

Mike Owen CPFA
Chief Executive

Our Ref LW
Your Ref OSC/LW
Date 13 October 2015
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Legal & Democratic Services
Division

Jayne Hammond LLB (Hons) Solicitor
Assistant Director of Legal &
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TO: All Members of Council

Councillors : P Adams, D Bailey, N Bayley, I Bevan, J Black, S Briggs, R Caserta, D Cassidy, M C Connolly, M D'Albert, J Daly, E Fitzgerald, L Fitzwalter, I Gartside, J Grimshaw, D Gunther, M Hankey, S Haroon, J Harris, P Heneghan, R Hodgkinson, T Holt, K Hussain, T Isherwood, M James, D Jones, Kelly, Kerrison, J Lewis, Mallon, A Matthews, S Nuttall, E O'Brien, N Parnell, T Pickstone, C Preston, A Quinn, R Shori, A Simpson, Skillen, S Smith, Southworth, S Southworth, T Tariq, J Walker, R Walker, S Walmsley, M Whitby, M Wiseman and Y Wright

Dear Member/Colleague

Council

You are invited to attend a meeting of the Council which will be held as follows:-

Date:	Wednesday, 21 October 2015
Place:	Bury Town Hall
Time:	7.00 pm
Briefing Facilities:	If Opposition Members and Co-opted Members require briefing on any particular item on the Agenda, the appropriate Director/Senior Officer originating the related report should be contacted.
Notes:	

AGENDA

The Agenda for the meeting is attached.

Reports are enclosed only for those attending the meeting and for those without access to the Council's Intranet or Website.



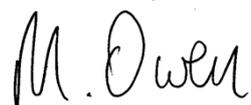
Electronic service of legal documents accepted only at:
E-mail: legal.services@bury.gov.uk
Fax: 0161 253 5119

Town Hall
Knowsley Street
Bury BL9 0SW
www.bury.gov.uk

The Agenda and Reports are available on the Council's Intranet for Councillors and Officers and also on the Council's Website at www.bury.gov.uk – click on **Agendas, Minutes and Forward Plan**.

Copies of printed reports can also be obtained on request by contacting the Democratic Services Officer named above.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "M. Owen". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'M' and a distinct 'O'.

Chief Executive

AGENDA

1 **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Members of the Council are requested to declare any interests which they have in any items or issues before the Council for determination.

2 **MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL** (Pages 1 - 10)

To approve as a correct record the Minutes of the last meeting of the Council held on 9 September 2015.

3 **MAYORAL COMMUNICATIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS**

To receive communications from the Mayor and any announcements by the Leader of the Council or the Chief Executive on matters of interest to the Council.

4 **PUBLIC QUESTION TIME**

To answer questions from members of the public, notice of which has been given, on any matter relevant to the Council or its services to the community. Up to 30 minutes will be set aside for this purpose. If time permits, further questions will be invited from members of the public present.

5 **RECOMMENDATIONS OF CABINET AND COUNCIL COMMITTEES** (Pages 11 - 116)

Committee/Date	Subject	Recommendation
Minute LSP.267 Licensing and Safety Panel 2 September 2015	Review of Statement of Licensing Policy (Report attached)	That Council agree to the Licensing Policy as set out in the report.
Cabinet 14 October 2015	Health and Wellbeing Board Annual Report and Refreshed Health and Wellbeing Strategy (Report attached)	Minute to follow

6 **LEADER' STATEMENT AND CABINET QUESTION TIME**

To receive a Statement from the Leader of the Council on the work of the Cabinet and to answer written questions from Members of the Council to the Leader and Cabinet Members on any matter in relation to which the Council has powers or duties which affect the Borough, provided the necessary written notice has been given.

Verbal questions on the work of the Cabinet since the last Council meeting will be allowed subject to a limit of one question per Councillor.

7 **JOINT AUTHORITIES - REPORT BY THE COUNCIL'S REPRESENTATIVE AND QUESTIONS**

- (A) A report from the Council's representative on the work of Greater Manchester Police, Councillor Connolly
- (B) Questions (if any) on the work of the Joint Authorities to be asked by Members of the Council for which the necessary notice has been given in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 11.2

8 **NOTICES OF MOTION**

The following Notices of Motion have been received:-

Plastic Bag Levy

This Council notes:

- That in the last year where figures are available (2013) shops in the UK handed out 8.3 billion plastic carrier bags
- That plastic bags contribute to highly visible litter on our streets and countryside, pose a threat to wildlife and their disposal contributes significantly to green house gas emissions, taking 500 to 1,000 years to degrade.

This Council therefore welcomes:

- The introduction of the Plastic Bag levy introduced by the previous Government which came into force on 5 October 2015.
- That the levy will be distributed to charitable good causes, and the expected reduction in clean-up and waste disposal costs.

This Council resolves:

- To liaise with our large supermarkets, and make available information on their grant schemes to local charities to maximise the amount of the levy which is distributed to local good causes
- Provide information to small businesses in the Borough who may wish to voluntarily charge for plastic bags to maximise the take-up of the scheme within the Borough.

In the names of Councillors D'Albert and Pickstone

Police Funding

This Council notes that Policing, along with the wider public sector, has faced several years of major challenges due to central Government's unrelenting cuts to funding.

In Greater Manchester, the police have not shied away from these

financial challenges, transforming local policing services and working more closely with local authorities and other partner agencies to tackle the issues that place most demand on police services.

However, the latest proposed cuts in funding mean that GMP are now at crisis point. The changing nature and complexity of crime combined with a dwindling budget and the loss of thousands of officers pose extraordinary challenges. Add to that the uncertainty of future police funding and the Police and Crime Commissioner is faced with extremely difficult decisions to ensure the communities of Greater Manchester are kept safe.

We are currently looking at a situation where senior GMP Officers are due to slash another £157m from the Force's Annual Budget by 2019. This will mean hundreds of policing posts being cut. In numbers terms, this means only 4000 Officers left by 2019, half its levels from just five years ago.

Policing needs the necessary resources so that communities such as Bury can be kept as safe as possible. This is fundamental to secure communities, economic prosperity and a socially just society.

This council is very concerned about the outcome of the latest government consultation on police funding, and commits to work with others to further raise the funding issues being faced by GMP.

In the first instance, we will write to the Secretary of State outlining our concerns, as well as entreating both of our Members of Parliament to intercede with the government on behalf of our Borough.

We also ask for a delegation from Bury Council to meet with the Interim Mayor/Greater Manchester Police and Crime Commissioner and his team to put forward Bury's case and to ensure our communities and neighbours are protected as far as possible during this time

In the names of Councillors P Adams, N Bayley, J Black, S Briggs, D Cassidy, M Connolly, E FitzGerald, L Fitzwalter, J Grimshaw, S Haroon, P Heneghan, T Holt, A Isherwood, M James, D Jones, J Kelly, S Kerrison, J Lewis, J Mallon, A Matthews, E O'Brien, N Parnell, C Preston, A Quinn, R Shori, A Simpson, R Skillen, Sarah Southworth, Susan Southworth, T Tariq, J Walker, S Walmsley and M Whitby

9 **SCRUTINY REVIEW REPORTS AND SPECIFIC ITEMS "CALLED IN" BY SCRUTINY COMMITTEES**

10 **QUESTIONS ON THE WORK OF OUTSIDE BODIES OR PARTNERSHIPS**

Questions on the work of Outside Bodies or partnerships on which the Council is represented to be asked by Members of the Council (if any).

11 **DELEGATED DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL COMMITTEES**

Questions on the delegated decisions made by the Regulatory Committees and Scrutiny Committees contained in the Digest of Decision 3 (2015/16) published since the last ordinary meeting of the Council, providing four clear working days' notices has been given of the question.

Members are asked to bring to the meeting their copy of Digest 3 (2015/16).

Minutes of: **AN ORDINARY MEETING OF THE COUNCIL**

Date of Meeting: 9 September 2015

Present: The Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor S Smith), in the Chair; Councillors P Adams, N Bayley, I Bevan, J Black, K S Briggs, R A Caserta, D M Cassidy, M Connolly, M D'Albert, J Daly, E FitzGerald, L Fitzwalter, I B Gartside, J Grimshaw, D L Gunther, M Hankey, S Haroon, J Harris, P Heneghan, R Hodgkinson, T Holt, K Hussain, A Isherwood, M A James, D Jones, J Kelly, S Kerrison, J Lewis, J Mallon, A K Matthews, S Nuttall, E O'Brien, N Parnell, T D Pickstone, C Preston, A Quinn, R Shori, A Simpson, R Skillen, Sarah Southworth, Susan Southworth, T Tariq, J Walker, R E Walker, S Walmsley, M Whitby and M Wiseman.

Apologies from: Councillors D Bailey and Y Wright

Public attendance: 12 members of the public attended the meeting

C.282 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

1. Councillor Connolly declared a personal interest in any item which related to staffing as his partner is an employee of Bury Council.
2. Councillor Jones declared a personal interest in any item which related to staffing as his wife is an employee of Bury Council.
3. Councillor Bevan declared a personal interest in any item which related to staffing as his wife is an employee within a Bury School.
4. Councillor Mallon declared a personal interest in any item which related to staffing as his wife is an employee within a Bury High School.
5. Councillor Kelly declared a personal interest in relation to Question 4, Leader's Statement and Cabinet Question Time, as an employee of the Care Quality Commission.
6. Councillor R E Walker declared a personal interest in matters relating to Central Library and the Sculpture Centre as the Treasurer of the Re-instate Bury Central Library Group.
7. Councillor Walmsley declared a personal interest in relation to Question 3, Leader's Statement and Cabinet Question Time, as an employee of Capita (O2) and Member of Communication Workers Union.
8. Councillors Briggs, Quinn and Hussain declared personal interests in relation to Item 10 Notice of Motion - Bury Magistrates and County Court, as serving Magistrates.

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- Councillors Daly, James and Shori declared personal interests in relation to Item 10 Notice of Motion - Bury Magistrates and County Court, as practising Solicitors appearing at Bury Magistrates and County Court.

C.283 MINUTES

RESOLVED:

That the Minutes of the Meeting of Council held on 1 July 2015 be signed by the Mayor as a true and correct record.

C.284 MAYORAL COMMUNICATIONS

- The Mayor offered congratulations to Queen Elizabeth II on becoming the longest serving Monarch.
- The Mayor informed Members of the recent death of Mr Neville Neville.

C.285 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

The Mayor reported the receipt of six written questions as set out below:

No	Issue	Questioner	Answered By
1.	Council Chamber Accessibility	Mr A Miller	Councillor Connolly
2.	Support for Refugees	Ms A McKay	Councillor Connolly
3.	Foster Carers	Mr V Hagan	Councillor Connolly
4.	Inconsiderate Parking (Bury FC Matchdays)	Mr M Harling	Councillor Connolly
5.	Flooding Rochdale Road	Mr R Dixon	Councillor Connolly
6.	Recycling	Mr I Henderson	Councillor Connolly

On inviting questions from members of the public present, the following issues were raised:-

No.	Issue	Questioner	Answered By
7.	Practical Steps to Support Refugees	Ms M Ricketts	Councillor Connolly
8.	Parking Issues – Walmersley Rd	Ms N Afilal	Councillor Connolly
9.	Recreational Facilities in Ramsbottom	Ms K Leach	Councillor Connolly

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C.286 RECOMMENDATIONS OF CABINET AND COUNCIL COMMITTEES

1. Minute CA.151 of the meeting of the Cabinet held on 8 July 2015 – Risk Management Annual Report 2014/15

It was moved by Councillor Connolly and seconded by Councillor Shori and it was:-

RESOLVED:

- (i) That approval be given to re-affirm support for the Council’s approach to Risk Management.
- (ii) That the progress made throughout 2014/15 and the actions planned for 2015/16 be noted.

2. Minute CA.157 of the meeting of the Cabinet held on 8 July 2015 – Treasury Management Annual Report 2014/15

It was moved by Councillor Connolly and seconded by Councillor Shori and it was:-

RESOLVED:

That the Council, in accordance with CIPFA’s Code of Practice on Treasury Management, notes the report.

C.287 LEADER'S STATEMENT AND CABINET QUESTION TIME

(a) Written question (Notice given)

The Leader of the Council, Councillor Connolly, made a statement on the work undertaken by him since the date of the last Council meeting.

The Leader and the relevant Cabinet Members answered questions raised by Councillors on the following issues:

No.	Issue	Questioner	Answered by
1.	Sculpture Centre	Councillor R Walker	Councillor Heneghan
2.	Budget Cuts	Councillor O’Brien	Councillor Shori
3.	Capita O2 Job Losses	Councillor Kelly	Councillor Connolly
4.	Elmhurst CQC Report	Councillor Grimshaw	Councillor Simpson
5.	Ramsbottom Skate Park	Councillor Bevan	Councillor Isherwood
6.	Domestic Abuse Strategy	Councillor Fitzwalter	Councillor Tariq
7.	Disability Sports Provision	Councillor Adams	Councillor Simpson

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8.	Creative Living Centre	Councillor Black	Councillor Lewis
9.	Refugees	Councillor Pickstone	Councillor Connolly
10.	Union Subscriptions	Councillor Caserta	Councillor Walmsley
11.	Recruitment of Apprentices	Councillor Mallon	Councillor Holt
12.	Police Numbers	Councillor Quinn	Councillor Connolly
13.	Made in Bury Business Fair	Councillor James	Councillor Connolly
14.	Bin Collection Vehicles	Councillor Hodgkinson	Councillor Isherwood
15.	Homelessness	Councillor Jones	Councillor Shori
16.	House Building	Councillor Skillen	Councillor Shori
17.	Markets in the Borough	Councillor Preston	Councillor Connolly
18.	Fly-tipping	Councillor D'Albert	Councillor Isherwood
19.	Charitable Donations through Payroll	Councillor Gunther	Councillor Walmsley
20.	Electoral Registration	Councillor Fitzgerald	Councillor Walmsley
21.	Trading Standards	Councillor Parnell	Councillor Walmsley
22.	Parking in Prestwich	Councillor Black	Councillor Walmsley
23.	Corporate Procurement	Councillor Gartside	Councillor Walmsley
24.	Confidential Information	Councillor Bayley	Councillor Connolly
25.	Psychoactive Substances	Councillor Quinn	Councillor Simpson
26.	Sculpture Centre Accessibility	Councillor R Walker	Councillor Heneghan
27.	Uncollected Council tax	Councillor Pickstone	Councillor Walmsley
28.	S106 Monies Play Areas	Councillor Bevan	Councillor Walmsley
29.	Handling Sensitive Personal Information	Councillor Gartside	Councillor Walmsley
30.	Japanese Knotweed	Councillor Hodgkinson	Councillor Isherwood
31.	Council Trees	Councillor D'Albert	Councillor Isherwood

Due to the lack of time to answer questions 16 to 31 inclusive, the Leader gave an undertaking that copies of those questions and responses will be circulated to all

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Councillors. The Leader also gave an undertaking to make these available on the Council Web Site.

