial benefits from a spatial group value with the adjacent Grade II-listed Church of St Paul.
- The Old White Lion Hotel is situated at 6 Bolton Street, Bury. It was listed at Grade II because of its historic interest, architectural interest and group value – the building has a strong relationship with the listed buildings located at 2 to 10 and 12 to 16 Market Place, Bury Castle and the Two Tubs Inn.

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 no 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.

10.5 Table below shows the listed building applications that were determined between 1st April 2018 and 31st March 2019.

Table 39 - Listed Building Applications Determined 2018/19

Application type	Granted	Refused	Withdrawn	Total decisions
Listed Building Consent	13	3	1	17

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 222 reported injury accidents in Bury during 2018 resulting in 314 casualties. This compares with an average of 1026 casualties in the bases years (the average annual casualties in the year 1994 to 1998). 41 were killed or seriously injured (KSI) in 2018 compared with an average of 64 KSI in the base years (2005 to 2009).
- 11.4 Bury KSI casualty rate per million population was 216 compared to 267 for Greater Manchester as a whole.

Road Transport

11.5 There are 684km of road consisting of 21km motorway, 55km A road, 33km B Road and 575km of minor roads.

11.6 The average daily traffic flow is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** below:

Table 37 - Average daily traffic flows in Bury

Road Type	Number of vehicles		
	2015	2016	2017
Motorways	94,900	97,700	96,600
A roads	17,600	17,700	17,900
B roads	8,900	9,100	9,000

11.7 The highest estimated 24-hour Annual Average Weekday Traffic (AAWT) flow was 168,300 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 70,500 vehicles compared to 72,800 vehicles at the same location in 2015.

11.9 There was a 3% decrease in the 24-hour weekday flows on motorways between 2016 and 2017, compared to a 1% increase in Greater Manchester as a whole.

11.10 There was a 3% increase in the 12-hour weekday flows on A and B roads in Bury between 2016 and 2017, compared to a 2% increase in Greater Manchester as a whole.

11.11 Since 1993 traffic flows on A and B roads have decreased by 6% compared to a 5% decrease in Greater Manchester and a 1% decrease nationally.

11.12 731 million vehicle kilometres were travelled on motorways, 360 million on A roads and 107 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: 68% cars, 19% light goods vehicles (LGVs) and 13% other goods vehicles (OGVs).

- A roads: 84% cars, 11% LGVs and 3% OGVs.
- B roads: 86% cars, 11% LGVs and 1% OGVs.
- Minor roads: 81% cars, 12% LGVs and 2% 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 3,951 in the morning peak. This represents a 16% decrease compared to vehicle numbers in 1997 and a 2% decrease compared to 2017.

11.17 In the off-peak, 4,547 vehicles crossed the cordon into Bury town centre. This represents a 119% increase compared to 1997 and a 5% increase compared to 2017.

11.18 In the afternoon peak, 4,221 vehicles crossed the cordon into Bury town centre in 2017. This represents a 6% increase compared to 1997 and a 1% decrease compared to 2017.

Congestion

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

- A56 Manchester Road, S-bound between A58 and Maudsley Street
- B6219 Bond Street S-bound between Manor Street and Queen Street
- A665 Bury Old Road between Heywood Road and St Margarets Road
- A56 Bury New Road between Woodhill Drive and Crescent Avenue
- B6221 Wash Lane between Willow Street and Elm Street
- B6213 Tottington Road between Hayward Street and Walshaw Road
- B6292 Ainsworth Road between Watson Street and Robert Street, Radcliffe

Cycle Flows

11.20 The site in Bury with the highest 12-hour pedal cycle flow was the A58 Bolton Street in Bury with 224 cycles recorded between 07:00 and 19:00.

11.21 The average 12-hour A and B road pedal cycle flows in Bury are 96 and 55 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 130% between 1992 and 2018, and by 9% since 2016 to 4,517 passengers.
- 11.23 Off-peak (09:30-13:30) boarders increased by 78% between 1992 and 2018 and decreased by 1% since 2016 to 3,674 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 2018 to 31st March 2019, 13 appeals were determined by the Planning Inspectorate. Of these, 7 were dismissed, 3 were allowed, 1 was partially allowed and 2 were withdrawn. The appeals are set out in Table 38 below.

