

Equality Impact Assessment.

Prestwich Village.

On behalf of The Prestwich Village Regeneration LLP.

Date: 17 January 2024 | Pegasus Ref: P23-2393 R001v5_EC_MAN_LD_LS

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Document Management.

Version	Date	Author	Checked/ Approved by:	Reason for revision
1	01.11.2023	LS	LD	First draft
2	13.12.2023	NR	LD	Second draft
3	18.12.2023	NR	LD	Final draft including amendments following client review
4	17.01.2024	LS	LD	Amended description of development
5	17.01.2024	LS	LD	Amendment of title



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Executive Summary

A proportionate and relevant approach has been applied to the method used for this Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) of the Proposed Development based on the Applicant's understanding of the Equality Act 2010, The Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties and Public Authorities) Regulations 2017 and Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty: England.

The EqIA approach considers available information on the Protected Characteristics (inclusive of Age; Disability; Gender Reassignment; Pregnancy & Maternity; Marriage & Civil Partnership; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation; Care Leavers, Looked After Children and Care Leavers; Military Veterans; and Socio-Economically Vulnerable) and applies a qualitative impact assessment using professional judgment. The overall intention is to provide sufficient information to inform Bury Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) in its decision-making and to demonstrate that the Public Sector Equality Duty ("PSED") has been met.

The key stages of this EqIA are policy and legislative context, baseline review, impact assessment considering pre-application engagement activities, demolition, enabling works and construction phase, and the operational phase, and identification of recommended mitigation and enhancement measures. The scope of the assessment has been agreed through consultation with BMBC during pre-application correspondence.

A positive effect is identified for all Protected Characteristics as a result of pre-application engagement activities in terms of consultation with statutory consultees and local community. No mitigation or enhancement measures are identified as being required.

There is potential for a negative effect relating to Age (people aged 0–15 years and people aged 65+ years), Disability, Pregnancy and Maternity, Carers, Looked After Children and Care Leavers, Military Veterans and Socio-Economically Vulnerable Groups during the construction phase. Recommended mitigation includes Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and Construction Logistics Plan, both to be produced by the Principal Contractor and secured by Condition. Residual effects will be neutral for each of the identified Protected Characteristics on implementation of these measures. Impacts on all other Protected Characteristics (Gender Reassignment; Marriage & Civil Partnership; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; and Sexual Orientation) during the construction phase are found to be neutral.

The effect on all Protected Characteristics is identified as positive during the operational phase. The Proposed Development will provide a range of amenities for people of all ages, have a neutral effect on education or healthcare services, create significant levels of new tree planting, open spaces and public spaces where people and nature can thrive, designed for inclusive use, and create employment opportunities that are compliant with the Equality Act 2010. Enhancement measures identified to ensure the positive effects are realised once completed include implementation of the submitted Landscape Masterplan, the submitted Travel Plan, Sustainability and Energy Strategy and EV charging (all to be secured by Condition). In addition, there is provision being made for the National Health Service (NHS) if they choose to relocate to the new community hub should a commercial agreement be reached. As such, the application is made for either health or office use within this building and both scenarios are assessed within the ES. The key intended outcome in respect of healthcare is for retention of the current level of GPs.

1. Introduction

Purpose

- 1.1. This Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) has been prepared by Pegasus Group Ltd on behalf of The Prestwich Village Regeneration LLP (the Applicant) to accompany the Hybrid Planning Application related to Prestwich Village (the Proposed Development) in Prestwich, Bury.
- 1.2. Under the Equality Act 2010¹, public authorities such as Bury Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC) must, in the exercise of their functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, promote equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not. This Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED, 2011)² requires:

"...organisations to consider how they could positively contribute to the advancement of equality and good relations. It requires equality considerations to be reflected into the design of policies and the delivery of services, including internal policies, and for these issues to be kept under review" (UK Equality & Human Rights Commission 2021).
- 1.3. As a local authority, BMBC aims to ensure that all sections of the community receive services appropriate to their needs, and that no-one is adversely affected in the way that services are delivered. An EqIA is a tool that helps ensure that the different needs of people are taken into account as far as possible. EqIA are included in the Council's planning and review processes as they help the Council to plan for appropriate action to address inequalities.

Report Structure

- 1.4. The structure of the remainder of this report is as follows:
 - **Section 2: Overview of Site Location and Proposed Development** – this section sets out a summary of the site location, its immediate surroundings, and overview of the scheme proposals.
 - **Section 3 Methodology** – this section provides details as to the process taken in undertaking the assessment.
 - **Section 4 Policy and Legislative Context** – this section sets out the policy, standards and guidance at the national and local level in respect of equality in development.
 - **Section 5 Baseline** – this section presents relevant baseline information including, but not limited to population trends and projects, age profiles, and deprivation.

¹ Equality Act (2010). Available at: [Equality Act 2010 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents/enacted). Accessed: 28.04.2023.

² Public Sector Equality Duty, 2011 No. 2260. Available at: [The Equality Act 2010 \(Specific Duties\) Regulations 2011 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukreg/2011/2260/contents/made). Accessed: 28.04.2023.

- **Section 6 Impact Assessment** – this section identifies the applicable Protected Characteristics in the context of the Proposed Development, and considers the positive and negative impacts as well as appropriate mitigation or enhancement measures, as applicable, during consultation activities, construction and operational phases.
- **Section 7 Monitoring and Evaluation** – this section indicates the process of monitoring and evaluation that will be undertaken to ensure proposed recommendations are undertaken as the project progresses through construction and operation.
- **Section 8 Conclusions** – this section provides a summary of the baseline and impact assessment undertaken and summarises any recommended mitigation and enhancement measures.

2. Overview of Site Location and Proposed Development

Site Location

- 2.1. The Site location is described as follows:
- Land south of Fairfax Road – comprises surface level car parking, the Longfield Centre, Prestwich Library and the Longfield Suite, the Fairfax Group Practice Medical Centre, Rectory Lane and areas of public realm. This part of the site is broadly bound by Prestwich Metrolink station to the east, St Marys C of E Primary School and residential properties to the south, Bury New Road to the west and The Radius and Fairfax Road to the north.
 - Land north of Fairfax Road – an “L” shaped area of existing surface parking bound by Fairfax Road to the south, the Metrolink line to the east, existing properties on Highfield Place to the north and existing properties on Highfield Road and Our Lady of Grace Roman Catholic (RC) Church to the west.
- 2.2. The Site is located within Prestwich Village centre and approximately 5.6km north of Manchester City Centre and 6.2km south of Bury Town Centre.
- 2.3. The surrounding area is typical of an urban town or village centre providing a mix of retail and other commercial uses and residential neighbourhoods. Just outside of the Site boundary is The Radius development which provides high rise apartment living of up to 10 storeys with ground floor retail uses including Superdrug and Costa Coffee. There are also some standalone retail buildings such as Marks & Spencer (M&S) Food and Farmfoods.
- 2.4. South of Rectory Lane is the St Mary’s C of E Primary School beyond which is an established residential neighbourhood with existing amenities such as Aldi, Prestwich Church Institute and Men’s Club and the Red Lion public house.
- 2.5. West of the site is Bury New Road, which is a key arterial route into Manchester. Bury New Road accommodates a range of independent retailers and further north is Tesco and Junction 17 of the M60 motorway.
- 2.6. North of Fairfax Road is Our Lady of Grace RC Church and beyond that is Highfield Road, Highfield Place and allotments.

Proposed Development

- 2.7. The description of development is:
- 2.8. ***“Hybrid application comprising: Full planning application proposing demolition of existing buildings and structures and the erection of a phased mixed use development including a Community Hub comprising flexible uses including library, offices, medical or health services (Use Classes F1 (a-f), F2(b), E(c), E(e), E(g)) and retail uses (Use Classes E(a), E(b) F2(a)) and Sui Generis (hot food takeaway and bar), a new Market Hall (Use Classes E(a), E(b) and Sui Generis (hot food takeaway and bar)), a Commercial Building comprising flexible uses including retail, offices, gymnasium (Use Classes E(a),***

E(b), E(c), E(d), E(g), F2(a), a Travel Hub comprising car parking and cycle parking (Sui Generis), a public square and public realm and associated landscaping, car parking provision, cycle storage and other associated works; and part Outline planning application (with all matters reserved) proposing a phased residential led mixed use development comprising residential (Use Class C3), flexible commercial, business, service, local community and learning uses (Use Classes E, F) and Sui Generis (hot food takeaway and bar), engineering works to Rectory Lane, new public realm, associated landscaping, car parking provision, cycle storage and other associated works”.

- 2.9. The Hybrid application boundary, encompassing the full and outline components, extends to 2.48ha (6.1 acres), made up of 1.42ha associated with the full component and 1.06ha associated with the outline component.
- 2.10. The Hybrid Planning Application – Development Specification prepared by Asteer Planning (December 2023) provides full detail of the proposals. This section of the EqIA provides a summary relevant to the assessment presented.

Non-Residential Development

- 2.11. A mix of non-residential uses (Use Classes E / F / Sui Generis, as applicable) are proposed as part of the full and outline components of the hybrid planning application. Table 2.1 presents the floorspace by component.

Table 2.1: Quantum of Non-Residential Floorspace Proposed

Hybrid Planning Application Component	Floor area (m ²)
Full	5,384
Outline	900

- 2.12. The non-residential floorspace of the full component of the application will include, but not be limited to, a community hub, retail uses, library, office and/or medical and health services, flexible office and/or gymnasium uses, a market hall and a travel hub.
- 2.13. The non-residential floorspace of the outline component of the application will include flexible ground commercial uses to activate the streets and provide amenity for residents.

Residential Development

- 2.14. The outline component of the hybrid planning application will seek approval for up to 210 residential units (use class C3).

Car Parking

- 2.15. Car parking is proposing within both the full and outline components of the hybrid planning application.
- 2.16. The full component includes a total of 238 parking spaces. This is made up of:
- 275 spaces within the Travel Hub, including 20 accessible (including 2 EV Spaces), 2 car club, and 26 for electric vehicle charging.

- 8 spaces including 6 accessible, within the wider landscaping across the full component area.

2.17. The outline component includes for up to 33 parking spaces, including 14 accessible spaces.

Cycle Parking

2.18. Cycle parking is proposing within both the full and outline components of the hybrid planning application.

2.19. The full component includes for 124 cycle parking spaces.

2.20. The outline component includes for up to 210 cycle parking spaces.

3. Methodology

Context

- 3.1. The Equality Act 2010 lists nine characteristics which are identified as 'Protected Characteristics'. These are the characteristics where evidence shows there is still significant discrimination in employment, provision of goods and services and access to services such as education and health. It is against the law to discriminate against someone because of one of these identified Protected Characteristics. In addition, through pre-application correspondence with BMBC, four additional characteristics are considered, including Carers; Look After Children and Care Leavers; and Socio-Economically Vulnerable.
- 3.2. The Equality Act does not define how an EqlA should be carried out or what it should include. Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty: England (August 2014) (hereafter referred to as the 'PSED Guidance (2014)') advises that organisations have found it useful to prepare an EqlA in respect of a plan or specific project, and that, if an EqlA is undertaken, an established impact assessment approach may be adapted to consider all of the Protected Characteristics. It further advises to take "*a proportionate approach to assessing impact on equality*". This means taking an approach that is suitable to the size, resources and functions of the organisation, and to the relevance of applicable policy to equality and good relations.
- 3.3. EqlA practice in the UK has evolved to consider the main purpose and aims of the plan or project, the relevant published baseline information available for the area/site, then seeks to identify any negative or positive impacts on any of the groups aligned with the Protected Characteristics and subsequently identify any appropriate mitigation measures for negative impacts so that they are no longer identifiable, or otherwise so that they are reasonably justified, and also enhancement measures for positive impacts.
- 3.4. The magnitude, scale, duration and significance of such impacts is difficult to quantify and, instead, established practice uses professional judgement with a qualitative assessment of likely impacts, seeking to identify positive or negative impacts, and any uncertainties. For development project proposals, some impacts are inherently more difficult to quantify, or for a planning development consent to influence. For example, the physical characteristics of the buildings that are the subject of this planning application may affect certain Protected Characteristics. However, other impacts on equality would depend on the future use of the buildings and on the actions of the occupiers and users, not all of which can be determined or controlled through the planning process.
- 3.5. Thus, a proportionate and relevant approach has been applied to the method used for this EqlA of the Proposed Development based on the following key considerations:
 - The Applicant's understanding of the Equality Act 2010.
 - The Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties and Public Authorities) Regulations 2017.
 - Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty: England (Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2023).

Approach

- 3.6. As noted in paragraph 3.2, there is no defined approach as to how an EqlA should be carried out or what it should include. Furthermore, there is no prescriptive approach required by BMBC in respect of an EqlA.
- 3.7. Therefore, the approach presented in this EqlA considers available information on the Protected Characteristics (including those specifically requested by BMBC) in the area of the Proposed Development and applies a qualitative impact assessment using professional judgement, with the overall intent of providing sufficient information to inform BMBC in its decision-making and to demonstrate that PSED has been met.
- 3.8. The approach has been approved through pre-application correspondence with BMBC.
- 3.9. In summary, the key stages of this EqlA are as follows:
- Policy and Legislative Context – including review of relevant national and regional policies and legislative documents.
 - Baseline review – including review of national and local datasets to develop an equalities baseline profile of groups with Protected Characteristics within and surrounding the Proposed Development including Census 2021 data.
 - Impact assessment – this involves consideration of impacts in respect of each Protected Characteristics (inclusive of Age; Disability; Gender Reassignment; Pregnancy & Maternity; Marriage & Civil Partnership; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; and Sexual Orientation; Carers; Look After Children and Care Leavers; and Socio-Economically Vulnerable) in the context of this Proposed Development in respect of the engagement activities, construction, operational and decommissioning phases.
 - Recommended mitigation and enhancement measures.