(b) Oral questions on Leader's Speech and the work of the Cabinet since the last Council meeting (without Notice)

1.	Corporate Financial Monitoring Report	Councillor Gartside	Councillor Shori
2.	Anti-Semitic Attack – Bowker Vale	Councillor James	Councillor Tariq
3.	Access to Nuttall Park (Unadopted Rd)	Councillor Bevan	Councillor Isherwood
4.	Revenue Outturn (recycling)	Councillor Quinn	Councillor Isherwood
5.	Physical Activity and Sports Strategy	Councillor Daly	Councillor Simpson

C.288 JOINT AUTHORITIES – REPORTS BY THE COUNCIL'S REPRESENTATIVE AND QUESTIONS

- (a) Councillor Bayley, the Council's representative on Transport for Greater Manchester, gave a verbal report on the work of the Authority to all Members of the Council.
- (b) The following questions had been received in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 11.2.

No.	Issue	Questioner	Answered by
1.	Smart Ticketing	Councillor Pickstone	Councillor Bayley (Representative on Transport for Greater Manchester)
2.	Patterns of Use at Household Recycling Centres	Councillor Pickstone	Councillor Quinn (Representative on the Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority)
3.	Legal Highs	Councillor D'Albert	Councillor Connolly (Representative on the Greater Manchester Police and Crime Panel)

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C.289 BURY TOWN CENTRE REVIEW OF BUS LANES

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A report of the Leader of the Council was submitted in response to a motion regarding the review of town centre bus lanes passed by Council on 1st April 2015.

It was moved by Councillor Connolly and seconded by Councillor Isherwood that the recommendations be approved.

With 35 voting for and 11 abstaining it was:

RESOLVED:

1. That, in light of the current Lidl proposal to realign Bolton Road and Victoria Street, the sections of bus lane on Bolton Road be left in situ. The bus lane at Victoria Street be realigned and the new layout, which should make the bus lane easier to negotiate by drivers, be reviewed after 6 months.
2. With regard to the bus lane at Manchester Road the termination point of the bus lane be moved approximately 20 metres south. In addition the bus stop at the end of the lane also be relocated further south.
3. That the bus lane on Rochdale Road be experimentally suspended for up to 18 months and reviewed after 6 months. In addition to this the effects of the experimental suspension are reviewed after 6 months.
4. That Council notes the comments in paragraph 2.4 about wider traffic management issues.

C.290 MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSOCIATION OF GREATER MANCHESTER AUTHORITIES

A report of the Leader of the Council was submitted setting out details of a request from the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) to become a full member of the Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) in its own right. The report outlined the background to this issue, the implications and the impact on voting rights.

It was moved by Councillor Connolly and seconded by Councillor Shori and it was:-

RESOLVED:

1. That Council agrees to GMCA becoming a full member of AGMA in its own right.
2. Council notes that further consequential amendments to the AGMA constitution may be agreed by AGMA as a result of the admission of an eleventh member of AGMA.
3. Council notes that Tony Lloyd, Mayor of the GMCA, will be enabled to vote at GMCA meetings.

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C.291 NOTICE OF MOTION

Bury Magistrates and County Court

A motion had been received and set out in the summons in the names of Councillors M Connolly, I Gartside and T Pickstone

It was moved by Councillor Connolly and seconded by Councillor Gartside:-

"This Council is of the view that having a legal centre in Bury is vital to our residents and important to our town centre from both a social and economic point.

The Council therefore notes with concern the Ministry of Justice's proposals to close Bury Magistrates Court and Bury County Court with workloads being transferred to Manchester and Salford Magistrates' Court and Manchester Civil Justice Centre respectively.

The Council is of the view that the proposals will have a negative impact on a range of issues including travel times and costs for clients; witnesses and magistrates; Police efficiency; arrangements for social security tribunals; the loss of local jobs; and the loss of business rates income to the Council. Insufficient information is provided on value for money arising from the proposals.

The Council is also disappointed that the consultation takes no account of the benefits that could be obtained by incorporating the proposals into a wider review of the public estate across Greater Manchester nor any account of the opportunities provided to the region through the devolution agenda or on the opportunities for integrating the Courts into the other local buildings.

The Court is an integral part of Bury town centre and the Council also expresses concern that the consultation fails to provide assurance around the future of the site nor does it give details or timescales for alternative uses for the site.

The Council therefore resolves to consult widely with all stakeholders within Bury and to lead on the preparation of a response representing as wide a range of views as possible.

The Council also calls on the Chief Executive to write to the Ministry of Justice asking that the proposals be deferred so that the Courts can be included within the One Public Estate review of public assets that is being undertaken by the 10 Greater Manchester Councils."

On being put, with no-one voting against and no abstentions, the Mayor declared the motion carried unanimously.

2. Refugee Crisis

With the agreement of the Mayor, a motion was submitted at the meeting in the names of P Adams, N Bayley, J Black, S Briggs, , D Cassidy, M Connolly, E FitzGerald, L Fitzwalter, J Grimshaw, S Haroon, P Heneghan, T Holt, A Isherwood, M James, D Jones, J Kelly, S Kerrison, J Lewis, J Mallon,

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A Matthews, E O'Brien, N Parnell, C Preston, A Quinn, R Shori, A Simpson, R Skillen, Sarah Southworth, Susan Southworth, T Tariq, J Walker, S Walmsley and M Whitby.

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It was moved by Councillor Connolly and seconded by Councillor Shori:-

"This Council believes that the humanitarian crisis on the borders of Europe can only be solved with strong political leadership by the United Kingdom, in conjunction with other European nations.

This Council notes that Germany expects up to 800,000 asylum applications this year. France has agreed to take 24,000. We note with disappointment that the UK Government has only agreed to take 20,000 over five years and that the funding is coming from the Foreign Aid budget with no guarantees of funding after the first year.

Bury and many other authorities stand ready to play our part.

We call on the UK Government to:-

1. Accept a much fairer settlement of refugees to help lessen the crisis in Europe.
2. Work directly with local authorities and not through the existing failed asylum seeker contracts.
3. Ensure adequate resources are made available to local authorities and government agencies to deal with the situation.
4. Develop a national strategy to help settle refugees across the whole of the UK, not just in those areas with low property prices.
5. Work out a long term strategy with our European neighbours so that crisis's like the current refugee crisis do not develop in the tragic way this one has.

Prior to the vote on the motion, in excess of eight Councillors requested that voting be recorded to show how each Member cast their vote, in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 17.5.

The result of the vote was as follows:-

For the motion:

P Adams, N Bayley, J Black, K S Briggs, D M Cassidy, M Connolly, M D'Albert, E FitzGerald, L Fitzwalter, J Grimshaw, S Haroon, P Heneghan, T Holt, A Isherwood, M A James, D Jones, J Kelly, S Kerrison, J Lewis, J Mallon, A K Matthews, E O'Brien, N A Parnell, T Pickstone, C Preston, A Quinn, R Shori, R Skillen, A Simpson, Sarah Southworth, Susan Southworth, T Tariq, J Walker, S Walmsley and M Whitby

Against the motion:

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Abstaining from the motion:

Councillors I Bevan, J Daly, I B Gartside, D Gunther, M Hankey, J Harris, K Hussain, R Hodgkinson, S Nuttall, R E Walker and M J Wiseman (Deputy Mayor).

The Mayor declared the Motion carried.

(Note: This Motion which did not appear on the Summons for the meeting was allowed by the Mayor to be considered as a matter of urgency in light of the unfolding humanitarian crisis and the Government's recent announcement that the country would take additional numbers of refugees. Discussion of the matter would give the opportunity for the Council to represent the views of the people of the Borough and assist in the preparations for refugees coming to Bury).

C.292 SCRUTINY REPORTS AND SPECIFIC ITEMS "CALLED IN" BY SCRUTINY COMMITTEES

There were no Scrutiny Review Reports or specific items "called in" by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee to be considered at this Council meeting.

C.293 QUESTIONS ON THE WORK OF OUTSIDE BODIES OR PARTNERSHIPS

There were no questions received in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 11.2.

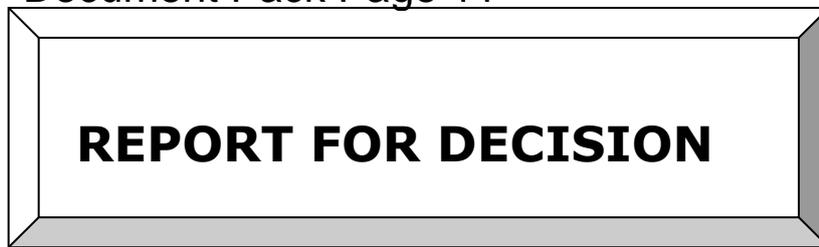
C.294 DELEGATED DECISIONS OF COUNCIL COMMITTEES

There were no written questions asked on the delegated decisions of the Committees or Scrutiny Committee contained in the Digests of Decisions 8 (2014/15) and Digest 1 (2015/16).

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

(NOTE: The meeting started at 7.00 pm and ended at 10.00 pm)

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Agenda Item	
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DECISION OF:	LICENSING & SAFETY PANEL
DATE:	3RD SEPTEMBER 2015
SUBJECT:	LICENSING ACT 2003 – REVIEW OF THE STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY
REPORT FROM:	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (PLANNING, ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGULATORY SERVICES)
CONTACT OFFICER:	MR M BRIDGE
TYPE OF DECISION:	COUNCIL
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/STATUS:	This paper is within the public domain.
SUMMARY:	The Licensing Act 2003 requires the Local Authority as Licensing Authority to prepare and publish a statement of licensing policy at least every five years. The existing policy was agreed by the Council on the 15 th December 2010 with an effective date of the 7 th January 2011 .
OPTIONS & RECOMMENDED OPTION	<p>The policy as presented can be accepted, amended or rejected but to comply with the statute a revised policy has to be agreed by Council by the 7th January 2016.</p> <p>It is recommended that the attached draft statement of licensing policy be accepted without amendment. Wide spread consultation has not revealed any major problems with the existing policy.</p>
IMPLICATIONS:	
Corporate Aims/Policy Framework:	Do the proposals accord with the Policy Framework? Yes No
Statement by the S151 Officer: Financial Implications and Risk Considerations:	If the Authority does not have a revised policy in place by 7 th January 2016 it will be unable to fulfil it's duties under the Act
Statement by Executive Director of Resources:	The revenue budget includes provision for expenditure and income associated with the licensing activities covered by this policy. The proposed changes to the policy are not anticipated to result in any significant change

	to resource requirements.
Equality/Diversity implications:	Yes No The policy will affect all sections of the community equally. ECIA completed
Considered by Monitoring Officer:	The Council must comply with the Licensing Act 2003 and statutory guidance which require the Council to have a licensing policy and to carry out a review of this policy.
Wards Affected:	All
Scrutiny Interest:	Overview and Scrutiny Panel

TRACKING/PROCESS

DIRECTOR:

Chief Executive/ Strategic Leadership Team	Executive Member/Chair	Ward Members	Partners
Scrutiny Committee	Committee	Council	

1.0 BACKGROUND

- 1,1 The Licensing Act 2003 regulates the sale and supply of alcohol, the provision of regulated entertainments and the provision of late night (hot) refreshment.
- 1.2 The Act requires the Local Authority as Licensing Authority, to carry out a review of it's Statement of Licensing Policy every 5 years and to publish the result.
- 1.3 The existing Statement of Licensing Policy was agreed by Council on the 15th December 2010 and took effect from the statutory deadline of the 7th January 2011. To comply with the statutory five year review period, the outcome of the review must be agreed before the 7th January 2016.
- 1.4 The Act stipulates four defined licensing objectives, namely:
 - The prevention of crime or disorder
 - Public safety
 - The prevention of public nuisance
 - The protection of children from harm

These are the only objectives that can be considered for licensing purposes.

2.0 ISSUES

- 2.1 In preparing the policy, a Licensing Authority must have regard to the Secretary of State's Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Act. This guidance is quite prescriptive in a number of areas.
- 2.2 A copy of the revised Statement of Licensing Policy is attached at Appendix 1.
- 2.3 An equality impact assessment has been carried out and the impact is regarded as generally neutral within the terms of the objectives except for a positive impact as regards the protection of children from harm.

3.0 CONSULTATIONS

- 3.1 The consultation has been carried out in accordance with Cabinet Office guidelines which recommend a twelve week consultation period.
- 3.2 The Act requires consultation with a number of consultees defined in statute legislation as follows:
 - The Chief Officer of Police;
 - The Fire & Rescue Service;
 - Persons/bodies representative of local holders of premises licences;
 - Persons/bodies representative of local club premises certificates;
 - Persons/bodies representative of local holders of personal licence holders;
 - Persons/bodies representative of businesses and residents in it's area.
- 3.3 Additionally all responsible authorities defined within the Act, have been included in the consultation. A full list of consultees is attached as Appendix 2.
- 3.4 The consultation has also been published on the Council website.
- 3.5 The feedback is attached as Appendix 3.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The current policy has been in existence for three years and to date has not been challenged formally or informally.
- 4.2 Feedback from consultees has been minimal.
- 4.3 The policy can be reviewed at any time during the five year cycle to take account of emerging issues.
- 4.4 The policy will need to be agreed by Council at the meeting on the 9th December 2015 if a special Council Meeting is to be avoided.