Table 38 - Planning Appeals in Bury 2018/2019

Application type	Appeal decision				Total Appeal Decisions
	Allowed	Split Decision	Withdrawn	Dismissed	
Minor Developments					
Dwellings			1		1
Other Developments					
Advertisement		1			1
Householder	1	1	1	6	9
Prior Notification	1				1
Other				1	1
Total					13

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

-
- A two part application comprising Proposal A), a non-illuminated hoarding sign fronting Lodge Road and Proposal B), a non-illuminated hoarding sign fronting Outwood Road. Proposal A) was granted permission; however, Proposal B) was refused as its size and siting would appear incongruous with its surroundings. Further, when considered with two other hoardings on site the advertising would constitute visual clutter at prominent position on the highway and thus be severely detrimental to the visual amenities of the area. The inspector noted the scale of the proposal but did not consider it disproportionate to its surroundings, he also disagreed that the sign would give rise to unacceptable clutter. (62991)
 - 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. (62677)
 - A two part application comprising Proposal A), alterations to an existing shed and Proposal B), a two storey extension to the rear and side of an existing property. Proposal A) was granted permission; however, the inspector considered it within his appeal as it was described incorrectly in the planning application. It should have been described as a replacement shed. The inspector permitted Proposal A) but agreed with the Council that Proposal B) constituted inappropriate development in the greenbelt and that the proposal would harm a Non-Designated Heritage Asset. (62473)
 - An application for the erection of a timber pergola in the applicant's dwelling was refused due to its unacceptable impact upon the Holcombe Conservation Area. The Inspector found that the pergola would have no impact upon the openness of the greenbelt and further, that the proposal would enhance the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. (61942).

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 March 2019 and took effect in the same month.
- 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 ceased in March 2019 having commenced in January 2019. The publication of a final draft is set to take place in Autumn 2019 with submission in early 2020 then examination in mid-2020 and finally adoption of the GMSF by Greater Manchester Mayor/ Greater Manchester Combined Authority in late 2020/ early 2021.

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. A consultation on policy directions took place between October and November 2018.

- 13.10 Subject to progress on the Greater Manchester Spatial Framework, consultation on the draft Local Plan was set to take place in autumn 2020 with the publication of the proposed submission documents in early 2020. Submission was set to take place in late 2020/ early 2021, with a public examination in mid-2021 and finally the document would have been adopted in late 2021.

Joint Waste DPD

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

Joint Minerals DPD

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

Supplementary Planning Documents

- 13.14 Table 2 below shows when Bury's Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) were adopted.

Table 42 - Bury SPD Adoption Dates

Ref.	Document	Status	Adoption date
SPD1	Recreation Provision in New Housing Developments	SPD	Updated 10 June 2015
SPG2	Wildlife Links and Corridors	SPG	July 2001
SPG 3	Planning Out Crime in New Development	SPG	July 2001
SPG 4	Per Cent for Public Art	SPG	July 2001, updated July 2003

SPG 5	Affordable Housing Provision in New Residential Development	SPG	January 2004
SPD 6	Alterations and Extensions to Residential Properties	SPD	March 2004, updated March 2006, January 2010 and January 2020
SPD7	Managing the Supply of Housing Land in Bury	SPD	7 April 2006, amended 12 September 2007 and 14 January 2009
SPD8	New Buildings and Associated Development in the Green Belt	SPD	10 January 2007
SPD9	Conversions and Re-Use of Buildings in the Green Belt	SPD	10 January 2007
SPD10	Planning for Equestrian Development	SPD	10 January 2007
SPD11	Parking Standards in Bury	SPD	30 May 2007
SPD12	Travel Plans in Bury	SPD	30 May 2007
SPD13	Conversion of Buildings to Houses of Multiple Occupation	SPD	30 May 2007
SPD14	Employment Land and Premises	SPD	12 September 2007, last updated October 2011
SPD15	Residential Conversions	SPD	9 January 2008
SPD16	Design and Layout of New Development	SPD	29 October 2008

14 Duty to Co-operate

Introduction

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

-
- 14.6 As established in chapter 13, 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 39 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 393 - 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	<p>Follow up of the meeting on the 27th July.</p> <p>Council will provide further information regarding the GMSF sites</p>	Bury
GMSF - Ecology	Greater Manchester Ecological Unit	27/10/2017	<p>The latest masterplans for the GMSF allocations were discussed and GMEU set out their comments regarding the sites.</p> <p>There will be further analysis to establish ecological requirements arising from the GMSF sites.</p>	Bury
GMSF - Transport	Transport for Greater Manchester	09/11/2017	<p>Highways issues affecting the GMSF sites were discussed.</p> <p>Modelling requirements were also discussed.</p> <p>Opportunities for new and enhanced public transport provision were discussed.</p>	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 40 - 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 in March 2019. 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 GMSF.	October 2016 – January 2017
	Consultation on 2 nd draft GMSF.	January 2019 – March 2019
	GMSF submission draft consultation	Summer 2019
	Submission of GMSF	Early 2020
	Examination of GMSF	Late 2020
	Adoption Of GMSF	Late 2020/Early 2021
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 Policy Directions	October – November 2018
	Consultation on draft plan	Late 2021
	Publication of Proposed Submission Documents	Mid 2022
	Submission	Late 2022
	Examination in Public	Mid 2023
	Adoption	Late 2023
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 New Development (2015 update)	Consultation on the SEA Screening Statement	15 January – 19 February 2015
	Draft for Consultation	20 February – 20 March 2015
	Consideration of consultation representations	April – May 2015
	Adoption and publication	10 June 2015

Appendix B – Glossary

Affordable Housing: 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 process 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/>
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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.