Limitations and Assumptions

- 3.1. The scale at which baseline data is analysed varies depending on the spatial scale at which it is available. For some data, such as crime statistics or Sport England data, the lowest scale at which data is recorded is a local authority scale, whereas other data is available at a smaller scale.
- 3.2. Baseline information is derived from the latest available statistics, however there is often a time-lag associated with the publication of this data. As such, a process of triangulation is utilised wherever possible and relevant whereby baseline data is collated and presented from a range of sources to ensure that as full and up to date a picture as possible is presented.

4. Policy and Legislative Context

The Equality Act (2010) & Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED)

- 4.1. The Equality Act (2010) identifies nine Protected Characteristics of people – Age; Disability; Gender Reassignment; Pregnancy & Maternity; Marriage & Civil Partnership; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; and Sexual Orientation; and seeks to eliminate conduct that is prohibited by the Act, including discrimination, harassment and victimisation. Section 149 of the Act states that:

"(1) A public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to—

(a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;

(b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;

(c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

(2) A person who is not a public authority but who exercises public functions must, in the exercise of those functions, have due regard to the matters mentioned in subsection (1).

(3) Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to—

(a) remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;

(b) take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it;

(c) encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low".

- 4.2. The Applicant aims to present sufficient information within the EqIA in order to demonstrate that their Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) has been fulfilled.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 4.3. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, updated September 2023)³ identifies the three overarching objectives – economic, social and environmental – that are

³ National Planning Policy Framework (2023). Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1182995/NPPF_Sept_23.pdf.

interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways in order to achieve sustainable development (paragraph 8). The social objective should support:

“strong, vibrant and healthy communities... by fostering well-designed, beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural well-being”.

- 4.4. Chapter 8 covers promoting healthy and safe communities, acknowledging that planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which:

“a) promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other – for example through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres, street layouts that allow for easy pedestrian and cycle connections within and between neighbourhoods, and active street frontages.

“b) are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion – for example through the use of clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas; and

“c) enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.” (paragraph 92).

- 4.5. Social, recreational and cultural facilities and services should be:

“a) planned positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments.

b)...support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all sections of the community.

c) guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services...

d) ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise, and are retained for the benefit of the community.

e) ensure an integrated approach... (paragraph 93).

- 4.6. Public safety should be promoted and:

“take into account wider security and defence requirements” (paragraph 97).

- 4.7. Comment regarding access to open space and associated physical activity is made, notably:

“Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and wellbeing of communities” (paragraph 98).

4.8. Chapter 9 covers promotion of sustainable transport where patterns of movement can contribute to ...***"high quality places"*** (paragraph 104) and this ***"can help improve air quality and public health"*** (paragraph 105). Chapter 11 – ***"An effective use of land should be promoted in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions"*** (paragraph 119). Chapter 12 Achieving well-designed places where developments should ***"create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and wellbeing..."*** (paragraph 130).

4.9. Chapter 12 provides an overview of how established and tested design codes are the key to sustainable development, whilst acknowledging their contribution to:

A) 'The creation of high quality, beautiful and sustainable buildings and places' that are a result of 'effective engagement between applicants, communities, local planning authorities and other interests throughout the process' (paragraph 126).

B) 'Provide maximum clarity about design expectations at an early stage, all local planning authorities should prepare design guides or codes consistent with principles set out in the National Design Code and National Model Design Code, and which reflect local character and design preferences' (paragraph 128).

C) Reinforce 'planning policies and decisions' to 'optimise the potential of the site to accommodate and sustain an appropriate amount and mix of development (including green and other public space) and support local facilities and transport networks'. (paragraph 130).

Bury Council 'Let's Do It' Strategy

4.10. In February 2021, Bury Council published their 'Let's Do It' Strategy⁴ which sets out a clear ambition and delivery plan for the next 10 years in the LPA and outlines the Bury 2030 vision. The vision of the Strategy is "to stand out as a place that is achieving faster economic growth than the national average, with lower than national average levels of deprivation". There are seven core outcomes that are to be achieved. These are outlined below.

1. Improved quality of life.
2. Improved early years development.
3. Improved educational attainment.
4. Increased adult skill levels and employability.
5. Inclusive economic growth.
6. Carbon neutrality by 2038.
7. Improve digital connectivity.

⁴ Let's Do It! Strategy: Bury Council, February 2021.

- 4.11. The Strategy aims to take a strength-based approach, to build on individual's strengths, not weaknesses. This includes building a more inclusive borough. The vision for 2030 is that every member of Bury's diverse communities feel that there is a place for them; that they are able to both be themselves and shape the community that they are a part of.
- 4.12. To ensure this, partners have signed up to a common Inclusion Strategy which reflects all nine of the Protected Characteristics in law:
1. Sex
 2. Gender reassignment
 3. Race
 4. Disability
 5. Sexual orientation
 6. Age
 7. Religion or belief (or lack thereof)
 8. Pregnancy and maternity
 9. Marriage or Civil Partnership
- 4.13. The Strategy also identifies additional groups defined as vulnerable and to be supported with the same level of priority. These are listed below.
1. Carers – people who have unpaid caring responsibilities for a family member or friend.
 2. Looked after children and care leavers – a looked after child (LAC) is a child up to the age of 16 who the local authority has had responsibility for the care of for at least one night. A care leaver is a young person between 16 and 18 who has been in the care of the local authority for at least one night in the 13 weeks preceding their 16th birthday. If the young person is in full time education, they can be considered a care leaver up to the age of 25.
 3. Military Veterans – a person who has served at least one day the British Armed Forces.
 4. The socio-economically vulnerable – people or groups of people who are disadvantaged due to a range of factors which could include being at risk of, or experiencing poverty and health inequalities, people who are income deprived, people who live in a deprived area, people who live in poor housing or are experiencing social exclusion due to other characteristics such as their age, disability, gender identity, race or sexual orientation.
- 4.14. The Strategy takes a common approach to meeting equality duties to these groups by removing disadvantages, meeting needs, and encouraging people to participate in public life.

Bury Council Inclusion Strategy

- 4.15. In 2021, Bury Council and the CCG partnership made a commitment to make significant improvements to their equalities and inclusion practices both as an employer and as a

provider/commissioner and published their Inclusion Strategy which covers the period from 2020–2024⁵.

- 4.16. The Bury 2030 strategy makes a strategic pledge to tackle inequalities with a clear pledge to drive inclusion, as one of five outcome measures which are:
- Inclusive communities
 - Healthy, connected people
 - A strong economy
 - Be on the way to carbon neutrality
 - A digital-first approach
- 4.17. The inclusion vision for Bury 2030 is to enable every person in the Borough to fully participate in and shape the collective, by supporting people to be themselves; to speak out about ideas and concerns and to be heard. It describes commitments to develop relationships; create new and developed for a to hear every voice and co-design services with the people who use them, as well as ongoing community safety activity which drives cohesion through a culture of trust, tolerance and understanding.
- 4.18. There are four key principles that underpin this, to ensure a ‘people powered’ Bury that supports inclusion. These are outlined below:
1. Inspiration: we are proactive and creative, building on our collective strengths to make a difference by what matters to use most.
 2. Aspiration: we realise hopes and dreams.
 3. Participation: we all take responsibility for making a difference.
 4. Collaboration:
- 4.19. The Inclusion Strategy follows the nine ‘Protected Characteristics’ by law as outlined above and also identifies four further groups to include in the equality assessment. These are carers; looked after children and care leavers; military veterans; and socio-economically vulnerable people.
- 4.20. The Council and CCG have identified seven Joint Inclusion objectives to be achieved between 2020 and 2024. These are outlined below.
1. **Performance and Scrutiny** : Establish effective governance arrangements in order to ensure that there is a robust performance management culture and scrutiny in relation to inclusion.

⁵ *Inclusion Strategy 2020–2024*: Bury Council, January 2021.

2. **Equality Data and Information:** To use data more effectively to promote inclusion in all decision making by the Council and CCG, to help ensure due regard to the general equality duty.
3. **Community Engagement:** Develop inclusive community engagement structures in order to strengthen community engagement opportunities for Bury's diverse communities.
4. **Representative Workforce:** To take steps towards having a workforce that is representative of the diversity of the local population.
5. **Training and Learning:** To raise awareness of people's rights and responsibilities, and to aid the delivery and embedding of the Inclusion Strategy.
6. **Improve user access and experience:** Embedding inclusion into the commissioning cycle locally and seeking effective assurance, including from provider organisations.
7. **Framework Delivery:** Take action to adopt and ensure real progress is made on the on the Equality Framework for Local Government (EFLG), Equality Delivery System 2 (EDS2); Workforce Race Equality Standard (WRES) and Workforce Disability Equality Standard (WDES).

5. Baseline

Study Area and Indicators

5.1. The study area and baseline indicators applicable to this EqIA is presented in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Baseline Study Area

Topic	Relevant Study Area	Justification for Study Area
Population – Estimates and Projections	District Scale	Data is analysed at a district scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Sex & Gender – Census data	District Scale	Data is analysed at a district scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Deprivation – IMD domains of deprivation	LSOA Scale	Data is analysed at an LSOA scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Ethnic Diversity – Census data	LSOA Scale	Data is analysed at an LSOA scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Marital Status – Census data	LSOA Scale	Data is analysed at an LSOA scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Marital Status – Census data	LSOA Scale	Data is analysed at an LSOA scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Sexual Orientation – Census data	District Scale	Data is analysed at a district scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Religious Affiliation – Places of Worship – Census data	District Scale	Data is analysed at a district scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Housing – Tenure & Affordability – Census data	LSOA Scale (Tenure) District Scale (Affordability)	Data is analysed at a district (affordability) and LSOA (tenure) scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Housing Composition – Census Data	LSOA Scale	Data is analysed at an LSOA scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Pregnancy and Maternity – ONS & Office for Health Improvements & Disparities	District Scale	Data is analysed at a district scale to provide an accurate representation of

Topic	Relevant Study Area	Justification for Study Area
		those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Employment – Business Register and Employment Survey	LSOA Scale	Data is analysed at an LSOA scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Business Count – UK Business Counts	District Scale	Data is analysed at a district scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Skills and qualifications – Highest level of qualification data from annual population survey	LSOA Scale	Data is analysed at an LSOA scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Claimant Count – ONS	Ward Scale	Data is analysed at ward scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Income – Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings	District Scale	Data is analysed at a district scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Health & Disability Profile – Office for Health Improvements & Disparities	District Scale	Data is analysed at a district scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Physical activity – Sport England Active Lives Survey	District Scale	Data is analysed at a district scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Crime – LG inform crime data	District Scale	Data is analysed at a district scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Community facilities – Existing community facilities in proximity to the site	Within 1 mile of the red edge	Facilities identified within approximate 20-minute neighbourhood / walking-distance of the Site.
Carers	District Scale	Data is analysed at a district scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Looked After Children	District Scale	Data is analysed at a district scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Military Veterans	Ward Scale	Data is analysed at a ward scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.
Socio-Economically Vulnerable	District Scale	Data is analysed at a district scale to provide an accurate representation of those impacted relative to the scale and nature of the Proposed Development.

Local Profile

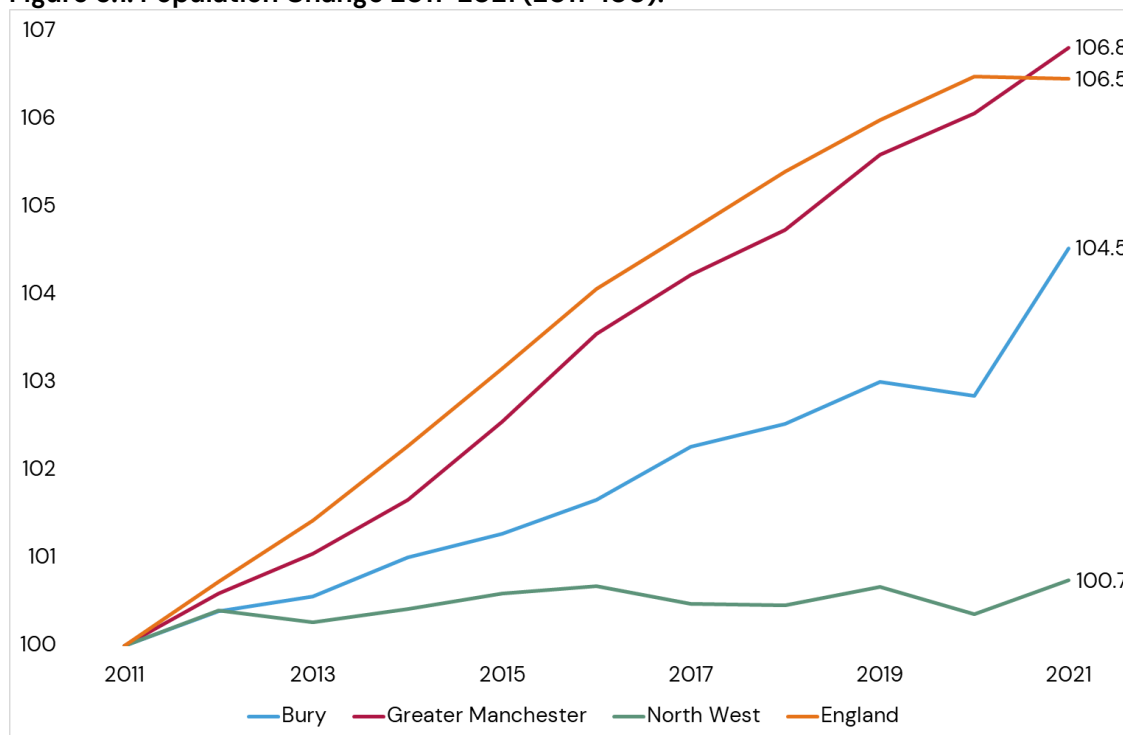
5.2. The Site's local profile detailed in this section relates to the following named spatial scales:

- Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) – Bury 024C.
- Ward – St. Mary's.
- Borough – Bury.
- Regional – North west.
- National – England / Great Britain.