List of Background Papers:-

Statement of Licensing Policy

Contact Details:-

Mr M. Bridge
Licensing Unit Manager
3 Knowsley Place
Duke Street
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BURY LICENSING POLICY 2011 - 2014

Licensing Act 2003

DRAFT

BURY LICENSING POLICY Licensing Act 2003

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Please note: Whilst this policy endeavours to reflect the legal requirements of the Licensing Act 2003. The Act rather than the Policy will be the definitive reference source for such requirements.

Ratified by Council on XXXXX.

To find out more about any licensing related matter please contact the Licensing Office at Bury Council, 3 Knowsley Place, Duke Street, Bury, BL9 0EJ. Email: licensing@bury.gov.uk
Telephone Number: 0161 253 5208.

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i) Glossary

Act

The Licensing Act 2003 as amended.

Applicant – within the statement of licensing policy may mean applicant, licence holder, club premises certificate holder as appropriate

Designated premises supervisor/DPS

Designated person with day to day control in premises that sell alcohol (specified on the Premises Licence).

NB there is no requirement for a DPS in premises operated through a club premises certificate

Interested Parties

- persons who live, or are involved in a business, in the relevant licensing authority's area
- a member of the relevant licensing authority.

Licensing Authority (the Authority)

Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Bury.

Licensing Objectives:

Licensing Authority must carry out its functions under the Licensing Act 2003 with a view to promoting

- a) The prevention of crime and disorder
- b) Public safety
- c) The prevention of public nuisance and
- d) The protection of children from harm.

The Licensing Register

The Licensing Register contains details of all Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificates. The register is available online at:

<https://licensing.bury.gov.uk/PAforLalpacLIVE/>

Operating schedule

Document prepared by an applicant as an essential part of the application. It will detail the licensable activities to be carried out at the premises, the hours of operation which may be different for different activities, the steps to be taken to support the licensing objectives and where alcohol is sold details of the designated premises supervisor.

Relevant Representations

There are various types of applications that can be made under the Act, and in most cases representations are invited in relation to them. However, to be considered by an Authority they must be 'relevant representations' as defined by the Act.

A 'relevant representation' is one that is made in writing and:

- is about the likely effect of the licence on the promotion of the licensing objectives;
- has been made by a responsible authority, or other person as defined by the Act, within the relevant time period as prescribed by regulation;
- has not been withdrawn; and
- has not been determined by the Licensing Authority as frivolous or vexatious (or repetitious in respect of a review).

Responsible Authorities – bodies defined within the Act as detailed at appendix 1.

Secretary of State’s guidance

Guidance issued under Section 182 of the Act. To which the Licensing Authority must have regard in discharging its duties

ii) Appendices

1. Responsible authorities and useful websites
2. Exercise and delegation of functions
3. Mandatory Conditions
4. Model Conditions
5. Hypnotism
6. Statutory Qualifying conditions for clubs
7. Management of potential noise nuisances
8. Local Authority as Responsible Authority
9. Good Practice for making a representation
10. Information for residents and other persons

iii) Consultees – a full list of consultees and their relevant responses are available from the Licensing Service

Further details about the licensing and application process, including application forms, can be obtained from:

Licensing Service
3 Knowsley Place
Duke Street
Bury
BL9 0EJ
Telephone: 0161 253 5208
Fax: 0161 253 6090
Email: licensing@bury.gov.uk
Website: www.bury.gov.uk

Useful web links

- <https://licensing.bury.gov.uk/PAforLalpacLIVE/> Bury Council’s Public Registers
- www.bury.gov.uk – Bury Council website
- www.gov.uk – contains the Licensing Act 2003 and associated regulations

1.0 Scope and Context of the Policy

- 1.1** Applications for new premises licences or variations need to be supported by an operating schedule. The schedule must specify (among other things) the steps which the applicant proposes to promote each of the licensing objectives.

If no relevant representation is made with regard to the application, the licensing authority must grant the application as set out in the operating schedule, subject only to mandatory conditions under the Act. Steps proposed by the applicant within the operating schedule will become licence conditions. The licensing authority will have no discretion to refuse the application or to alter or add to the conditions arising from the operating schedule.

Where there are relevant representations, then a hearing before a Hearings Panel will normally follow. The Panel must, having regard to the representation and take such steps as it considers appropriate to promote the licensing objectives. These may include refusing the application, or adding to or modifying the conditions proposed in the operating schedule.

In exercising its discretion, the Panel will have regard (amongst other things) to this licensing policy. In preparing their operating schedule, applicants are advised to read the policy carefully. Where an operating schedule complies with this policy, it is generally less likely that a responsible authority or other person will object to it, or that any objection will succeed. Compliance with this policy is likely to assist the applicant to avoid the delay and expense of a contested hearing, and the risk of a refusal or the addition of unwanted licence conditions.

This not to say that an opposed application which complies with the policy will necessarily be granted or that an opposed application which does not comply with it will necessarily be refused. Where there have been relevant representations, the licensing authority will always consider the merits of the case, and interfere with the operating schedule only when, and to the extent, appropriate to promote the licensing objectives. Nor will blanket or standard conditions be applied without regard to the merits of the individual case. So, for example, the licensing authority will not interfere with an operating schedule which does not comply with this policy where the steps proposed are sufficient to meet the licensing objectives in the individual circumstances of the case.

The policy represents the licensing authority's view of the best means of securing the licensing objectives in most normal cases. It has been drawn up in consultation with other expert bodies and responsible authorities, together with community stakeholders. While the contents of the operating schedule are a matter for the applicant, where there is objection to a schedule which departs from the policy, the Panel hearing an opposed application will normally expect to be given a good reason for the departure if it is to be asked to make an exception to the policy.

In this policy, there are a number of references to the licensing authority's expectations of applicants. As explained above, the policy is only engaged where the licensing authority has a discretion following the receipt of objections. In such cases, the licensing authority will not apply the policy rigidly, but will always have regard to the merits of the case with a view to promoting the licensing objectives.

Further, the licensing authority may use this policy when exercising other licensing functions. For example, when considering an application for review of a licence, the licensing authority is likely to view with concern premises which are being operated in clear breach of the terms of this policy.

This policy relates to the licensable activities defined by the Act.

- a) Retail sales of alcohol.
- b) The supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club.
- c) Providing the following regulated entertainment in the presence of an audience.
 - i) Performance of a play
 - ii) Exhibition of a film
 - iii) An indoor sporting event
 - iv) Boxing or wrestling entertainment
 - v) Performance of live music
 - vi) Playing of recorded music (excluding incidental music)
 - vii) A performance of dance
 - viii) Entertainment of a similar description to that falling within v), vi) and vii).
- d) Providing late night hot refreshment at any time between 11pm and 5am for consumption on or off the premises. – need to check all these are still relevant

Bury Council is the Licensing Authority (the Authority) for the licensing of licensable activities under the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003 (the Act). Appendix 2 identifies the delegation of functions within the Authority.

- 1.2** The Act requires the Authority in respect of each 5 year period to determine and publish a statement of licensing policy with respect to the exercise of its licensing functions. The Act requires the Authority to consult various bodies before determining and in reviewing the policy. Reviews will be conducted using the same process as the original consultation.

This policy comes into force on **????????**, and will remain in force for a period not exceeding five years, and will be subject to review and further consultation before **????????**. During each five year period the Authority will keep the policy under review making amendments as it considers appropriate to support the licensing objectives.

- 1.3** In undertaking its licensing functions, the Council will be mindful of other legislation which may impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives, for example:
- Crime and Disorder Act 1998 in particular Section 17
 - Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended);
 - Noise Act 1996;
 - Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
 - Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 (including powers for the Local Authority to issued fixed penalty notices to licensed premises emitting noise that exceeds the permitted level between 11pm and 7am);
 - Violent Crime Reduction Act 2005
 - Police and Crime Act 2009
 - Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011
 - Health Act 2006
 - European Union Services Directive.

The Authority will not attempt to regulate matters that are provided for in other legislation through its licensing functions.

- 1.4** The policy sets out a general approach to the making of licensing decisions that are compatible with the Licensing Act 2003 and the associated guidance. It does not prevent any individual from making any application and having it considered on its individual merits. Nor does it seek to override the right of any person to make representations on an application or to seek a review where the Act allows them to do so. When considering applications the Authority will take into account all relevant representations, and the measures to support the licensing objectives taken by or proposed by the applicant through the operating schedule. The Authority recognises that unless relevant representations are received in respect of an application there is no provision for the Licensing Authority, to refuse an application or impose conditions on a licence other than those proposed within the application.

Nothing in this policy will seek to limit the number of licensed premises simply because the Licensing Authority, any interested party or responsible authority consider that there are enough licensed premises to satisfy demand. This is properly a commercial decision for the applicant.

- 1.5** The Policy is integral in managing the role licensed premises play throughout the borough. A key aim of the policy is to ensure that licensed premises have a positive impact on their locality. The authority is aware of the need to avoid the imposition of conditions and other controls, which could deter some forms of live entertainment. Only proportionate, reasonable controls necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives will be considered.
- 1.6** The Authority will endeavour to carry out its licensing functions in a way that supports well managed premises where licence holders display sensitivity to the potential impact of activities on local residents and other businesses. Where premises do cause problems; they will be addressed swiftly and in the most appropriate manner.
- 1.7** The policy aims to strike a balance between the safety and amenity of residents, visitors, businesses and those working or engaged in normal activity in and around the Borough. It seeks to support the Borough as a desirable destination for the widest range of user groups. In embracing a vision for the development of a successful and vibrant night time and evening economies it will encourage an entertainment and cultural offer with a diverse range of activity rather than premises focused mainly or exclusively on the sale of alcohol. The policy and seeks to support the philosophy of Purple Flag.
- 1.8** The policy cannot detail every factor that influences the achievement of the licensing objectives nor can it detail all the control measures that may be appropriate. Individual applicants and licence holders must consider the licensing objectives and control measures with regard to the particular nature of their business. Additional opportunities for licensable activities must be matched by appropriate and proportional measures to support the licensing objectives.
- 1.9** The Authority will aim to secure the proper integration of the licensing policy with other Council and Government strategies and policies so far as they impact on the licensing objectives.
- 1.10** The policy is designed to deal with matters within the control of the licence/club certificate holder on and in the vicinity of their premises. It is not a mechanism for the general control of anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are beyond the direct control of the licensee or licensed premises

- 1.11** Whilst the policy is prepared for the Authority's area it will also take account of the position in adjoining Authorities where common boundaries are relevant in licensing terms.
- 1.12** In some cases additional licences may be required under separate legislation, for example sexual entertainment venues, civil marriage venues and Performing Rights Society permissions.
- 1.13** General advice on organising events is available on the Council's Website: www.bury.gov.uk
- 1.14** The licensing authority recognises there is no public health licensing objective and therefore cannot conduct its licensing function in order to promote public health. The licensing function can only be carried out to promote the four licensing objectives as set out by the Licensing Act 2003.

Through ensuring the responsible selling of alcohol, this may impact on reducing a person's drinking at harmful or hazardous levels. However, it is recognised that any such positive impact will be as a coincidence of the licensing authority conducting its licensing function under the Act to promote the Licensing Objectives. Local Health Bodies potentially have access to much data that can inform licensing decisions and policy. When such data is presented it will be considered and where links are made to any of the four licensing objectives it will be taken into account by the Licensing Hearings Panel in reaching its decision. The licensing authority recognises the impact of alcohol misuse in Bury and it is hoped that through the implementation of this licensing policy the promotion of the four licensing objectives will in turn have a positive effect on preventing alcohol misuse. For example by ensuring licensed premises refuse sales of alcohol to children, or those attempting to purchase it on behalf of children; this will impact positively on a reduction in child alcohol related health problems. Additionally, by preventing the use of illegal drugs on licensed premises, it is hoped this might reduce combined alcohol and drug misuse, which is a significant issue in the borough.

Any person that is encountering problems related to a licensed premise or activity should contact the licensing authority in the first instance to report the problem. Please contact Bury Council's Licensing Service:

Email: licensing@bury.gov.uk
Or Telephone: 0161 253 5208

2.0 Authority Profile

- 2.1** The Authority is one of the 10 Metropolitan Districts of Greater Manchester. With a population of 181,300 it occupies an area of 9,919 hectares and is based on the 6 towns of Ramsbottom, Tottington, Bury, Radcliffe, Whitefield and Prestwich. The evening economy operates predominately around Bury Town Centre.

The Authority currently licenses:
453 Premises Licences with Alcohol
127 Premises without Alcohol
51 Club Premises Certificate
1822 Personal licences

Bury was transformed with The Rock development in 2010/11. This major development based on Bury town centre doubled the retail floor space, delivering a

broad mix of retail, leisure, tourism, offices and residential property. Of particular significance was an expansion of the retail sector in the daytime economy with an additional 52 new retail units. New food and drink outlets, plus a 10 screen Vue cinema, AMF bowling has supported a growth of the night time economy to the extent that during 2014 the Council applied for and gained the Purple Flag accreditation. The development also includes over 400 residential units offering a 'city centre living' concept. This development has considerably increased the number of new residents, shoppers and leisure consumers on weekdays as well as weekends.

2.2 Whilst the physical expansion of Bury Town Centre has created considerable opportunities and challenges, of equal or greater significance is its development from what was predominately a retail centre into one that has a mixed leisure and residential component. A previous criticism of the centre was that the evening economy consists of little other than outlets selling alcohol and fast food offerings that compete in terms of price and length of opening hours.

2.3 The Authority recognises that the entertainment/leisure industry is a major contributor to the economy and cultural development of the Borough. The Authority wishes to encourage licensees to provide a wide range of entertainment activities within the borough throughout their opening hours and to promote all types of live music, dance, singing, theatre etc. including street art, for the wider cultural benefit of the community. Landowners within the Borough will be encouraged to licence publicly accessible open spaces for appropriate activities.