Population

5.3. As of 2021, the population of Bury was 185,422. Figure 5.1 shows the population change between 2011 and 2021 in Bury, Greater Manchester, the North West and England. During this time period, Bury grew by 4.5% an absolute increase of 8,401. This is lower than the rate of population growth in Greater Manchester (6.8% – 183,001) and England (6.5% – 3,429,250), but higher than the regional rate (0.7% – 366,334). Data for population change between this time period is shown in Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1: Population Change 2011–2021 (2011=100).



Source: ONS, Population Estimates

5.4. Table 5.1 shows the population change between 2011–2021 by age group, comparing data for Bury, Greater Manchester, the North West and England. For all areas, the age group that

experienced the largest population growth was ages 65+, indicating all areas are experiencing an aging population. For this age group, Bury increased by 19.6% which was slightly lower than the national rate of 19.9%, followed by the regional increase of 18.3% and then Greater Manchester with 16.5%.

- 5.5. In the same timeframe between 2011 and 2021, the number of people aged 0–15 and 16–64 in Bury increased by 4.6% (1,701) and 0.7% (870) respectively. Overall Bury has the lowest total population growth at 4.5%, followed by the regional rate of 5.2% and national rate of 6.5%. Greater Manchester saw the largest total population increase of 6.8%.

Table 5.1: Population Change by Age, 2011–2021.

	2011	2021	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Bury (District)				
0–15	37,138	38,839	1,701	4.6%
16–64	118,477	119,347	870	0.7%
65+	29,807	35,637	5,830	19.6%
Total	185,422	193,823	8,401	4.5%
Greater Manchester				
0–15	534,365	583,554	49,189	9.2%
16–64	1,758,808	1,827,940	69,132	3.9%
65+	392,213	456,893	64,680	16.5%
Total	2,685,386	2,868,387	183,001	6.8%
North West				
0–15	1,323,897	1,389,729	65,832	5.0%
16–64	4,552,765	4,637,655	84,890	1.9%
65+	1,179,299	1,394,911	215,612	18.3%
Total	7,055,961	7,422,295	366,334	5.2%
England				
0–15	10,030,130	10,467,948	437,818	4.4%
16–64	34,347,372	35,600,318	1,252,946	3.6%
65+	8,729,667	10,468,153	1,738,486	19.9%
Total	53,107,169	56,536,419	3,429,250	6.5%

Source: ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates

- 5.6. Data from ONS 2018–based population projections shows that between 2018 and 2038 the population of Bury is projected to grow by 6.9%, with age group 65+ growing the most significantly by 26.5%, followed by those aged 16–64 increasing by 3.7%, whilst those aged 0–15 are projected to decrease by 0.8%.
- 5.7. All listed areas show a similar pattern with the fastest growing age group being 65+ followed by 16–64 and ages 0–15 experiencing a decline.
- 5.8. Age group 65+ saw the highest population increase in England at 40.8% and the lowest in Bury. 0–15 fell by the most in England with a decline of –3.5% and the least in Bury. The working age group of 16–64 saw the most significant increase in Greater Manchester at 5.2% and the lowest increase in the North West at 1.4%. Further detail can be found in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Population Projections, 2018–2038

	2018	2038	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Bury (District)				
0–15	38,825	38,519	–306	–0.8%
16–64	116,625	120,938	4,313	3.7%
65+	34,658	43,851	9,193	26.5%
Total	190,108	203,304	13,196	6.9%
Greater Manchester				
0–15	576,791	571,161	–5,630	–1.0%
16–64	1,790,440	1,884,059	93,619	5.2%
65+	445,338	587,877	142,539	32.0%
Total	2,812,569	3,043,083	230,514	8.2%
North West				
0–15	1,394,951	1,365,351	–29,600	–2.1%
16–64	4,542,517	4,607,337	64,820	1.4%
65+	1,354,625	1,829,012	474,387	35.0%
Total	7,292,093	7,801,675	509,582	7.0%
England				
0–15	10,748,458	10,370,237	–378,221	–3.5%
16–64	35,049,467	36,066,076	1,016,609	2.9%
65+	10,179,253	14,329,964	4,150,711	40.8%
Total	55,977,178	60,766,251	4,789,073	8.6%

Source: ONS 2018–Based Subnational Population Projections.

Gender

5.9.

Table 5.3 shows the most common gender identity is the same sex registered at birth in Bury (94.4%), Greater Manchester (93.7%), the North West (94.2%) and England (83.5%). Trans women, trans man and all other gender identities account for 0.1% of the population each in all the listed areas. Gender identity different from sex registered at birth but no specific identity given accounts for a very similar proportion of 0.2% in Bury, North West and England, and 0.3% in Greater Manchester.

Table 5.3: Gender Identity as a Proportion of Residents, 2021.

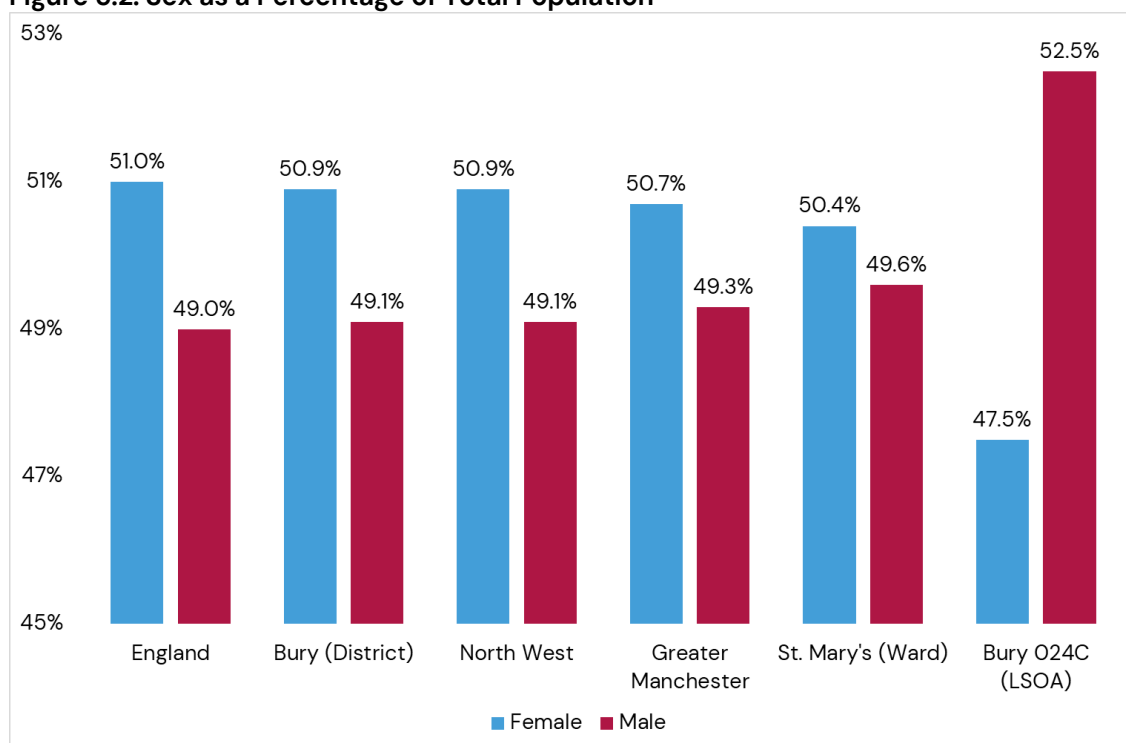
	Bury (District)	Greater Manchester	North West	England
Gender identity the same as sex registered at birth	94.4%	93.7%	94.2%	93.5%
Gender identity different from sex registered at birth but no specific identity given	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Trans woman	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Trans man	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
All other gender identities	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Not answered	5.2%	5.7%	5.3%	6.0%

Source: Census 2021, ONS

Sex

- 5.10. Figure 5.2 shows the split of males and females as a percentage of total population. With the exception of Bury O24C, all listed areas show a similar split, with 50–51% of the population being female, and 49–50% male.
- 5.11. Bury O24C however, has a higher percentage of males than females with 52.5% male and 47.5% female.

Figure 5.2: Sex as a Percentage of Total Population



Source: Census 2021, ONS

Deprivation

- 5.12. The 2019 Index for Multiple Deprivation provides an indication of the average levels of deprivation for LSOAs across England. It provides an overall assessment of the average levels of deprivation as well as an assessment against domains of deprivation. In total, England has 32,844 LSOAs, with 1 being the most deprived and 32,844 being the least deprived.
- 5.13. Table 5.4 shows the levels of deprivation for the IMD 2019 Domains for Bury O24C, where the site is located. Overall, the LSOA ranks as 9,470, placing it in the top 30% most deprived areas in the country.
- 5.14. The most deprived domain for the area is crime, with a ranking of 4,011. This places Bury O24C in the top 20% most deprived LSOAs for the crime domain. On the other hand, the least deprived domain is education and training, with a ranking of 24,143. This places the area in the least 30% deprived LSOAs for the education and training domain. See Table 5.4 for further detail.

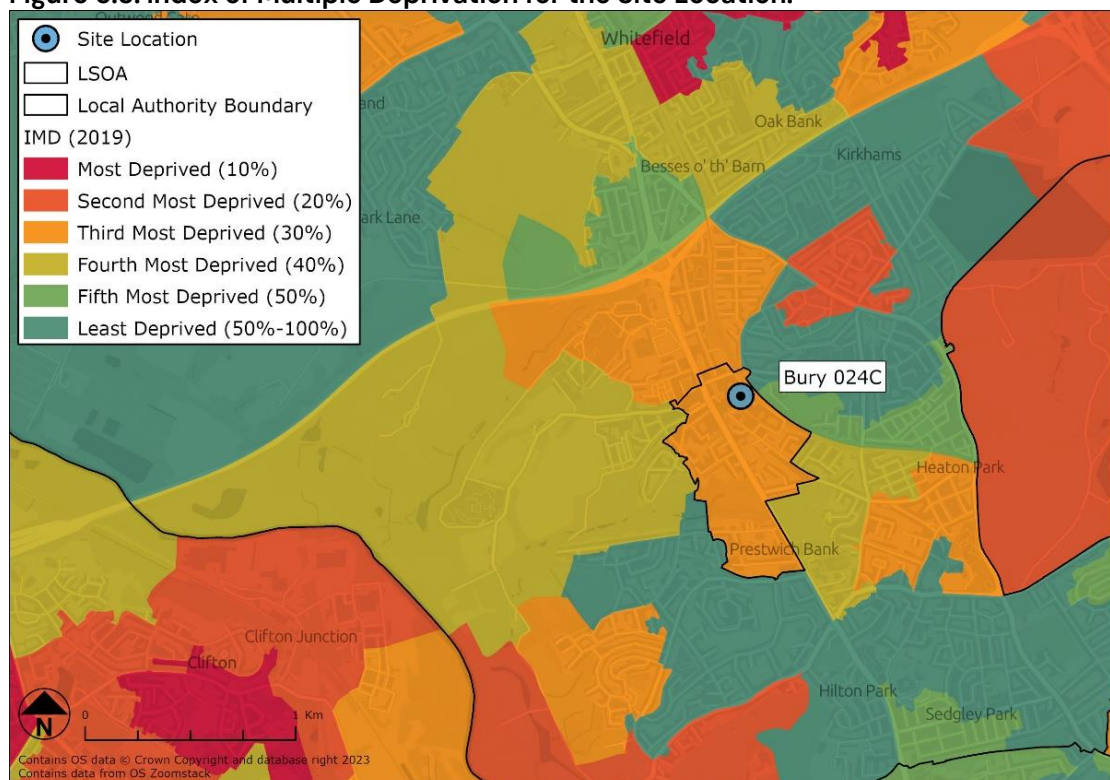
Table 5.4: Bury O24C IMD 2019 Domain Rankings

IMD 2019 Domain	Bury O24C Rank (out of 32,844, 1 being the most deprived)	Decile
Overall IMD	9,470	3
Income	7,826	3
Employment	5,334	2
Education & Training	24,143	8
Health	10,991	4
Crime	4,011	2
Barriers to Housing and Services	21,344	7
Living Environment	16,563	6

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

- 5.15. Figure 5.3 shows the overall deprivation in Bury O24C. There is a range of deprivation levels in the areas surrounding the site with lower deprivation levels in the near surroundings and higher deprivation levels further to the East and the South West. There are low deprivation levels to the South East.

Figure 5.3: Index of Multiple Deprivation for the Site Location.



Ethnic Diversity

- 5.16. Table 5.5 shows ethnic groups as a proportion of the population of the areas the site is located in. All areas show a similar trend with the majority of the population being White. The area with the highest proportion of White residents is the North West with 85.6%. Greater Manchester had the lowest proportion at 76.4%, however this is not too different from the regional rate.