Council parks currently licensed for entertainment within Bury are:

- Whitehead Memorial Gardens, Bury
- Clarence Park and Miss Walker's Fields, Bury
- Nuttall Park, Ramsbottom
- St Mary's Park (playing fields), Prestwich
- Openshaw Park, Bury
- Hoyles Park, Bury
- Close Park, Radcliffe

2.4 The East Lancashire Railway provides a tourism base on the station towns of Bury and Ramsbottom and a link to the neighbouring borough of Rochdale at Heywood station. Bury also has a bus/ metro interchange which provides links strong links to other neighbouring areas.

3.0 Operating Schedule

3.1 The Operating Schedule is a major part of the application process; it should detail the steps which an applicant intends to take to promote the licensing objectives. Applicants are encouraged to undertake a risk assessment process in preparing an application which may cover the premises layout, construction and design, the licensable events and activities to be undertaken, control measures and the anticipated customer profile. Applicants are expected to include positive proposals in their application on how they will manage potential risks.

3.2 Whilst the Licensing Authority cannot require such risk assessments to be documented, (other than where required by other legislation), in appropriate cases it would consider such documentation to be good practice and a useful tool in the instruction and training of staff, as well as a sound basis for review by the licence holder, in the event of changing circumstances/conditions at the premises.

- 3.3** Responsible bodies and interested parties will scrutinise the schedule to get a thorough understanding of how the business will operate. The more detail given in the schedule the less likely the responsible bodies and interested parties are to raise concerns. Applicants are encouraged to consult relevant responsible bodies prior to application to ensure any concerns are understood at an early stage and are addressed via the schedule
- 3.4** Applicants are strongly encouraged to consider all matters within their control that support the licensing objectives. The more matters are dealt with through the Operating Schedule at the application stage the less likely applications are to attract representations. Measures to be taken identified through the schedule will form the basis of the conditions to be attached to the licence.
- 3.5** Additional opportunities for licensable activities must be matched by appropriate and proportional measures to support the licensing objectives especially where activities are planned to go late into the night or early morning. Premises in close proximity to residential areas should consider what effect their business will have on smoking, noise and dispersal policies etc to ensure the promotion of the public nuisance objective.
- 3.6** Premises selling alcohol must identify the Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS). The Authority will expect the DPS to have been given the day to day responsibility for running the premises by the holder of the Premises Licence and, as such, be present on the premises on a regular basis. The Chief Officer of Police will object to the designation of a new or variation to an existing Designated Premises Supervisor where s/he believes that for exceptional circumstances such an appointment would undermine the crime prevention objective.
- 3.7** Additional measures may be necessary on an occasional basis when a special event or promotion is planned, which is intended to, or likely to attract larger audiences and/or audiences of a different nature. Where anticipated reference should be made to such events in the operating schedule with the additional measures planned to promote the licensing objectives.
- 3.8** The Licensing Authority accepts that the Operating Schedule will reflect the circumstances at individual premises. Applicants are encouraged to liaise with the relevant responsible body when compiling their operating schedules.

4.0 Licensing Objectives

This policy and the actions of the Authority will promote the 4 licensing objectives.

- a) The prevention of crime and disorder
- b) Public safety
- c) The prevention of public nuisance
- d) The protection of children from harm

The Authority recognises that these are the only objectives relevant for the purposes of this policy.

Each licensing objective is considered to be of equal importance within this policy. They will be considered in relation to matters centred on the premises or within the control of the licensee and the effect if any, which the carrying on of that business has on the vicinity.

4.1 Prevention of Crime and Disorder

Prevention of crime and disorder is both an objective of the Act and an important responsibility of the Authority under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

The Authority will expect applicants to demonstrate in their Operating Schedule that suitable and sufficient measures have been considered to minimise or prevent crime and disorder in and around the vicinity of their premises and how any identified control measures will be implemented. Control measures may vary between premises and will be relevant to the individual style and characteristics of their premises and events. The design and layout of premises can assist in the prevention, detection and recording of crime and disorder. A change in customer numbers or profile can alter the risks associated with any particular business.

4.1.1 Factors for consideration

In considering applications, the Authority will expect the applicant to have considered a variety of matters which may include:

- a) Effective and responsible management of premises
- b) Customer profile, potential for underage drinking and drink abuse and capacity control to prevent overcrowding. A change in customer numbers and profile can alter the risks associated with any particular business
- c) Condition and design of the premises including the provision of security measures, such as lighting outside premises. The design and layout of premises can assist in the prevention, detection and recording of crime and disorder.
- d) Use of CCTV both within and outside the premises where necessary which is compliant with the Information Commissioners Office guidance relating to surveillance camera code of practice; Applications in relation to licensed premises must take into account the circumstances surrounding that application and whether a requirement to have a surveillance camera system is appropriate in that particular case.
- e) Procedures for the risk-assessment of promotions and events that have the potential to cause or increase crime and disorder risks, and plans for minimizing the effects
- f) Measures to be put in place to help prevent the use or supply of illegal drugs, search and provision of secure deposit boxes for confiscated items
- g) Employment and regulation of licensed door supervisors and other appropriately trained supervisors/staff
- h) Active participation in an appropriate Pub & Club Watch Scheme, or other scheme designed to ensure effective liaison with the local community, the responsible authorities and other licensees, including participation in a local radio/pager link scheme and communication with the Police

- i) Dispersal Policy and the control of customers entering/ leaving the premises with opened bottles and glasses when observing smoking regulations etc
- J) Potential effects arising from the provision of adult entertainment
- K) Operation of glass collection and spillage policy
- L) Provision of toughened or plastic/polycarbonate glasses and bottles and/ or the decanting from glass bottles where appropriate
- M) Use of a last entry time for the premises

This list is not exhaustive and is provided, simply, to give examples of proposals for consideration in the operating schedule. Some control measures will assist in the promotion of more than one of the licensing objectives.

4.2 Public Safety

Public safety is about protecting the safety and the lives of patrons. It is the expectation of the Authority that anyone visiting a licensed venue can do so in complete safety, confident that they are visiting premises that have been constructed with safety in mind are well managed and maintained. Applicants will be expected to demonstrate through the Operating Schedule that suitable and sufficient measures have been considered and adopted to ensure public safety, in and around the vicinity of their premises and how any identified control measures will be implemented. In certain situations customers may be in unfamiliar surroundings and under the influence of alcohol. Additionally, they may be subject to reduced lighting levels and increased sound levels. The use of special effects may increase a feeling of disorientation. Control measures may vary between premises and will be relevant to the individual style and characteristics of their premises and activities.

4.2.1 Factors for consideration

The Authority will expect the applicant to have considered a variety of control measures which may include:-

- a) the capacity of the venue
- b) the condition, design and layout of the premises
- c) the nature of the activities to be provided whether licensable or not (e.g. hypnotism; see appendix 4
- d) the use of any special effects such as lasers, smoke/ foam machines
- e) means of access and egress
- f) the use of CCTV
- g) hours of operation
- h) customer profile including any special needs of any groups
- i) staff training especially in dealing with emergency situations, evacuations, over crowding etc
- j) conduct a Fire Risk Assessment for the premises, which is reviewed regularly
- k) demarcation, capacity control, supervision and monitoring of areas immediately in the vicinity of the premises, used by smokers etc.
- l) use of a daily pre-opening and closing checklist
- m) Operation of glass collection and spillage policy
- n) Use of a last entry time for the premises

- o) effective management of exterior spaces (e.g. beer gardens, smoking areas). Cleansing arrangements and ensuring the premises and surrounding area are kept clean and free of litter

This list is not exhaustive and is provided, simply, to give examples of appropriate proposals for consideration in the operating schedule. Some control measures will assist in the promotion of more than one of the licensing objectives.

4.3 Prevention of Public Nuisance

4.3.1 Activity involving entertainment, eating or drinking in a public venue has the potential to impact adversely on the surrounding area as a result of noise, smells, or congestion. It may be caused by the premises directly or customers when leaving, leaving litter or taking up on-street car parking space in close proximity to residential premises.

The Authority defines 'public nuisance' widely to include noise and disturbance, light, odour, litter and anti-social behaviour, where these matters impact on those living, working or otherwise engaged in normal activity in an area. The impact of noise generated by these activities is particularly intrusive at night when ambient noise levels are much lower. As a result the Authority may make a distinction between the approach taken in predominantly commercial areas and predominately residential areas.

4.3.2 The Authority recognises the intention of the legislation to achieve a more flexible-licensing regime with the concept of wider hours of operation. However, this does not mean that all venues are suitable either by design or location to host every form of licensable activity. Experience shows that premises adjoining or in close proximity to residential properties do not lend themselves to all forms of entertainment and longer operating hours. The Authority will expect applicants, particularly those wishing to operate late into the night, to demonstrate that they have taken strong effective measures to minimise the potential for nuisance to arise.

4.3.3 Factors for consideration

The Authority will expect the applicant to have considered a variety of control measures which may include:

- a) the hours of opening and operation
- b) the nature of the activity at the premises
- c) the location and use of nearby properties
- d) the number of people likely to attend the venue, available transport options and dispersal policy
- e) the design and layout of the premises
- f) operation of the premises to prevent escape of noise, smells etc
- g) the use of outdoor areas
- h) last admissions policy
- i) queue control
- j) effective management of exterior spaces (e.g. beer gardens, smoking areas). Cleansing arrangements and ensuring the premises and surrounding area are kept clean and free of litter
- k) responsible management of the use of flyers and other promotional material
- l) Appropriate arrangements for deliveries and collections

This list is not exhaustive and is provided, simply, to give examples of appropriate considerations for inclusion in an operating schedule. Some control measures will assist in the promotion of more than one of the licensing objectives. Appendix 8 gives applicant's guidance on management of potential noise nuisance.

4.4 Protection of Children from Harm

4.4.1 It is hoped that family friendly premises will thrive, but the prevention of harm to children remains of paramount importance when determining applications. The protection of children from harm includes protection from moral, psychological and physical harm and, in relation to the exhibition of films or transmission of programmes or videos, includes the protection of children from exposure to strong language and sexual content. In certain circumstances children are more vulnerable and their needs will require special consideration. This vulnerability includes their susceptibility to suggestion, peer group influences, inappropriate example, the unpredictability of their age and their lack of understanding of danger.

4.4.2 The Authority recognises that with few exceptions the Act allows for the free access of children to all licensed premises, subject to the licensee's discretion and any conditions applied to the licence. When considering applications and options appropriate to prevent harm to children, the Authority will take into account the history of a particular premises and the nature of the activities proposed to be provided. Whilst children may be adequately protected from harm by the action taken to protect adults, they may also need special consideration and no policy can anticipate every situation. In certain circumstances conditions restricting access or excluding children completely may be considered necessary.

4.4.3 Where large numbers of unaccompanied children are likely to be present, for example, a children's show or pantomime, the presence of an appropriate number of adult staff may be required. If appropriate the provision of such staff should be included in the Operating Schedule. Special consideration is expected to be given to promoted events in licensed premises aimed at, or likely to attract, persons under 18. The licensing authority expects robust measures to be in place to address potential risks associated with such an activity.

4.4.4 Factors for consideration

The Authority will expect the applicant to have considered a variety of control measures which may include:

- a) the appropriateness of activities conducted on the premises
- b) an age restriction or age based exclusion for certain events
- c) proof of age schemes and the use of a refusals log
- d) the potential for underage drinking or other underage activity
- e) limits on the hours children can be on the premises, including identification of times when children should not be present
- f) the need for an accompanying adult or additional staff
- g) the use of licensed door staff
- h) the need to formally vet staff through the DBS scheme
- i) controlled viewing of age-restricted films to the recommendations of the British Board of Film Classification or by the Council.

This list is not exhaustive and is provided, simply, to give examples of appropriate considerations for inclusion in an Operating Schedule. Some control measures will assist in the promotion of more than one of the licensing objectives.

5.0 Licensing Hours

- 5.1** The Authority recognises the argument that widespread fixed closing times in certain areas can lead to peaks of disturbance and disorder if large numbers of people emerge onto the streets at the same time. Flexible licensing hours, particularly where alcohol is involved may therefore be an important factor in reducing friction at late night food outlets, taxi ranks and other late night services.

The Authority accepts that as a general principle, the act permits activity which does not undermine the licensing objectives, taking place over 24 hours and 7 days a week. The hours requested by the applicant will normally be approved where the applicant can show that the proposal would not, with regard to the licensing objectives, adversely affect the environmental quality, residential amenity and character of any particular area.

- 5.2** Applicants, who wish to sell or supply alcohol for consumption on premises, are expected to include in the Operating Schedule the times when the premises will open, when sales of alcohol will commence and cease, and the time when the premises will be closed. Shops, stores and supermarkets will generally be permitted to sell alcohol during their normal retail hours. However, in the case of individual premises which are a focus for disorder and disturbance then, subject to representations, limitations may be appropriate.

- 5.3** No general restriction or limitation on hours in any area is imposed by this policy but in seeking hours of activity that go through the night and into the morning, applicants will be expected to show, through the Operating Schedule, strong, proactive action and taking of their responsibilities to ensure their management of premises do not allow situations to develop which undermine the licensing objectives. Where late hours are requested, particularly for those in residential areas, subject to representations received, the imposition of stricter conditions may be appropriate to promote the licensing objectives.

- 5.4** Off sales of alcohol from retail outlets will generally be permitted during the premises regular opening hours. However, in the case of individual premises, which are a focus for disorder and disturbance then, subject to representations, limitations may be appropriate. The Authority recognises the position of restaurants and other premises where the sale of alcohol is incidental to the main licensable activities at the premises.

- 5.5** The Council will always consider the nature of the licensed activity, the location of the premises and the proximity of surrounding late night commercial and residential uses. Where there is already an adverse impact on neighbouring residents, or an anticipated impact from licences granted but not yet trading, the Council will consider the extent to which the proposed use will add to that impact. The absence of appropriate infrastructure or resources to regulate activity in public areas beyond the responsibility of the licensee may be a factor in considering whether later hours for a particular premise should be granted. The nature of the licensed activity is an important consideration. A

restaurant, for example, where alcohol is served to seated customers with food is less likely to impact on residential amenity than a use where the primary activity is alcohol consumption.