- 5.17. The ethnic group making up the second highest proportion of residents is Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh, accounting for 9.5% of the population in Bury O24C. St Mary's (8.8%) and the North West (8.4%) have a slightly lower rate, whilst Bury (10.6%), England (9.6%) and Greater Manchester (13.6%) all have a slightly higher proportion.
- 5.18. Across the listed areas the percentage of residents who are Black/ Black British/ Black Welsh/ Caribbean or African, display similar proportions of around 2%–5%. The area with the highest percentage is Greater Manchester with 4.7%, whilst Bury has the smallest percent with 1.9%.
- 5.19. Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups also makes up low proportions of residents in the listed areas, of around 2%–4%. Bury O24C has the highest rate however only slightly, with 3.9% whilst the North West has the lowest at 2.2%
- 5.20. Other ethnic groups account for between 1.5%–3.9% of the population with the regional rate at 1.5%, the national rate at 2.2% and 1.9% in the district of Bury.

Table 5.5: Ethnic Group as a Proportion of Population, 2021

	Bury O24C (LSOA)	St. Mary's (Ward)	Bury (District)	Greater Manchester	North West	England
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	9.5%	8.8%	10.6%	13.6%	8.4%	9.6%
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	2.5%	2.8%	1.9%	4.7%	2.3%	4.2%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	3.9%	3.7%	2.6%	3.0%	2.2%	3.0%
White	80.1%	81.8%	82.9%	76.4%	85.6%	81.0%
Other ethnic group	3.9%	2.8%	1.9%	2.3%	1.5%	2.2%

Source: ONS, Census 2021

Marital Status

- 5.21. The marital status of those ages 16 and above for Bury O24C, Bury, Greater Manchester, North West and England is shown in Table 5.6. The most common marital status in Bury O24C is single at 43.4% of the population, whereas in the other listed areas, the most common marital status is married or in a registered civil partnership, for example the national percentage of those married is 44.7%. The most notable difference in the percentage of residents married and single, is Bury with 36.6% single and 45.3% married. The smallest difference can be seen in Greater Manchester with 42.1% single and 41.2% married.
- 5.22. All areas have very similar percentage of residents who are separated, with Bury O24C and Greater Manchester having a rate of 2.4%, Bury and the North West with 2.3%, and England with 2.2%. Similarly, the proportion of population who are widowed are very similar across the areas, varying from 5.9% in Greater Manchester, to 6.5% in the North West.
- 5.23. Bury O24C has the highest proportion of divorced residents with 12.2%, whilst Greater Manchester has the lowest at 8.5%. The national and regional rate is the same at 9.1%.

Table 5.6: Marital Status as a Proportion of Population

	Bury 024C (LSOA)	Bury (District)	Greater Manchester	North West	England
Single (never married and never registered a civil partnership)	43.4%	36.6%	42.1%	39.4%	37.9%
Married or in a registered civil partnership	35.8%	45.3%	41.2%	42.7%	44.7%
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership)	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%
Divorced or civil partnership dissolved	12.2%	9.3%	8.5%	9.1%	9.1%
Widowed or surviving civil partnership partner	6.2%	6.4%	5.9%	6.5%	6.1%

Source: ONS 2021 Census

Sexual Orientation

- 5.24. Table 5.7 displays the proportion of population and their sexual orientation in Bury, Greater Manchester, the North West and England in 2021.
- 5.25. The most common sexual orientation is straight or heterosexual, with 90.6% of Bury's population reporting it as their sexual orientation, 89.3% in Greater Manchester, 90.1% in North West and 89.4% in England. Gay or lesbian is the sexuality with the second highest proportion of population. In Greater Manchester this makes up 2.0%, 1.7% in the North West, 1.6% in Bury and 1.5% in England.
- 5.26. The proportion of population who are bisexual is similar to the percentage of gay and lesbian, at around 1%, with the highest percentage in Greater Manchester (1.4%) and the lowest by only a fraction in Bury (1.6%). For all other sexual orientations, the proportion of population is 0.3% for all areas.

Table 5.7: Sexual Orientation as a Proportion of Population.

	Bury (District)	Greater Manchester	North West	England
Straight or Heterosexual	90.6%	89.3%	90.1%	89.4%
Gay or Lesbian	1.6%	2.0%	1.7%	1.5%
Bisexual	1.0%	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%
All other sexual orientations	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Not Answered	6.6%	6.9%	6.7%	7.5%

Source: ONS 2021 Census

Religious Affiliation

- 5.27. Table 5.8 displays the religions as a proportion of the population across Bury 024C, St Mary's, Bury, Greater Manchester, the North West and England.
- 5.28. Christianity accounts for the highest proportion with the highest rate of 52.5% in the North West, followed by Bury with 48.8%. Muslim has the next largest proportion of population for

Bury (9.9%), Greater Manchester (7.6%), the North West (13.0%) and England (6.7%), however Jewish is the second most common religion in Bury O24C (7.7%) and St Mary's (8.3%).

- 5.29. Buddhism, Sikhism and Hinduism for all areas have lower proportions at around 0%–2%. For example, Buddhism accounts for 0.3% in Bury, Greater Manchester and the North West, Hinduism makes up 1.6% of Bury O24C and 0.5% in Bury, and Sikhism only makes up 0.2% in England, whilst 1.3% in Bury O24C. This is also the case for other religions.

Table 5.8: Religion as a Proportion of Population 2021.

	Bury O24C (LSOA)	St. Mary's (Ward)	Bury (District)	Greater Manchester	North West	England
No religion	32.8%	32.2%	29.4%	31.9%	32.6%	36.7%
Christian	42.8%	45.0%	48.8%	47.0%	52.5%	46.3%
Buddhist	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
Hindu	1.6%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	0.7%	1.8%
Jewish	7.7%	8.3%	5.5%	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%
Muslim	6.8%	7.2%	9.9%	13.0%	7.6%	6.7%
Sikh	1.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%
Other religion	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Not answered	6.0%	5.0%	4.9%	5.1%	5.3%	6.0%

Source: ONS 2021 Census

- 5.30. Within 1.5 miles and under of the site, there are seven Synagogue's including the Shomrei Hadas Shul which is the closest at 0.7 miles from the site. There is one Mosque 1.5 miles away from the site called Masjid-e-Bilal. Twelve Churches are within 1.5 miles of the site location including Our Lady of Grace R C Church and Prestwich Methodist Church which are both 0.2 miles away. Within 1.5 miles or less, there are no Buddhist Temples, Gurdwara's or Mandir's. The list of the Places of Worship can be seen in Table 5.9.

Table 5.9: Places of Worship within 1.5 Miles and Under of the Site.

Place of Worship	Postcode	Distance from Site (Miles, Walking)
Synagogue		
Shomrei Hadas Shul	M25 1FA	0.7
The Shrubberies Shul	M25 9WN	1
Beis Hamedrash Shaarei Mordechai	M25 OJU	1.1
Beis Yechiel	M25 OAT	1.3
ק"ק אוהל משה	M25 OLQ	1.4
Whitefield shul	M45 7BP	1.5
Beis Hamedresh Chanichei Yeshivos	M25 OFY	1.5
Mosque		
Masjid-e-Bilal	M25 OER	1.5
Church		
Our Lady of Grace R C Church	M25 1AS	0.2
Prestwich Methodist Church	M25 1AA	0.2
Trinity Church Manchester	M25 1JZ	0.3
Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin, Prestwich	M25 1AN	0.4

Place of Worship	Postcode	Distance from Site (Miles, Walking)
Prestwich Church Institute & Mens Club	M25 1AR	0.7
St. Margaret C of E Church	M25 2QB	0.8
Saint Hilda Abbess of Whitby Prestwich	M25 1EX	0.8
Heaton Park Methodist Church	M25 1JA	0.9
Besses O'th Barn Church	M45 7EG	0.9
Community Vineyard Manchester Church	M25 1JA	0.9
St Andrews Church	M25 9TY	1.2
St Gabriel C Of E Church	M25 OHT	1.4

Housing – including tenure and affordability

- 5.31. Table 5.9 shows the housing tenure in the years 2011 and 2021. Bury O24C and St. Mary's saw a slight increase of the proportion of residents that either own their house outright, have a mortgage, or share ownership. Bury O24C increased from 33.0% in 2011 to 33.9% in 2021, whilst St Mary's saw a smaller increase from 64.6% to 65.0%.
- 5.32. Contrastingly, all other listed areas saw a decrease in the percentage of residents who own their house, have a mortgage or share ownership. Bury was the area which had the highest percentage point decrease however only slightly, of 2.6 percentage points from 69.9% to 67.3%.
- 5.33. All areas saw an increase in the proportion of residents social or privately renting. The area which saw the highest proportional increase was Bury increasing from 28.8% in 2011 to 32.6% in 2021. Bury also had the lowest percentage of residents renting in both years. On the other hand, Bury O24C had the largest percentage of residents socially or privately renting, with 64.9% in 2011 and 66.0% in 2021.
- 5.34. The proportion of residents living rent free decreased in all areas. Excluding Greater Manchester which had 0.2% of residents living rent free in 2021, all other areas had 0.1% of the population living rent free in 2021. The largest proportional decline was seen in Bury O24C which had 2.0% of residents living rent free in 2011.

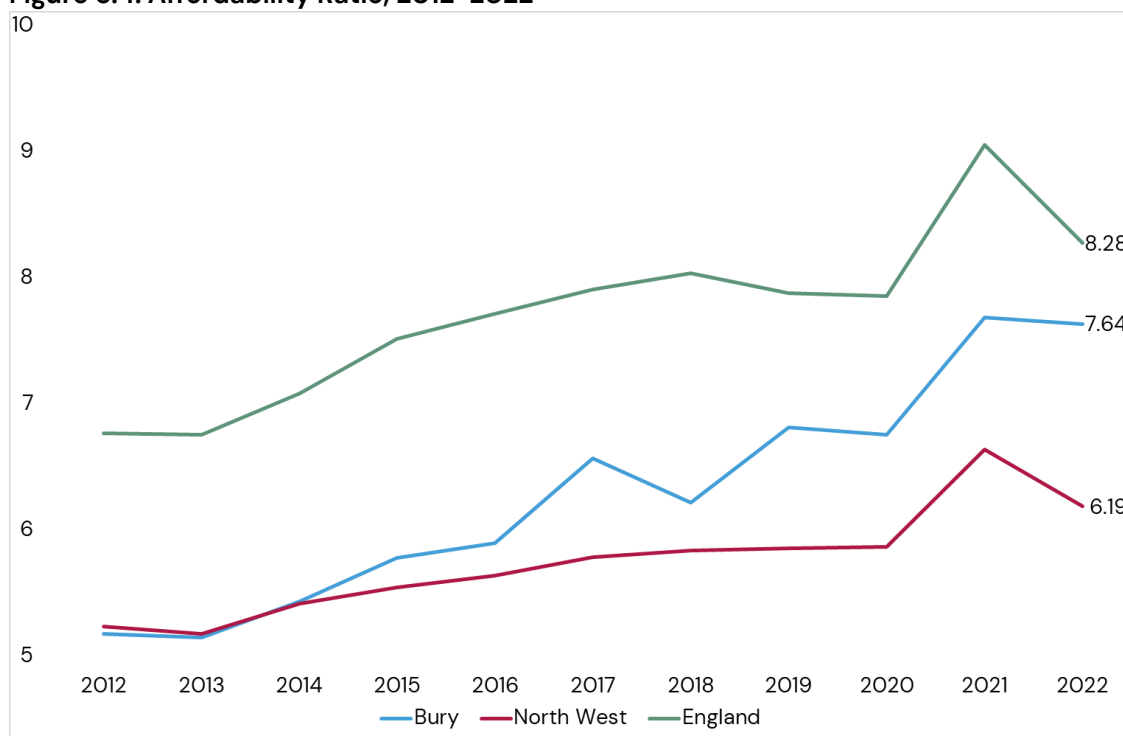
Table 5.9: Housing Tenure 2011 & 2021.

	Owned: Outright or with a Mortgage/ or Shared Ownership	Social or Private Rented	Living Rent Free
Bury 024C (LSOA)			
2011	33.0%	64.9%	2.0%
2021	33.9%	66.0%	0.1%
St. Mary's (Ward)			
2011	64.6%	33.9%	1.4%
2021	65.0%	34.8%	0.1%
Bury (District)			
2011	69.9%	28.8%	1.3%
2021	67.3%	32.6%	0.1%
Greater Manchester			
2011	60.6%	38.0%	1.4%
2021	58.6%	41.2%	0.2%
North West			
2011	65.0%	33.7%	1.3%
2021	63.0%	36.8%	0.1%
England			
2011	64.1%	34.5%	1.3%
2021	62.3%	37.6%	0.1%

Source: Census 2011 & Census 2021, NOMIS

- 5.35. Affordability ratios are calculated by dividing the median house price of an area by the median workplace-based wage. Figure 5.4 shows the affordability ratio between 2012–2022 in Bury, the North West and England.
- 5.36. The listed areas show an upward trend, indicating housing has been becoming less affordable over the years. Across the time period, Bury experienced some fluctuation in the affordability ratio whilst the North West and England displayed a steadier rate of increase.
- 5.37. The affordability ratio increased significantly from 2020 to 2021 whereby the affordability ratio peak with the highest rate in England at 9.06, increasing , followed by Bury at 7.69 and thirdly the North West at 6.64.
- 5.38. After 2021, England and the North West saw a notable decline to 8.28 (England) and 6.19 (North West) whilst Bury only saw a small decline to 7.64 as of 2022.