Where relevant representations are made, especially in residential areas, the Authority may seek to impose a time when the regulated activity needs to stop. This may be a different time to the closing times at the premises.that doesn't give rise to nuisance. Later closing times may be permitted in certain circumstances:

- where there is a high level of accessibility to public transport services; and
- where there is an appropriate amount of car parking, readily accessible to the premises, and in places where vehicular movement will not cause demonstrable adverse impact to local residents
- where through the Operating Schedule an applicant indicates that appropriate steps to comply with the licensing objective of preventing public nuisance are to be taken.
- the licensed activities would not be likely to cause adverse impact especially on local residents, and that, if there is a potential to cause adverse impact, appropriate measures will be put in place to prevent it;
- there will not be any increase in the cumulative adverse impact from these or similar activities, on an adjacent residential area.

6.0 Planning

6.1 Within the Authority the licensing and planning functions are separate. It is strongly recommended that prospective applicants contact the Planning Service in advance of making a licensing application to seek advice on any planning consents or any conditions relevant to the premise to ensure planning and licensing usage is compatible. Where, as a condition of planning permission, a terminal hour has been set for the use of premises for commercial purposes that is different to the licensing hours, the licence holder must observe the earlier closing time in order to avoid any breach of conditions.

6.2 It is also advised that if consent has not already been granted, reference is made to various planning policies contained in the adopted Bury Council Unitary Development Plan and the emerging Local Plan in order to ascertain whether any controls are also relevant from a planning perspective.

Copies of the relevant Policy Documents can be found on the Councils web site under Planning Policy or by following the link below:
<http://www.bury.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=3602>

6.3 The Licensing Authority is not bound by decisions made by the Planning Committee and vice versa, so the grant of planning permission does not mean a licence will automatically be granted and vice versa. The granting of any licence or variation of a licence which involves a material alteration to a building would not relieve the applicant of the need to apply for planning permission or building control consent where appropriate.

6.4 As the need arises there will be an exchange of information between the Planning and Licensing Committees regarding the numbers, types etc. of licensed premises. The Licensing & Safety Panel may receive reports on the needs and aspirations of the local tourist economy, the Cultural Strategy and

the current employment situation to enable the Panel to reflect these matters in their considerations notwithstanding the fact that decisions on applications made under the Act, shall be made on the basis of promoting the licensing objectives.

7.0 Cumulative Impact

7.1 Where the Licensing Authority receives representations from a responsible authority or an interested party that the cumulative effect of new licences is leading to an area becoming saturated with premises making it a focal point for large groups to gather in and circulate away from leading to excessive crime/disorder/nuisance or loss of amenity of local residents/businesses and it is not possible to attribute those problems to individual premises the Authority will, with full consultation, consider the introduction of a special saturation policy

7.2 Where there is evidence that a particular area of the district is already suffering adverse effects arising from the concentration of late night premises, or that residential areas are under stress, this will be taken into account in determining any further application for premises within any area identified. As such, the Authority will take into account:

- The character of the surrounding areas
- The impact of the licence on the surrounding area, both individually and cumulatively with existing licences; and
- The nature and character of the proposed operation
- In considering all licence applications, the Authority will consider the adequacy of measures proposed to deal with the potential for nuisance and/or public disorder and to support the licensing objectives.

8.0 Conditions

8.1 The Authority will not impose standard conditions on licences, nor will it impose disproportionate or over burdensome conditions on licences. However, where late hours are requested, particularly for those involving activities within residential areas, the imposition of stricter conditions may be appropriate to support the licensing objectives and they may be time and/or activity related.

8.2 There are a number of mandatory licensing conditions applicable to all licences that permit the sale or supply with alcohol. These are reproduced at Appendix 3.

8.3 The Authority has developed and published a pool of model general conditions attached as Appendix 4. Applicants are encouraged to consider the inclusion of relevant conditions within their operating schedule at the time of application. The conditions are for guidance only and do not form part of the policy, they will be modified and added to as the need arises. Following representations or to support suggested action by the applicant there is a need for conditions to be attached they will be tailored to the individual style and characteristics of the premises or activity concerned.

9.0 The Licensing Process

- 9.1** The Authority will be prepared to discuss an application with an applicant prior to formal application and in the event of an application attracting representations facilitate discussion between the various parties.
- 9.2** The Authority will expect applicants to address all the Licensing Objectives in their Operating Schedules, having regard to the type of premises, the licensable activities proposed, the operational procedures, the nature of the location and the needs of the local community
- 9.3** The processing of applications by the Authority is controlled by a strict timetable. To ensure the Authority meets that timetable the Authority will not accept an application unless it is complete in all respects at the time of submission.
- 9.4** The Authority will have regard to Guidance issued by DCMS when determining applications. In particular, account will be taken of the need to encourage and promote live music, dancing and similar activities for the wider cultural benefit of the community as a whole. If representations are made concerning the potential for disturbance in a particular neighbourhood, then those concerns will be carefully balanced against the wider benefits to the community. The Authority acknowledges the advice of DCMS that the views of local minorities should not be allowed to predominate over the general interests of the community. The Authority will endeavour to ensure that, if a decision is made which is contrary to the DCMS Guidance, the applicant will be given a full explanation of that decision

10.0 Licence Reviews

- 10.1** The proceedings set out in the Act and regulations represent a key protection for the community where there are problems associated with licensed premises.
- 10.2** Any person can apply for a review of a licence. The licensing authority encourages licensed premises, local residents and businesses to work together in achieving the promotion of the licensing objectives. Where problems arise it can be constructive for local residents to approach the manager of the licensed premises in the first instance. Alternatively, problems can just be reported to the licensing authority for them to address with the premises concerned. Responsible authorities are encouraged to give licence holders early warning of any concerns identified at a particular premise.

When considering whether any licensable activity should be permitted, on receipt of any relevant representations, the Authority will assess the likelihood of it causing unacceptable adverse impact, particularly on local residents, by considering the following factors amongst other relevant matters:

- the type of use, the number of customers likely to attend the premises and the type of customers at the time of the application;
- the proposed hours of operation;
- the level of public transport accessibility for customers either arriving or leaving premises and the likely means of public or private transport that will be used by the customers;
- the means of access to the premises, which should have customer entrances on the principal pedestrian routes;

- the cumulative impact of licensed premises in an area;
- the scope for mitigating any impact;
- how often the activity occurs.
- and, in considering any application for a premises which is already licensed, the Authority will take into account any evidence:
- of past demonstrable adverse impact from the activity, especially on local residents;

Or

- that, if adverse impact has been caused, appropriate measures have been agreed and put into effect by the applicant to mitigate the adverse impact. If, however, such measures have not been put into effect or there has been insufficient time to assess them, this could impact on the determination of the application;

Or

- of past history of the premises, where there have been no relevant complaints or problems.

The prime purpose of this part of the policy is to achieve the licensing objective of preventing public nuisance. In furtherance of this aim the policy lists particular matters that the Authority will take into account in considering whether a licensed activity is likely to cause an adverse impact, particularly to local residents:

- The precise nature of the activity, especially for entertainment, will be a factor in considering the impact, principally in terms of the age and orderliness of the customers.
- Levels of noise from licensed premises, which may be acceptable at certain times of day, may not be acceptable later in the evening or at night when ambient noise levels are much lower.
- The Authority's preference is to see licensed activities located in places where customers are not reliant on private car use, and can walk or use public transport. The Borough varies considerably. In town centres, a high use of public transport could be expected by the customers of licensed premises but, even there, car use is likely to increase when activities go on very late. Consequently, there could be unacceptable parking and traffic in nearby residential areas.
- The main impact of customers arriving, queuing and leaving should be confined to principal pedestrian routes as far as possible. It would not be appropriate, for instance, to have licensed activities which cause large numbers of people to exit into a residential area as opposed to a situation where pedestrian movement takes place directly to and from nearby public transport services.

With any adverse impact it may be possible to take steps to mitigate or prevent the impact and if such measures are reliable an activity may be licensed. In accordance with Government guidance, the decisions taken by the Authority will obviously be focused on matters within the control of individual licensees, and others granted relevant permissions, and the steps they can take to achieve the licensing objectives. Accordingly, these matters will centre on the premises and places being used for licensable activities and the likely impact of those activities on members of public living, working or engaged in normal activity in the area concerned.

In taking its decisions the Authority accepts the difficulty a licence holder has in preventing anti-social behaviour by individuals, once they are beyond the

direct control of that licence holder. However, it will also take into account that the licensing objective of preventing public nuisance will not be achieved if patrons from licensed premises regularly engage in anti-social activities to the detriment of nearby residents or businesses.

The aim of the policy is to achieve a balanced approach to these difficult issues.

10.3 The Authority has a range of powers when determining a review; it may take any of the following steps:

- to modify the conditions of the premises licence (which includes adding new conditions or any alteration or omission of an existing condition), for example, by reducing the hours of opening or by requiring door supervisors at particular times;
- to exclude a licensable activity from the scope of the licence, for example, to exclude the performance of live music or playing of recorded music (where it is not within the incidental live and recorded music exemption);
- to remove the designated premises supervisor, for example, because they consider that the problems are the result of poor management;
- to suspend the licence for a period not exceeding three months;
- to revoke the licence.

10.4 The Authority and responsible authorities will use the review procedures effectively to ensure promotion of the licensing objectives. Where reviews arise and the Authority determines that the matter under review is seriously detrimental to one or more of the licensing objectives revocation of the licence, even in the first instance, may be seriously considered. Appendix 9 explains to applicants the role of Licensing Authority as a Responsible Authority.

10.5 Where an applicant is aggrieved by any decision or condition, there is a right of appeal to the Magistrates' Court. This appeal must be lodged within a period of 21 days from the day on which the applicant was notified by the Council of the decision. Unless an appeal is lodged a review decision takes effect at the end of the appeal period.

10.6 The Council will give comprehensive reasons for its decisions. The Council will also address the extent to which the decision has been made with regard to its statement of licensing policy and the Guidance issued by the Secretary of State under section 182.

11.0 Premises Licences

In addition to what may be described as traditional licensed premises, a licence may be required for public spaces, buildings such as community halls, parks and other open places. The Authority will support the owners of such spaces, including the Council, where appropriate. Licensable activities, carried on by many different organisations can then simply take place with the permission of the licence holder.

The Authority will consider applications from community premises e.g. church hall, chapel hall, village and parish hall or other similar buildings to remove

the requirement needing a designated premises supervisor with a personal licence to sell alcohol.

If a Premises Licence authorises the retail sale of alcohol, there is a requirement to have a designated premises supervisor, the individual who is named as the designated premises supervisor has to hold a personal alcohol licence. A personal alcohol licence permits the holder of such a licence to authorise the retail sale of alcohol.

Late Night Refreshment Outlets

The Authority will expect the applicant to have considered a variety of control measures which will:-

- Promote community safety
- Reduce the impact of dispersing customers within the local community
- Promote better management of the premises
- How they will reduce incidents of public disorder, violence and anti-social behaviour
- Encourage health and Safety and welfare of both staff and customers

12.0 Club Premises Certificates

The supply of alcohol, and provision of other licensable activities on qualifying club premises, is authorised by way of a club premises certificate. The grant of a club premises certificate means that a qualifying club is entitled to certain benefits. These include:

- the authority to supply alcohol to members and sell it to guests on the premises to which the certificate relates without the need for any member or employee to hold a personal licence;
- the absence of a requirement to specify a designated premises supervisor;
- more limited rights of entry for the police and authorised persons because the premises are considered private and not generally open to the public;
- the club premises not being subject to police powers of instant closure on grounds of disorder and noise nuisance (except when being used under the authority of a temporary event notice or premises licence) because they operate under their codes of discipline and rules which are rigorously enforced; and
- not being subject to potential orders of the magistrates' court for the closure of all licensed premises in an area when disorder is happening or expected.

The arrangements for applying for, or seeking to vary, club premises certificates are similar to those in respect of a premises licence. Operating Schedules must include the steps the club intends to take to promote the licensing objectives.

The Act recognises that premises, to which public access is restricted and where alcohol is supplied other than for profit, give rise to different issues for licensing law than those presented by commercial enterprises selling direct to the public. For this reason, it preserves aspects of earlier alcohol licensing law as it applied to "registered members clubs". These clubs are organisations

where members have joined together for particular social, sporting or political purposes and then combined to buy alcohol in bulk as members of the organisation for supply in that context.

Clubs traditionally have not been licensed because alcohol is supplied rather than sold to members.

The new authority for the supply of alcohol, and provision of other licensable activities on qualifying club premises, is a club premises certificate and this is issued by the Licensing Authority.

These will be translated into conditions included in the certificate, unless the conditions have been modified by the Authority, following consideration of relevant representations.

The legislation detailing the statutory qualifying conditions for clubs is provided at Appendix 6.

13.0 Temporary Events Notices (TENS)

If a licensable activity is planned to take place on non-licensed premises, the organiser can submit a Temporary Events Notice (TEN). A TEN can also be used to include additional licensable activities or alter the hours of operation on licensed premises. They can cover any period up to 168 hours. A TEN has to be served on the Police and the Licensing Authority at least 10 working days prior to commencement of the event, a longer period is preferable wherever possible. There is nothing to prevent simultaneous notification of multiple events at a single time so long as the first event is at least 10 working days away and there must be at least 24 hours between events.

Only the Police and Environmental Health can object to a TEN.

Standard TENS must be given a minimum of 10 working days prior to the first day of the event, and the Licensing Authority recommend that wherever possible notice-givers submit their TEN a minimum of 28 days prior to the commencement of the event. There is provision for making an application for a late TEN. Such applications may be made no earlier than 9 working days before the event and no less than 5 working days before the event. The Licensing Authority understands this to mean 9 or 5 clear days exclusive of the day on which the event is to start and exclusive of the day on which the notice is given.

Where one or more of the relevant statutory limits are exceeded, the Licensing Authority will serve a Counter-Notice to prevent the licensable activities from going ahead. There is no provision under the Act to appeal against the issue of a Counter-Notice.

Greater Manchester Police or the Council's Environmental Health service can issue an objection notice. The Licensing Authority will consider any such notice at a hearing (unless the objection notice is withdrawn before the hearing date). The hearing will be confined to consideration of the crime and disorder objective and will be held in accordance with the procedure. There is no provision for a hearing in the case of a late TEN.

The Licensing Authority will notify the applicant of its decision at least 24 hours before the beginning of the event period specified in the temporary event notice.

Depending on the nature and location of such events, these can have serious crime and disorder implications. Whilst accepting that the statutory notification period is a minimum of 10 days organisers of these events are encouraged to submit their notification as soon as reasonably practicable to enable the Police and the Authority to work with them to identify and reduce the risk of crime and disorder.

14.0 Provisional Statements

The Authority recognises that in certain situations businesses and developers need to have security that a premises licence is likely to be granted following construction or alteration of unlicensed premises. The Authority will issue provisional statements in accordance with the Act and guidance.

15.0 Petitions

15.1 Petitions may be submitted to the Licensing Authority so show depth of feeling for or against an application. There is no prescribed format for such petitions and whilst the licensing authority has no power to require any particular format individuals may find the following suggestion useful. Each page should include:

- i) The premise name and address
- ii) The details of the application
- iii) The reason for the petition and a linkage to one or more of the licensing objectives
- iv) The full name and address (in print) and signature of each person supporting the petition

15.2 Appropriate weight will be given to petitions having regard to the above. **Petitions in respect of an application will only be accepted if submitted by a Responsible Authority, a person who has made a relevant representation or by the applicant.** The licensing authority will not consider each signatory as a separate representation and so will not contact individual signatories.

16.0 Personal Licences

16.1 The Authority recognises it has very little discretion regarding the granting of personal licences. In general, provided an applicant has a qualification determined by DCMS and does not have certain criminal convictions, the application must be granted. A person holding a personal licence should be a person who is not only properly qualified but a person who will assist the police and relevant authorities in the fight against crime. Granting a licence to a person with a criminal history may in some cases undermine rather than promote the crime prevention objective.

16.2 If an applicant has a relevant conviction the police can oppose the application. If an objection is lodged by the police, a hearing of the Authority's Licensing Panel will be held. The Authority will consider carefully whether the grant of the licence will be in conflict with the crime prevention objective. It will consider the seriousness and relevance of the conviction(s), the period that

has elapsed since the offence(s) were committed and any mitigating circumstances. The Authority will only grant the application if it is satisfied that doing so will promote this objective. A person holding a personal licence should be a person who is not only properly qualified but a person who will assist the fight against crime. Granting a licence to a person with a criminal history may in some cases undermine rather than promote the crime prevention objective.

- 16.3** Through the Operating Schedule the Authority will expect assurances on the accessibility of the personal licence holders and designated premises supervisors.

17.0 Designated Premises Supervisors

- 17.1** Under the Licensing Act 2003, all licences that authorise the sale of alcohol must contain details of the Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS).

Responsible Authorities will typically look to develop constructive working relationships with DPS and the licensing authority expects that this is reciprocated to promote effective partnership working relations with the trade.

The Guidance to the Licensing Act states: 'the designated premises supervisor is the

key person who will usually be charged with day-to-day management of the premises including the prevention of disorder.' The licensing authority will not normally impose conditions related to the management competency of DPS's, save where it is considered appropriate that in the circumstances associated with particular premises, poor management competency could give rise to issues of crime and disorder, public safety and public nuisance.

In exceptional circumstances, the police may object to the appointment of an individual as a DPS For example where they have a criminal record.

Where, following an objection by the police, the licensing authority is satisfied that the appointment of a person as a DPS would undermine the crime prevention licensing objective, the policy is to refuse the appointment or to remove them as the DPS in circumstances where they are already in post.

18.0 Drugs

- 18.1** The Authority will expect licensees of venues likely to be affected by drug issues to take all reasonable steps to prevent the entry of drugs into their premises, to take appropriate steps to prevent drugs changing hands within the premises and to take practical measures to prevent drug misuse on the premises.

- 18.2** In particular, the Authority will expect licensees of such venues to be familiar with the contents of Chapter 4 (drug awareness) of the BIIAB Level 2 National Certificate for Entertainment Licensees and to be following the recommendations of that handbook. The Authority will also expect licensees to be following the best practice guide on safer nightlife which builds on the safer clubbing published by the Home Office.

19.0 Adult Entertainment

Bury Council has re-adopted the provisions of Schedule 3 Local Government [Miscellaneous Provisions] Act 1982 and is currently drafting a policy which will relate to adult entertainment venues and activities.

In some cases additional licences may be required under separate legislation for sexual entertainment venues.

20.0 Enforcement

20.1 If the need arises enforcement action will be taken in accordance with the Authority's agreed enforcement policy and the Regulators' Compliance Code. The Authority has developed protocols with the Police and other enforcement bodies. The Enforcement Policy is available at <http://www.bury.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=1573&p=0>

20.2 Enforcement will be targeted to problem and high risk premises/activities which require greater attention, premises which are well run and managed and therefore present a lower risk will enjoy a greater degree of self regulation. Compliance visits will take place at the discretion of the Authority and partner agencies and resources will be prioritised towards areas of greatest need.

The Authority will continue to work with the licensing trade to ensure compliance of the Licensing Act and the promotion of the licensing objectives. Officers attend local pub watches on a co-opted basis.

Where a licence holder is convicted of an offence under the Act, associated legislation or as a result of some other serious crime or event a review of the licence is likely to follow.

The Authority will investigate complaints where it is alleged that licensable activities have/or are to take place without the relevant licence/certificate/notice and will use its discretion to determine whether, in the circumstances, it is in the public interest to take enforcement action. Factors which may be taken into account are:

- The nature of the event
- The impact/likely impact of the event
- The safety measures in place to deal with any possible risks.

The licensing authority works in conjunction with partners such as Environmental Health, Trading Standards, Greater Manchester Police, Planning Department, Bury Safe, Bury Drugs and Alcohol Strategy Team, National Health Service (NHS), Bury Safeguarding Children Board and Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Service, in delivering a range of initiatives aimed at ensuring the promotion of the Licensing Objectives throughout Bury such as:

- Joint-agency enforcement exercises
- Proactive monitoring of licensed premises
- Test purchase operations
- The establishment of Public Spaces Protection Orders deal with a particular nuisance or problem in a particular area that is detrimental to the local community's quality of life, by imposing conditions on the use of that area which apply to everyone.

The Authority will undertake surveillance relating to under-age sales to ensure compliance with legal and conditional requirements.

21.0 Additional considerations

21.1 Purple Flag

Purple Flag is an external accreditation designed to provide recognition that a town or city centre is managing its night time experience (17.00 – 06.00) and thus helping overcome any negative public perceptions that may exist. It provides the opportunity for a centre to present itself in a positive light to town centre users, including operators, residents, tourists and visitors.

Purple Flag has been developed by from original research undertaken by the Civic Trust. This showed that:

- More people would use centres at night if they were safer, more accessible and offered more choice
- A good mix of clientele can lessen intimidation and improve perceptions
- A wider range of attractions and consumers leads to longer term economic viability

In February 2015, Bury Council were awarded the Purple Flag accreditation for Bury Town Centre. The Authority may look favourably on applications that promote the agenda and attributes of the accreditation.

Further info at www.purpleflag.org.uk

21.2 Large Scale Events

If you wish to hold an event in a public space in Bury general advice on organising events is available on the Council website: www.bury.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=1922. Contact can also be made with the Council's Licensing Unit to discuss the application further.

Licensees should also make reference to The Event Safety Guide – A Guide to Health, Safety and Welfare at Music and Similar Events, commonly referred to as 'The Purple Guide'

Landowners within the Borough will be encouraged to licence publicly accessible open spaces for appropriate activities.

The Council holds a number of premises licences for public areas throughout the borough, parks currently licensed for entertainment within Bury are:

- Whitehead Memorial Gardens, Bury
- Clarence Park and Miss Walker's Fields, Bury
- Nuttall Park, Ramsbottom
- St Mary's Park (playing fields), Prestwich
- Openshaw Park, Bury
- Hoyles Park, Bury
- Close Park, Radcliffe

21.3 Pubwatches and Off-licence Forums

Membership of such schemes are demonstrations of good practice by the licensed trade and are supported by the Licensing Authority as well as partner agencies such as Greater Manchester Police and Public Health England. The Authority encourages licensees to participate in such local groups, or for them to seek to establish new ones where none currently exist. The Authority will endeavour to provide as much support as possible to any members of the trade looking to work together with neighbouring residents and businesses to ensure the promotion of the Licensing Objectives.

21.4 The use of tables and chairs on the public highway (Street Cafe Licence)

Licensed premises that wish to use a portion of a public street, road or place for the placing of tables, chairs or other temporary furniture outside a restaurant or cafe for patrons to use may only do so under permission of a Street Cafe licence issued by the Council as Highway Authority. Applicants should be aware that approval is not automatic and no tables or chairs should be placed on the highway until formal approval has been obtained

Street Cafe licences are subject to their own specific restrictions, including limitations on the hours during which they may be used and the number of tables and chairs that may be provided.

Where these areas include the provision of any licensable activities, including the sale of alcohol they must be included in the plan attached to the licence or certificate.

Applicants are expected to have specific regard to the impact upon the Licensing Objectives that the operation of any areas on the public highway that are licensed for tables and chairs might have.

Applicants should note that the grant of a premises licence to include part of the highway does not in itself grant permission to use that part of the highway and similarly a licence from the highway authority does not grant permission to undertake any other licensable activity.

21.5 Early Morning Alcohol Restriction Orders

An Early Morning Alcohol Restriction Order (EMRO) allows the licensing authority to restrict the sale of alcohol at a specified time between the hours of midnight and 6:00am. There are no exceptions except for the supply of alcohol to residents with overnight accommodation via minibars and room service.

EMROs are intended to deal with alcohol-related crime & disorder, anti-social behaviour, and serious public nuisance, which is not directly attributable to individual licensed premises. EMROs only apply to the sale or supply of alcohol they do not affect authorised hours for regulated entertainment or late night refreshment

An EMRO can apply to a specific area or even single street, it does not need to be Borough wide. It can apply to specific days of the week, can specify different times for different days of the week, and can apply to limited periods of the year or for an unlimited period. But it cannot apply on New Year's Eve/New Year's Day;

Any consideration for the introduction of an EMRO would be the subject of separate formal consultation and, if it is to be introduced, must be adopted at a meeting of the full Council

21.6 Late Night Levy

A Late Night Levy (LNL) enables Licensing Authorities to raise a contribution towards the costs of policing the Night Time Economy (NTE) by charging a levy on holders of Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificates authorised to sell alcohol.

It would apply across the whole Borough and be applicable to any premises licensed to operate from a fixed time between 00.00 hrs – 06.00 hrs.

Any consideration for the introduction of a LNL would be the subject of separate formal consultation and, if it is to be introduced, must be adopted at a meeting of the full Council.

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**Appendix 1
Responsible Authorities**

Licensing Authority

3 Knowsley Place
Duke Street
Bury
BL9 0EJ
Tel Number: 0161 253 5208

**The Fire Safety Manager
Greater Manchester Fire & Rescue Service**

Bury Fire Station
Magdalene Road
Bury, BL9 0ES
Tel Number: 0161 253 0313

Bury Safeguarding of Children Board

18-20 St Mary's Place
Bury
BL9 0DZ
Tel Number: 0161 253 5705

Planning Authority

3 Knowsley Place
Duke Street
Bury
BL9 0EJ
Tel Number: 0161 253 5314

Greater Manchester Police

Dunster Road
Bury,
BL9 0RD
Tel Number: 0161 856 8177

Environmental Services

Health & Safety, Pollution and Weights & Measures Sections
3 Knowsley Place
Duke Street
Bury
BL9 0EJ
Tel Number: 0161 253 5353

Neighbouring Authorities

Bolton	01204 336570
Blackburn	01254 585585
Rochdale	01706 647474
Rossendale	01706 217777
Salford Council	0161 794 4711

Appendix 2

Exercise and delegation of functions

The Council Constitution delegates the governance arrangements in respect of the Licensing Act 2003 to the Licensing and Safety Panel except Policy issues which are reserved to Council by the Act. The delegated functions are exercised in accordance with this table.

The Licensing & Safety Panel consists of 13 members, with a quorum of 3. A Hearings Panel consists of 3 members.

Matter to be dealt with	Full Panel	Hearings Panel	Officers
Application for personal licence		If a representation made	If no representation made
Application for personal licence with unspent convictions		All cases	
Application for premises licence/club premises certificate		If a representation made	If no representation made
Application for provisional statement		If a representation made	If no representation made
Application to vary designated personal licence holder		If a police representation	All other cases
Request to be removed as designated personal licence holder			All cases
Application for transfer of premises licence		If a police representation	All other cases
Application for Interim Authorities		If police representation	All other cases
Application to review premises licence/club premises certificate		All cases	
Decision on whether a complaint is irrelevant frivolous vexatious etc			All cases

Decision to object when local authority is a consultee and not the lead authority			All cases
Decision to object when local authority is a consultee and not the lead authority		All cases	
Determination of an objection to a temporary event notice		All cases	
Determination of an application to vary premises licence at community premises to include alternative licence condition.		If Police objection	All other cases
Decision whether to consult other responsible authorities on minor variation application			All cases
Determination of application for minor variation			All cases
Decision on whether a representation is irrelevant, frivolous or vexatious			All cases
Application for review by Licensing Authority			All cases

Appendix 3

Mandatory Conditions

This licence is granted subject to any **Mandatory Conditions** imposed by the Licensing Act 2003, **and conditions volunteered** on the application form to be undertaken by the applicant and where necessary, **conditions imposed by the Licensing Authority** in order to promote the Licensing Objectives.

Mandatory Conditions:

- a No supply of alcohol may be made under the Premises Licence at a time when there is no Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS) in respect of the Premises Licence OR at a time when the Designated Premises Supervisor does not hold a Personal Licence or his/her Personal Licence has been suspended.
- b Every supply of alcohol under the Premises Licence must be made or authorized by a person who holds a Personal Licence.
- c Any Door Security staff employed to carry out a security activity at the premises must be licensed with the Security Industry Authority (SIA).
- d. In respect of the exhibition of films as mentioned below:
 - 1 The admission of children to the exhibitions of any film is restricted as follows:
 - 2 Where the film classification body is specified in the licence, unless 3(b) below applies, the admission of children is restricted in accordance with any recommendation of that body.
 - 3 Where:-
 - (a) the film classification body is not specified in this licence, or
 - (b) the licensing authority has notified the holder of the licence that this subsection applies to the film in question,the admission of children is restricted in accordance with any recommendation made by the licensing authority.
 - 4 In relation to the above:

"children" means persons under the age of 18 years; and
"film classification body" means the persons or person designated as the authority under section 4 of the Video Recordings Act 1984.