Figure 5.4: Affordability Ratio, 2012–2022



Source: ONS

Household Composition

- 5.39. Table 5.10 and Table 5.11 show the household composition in 2011 and 2021 as a proportion of total households. Excluding Bury O24C, the most common household composition for both years was a one family only household. Contrastingly, the most common in Bury O24C were one person households, accounting for 54.9% in 2011 and 50.8% in 2021.
- 5.40. Excluding the North West which remained the same at 32.2%, the proportion of one person households reduced from 2011 to 2021, with Bury O24C reducing by the most percentage points. For 2011 and 2012, the proportion of one person households in Bury O24C remained significantly above the national rate of 30.2% in 2011 and 30.1% in 2021. All other listed areas show relatively similar rates between 30%–40%.
- 5.41. All listed areas saw an increase in the proportion of one family only households from 2011 to 2021, with Bury O24C increasing by the most percentage points from 39.8% in 2011 to 44.5% in 2021. All other areas had notably higher proportions of around 60%.

Table 5.10: Household Composition, 2011.

	One person household: Total	One family only: Total	Other household types: Total
Bury O24C (LSOA)	54.9%	39.8%	5.3%
St Mary's (Ward)	37.2%	56.8%	6.0%
Bury (District)	31.1%	63.7%	5.2%
Greater Manchester	32.3%	60.0%	7.7%
North West	32.2%	61.2%	6.6%
England	30.2%	61.8%	8.0%

Source: Census 2011, ONS.

Table 5.11: Household Composition, 2021.

	One person household: Total	One family only: Total	Other household types: Total
Bury O24C (LSOA)	50.8%	44.5%	4.7%
St Mary's (Ward)	35.3%	59.6%	5.1%
Bury (District)	30.8%	64.2%	5.0%
Greater Manchester	31.5%	61.7%	6.8%
North West	32.2%	62.2%	5.6%
England	30.1%	63.0%	6.9%

Source: Census 2021, ONS.

Pregnancy and Maternity

- 5.42. Data sources from the Office for Health Improvement & Disparities show the North West has the highest conception rate for under 18s per 1,000 population in 2021 at 16.4. This is slightly higher than Bury (14.4) and England (13.1).
- 5.43. However, data also shows that Bury has a higher abortion rate for under 18s at 66.0%, notably higher than the regional rate of 56.1% and the national rate of 53.4%.
- 5.44. Early access to maternity care is significantly lower in Bury at 29.4% compared to the North West at 56.8% and England at 57.8%, whilst neonatal mortality and stillbirth rate display similar rates across the areas. The rate of multiple births is also similar across Bury, the North West and England. Further detail can be found in Table 5.12.

Table 5.12: Pregnancy Profile of Bury, North West and England

	Year	Bury (District)	North West	England
Under 18 conception rate (per 1,000).	2021	14.4	16.4	13.1
Under 18 conceptions leading to abortions.	2021	66.0%	56.1%	53.4%
Early access to maternity care.	2018/19	29.4%	56.8%	57.8%
Multiple births.	2021	13.5	12.9	13.7
Neonatal mortality and stillbirth rate.	2020	5.2	6.9	6.5

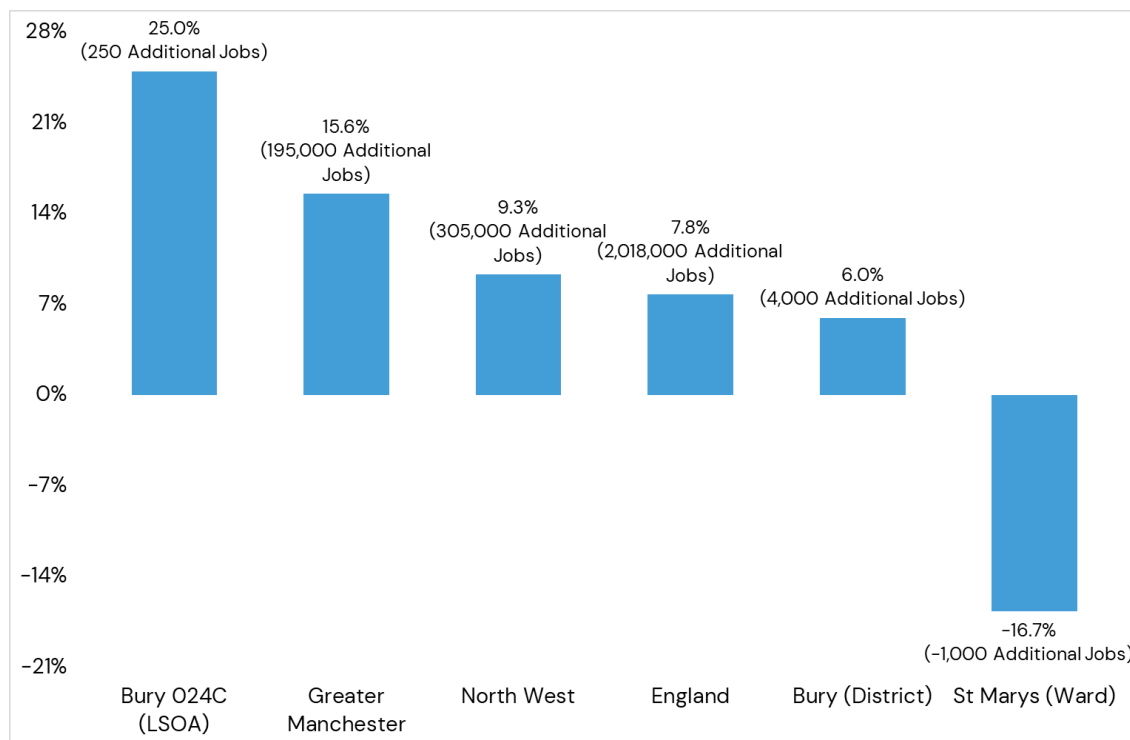
Source: GOV.UK, Office for Health Improvement & Disparities.

Employment

- 5.45. As shown in Figure 5.5, Employment levels in Bury O24C have increased the most in comparison to the other listed areas between 2015–2022. The number of jobs increased by 25.0%, an additional 250 jobs. This was more than double the regional rate and triple the national rate of increase.
- 5.46. Greater Manchester saw the second fastest growth in job numbers at 25.6% totalling 195,000 additional jobs. This was followed by the North West at 9.3%, 305,000 additional jobs, and then England's rate of 7.8% which totalled 2,018,000 additional jobs. Only slightly lower than the national rate, Bury had the smallest rate of growth at 6.0% equalling 4,000 additional jobs.

- 5.47. St. Mary's (ward level) saw a decline in jobs between 2015 to 2022, with a -16.7% decrease, totalling 1,000 less jobs.⁶

Figure 5.5: Employment Change, 2015–2022



Source: ONS, Business Register & Employment Survey⁷

- 5.48. The industry with the highest number of jobs for Bury O24C is the business, financial & professional services with 280 jobs, accounting for 22.4% of total jobs in the area. The industry with the least jobs in Bury O24C is agriculture, mining, utilities etc, and transport & storage which both have 0 jobs.
- 5.49. Similarly, agriculture, mining, utilities etc also accounted for the lowest proportion of total jobs for St. Mary's (0.0%), Bury (1.0%), Greater Manchester (1.1%), the North West (2.1%) and England (2.4%).
- 5.50. For all other listed areas, public admin, education & health have the highest proportion of total jobs, such as 65.0% in St Mary's (3,255 jobs) and 31.7% of total jobs in Bury (11,000 jobs). Bury's rate is slightly higher than the regional rate (27.4%) and the national rate (25.4%) for the industry whilst St Mary's is significantly higher. Although for Bury O24C the public admin, education & health sector did not account for the highest percentage of jobs, it did account for the second highest, making up 21.0% of total jobs in that area.
- 5.51. Further detail of the number of jobs per sector and percentage of total jobs per sector can be found in Table 5.13 and Table 5.14.

⁶ Data rounded to nearest 1,000 therefore figures may not sum due to rounding.

⁷ Data rounded to the nearest 1,000 therefore figures may not sum due to rounding.

Table 5.13: Number of Jobs per Sector, 2022.

	Bury 024C (LSOA)	St Mary's (Ward)	Bury (District)	Greater Manchester	North West	England
Agriculture, mining, utilities etc.	0	0	725	15,250	75,000	670,000
Manufacturing	5	250	7,000	101,000	315,000	2,057,000
Construction	30	125	4,500	71,000	186,000	1,381,000
Wholesale & retail	240	660	13,250	210,000	523,000	3,912,000
Transport & storage	0	100	2,500	70,000	169,000	1,423,000
Accommodation & food services	250	400	6,000	102,000	282,000	2,198,000
Information & communication	20	50	1,500	63,000	118,000	1,306,000
Business, financial & professional services	280	445	11,000	379,000	776,000	6,661,000
Public admin, education & health	245	3,255	22,500	383,000	980,000	7,111,000
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	50	75	3,000	56,000	143,000	1,234,000

Source: ONS, Business Register & Employment Survey

Table 5.14: Percentage of Total Jobs per Sector, 2022.

	Bury 024C (LSOA)	St Marys (Ward)	Bury (District)	Greater Manchester	North West	England
Agriculture, mining, utilities etc.	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.1%	2.1%	2.4%
Manufacturing	0.4%	4.2%	9.9%	7.0%	8.8%	7.4%
Construction	2.4%	2.5%	6.3%	4.9%	5.2%	4.9%
Wholesale & retail	19.2%	13.2%	18.7%	14.5%	14.6%	14.0%
Transport & storage	0.0%	1.7%	3.5%	4.8%	4.7%	5.1%
Accommodation & food services	20.0%	8.0%	8.5%	7.0%	7.9%	7.9%
Information & communication	1.6%	1.0%	2.1%	4.3%	3.3%	4.7%
Business, financial & professional services	22.4%	8.9%	15.4%	26.2%	21.8%	23.8%
Public admin, education & health	21.0%	65.0%	31.7%	26.5%	27.4%	25.4%
Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services	4.0%	1.5%	4.2%	3.9%	4.0%	4.4%

Source: ONS, Business Register & Employment Survey

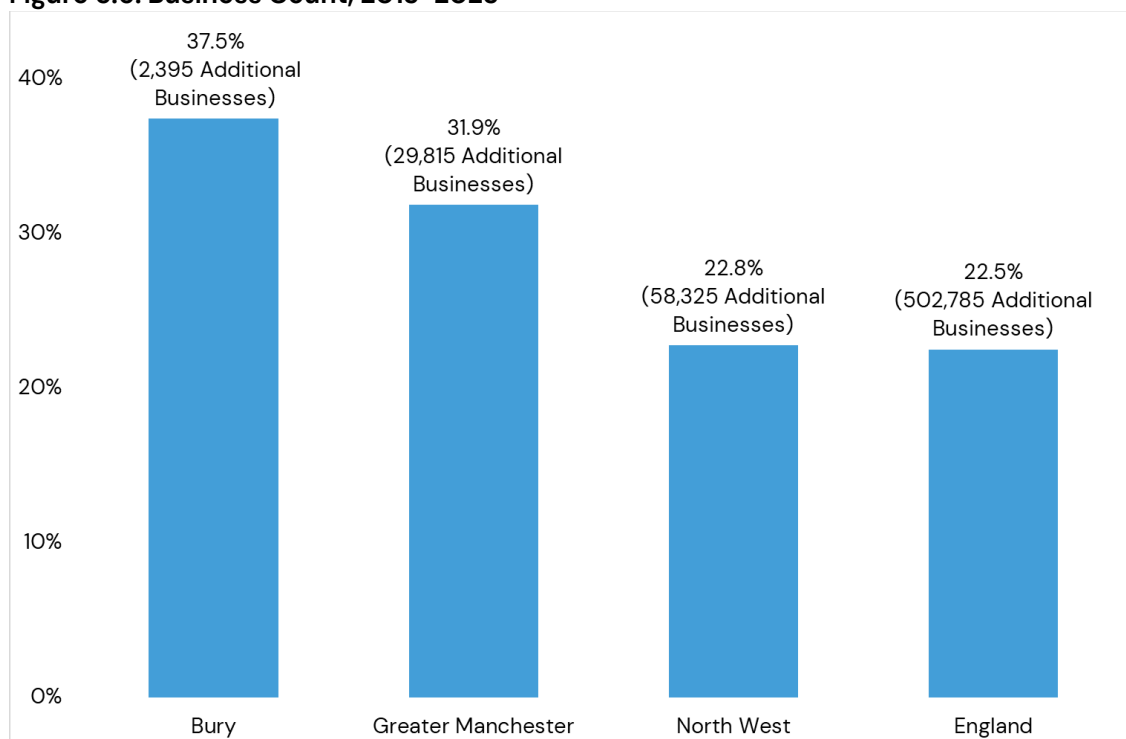
Business Count

- 5.52. As shown in Figure 5.6, data from the UK Business Counts shows Bury has seen a 37.5% increase in businesses between 2013-2023 from 6,395 to 8,790 (2,395 additional businesses). This is the largest proportional growth out of the listed areas. Greater

Manchester had the second largest growth rate of 31.9% from 93,575 to 123,390, (an increase of 29,815) in the respective years.

- 5.53. The North West and England experienced a very similar proportional increase of business numbers, just below 23%. The North West experienced an absolute growth of 58,325 from 256,150 to 314,475, whilst England increased from 2,234,320 to 2,737,105 (502,785 additional businesses) between 2013–2023.