Mandatory Conditions pursuant to The Licensing Act 2003 Mandatory Licensing Conditions (Amendment) Order 2014

1. (1) The responsible person must ensure that staff on relevant premises do not carry out, arrange or participate in any irresponsible promotions in relation to the premises.

(2) In this paragraph, an irresponsible promotion means any one or more of the following activities, or substantially similar activities, carried on for the purpose of encouraging the sale or supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises:

 - (a) games or other activities which require or encourage, or are designed to require or encourage, individuals to:
 - (i) drink a quantity of alcohol within a time limit (other than to drink alcohol sold or supplied on the premises before the cessation of the period in which the

responsible person is authorised to sell or supply alcohol), or

(ii) drink as much alcohol as possible (whether within a time limit or otherwise)

(b) provision of unlimited or unspecified quantities of alcohol free or for a fixed or discounted fee to the public or to a group defined by a particular characteristic in a manner which carries a significant risk of undermining a licensing objective

(c) provision of free or discounted alcohol or any other thing as a prize to encourage or reward the purchase and consumption of alcohol over a period of 24 hours or less in a manner which carries a significant risk of undermining a licensing objective

(d) selling or supplying alcohol in association with promotional posters or flyers on, or in the vicinity of, the premises which can reasonably be considered to condone, encourage or glamorise anti-social behaviour or to refer to the effects of drunkenness in any favourable manner

(e) dispensing alcohol directly by one person into the mouth of another (other than where that other person is unable to drink without assistance by reason of disability).

2. The responsible person must ensure that free potable water is provided on request to customers where it is reasonably available.

3. (1) The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder must ensure that an age verification policy is adopted in respect of the premises in relation to the sale or supply of alcohol.

(2) The designated premises supervisor in relation to the premises licence must ensure that the supply of alcohol at the premises is carried on in accordance with the age verification policy.

(3) The policy must require individuals who appear to the responsible person to be under 18 years of age (or such older age as may be specified in the policy) to produce on request, before being served alcohol, identification bearing their photograph, date of birth and either:

(a) a holographic mark, or

(b) an ultraviolet feature.

4. The responsible person must ensure that:

(a) where any of the following alcoholic drinks is sold or supplied for consumption on the premises (other than alcoholic drinks sold or supplied having been made up in advance ready for sale or supply in a securely closed container) it is available to customers in the following measures:

(i) beer or cider: ½ pint

(ii) gin, rum, vodka or whisky: 25 ml or 35 ml, and

(iii) still wine in a glass: 125 ml

(b) these measures are displayed in a menu, price list or other printed material which is available to customers on the premises, and

(c) where a customer does not in relation to a sale of alcohol specify the quantity of alcohol to be sold, the customer is made aware that these measures are available.

Definition:

Responsible person - as defined by section 153 (4) Licensing Act 2003 -

- (a) *In relation to a licensed premises -*
- (i) *the holder of a premises licence in relation to a premises*
 - (ii) *the designated premises supervisor (if any) under such a licence*
 - (iii) *any individual aged 18 or over who is authorised for the purposes of this section by such a holder or supervisor.*
- (b) *In relation to premises in respect of which there is in force a club premises certificate, any member or officer of the club present on the premises in a capacity which enables him to prevent the supply in question.*

The Licensing Act 2003 (Mandatory Conditions) Order 2014

1. A relevant person shall ensure that no alcohol is sold or supplied for consumption on or off the premises for a price which is less than the permitted price.
2. For the purposes of the condition set out in paragraph 1—

(a) "duty" is to be construed in accordance with the Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979

(b) "permitted price" is the price found by applying the formula—

$$P = D + (D \times V)$$

where—

- (i) P is the permitted price,
 - (ii) D is the amount of duty chargeable in relation to the alcohol as if the duty were charged on the date of the sale or supply of the alcohol, and
 - (iii) V is the rate of value added tax chargeable in relation to the alcohol as if the value added tax were charged on the date of the sale or supply of the alcohol;
- (c) "relevant person" means, in relation to premises in respect of which there is in force a premises licence—
- (i) the holder of the premises licence,
 - (ii) the designated premises supervisor (if any) in respect of such a licence, or
 - (iii) the personal licence holder who makes or authorises a supply of alcohol under such a licence;
- (d) "relevant person" means, in relation to premises in respect of which there is in force a club premises certificate, any member or officer of the club present on the premises in a capacity which enables the member or officer to prevent the supply in question; and
- (e) "value added tax" means value added tax charged in accordance with the Value Added Tax Act 1994.

3. Where the permitted price given by Paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 would (apart from this paragraph) not be a whole number of pennies, the price given by that sub-paragraph shall be taken to be the price actually given by that sub-paragraph rounded up to the nearest penny.

4. (1) Sub-paragraph (2) applies where the permitted price given by Paragraph (b) of paragraph 2 on a day ("the first day") would be different from the permitted price on the next day ("the second day") as a result of a change to the rate of duty or value added tax.

(2) The permitted price which would apply on the first day applies to sales or supplies of alcohol which take place before the expiry of the period of 14 days beginning on the second day.

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Appendix 4

Licensing Act 2003 – Model conditions

NOTE: the conditions below do not form part of the policy and will continue to be developed, if you have any questions about these conditions, please contact the Licensing Office.

The following conditions are offered for consideration by Licensing Hearings Panels should the Panel consider a licence be granted with additional and/ or modified conditions. They may also be offered by applicants through the application or mediation processes. It is not the intention to apply all these model conditions to each and every licence. It is accepted that any conditions will only be attached to a licence where it is reasonable and proportionate to do so and promotes one or more of the licensing objectives.

Any risk assessment to identify necessary conditions will consider the individual circumstances of the premises including:

- The nature and style of the venue
- The activities being conducted there
- The location and
- Anticipated clientele

Prevention of Public Nuisance

1. Prominent, clear and legible notices must be displayed at all exits requesting that customers respect the needs of local residents and to leave the premises and area quietly.
2. Music and associated other noise sources (e.g. DJs and amplified voices) shall not be generally audible inside noise sensitive property at any time. The DPS or a member of staff is to carry out noise level checks of the surrounding outside area whenever entertainment is being provided taking action to reduce noise levels where there is a potential for nuisance to be caused.
3. All external doors and windows are to be kept closed when live entertainment or recorded music is in progress.
4. The ***beer garden / *outside area** is not to be used for licensable activities or for the consumption of alcohol after **[x]** hours daily. (*** delete as applicable**).
5. On occasions when the premises are used/hired to hold an 18th birthday party, at least one SIA registered security staff is to be employed at the premises for the duration of the function. In addition, on such occasions, the sale of alcohol and the provision of regulated entertainment is to cease no later than 23.00hrs. (**Consider such a condition for holders of Club Premises Certificates following noise nuisance representations associated with such use of the club**).

On occasions when the premises are used/hired to hold an 18th birthday party, on such occasions, the sale of alcohol and the provision of regulated entertainment is to cease no later than 23.00hrs.

6. Management and staff are to use their best endeavours to prevent persons loitering outside the premises and to ensure that persons refused entry or ejected are asked to leave the vicinity of the premises.
7. At an appropriate time before closing time, announcements should be made reminding customers to leave quietly.

8. No Refuse shall be disposed of or collected from the premises between the hours of **(insert hours)** where such disposal or collection is likely to cause disturbance to local residents.
9. Where the premises provide food to the public for consumption off the premises there shall be provided at or near the exits, **[give number]** waste bins to enable the disposal of waste food, food containers, wrappings etc.
10. Where the premises provide food for consumption off the premises, the public area immediately surrounding the premises shall be cleared of waste food, food containers, wrapping etc. at the end of trading on each day. *Such refuse shall be placed in a container designed for the storage and disposal of refuse and waste foods.*
11. The premises shall be closed to customers **[x minutes]** after licensable activity has ceased.

Prevention of Crime and Disorder:

12. The premise is to operate an effective CCTV system which is to be maintained in good working order at all times the premises is open for business. The type of system and the number/positioning of cameras is to be agreed in liaison with the police. The location of cameras will be recorded on the plan attached to the licence. The recording medium (e.g. discs/tapes/hard drive etc) and associated images are to be retained and securely stored for a minimum period of 28 days and are to be made available to the police/Authorised Officers of the Licensing Authority upon request. The premises licence holder or designated premises supervisor [delete as necessary] is to provide the police with the contact details of at least two members of staff (or other person(s)) who are trained and familiar with the operation of the equipment so that, at the expense of the premises licence holder, they are able to check that the equipment is operating properly and that they are able to provide copies of recorded data upon request and within no more than 12 hours from the time of the request. The premises licence holder or the Designated Premises Supervisor must notify the licensing office or the Police in the event of CCTV breakdown or malfunction as soon as is reasonably practicable and in any event within 24hrs.

On an annual basis [or at a greater frequency specified] the premises licence holder or the DPS is to notify the licensing office in writing that the cctv system has been checked, maintained to any recognised specification and is in working order. An action plan to be agreed to rectify any recorded malfunction or planned alterations.

13. A written record shall be kept every time images are recorded by CCTV and shall include details of the recording medium used, the time and date recording commenced and finished. This record shall identify the person responsible for the recording and shall be signed by him/her. Where the recording is on a removable medium (i.e. videotape, compact disc, flash card etc.), a secure storage system to store those recording mediums shall be provided.
14. A Personal Licence holder must be on the premises at all times when open to the public.
15. A Personal Licence holder must be on the premises on **(state days)** _____ between **xxxxhrs** and close of business.

16. A daily log must be maintained at the premises showing the full name, date of birth and SIA badge number of the Door Security Staff on duty, the time when they started and ended their shift and the details of any incidents that take place to include incidents when a member of the public is refused entry to the premises. The log is to be made available to the Police, to SIA inspectors & to Authorised Officers of the Licensing Authority on request.
17. Staff training shall take place on the Licensing Act and Licensing objectives every six months and a written record of this training to be maintained and made available to the police and any authorised officer of the Council for inspection on request.
18. security staff must be employed at the premises on [days] between the hours of and close of business.
19. Security staff are to use their best endeavours to prevent persons loitering outside the premises.
20. The premises must be linked to a system of communication with the Police and other licensed premises as agreed with the Police and Licensing Authority. The system shall be kept in good working order at all times. When the premises are open to the public, the communications link to the Police and other licensed premises shall be switched on and available to and monitored by the Designated Premises Supervisor or a nominated member of staff. The system to be used to report incidents and warn each other of the presence of potential trouble makers in the area.
21. The communication system must be used to report information likely to be of interest to other parties to the network as soon as possible.
22. The licence holder and/or the designated premises supervisor or a person nominated by them shall be a member of and attend at the meetings of the Pub and Club watch scheme for the area within which the premises is located.
23. No person in possession of a drink in a sealed or unsealed container shall be allowed to enter the premises except for the purposes of delivery or from moving from one part of the premises to another.
24. No drink shall be sold from a bar or by staff service or consumed in or on the premises other than in a container made from non-splintering plastic or toughened glass during [time and/ or activity related].
25. No drink shall be removed from the premises in an unsealed container.
26. There shall be maintained on the premises at all times an adequate and appropriate supply of first aid equipment and materials.
27. At all times when the public are present, at least one person who holds a current recognised first aid certificate or award shall be present on the premises. Where more than one such person is present their duties shall be clearly defined. For use in situations where general h&s legislation won't apply.

Public Safety

28. Customers are to be prevented from leaving the premises with glasses or open bottles.

29. Empty bottles must be placed into locked bins so as to prevent them from being used as weapons.
30. Only plastic glasses/plastic bottles/toughened glass are to be used in the outside areas.
31. The premises should operate at a maximum capacity of [x].
32. Clientele must not be admitted to the premises after [xhrs] **or within [xhrs]** of the end of licensable activity.
33. The DPS or premises licence holder must develop and operate a dispersal policy for clientele leaving the premises. **[this may include links to taxis and other transport providers.]**
34. The DPS /licence holder must ensure members of staff are adequately trained with regard to **[specify topic area]**.

Protection of Children from Harm:

35. The premises will operate a "Challenge 21 or 25" **[delete as appropriate]** proof of age policy and signage to this effect is to be prominently displayed within the premises. Persons who appear to be under the age of 21/25 must produce for thorough scrutiny by staff, proof of identity/age before being sold/supplied alcohol. Only a passport or photo-card driving licence or a proof of age card bearing the official 'PASS' accreditation hologram should to be accepted as proof of age.
36. The premises is to maintain a refusals book to record the details of incidents/descriptions of individuals whenever a member of staff has refused to sell alcohol to a person suspected of being under the age of 18. The book must be made available to the police/authorised officers of the Licensing Authority on request.
37. All individual alcohol containers (e.g. bottles/cans/cartons) before going on display for sale are to be uniquely and indelibly marked in a manner approved by the Greater Manchester Police.
38. That ALL alcohol be displayed/stored behind the counter.
39. That the following alcoholic drinks be kept behind the counter or in a place where customers do not have direct access to these products without the assistance of a member of staff, namely:
 - i) All spirits, flavoured spirits, alco pops (i.e. spirit based drinks mixed with soft drink/flavoured juice etc) which will include and not be limited to products as "Bacardi Breezers" and similar products).
 - ii) Cider
 - iii) Lager
 - iv) [other]
40. No person under the age of 18 shall be permitted access to the premises when entertainment of an adult nature is taking place.
41. No person under the age of [x] shall be permitted to remain on the premises after **[x]** hours.