Figure 5.6: Business Count, 2013–2023



Source: Business Count, NOMIS

Skills and Qualifications

- 5.54. Data collected from the 2021 Census state the proportion of residents in the local LSOA area attaining a NVQ4+ qualification is 41.6%, a very similar rate to the ward of St. Mary's at 41.8%. These rates are higher than the other listed areas which have attainment rates of the same level of qualification of around 32%–34%.
- 5.55. The regional rate of residents with level 3 qualifications is the highest with a proportion of 17.6%. Greater Manchester (17.0%), England (16.9%) and Bury (16.5%) are not far behind whilst Bury O24C (13.7%) and St. Mary's (13.9%) are slightly lower.
- 5.56. All areas show similar proportions of residents attaining apprenticeship, level 2, level 1 and entry level qualifications and other qualifications. Similarly, the rates of residents with no qualifications show similar levels across the listed area, for example St Mary's has the lowest percentage of 17.3% and Greater Manchester has the highest at 20.0%. Further detail can be found in Table 5.15.

Table 5.15: Highest Level of Qualification, 2021.

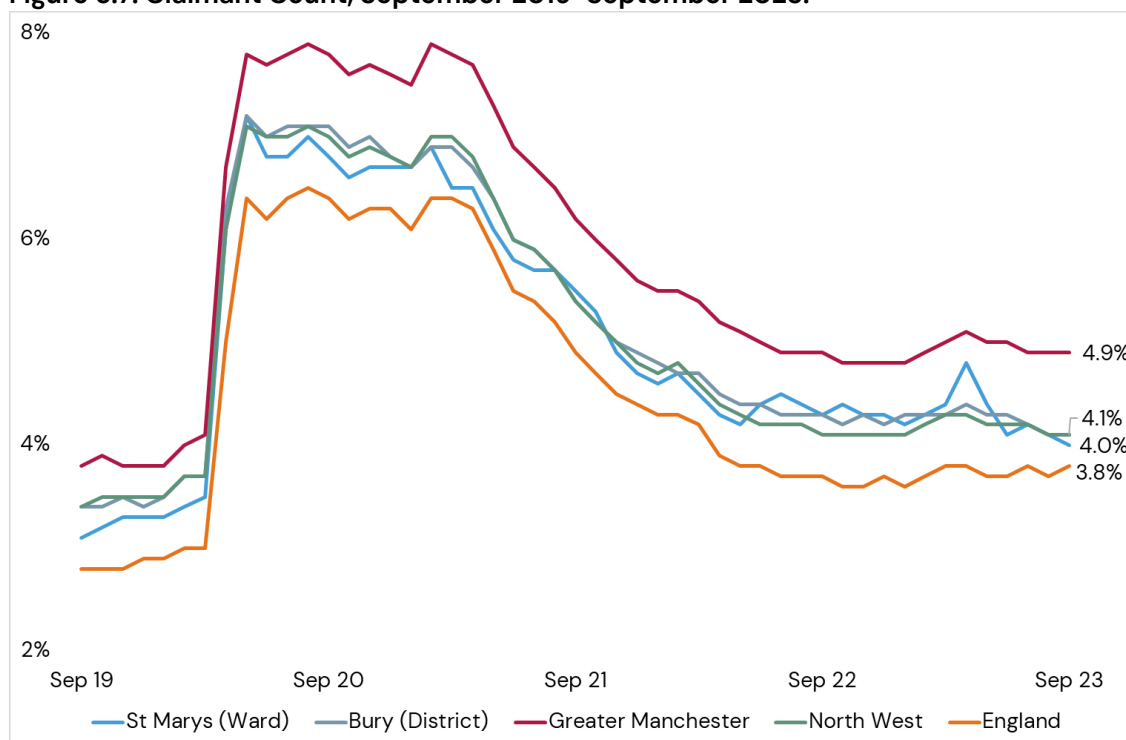
Highest level of qualification	Bury 024C (LSOA)	St. Mary's (Ward)	Bury (District)	Greater Manchester	North West	England
Level 4 qualifications or above	41.6%	41.8%	32.3%	31.9%	31.2%	33.9%
Level 3 qualifications	13.7%	13.9%	16.5%	17.0%	17.6%	16.9%
Apprenticeship	4.6%	4.5%	5.6%	5.6%	5.9%	5.3%
Level 2 qualifications	10.5%	12.1%	14.6%	13.3%	13.6%	13.3%
Level 1 and entry level qualifications	8.2%	7.9%	9.7%	9.6%	9.7%	9.7%
Other qualifications	3.4%	2.5%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.8%
No qualifications	18.1%	17.3%	18.5%	20.0%	19.5%	18.1%

Source: Census 2021, NOMIS.

Claimant Count

- 5.57. The claimant count records the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit and are required to seek work and be available for work.
- 5.58. Shown in Figure 5.7, the claimant count peaked during the months of May 2020 and April 2021 for all areas due to the lockdown restrictions. For all months included in the data, Greater Manchester had the highest claimant count, peaking in August 2020 and February 2021 where rates reached 7.9%.
- 5.59. Contrastingly, England had the lowest claimant count for all respective months, peaking in August 2020 at 6.5%.
- 5.60. March 2020 saw a sharp increase in the claimant counts in all areas and continued to rise until May 2020. Rates then experienced small fluctuations until falling in April 2021. Although rates continued to fall until levelling off around the third quarter of 2022, none of the listed areas has fallen to pre-covid rates.
- 5.61. Unemployment in St Mary's, Bury and the North West had very similar rates throughout the given time period, with the same rates in Bury and the North West during the start (3.4% in September 2019) and end (4.1% in September 2023) of the given timeframe. As of September 2023, the claimant count rate in Bury is above the rate in St Mary's ward (4%) and England (3.8%), but below the rate in Greater Manchester (4.9%).

Figure 5.7: Claimant Count, September 2019–September 2023.



Source: NOMIS

Income

- 5.62. Table 5.16 shows the median annual pay received by full time equivalent (FTE) employees in Bury, Greater Manchester, the North West and England in 2023, and the annual percentage change from the previous year.
- 5.63. Bury has the lowest median annual pay at £30,765 however it has had the largest percentage increase from 2022, at an increase of 9.4%. Greater Manchester and the North West have a similar median annual pay at £33,105 for Greater Manchester and £33,036 in the North West. England has had the smallest percentage increase of 5.5% however has the highest median annual pay at £35,106.

Table 5.16: FTE Median Annual Pay and Percentage Increase from Previous Year, 2023.

	Median Annual Pay	Annual Percentage Change
Bury	30,765	9.4%
Greater Manchester	33,105	8.2%
North West	33,036	7.6%
England	35,106	5.5%

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS

Health Profile

- 5.64. Table 5.17 displays the health profile of Bury, North West and England, measuring indicators of health such as life expectancy, under 75 mortality rate, percentage of overweight/obese adults and more.

- 5.65. For both males and females, the life expectancy rate in Bury, 76.7 for males and 80.6 for females, is lower than the regional (77.2 male, 81.3 female) and national life expectancy (78.7 males, 82.8 female).
- 5.66. Mortality rate per 100,00 population for those under 75 from all causes is significantly higher in Bury and the North West in comparison to England. Bury has a rate of 457.7 and the North West with 431.4 whilst England is at 363.4. The under 75 mortality rates per 100,000 population from all cardiovascular diseases is also higher in Bury (93.1) and the North West (92.8) compared to England (76.0), however the difference is not as large as the under 75 mortality rate from all causes.
- 5.67. Data for the suicide rate shows the listed areas have similar rates with Bury at 12.0 (per 100,000), the North West at 11.4 and England slightly lower at 10.4. The North West has the highest rate of intentional self-harm with 190.3 per 100,000 hospital admissions, followed by England with 163.9, followed by Bury with a lower rate of 151.7.
- 5.68. The percentage of overweight/obese adults is similar across the areas with the North West having a slightly higher rate of 66.7%, followed by Bury at 64.9% and lastly England with 63.8%.

Table 5.17: Health Profile of Bury, North West & England.

	Year	Bury (District)	North West	England
Life expectancy at birth (male).	2021	76.7	77.2	78.7
Life expectancy at birth (female).	2021	80.6	81.3	82.8
Under 75 mortality rate from all causes.	2021	457.7	431.4	363.4
Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases.	2021	93.1	92.8	76.0
Suicide rate.	2019-21	12.0	11.4	10.4
Rate of intentional self-harm.	2021/22	151.7	190.3	163.9
% Of overweight/obese adults.	2021/22	64.9%	66.7%	63.8%

Source: Govt, Local Authority Health Profiles

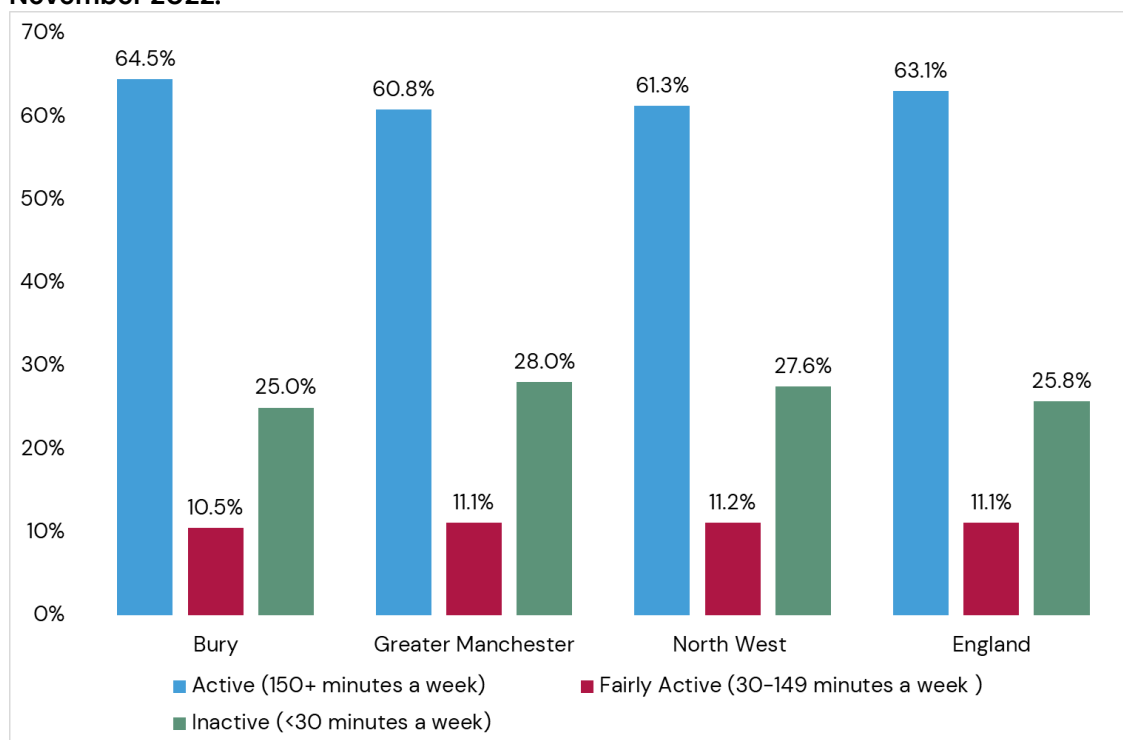
- 5.69. Within a 1 mile walking distance of the site, there are six medical centre and GP practices. This includes the Fairfax Group Practice which is 446ft from the site postcode, followed by Longfield Medical Practice located 0.1 miles away.
- 5.70. There are four pharmacies within 1 mile of the site, with the closest being Prestwich Pharmacy 0.1 miles away followed by Tesco pharmacy 0.5 miles from the site.
- 5.71. The closest hospital is North Manchester General Hospital 3.0 miles from the site⁸.

⁸ Google Maps, 2023.

Physical Activity and Active Travel

- 5.72. Physical activity levels for adults shows a similar pattern in Bury, Greater Manchester, the North West and England across November 2021 to November 2022, as shown in Figure 5.8.
- 5.73. The majority of the population report themselves as active, with proportions between 60%–65%. Bury had the highest rate at 64.5% whilst Greater Manchester had the lowest at 60.8%.
- 5.74. The proportion of inactive residents in Bury was the lowest at 25.0% however it was not far from the national rate (25.8%) or the regional rate (27.6%). Fairly active residents present a similar trend across the areas of around 11%.

Figure 5.8: Sport and Physical Activity Levels for Adults age 16+, November 2021–November 2022.

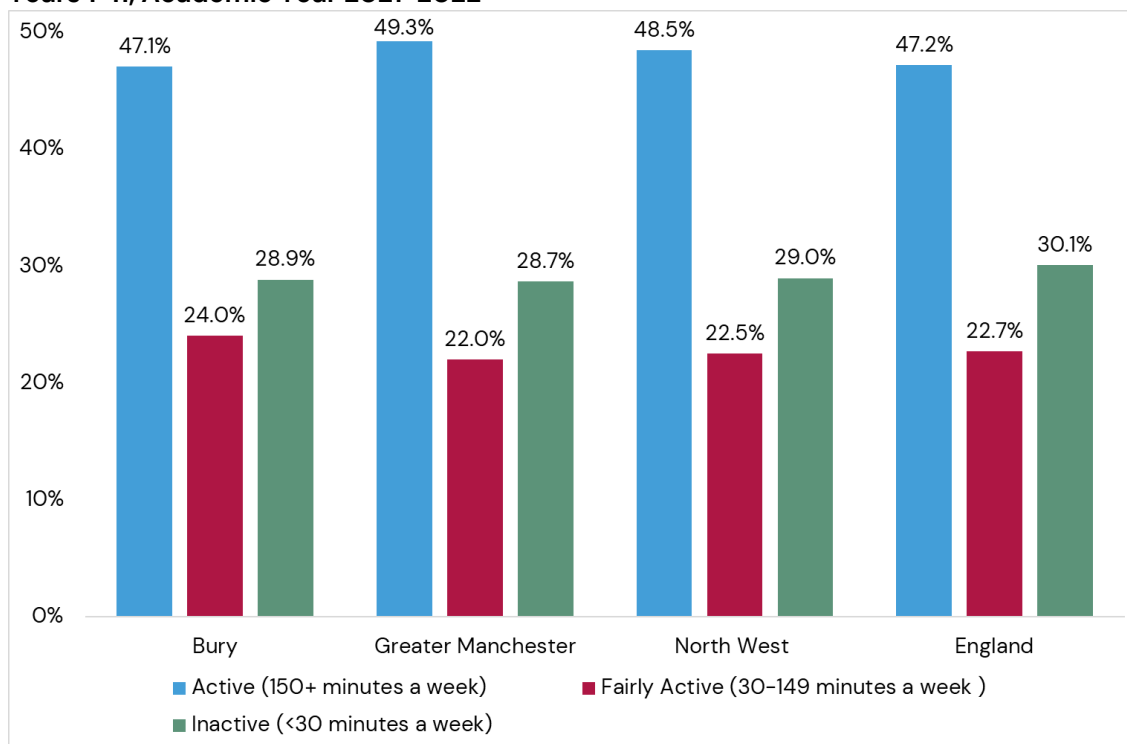


Source: Sport England Active Lives Adult Survey

- 5.75. Figure 5.9 shows the level of activity in children and young people in years 1–11 in the academic year 2021–2022. Similar to the trend in adults, activity levels for children are very similar across Bury, Greater Manchester, North West and England.
- 5.76. Greater Manchester has the highest proportion of children who are active at 49.3%, whilst Bury has the lowest at 47.1%. This is not the case for adults as Bury had the highest proportion whilst Greater Manchester had the lowest.
- 5.77. The proportion of fairly active children shows higher levels than adults as the proportion of fairly active children is around 22%–24% in the listed areas.

- 5.78. Both adults and children have similar proportions of inactive residents. The highest rate is seen in England at 30.1% of children being inactive, whilst the lowest is in the North West at 28.7%.

Figure 5.9: Sport and Physical Activity Levels for Children and Young People in School Years 1–11, Academic Year 2021–2022



Source: Sport England Active Lives Children and Young People Survey

Crime.

- 5.79. According to LG Inform⁹, Bury saw a recorded rate of total offences per 1,000 population in Q1 of 2022 at 108.09. This increased very slightly in Q1 of 2023 to 108.11. This is a total increase of less than 1%. In Q1 of 2022, the North West had a slightly lower rate of total recorded offences per 1,000 at 106.03. This saw a larger percentage increase than Bury of 1.39% to 107.5 in Q1 2023.
- 5.80. The rate of violent crimes calculated by hospital admissions for violence per 100,000 population during the period 2018/19–2020/21 in Bury was 41.4, which was slightly lower than the national rate of 41.9, and notably lower than the regional rate of 61.6.
- 5.81. The closest police station is the Whitefield Police Station (Greater Manchester Police) which is located 1.4 miles from the site. The closest fire station is Whitefield Fire Station 1.8 miles from the site¹⁰.

⁹ Total recorded offences (excluding fraud) (offences per 1,000 population) in Bury | LG Inform (local.gov.uk)

¹⁰ Google Maps, 2023.

Local Community Facilities

- 5.82. Table 5.18 lists the community centres which are located within 1 mile and under of the site. The closest centre is Langdon Community centre which is 0.3 miles away in postcode M25 1BL. There are a further four centres which are 1 mile and under from the site.

Table 5.18: Community Centres within 1 Mile or Under (walking) of the Site

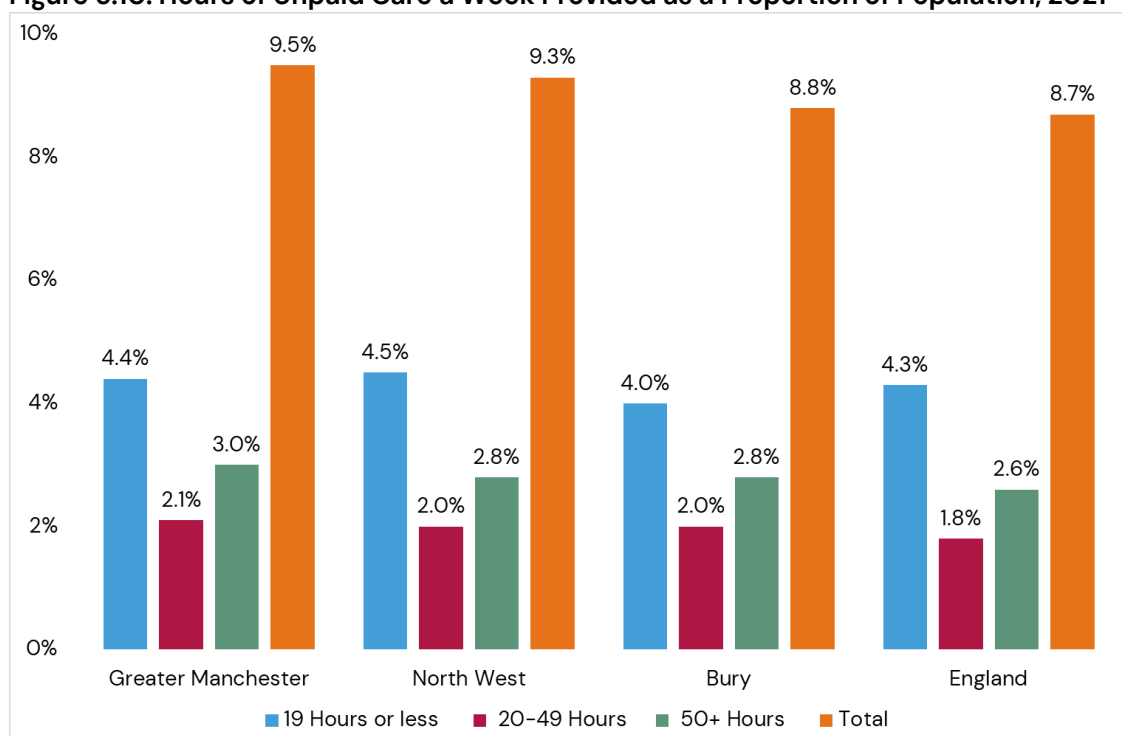
	Postcode	Distance (Miles)
Langdon Community	M25 1BL	0.3
Church Lane Community Centre	M25 1AJ	0.4
The Phoenix Youth and Community Centre	M25 1GG	0.5
St Margaret's Community Centre	M25 2LY	0.9
Victoria Community and Youth Centre	M45 6AL	1.0

Source: Google Maps

Carers

- 5.83. Figure 5.10 displays the hours of unpaid care provided by a proportion of the population in 2021. All areas show very similar rates for the specific hours of provided unpaid care, of between 4%–5% of 19 hours or less, around 3% for 20–49 hours, and around 3% for 50+ hours a week.
- 5.84. Greater Manchester has the highest total proportion of the population providing unpaid care at 9.5%. This is followed by the North West at 9.3%, Bury at 8.8% and then England at 8.7%.

Figure 5.10: Hours of Unpaid Care a Week Provided as a Proportion of Population, 2021



Source: ONS, Census 2021

Looked After Children and Care Leavers

- 5.85. Under the Children Act 1989, a child is considered to be 'looked after' by the local authority if they fit into any of the three below categories:
- Receive accommodation from the local authority for more than 24 hours in one period.
 - Is subject to a care order (is placed into care of the local authority).
 - Is subject to a placement order (the child is placed for adoption).¹¹
- 5.86. In 2021 Bury had a rate of 80 per 100,000 population of children who were looked after by the local authority, which then increased by 2.5% in 2022 to 82 per 100,000. This is lower than the rate in the North West which remained at 97 per 100,000 children for both 2021 and 2022. The national rate in both years was lower than in Bury and the North West at 67 in 2021 and 70 in 2022. This was a national total increase of 4.5%.
- 5.87. The number of care leavers in Bury fell by 4.1% from 170 total care leavers in 2021 to 163 in 2022. The North West saw an increase in total care leavers by 6.4% from 6,080 in 2021 to 6,470 in 2022. England saw an increase of 3.1% during the same period, from 44,580 to 45,940.¹²
- 5.88. For all areas, there was a significantly higher total number of care leavers ages 19–21 compared to ages 17–18.

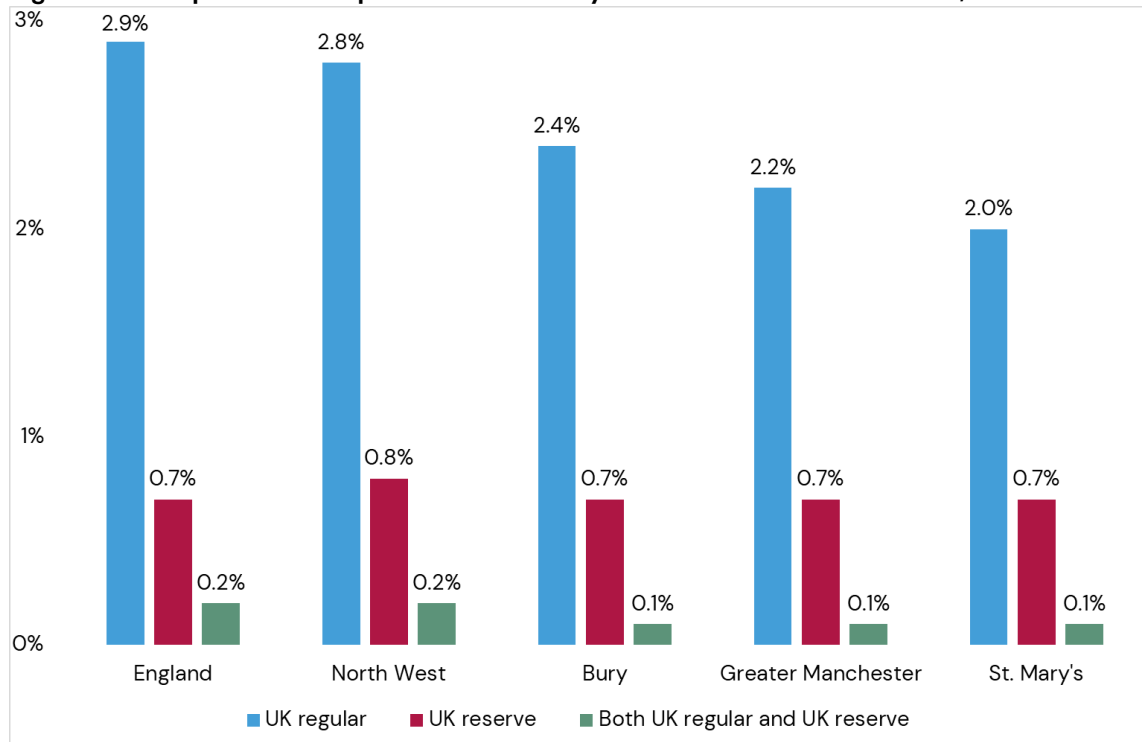
Military Veterans

- 5.89. Figure 5.11 displays the proportion of population who have previously served in the UK armed forces in either the regular force, reserves or both, in the locations of St. Mary's, Bury, Greater Manchester, the North West and England.
- 5.90. All listed areas show very similar proportions. The proportion of population who have served in the UK regular armed forces is between 2% in St. Marys, to 2.9% in England. Excluding the North West which had a rate of 0.8% in 2021, all other areas had 0.7% of the population who previously served in the UK reserve armed forces, implying it is less common to have served in reserves than regular armed forces.
- 5.91. Very few people had served in both regular and reserve armed forces in all areas, only account for 0.1% of population in St. Mary's, Bury and Greater Manchester, and a regional and national rate of 0.2%. The majority of the population have had no experience serving in any armed forces, accounting for around 96%–98% of the population in the listed areas.

¹¹ Children Act 1989, GOV.UK. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/41/contents>

¹² GOV.UK Table cla_number_and_rate_per_10k_children. Available at: <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/children-looked-after-in-england-including-adoptions/2021> and <https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-statistics/children-looked-after-in-england-including-adoptions>

Figure 5.11: Proportion of Population Previously Served in UK Armed Forces, 2021



Source: ONS, Census 2021

Socio-Economically Vulnerable

- 5.92. It is necessary to identify people or groups of people who are disadvantaged which could include being at risk of, or experiencing poverty and health inequalities, people who are income deprived, people who live in a deprived area, people who live in poor housing or are experiencing social exclusion due to other characteristics such as their age, disability, gender identity, race or sexual orientation. A review of the baseline data collated in this section has been undertaken to inform the identification of relevant socio-economically vulnerable people / groups of people. The relevant target groups are presented in Table 5.19.
- 5.93. Overall, the LSOA in which the Site is located (Bury O24C) ranks as 9,470, placing it in the top 30% most deprived areas in the country. The most deprived domain for the LSOA is crime, with a rank of 4,011. This places Bury O24C in the top 20% most deprived LSOAs for the crime domain. There is a range of deprivation levels in the areas surrounding the Site; overall Bury O24C is estimated to be mid-scale in terms of deprivation levels within the surrounding area.

Table 5.19: Socio-Economically Vulnerable Groups

Identified Vulnerable Group	Explanation
Children and adolescents (aged 0-15 years)	The number of children aged 0-15 years makes up 20% of current population of Bury (38,839 out of 193,823). Those aged 0-15 are projected to decrease by 0.8% (306) up to 2038. This trend is seen at the sub-regional, regional and national scales, but at slightly higher rates of change (-1%, -2.1% and -3.5% respectively). Children and adolescents are often more vulnerable to change and need facilitation of access to relevant community infrastructure including education, services and open space.
Older persons (aged 65 and over)	The number of older people aged 65 years plus makes up 18.4% of current population of Bury (35,637 out of 193,823). Those aged 65 and over in Bury are expected to increase at the fastest rate of all age groups with growth of 26.5% between 2018 and 2038 representing an absolute increase of 9,193. This rate is slightly lower than that of the sub-regional, regional and national rates (32%, 35% and 40.8% respectively). Older people may be more vulnerable to change, and require facilitation of access to appropriate community infrastructure and housing.
People on low incomes and those who are unemployed	The LSOA in which the Site is situated (Bury 024C) is, overall, in the 30% most deprived of all LSOAs in the country. Claimant count is identified as being 4% September 2023 in St Mary's ward, and 4.1% in St Albans, both of which are above the national rate (3.8%). It is also noted that there were 16.7% (1,000) fewer jobs between 2015 and 2022 in St Mary's ward compared to an increase of 6% in Bury, 9.3% in the region and an increase of 7.8% at national scale. In addition, housing in Bury was relatively less affordable when compared with the regional average. Any person who is unemployed or who is on low incomes is considered vulnerable in this locality. This group would benefit from support to access employment opportunities generated by the Proposed Development, and facilitation of access to affordable housing, community infrastructure and services.
People in poor health and living in more deprived areas	For both males and females, the life expectancy rate in Bury is lower than the regional and national life expectancy. Mortality rate per 100,00 population for those under 75 from all causes is significantly higher in Bury and the North West in comparison to England. Bury 024C LSOA ranks as 10,991 for health domain, placing it in the top 40% most deprived areas in the country for this domain. Furthermore, overall, Bury 024C is in the 30% most deprived of all LSOAs in the country. The factors of higher deprivation and poor health are interlinked and result in this group of people being more vulnerable to change.

6. Impact Assessment

- 6.1. Potential impacts of each activity or stage of the Proposed Development are considered in respect of each of the Protected Characteristics (inclusive of Age; Disability; Gender Reassignment; Pregnancy & Maternity; Marriage & Civil Partnership; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; Sexual Orientation; Carers; Look After Children and Care Leavers; and Socio-Economically Vulnerable). A detailed assessment is presented in **Appendix I**, and a summary is presented in this Section 6 of the EqIA.
- 6.2. The activities and stages of development include:
- Engagement – differential impacts on people with Protected Characteristics with regard to consultation activities undertaken by the Applicant during the pre-application process and has informed the development of the proposals (see **Appendix I**, Table 1, refs E1-E13).
 - Demolition, Enabling Works and Construction – differential impacts on people with Protected Characteristics with regard to amenity resulting from disturbance during the construction period (see **Appendix I**, Table 2, refs C1-C13).
 - Operation – differential impacts on people with Protected Characteristics with regard to features of the Proposed Development, including uses, built design and associated infrastructure (see **Appendix I**, Table 3, refs O1-O13).

Engagement Activities

- 6.3. Specialist consultant 'Font Communications' were engaged to design and implement consultation on 'Your Prestwich' and report back on the results. Full detail regarding consultation is presented in the Statement of Community Involvement (SOCl) prepared by Font Communications (December 2023). A summary of activities is presented in this section.
- 6.4. BMBC purchased the Longfield Centre in August 2021 and announced its intention to form a Joint Venture with Muse to regenerate the site in October of that year. One of the key principles in developing a vision for the site was that it should be a place that is inclusive for all and community-led. Therefore, the Applicant was committed to undertaking a meaningful and inclusive consultation process – one that both empowered those involved to have a real say in the outcomes and enabled participants to see how their views and ideas have influenced the evolution of the plans.
- 6.5. The Applicant undertook a multi-stage approach to raising awareness and seeking feedback on the plans. The first conversation launched on 18th January 2023 and closed 17th March 2023. The second conversation launched on 5th September 2023 and closed on 8th October 2023.
- 6.6. An overview of the consultation undertaken is as follows:
- Awareness raising (March 2022) – A leaflet was sent to all three Prestwich wards (St Mary's, Holyrood, and Sedgley totalling 15,891 addresses) inviting people to 'Get ready to discuss Your Future Prestwich'. The leaflet provided an overview of the upcoming consultation process, alongside some early commitments. A holding website was

launched alongside the Your Prestwich branding. Contact channels were also established (including freephone, freepost and email) and social media channels were launched. Respondents were invited to register their interest in attending future events and sign up for updates. Information banners were also placed in Prestwich Library.

- First Conversation (January – March 2023) – The first conversation was designed to start the conversation on what local people wanted to see from the plans. As a listening exercise, it asked people what they liked about Prestwich, what they would like to see improved and sought views on an initial draft masterplan. The consultation included a variety of consultation methods including a newsletter with enclosed questionnaire, project website, drop-in sessions, online Q&A, community workshop and setting up a Consultation Liaison Group.
- Interim Period (April – August 2023) – During the period between the two stages of consultation the applicant continued to keep up the flow of information on the plans, posting blogs on the website, sending email updates to people who had signed up and attending existing community events in Prestwich, such as Clough Day and Prestwich Carnival.
- Second Conversation (September – October 2023) – The second conversation was an opportunity for the applicant to demonstrate how feedback from the first conversation had influenced the plans. People were asked for their views on a more detailed masterplan with similar consultation methods as used during the first conversation employed.

- 6.7. Much effort has been made by the Applicant to ensure that consultation was had with groups that represented all Protected Characteristics through leaflet distribution, establishment of contact channels and social media channels, distribution of a newsletter with enclosed questionnaire, project website, drop-in sessions, online Q&A, community workshop and setting up a Consultation Liaison Group, plus attendance at two community events.
- 6.8. Targeted engagement has taken place with specific hard to hear groups, including school workshops with young people and reaching out to youth groups in the area; specific engagement with current tenants alongside a tenant drop-in; a meeting with the Jewish community; and attending a Social Prescribing drop-in organised by the Prestwich Primary Care Network.
- 6.9. Overall, a positive effect is identified for all Protected Characteristics as a result of engagement activities.

Demolition, Enabling Works and Construction Phase

- 6.10. There is potential for a negative effect relating to Age (people aged 0-15 years and people aged 65+ years), Disability, Pregnancy and Maternity, Carers, Looked After Children and Care Leavers, Military Veterans and Socio-Economically Vulnerable Groups. This relates to potential for a significant adverse temporary effect relating to noise and vibration, dust, and also short-term negative transport effects during the construction phase. However, with recommended mitigation of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and

Construction Logistics Plan the residual effects will be neutral for each of the identified Protected Characteristics.

- 6.11. Impacts on all other Protected Characteristics (Gender Reassignment; Marriage & Civil Partnership; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; and Sexual Orientation) during the construction phase are found to be neutral. It is expected that construction employment opportunities will be compliant with the Equality Act 2010 which provides for specific expectations in respect of Protected Characteristics. No specific mitigation or enhancement measure is identified as being required in relation to any of these Protected Characteristics.

Operational Phase

- 6.12. The effect on all Protected Characteristics is identified as positive. A summary of impacts which have contributed to this positive outcome is as follows:
- The proposed mix of uses within both the full and outline components of the Proposed Development will provide a range of amenities for people of all ages.
 - The education demand arising from the Proposed Development can be accommodated by the existing capacity in the local area.
 - Negligible effect on primary healthcare within the local area as there is assessed to be sufficient GP capacity in the local area to deal with the additional demand generated by the Proposed Development.
 - There will be significant levels of new tree planting, open spaces and public spaces where people and nature can thrive, with over 40% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG), large new village square designed to hold community events, and interconnected spaces designed to increase permeability for pedestrians and cyclists.
 - The design has been made as inclusive as possible with the aim of there being no barriers to use by any group, for example, generous, flat pathways, accessible seating and tables, tactile paving, and clear signage.
 - Accessible parking bays as part of the full component and the outline component.
 - Operational employment opportunities will be compliant with the Equality Act 2010 which provides for specific expectations in respect of all Protected Characteristics.
- 6.13. It is noted that, while there is no negative effect identified for any Protected Characteristic, measures to retain the current level of GPs through the reprovion of dedicated healthcare spare is recommended to maintain that position into the future.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation

- 7.1. Section 6 has identified the range of impacts on Protected Characteristics relevant to engagement activities undertaken and during each of the development phases. Mitigation measures are identified to minimise any negative impact, or otherwise enhancement measures are proposed to maximise any positive impacts. Section 7 of this EqlA sets out a summary of the plan to action these recommendations, including the likely responsible party, the timeframe in which the recommendations would be actioned, and the method in which the recommendation is to be secured in the context of this application (see detailed plan presented in **Appendix II**).
- 7.2. There are no mitigation or enhancement measures identified as necessary in relation to engagement activity.
- 7.3. In relation to the demolition, enabling works and construction phase, the following mitigation measures are identified as being necessary:
 - Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) – A Framework CEMP is submitted with the application which contains measures as identified at the point of application. Prior to commencement of the Proposed Development, a final CEMP will be produced by the Principal Contractor and will be secured by Condition. This will contain more detailed information and methodologies on the design and construction of the Proposed Development.
 - Construction Logistics Plan – detailed Construction Logistics Plans (CLPs) will develop over time and be updated on a monthly basis to ensure works are kept within the Site boundary. Provision for CLPs is included for within the Framework CEMP. Principal Contractor will be responsible for the agreement and implementation of CLPs and will be secured by Condition.
- 7.4. Regularity of monitoring of the effectiveness of these measures will be provided for within the final detailed CEMP and CLPs.
- 7.5. In relation to the operational phase, the following enhancement measures are identified as being necessary:
 - Landscape Masterplan – implementation of the submitted Landscape Masterplan, to be secured by Condition.
 - Travel Plan – implementation of the submitted Travel Plan, to be secured by Condition.
 - Sustainability and Energy Strategy – implementation of the submitted Strategy will be secured by Condition.
 - Provision of EV charging – to be secured by Condition.
 - Healthcare – there is provision being made for the National Health Service (NHS) if they choose to relocate to the new community hub should a commercial agreement be reached. As such, the application is made for either health or office use within this building and both scenarios are assessed within the ES. The key intended outcome in

respect of healthcare is for retention of the current level of GPs. Provision in respect of healthcare would be secured by Condition.

- 7.6. All mitigation and enhancement measures will require finalisation and approval prior to commencement of construction.

8. Conclusion

Engagement Activities

- 8.1. Much effort has been made by the Applicant to ensure that pre-application consultation was had with groups that represented all Protected Characteristics through leaflet distribution, establishment of contact channels and social media channels, distribution of a newsletter with enclosed questionnaire, project website, drop-in sessions, online Q&A, community workshop and setting up a Consultation Liaison Group, plus attendance at two community events.
- 8.2. Targeted engagement has taken place with specific hard to hear groups, including school workshops with young people and reaching out to youth groups in the area; specific engagement with current tenants alongside a tenant drop-in; a meeting with the Jewish community; and attending a Social Prescribing drop-in organised by the Prestwich Primary Care Network.
- 8.3. A positive effect is identified for all Protected Characteristics as a result of pre-application engagement activities. No mitigation or enhancement measures are identified as being required.

Demolition, Enabling Works and Construction Phase

- 8.4. There is potential for a negative effect relating to Age (people aged 0–15 years and people aged 65+ years), Disability, Pregnancy and Maternity, Carers, Looked After Children and Care Leavers, Military Veterans and Socio-Economically Vulnerable Groups. This relates to noise and vibration, dust, and transport effects during the construction phase. Recommended mitigation includes Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and Construction Logistics Plan, both to be produced by the Principal Contractor and secured by Condition. Residual effects will be neutral for each of the identified Protected Characteristics on implementation of these measures.
- 8.5. Impacts on all other Protected Characteristics (Gender Reassignment; Marriage & Civil Partnership; Race; Religion or Belief; Sex; and Sexual Orientation) during the construction phase are found to be neutral. It is expected that construction employment opportunities will be compliant with the Equality Act 2010 which provides for specific expectations in respect of Protected Characteristics. No specific mitigation or enhancement measure is identified as being required in relation to any of these Protected Characteristics.

Operational Phase

- 8.6. The effect on all Protected Characteristics is identified as positive. The Proposed Development will provide a range of amenities for people of all ages, have a neutral effect on education or healthcare services, create significant levels of new tree planting, open spaces and public spaces where people and nature can thrive, designed for inclusive use, and create employment opportunities that are compliant with the Equality Act 2010.
- 8.7. Enhancement measures identified to ensure the positive effects are realised once completed include implementation of the submitted Landscape Masterplan, the submitted Travel Plan, Sustainability and Energy Strategy and EV charging (all to be secured by Condition). In addition, there is provision being made for the National Health Service (NHS) if

they choose to relocate to the new community hub should a commercial agreement be reached. As such, the application is made for either health or office use within this building and both scenarios are assessed within the ES. The key intended outcome in respect of healthcare is for retention of the current level of GPs. The Applicant will be responsible for implementation of these measures.



Appendix I Detailed Impact Assessment

Appendix II Action Plan of Recommended Measures

Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

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