Appendix 5

THE HYPNOTISM ACT 1952

Stage hypnotism provided as an entertainment requires special consideration and planning. If an applicant knows they may wish to have a performance of stage hypnotism at any time this should be addressed in the Operating Schedule. The Act states that no person shall give an exhibition, demonstration or performance of hypnotism on any living person at or in connection with an entertainment to which the public are admitted, whether on payment or otherwise, at any place unless the controlling authority (Bury Council) have authorised that exhibition, demonstration or performance under this section. Where consent is given for this type of entertainment the Council will impose specific licence conditions designed to ensure the safety of the audiences and in particular to ensure that children are not admitted to and cannot participate in such activities.

There is no prescribed format for an application to hold a performance of stage hypnotism, however, an applicant will be expected to include in their written application, their full personal and contact details and the details of any professional qualifications, membership and experience they may have in relation to the performance of stage hypnotism acts. They should also provide full details of the venue and timings during which they request the performance to take place. Applications should normally be received at least 28 days before the first performance is due to take place, however, the council will consider accepting applications less than 28 days prior to the performance taking place particularly in circumstances where the hypnotist has previously performed at the venue with the approval of the council and without giving the council any cause for concern.

Applications to hold a performance of stage hypnotism will be considered by the Licensing and Safety Panel.

CONDITIONS

1. The artiste shall be competent in the inducement of, and reversal of, a state of hypnosis.
2. No exhibition, demonstration, or performance of hypnotism shall involve any person under the age of 18 years.
3. The exhibition, demonstration or performance of hypnotism shall not, either directly or indirectly, induce, suggest to, or direct any person to behave in a manner which is either:
 - a) obscene, indecent, or offensive, and/or
 - b) aggressive, and/or
 - c) demeaning to an extent which would be unacceptable to the ordinary common person.
4. Any form of induced sleep or trance, under which any person is placed in the course of the exhibition, demonstration, or performance of hypnotism, shall be fully reversed immediately after that person's part in the exhibition, demonstration, or performance is concluded.
5. These Conditions form part of the authorisation, and shall be monitored/enforced by a responsible member of the management of the premises.

6. The hypnotist must produce satisfactory evidence of current Public Liability Insurance cover, (to a minimum level of £1,000,000), to the management of the venue prior to the performance taking place.

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Appendix 6

STATUTORY QUALIFYING CONDITIONS FOR CLUBS

The following qualifying conditions which a club must satisfy are extracted from the Act.

- **Condition 1** is that under the rules of the club persons may not —
 - a) be admitted to membership, or
 - b) be admitted, as candidates for membership, to any of the privileges of membership, without an interval of at least two days between their nomination or application for membership and their admission.
- **Condition 2** is that under the rules of the club persons becoming members without prior nomination or application may not be admitted to the privileges of membership without an interval of at least two days between their becoming members and their admission.
- **Condition 3** is that the club is established and conducted in good faith as a club (see Section 63 of the Licensing Act 2003).
- **Condition 4** is that the club has at least 25 members.
- **Condition 5** is that alcohol is not supplied, or intended to be supplied, to members on the premises otherwise than by or on behalf of the club.

Appendix 7

Management of Potential Noise Nuisances

One of the greatest irritations to residents trying to sleep is the sound of music escaping from licensed premises. Particularly at night when it is generally quieter noise will be amplified and provide more disturbance for residents. Clearly a responsible applicant will wish to further the licensing objective of preventing public nuisance by introducing adequate control measures.

In relation to noise from within the building the Authority will expect the applicant to have considered the likelihood of any sound leakage from the premises. This noise could relate not only to music but also to equipment or patrons. If there appears to be a potential for sound leakage the applicant will be able to address this in practical ways such as:

- Keeping doors and windows closed and providing adequate mechanical ventilation.
- Reducing sound levels and installing a sound-limiting device to prevent sound exceeding the appropriate level.
- Installing soundproofing measures to contain sound and vibration.
- Music and associated other noise sources (e.g. DJs and amplified voices) shall not be generally audible inside noise sensitive property at any time. The DPS or a member of staff is to carry out noise level checks of the surrounding outside area whenever entertainment is being provided taking action to reduce noise levels where there is a potential for nuisance to be caused.

Excessive noise and/or disorder will require more rigorous action. It is important that queues formed later in the evening are supervised to keep noise to a minimum. In terms of patrons leaving the premises, particularly late at night or early in the morning, the Authority will expect the applicant to have included in the Operating Schedule practical step to minimise problems, such as the examples given below, although there will be few premises that need to address all these:

- Erecting prominent notices at the exits to premises asking customers to leave quietly and not to slam car doors.
- At appropriate times using the PA system to make announcements to the same effect.
- Instructing door staff to ask customers leaving the premises to leave the area quietly.
- Reducing the volume of music towards the end of the evening and where appropriate playing quieter, more soothing music as the evening winds down.
- Availability of licensed Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Vehicles to take patrons from the premises.
- In appropriate cases door supervisors or a manager patrolling nearby streets to assess for themselves whether there is a problem and how best to deal with it.
- Banning from the premises people who regularly leave in a noisy fashion.
- Increasing outside lighting levels, where practicable without causing further nuisance.

- Where there is a private forecourt, preventing patrons from using it for eating and drinking etc after a specified time, or ensuring it is vacated 30 minutes before the terminal hour.
- Ensuring that customers are not permitted to take open bottles or glasses of alcohol out of the premises.
- Taking appropriate steps where necessary to deal with noxious smells and light pollution.
- licensing objectives.

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Appendix 8 Local Authority as Responsible Authority

The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 amended the Licensing Act 2003 to enable licensing authorities to act as the other Responsible Authorities. This will enable the Licensing Authority to take early intervention action where they consider it appropriate. The Licensing Authority will still expect that other responsible authorities to intervene where the basis for the intervention falls within their remit, for example the police in criminal matters. Further, the licensing authority does not expect to act as a responsible authority on behalf of other parties (for example, local residents, local councillors or community groups).

Licensing Authority making representation as a Responsible Authority

As far as reasonably practical the Licensing Authority will make provision for separation of roles between the licensing officer making a representation and the licensing officer preparing and presenting the report to the a Hearings Panel.

1. Review/ representation is submitted by the officer to the Licensing Unit Manager or Head of Trading Standards and Licensing
 - a. If it is a review application, the submitting officer is responsible for completing the application process e.g. sending the copies of the application to all Responsible Authorities
2. Once the review application/representation has been submitted the submitting officer does not take any further involvement with the application process until the matter is considered by the Hearings Panel
3. The report will be drafted by someone other than the submitting officer
4. At the hearing the Licensing Unit Manager/Deputy Licensing Officer/Head of **Commercial and Licensing** will present the report.

The submitting officer will attend the hearing to present his/her case findings.

The role of Councillors

All hearings are before 3 Councillors drawn from the 13 Councillors that constitute the Licensing and Safety Panel.

Any Councillor is able to make a representation in their capacity as a member of the Council. If members of the public have concerns over a premise and do not wish to submit a representation themselves they may contact their local Councillor to enquire whether they will make a representation on their behalf. However, it is a matter for the individual Councillor whether they accept and it is recommended that such requests are made in writing so that any request can be clearly demonstrated.

Additionally, if a member of the public makes a representation, they may in turn nominate any person, including a local Councillor, to represent them at the hearing. However it is the individual's responsibility to ensure that the nominated person is available and willing to represent them.

As above, any request should be made in writing so that the licensing authority can be satisfied the person has been correctly nominated.

Appendix 9 Good practice for making a representation

Relevant Representations

There are various types of applications that can be made under the Act, and in most cases representations are invited in relation to them. However, to be considered by an Authority they must be 'relevant representations' as defined by the Act.

If you want your views to be considered by the Council in respect of a particular application, you must submit a 'relevant representation'. A relevant representation must:

- (a) be made by any person or Responsible Authority
- (b) be made in writing to the licensing authority
- (c) be received by the licensing authority no later than 28 days after the date the application was made (ten days for a minor variation)
- (d) relate to the likely effect of the granting of the application upon one or more of the Licensing Objectives, which are:

- The prevention of crime and disorder
- The prevention of public nuisance
- Public safety
- The protection of children from harm.

Potential issues could include noise or disturbance from the premises, previous examples of crime and disorder associated with the premises, litter problems associated with the premises, or provision of activities not suitable for children where children could be admitted. Any representation that is considered as frivolous or vexatious by the licensing authority will not be accepted.

Representations may be made by email and the licensing authority does not require email representations to be followed up with a hard copy. Representations should be made to:

By post: By email:

The Licensing Unit
Bury Council
3 Knowsley Place
Duke Street
Bury
BL9 0EJ

Email: licensing@bury.gov.uk

Representations should:

- Demonstrate a link to the promotion of the licensing objectives. If you are making a representation in support of an application, explain how the proposed application would promote the Licensing Objectives
- Provide an evidential base for the grounds of the representation, which could include written logs of problems, details of previous complaints, photographs or video evidence of the particular issues.
- Ensure as far as possible that the representation is specific to the premises.
- Consider how you would like the issues to be addressed. For example, you may wish to propose additional or alternative conditions to those proposed in

the operating schedule. Alternatively, you may wish to propose restricted hours or licensable activities.

- Representations will not be considered if they are considered 'frivolous' or 'vexatious' by the licensing authority. 'Frivolous' and 'vexatious' have their ordinary meaning; therefore, the licensing authority might disregard representations that are made because of a business dispute between rivals or representations that lack seriousness.

Representations can be made in opposition to, or in support of, an application. In cases where only 'positive' representations are made, without qualifications, the Licensing Authority will consider whether a hearing is necessary

The Licensing Authority will determine whether:

- *the representation has been made by a other person as defined under the Act; and*
- *would consider the issue(s) raised in arepresentation as frivolous or vexatious (or repetitious in respect of a review).*

Another person aggrieved by a rejection of their representation on these grounds may challenge the Licensing Authority's decision by way of judicial review.

Where a relevant representation is made in respect of:

- an application; or
- an existing licensed premises

A hearing will be held, unless an agreement is reached between all relevant parties that a hearing is not required.

The Licensing Authority will attempt mediation between the relevant parties wherever it may be practicable or appropriate to do so, so as to avoid unnecessary hearings.

Disclosure of personal details of persons making representations

The licensing authority is required to provide the licence applicant with copies of any relevant representations received in respect of the application.

The licensing authority may consider withholding some or all of a person's personal details where that person can demonstrate they have a genuine and well-founded fear of intimidation and the circumstances justify such action. The withholding of personal details by the licensing authority will only be taken in exceptional circumstances and any person requesting their details to be withheld will be expected to demonstrate why such action is necessary.

Where a person who has concerns over an application but does not wish their personal details to be disclosed, alternative approaches include requesting a local councillor to submit a representation based on their concerns, or alternatively providing details on how the licensing objectives are likely to be undermined to a responsible authority, who may make representation, if they consider it justifiable and appropriate to do so.

Appendix 10

Information for residents and other persons

Local residents and businesses can play an important role in the licensing process as it will be they who are most likely to be directly affected. This section provides useful information on understanding how to find out about applications and submit any comments (representations) in respect of them. Representations do not have to be objections and can be made in support of an application.

Finding out about the application

Applicants for new licences and variations to existing licences are required to advertise the application in two ways by:

1. Placing a notice at or on the premises on A4 (or larger) pale blue paper prominently at or on the premises where it can be conveniently read from the exterior of the premises and
2. Placing a notice in a newspaper in a newspaper circulating in the vicinity of the premises. Advertisement will be at least once in the ten days following the application being given to the licensing authority.

A notice will also be published on the Council's website (<http://www.bury.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=3016>) outlining key details in respect of an application.

Representations can be made against or in support of the application within 28 days

Additionally, the Authority's Licensing Unit provides email notifications of applications received by the licensing authority on a ward-by-ward basis to Councillors.

Information about application can be obtained by contacting the Licensing Unit and providing a valid email. While the Licensing Unit will normally advise of all applications within the ward, the Council is not legally required to do so. This information is provided as a courtesy to Bury Councillors and there may be occasions when notice is not provided. Therefore, the Authority recommends that those interested or requiring this information regularly check the Council's register of licence applications and notices on premises which can be found on the Council's website at: <https://licensing.bury.gov.uk/PAforLalpacLIVE/>

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Name	Address 1	Address 2	Address 3	Address 4	Postcode
Adrian Porter	Elton Liberal Club	New George Street	Bury	Lancs	
Andrew Johnson	Head of Trading Standards	Bury Council			
Anthony Collins LLP	134 Edmund Street	Birmingham			B3 2ES
Association of Licensed Multiple Retailers	9 Central Chambers	Ealing	London		W5 2NR
Association of Town Centre Managers	1 Queen Annes Gate	Westminster	London		SW1H 9BT
Bargain Booze	Unit 1 Weston Road	Crewe	Cheshire		CW1 6BP
Berwin Leighton Paisner	Adelaide House	London Bridge	London		EC4R 9HA
Berwin Leighton Paisner	Adelaide House	London Bridge	London		EC4R 9HA
Bevan Brittan	Interchange Place	Edmund Street	Birmingham		B3 2TA
Bond Pearce LLP	Bristol Bridge House	Redcliffe Street	Bristol		
British Beer & Pub Association	Ground Floor	Brewers Hall	Aldermanbury	London Square	EC2V 7HR
British Board of Film Classification	3 Soho Square	London			W1D 3HD
British Institute of Inn Keeping	Wessex House	80 Park Street	Camberley		GU15 3PT
British Retail Consortium	21 Dartmouth Street	London			SW1H 9BP
Burtonwood Brewery PLC	Bold Lane	Burtonwood	Warrington	Cheshire	WA5 4PJ
Bury Safeguarding Children Board	18-20 St Marys Place	Bury	Lancs		BL9 0DZ
C Maksymowski	Township Co-ordinator, Bury Council	3 Knowsley Place	Duke Street	Bury	BL9 0EJ
Campaign for Real Ale	230 Hatfield Road	St Albans	Herts		AL1 4LW
Chinese Business Support	351-353 Station Road	Harrow			HA1 1LN
Cinemas Exhibitors Association	3 Soho Square	London			W1D 3HD
Councillors	Bury Council	Town Hall	Knowsley Street	Bury	BL9 0SW
Crutes LLP	Great North House	Sandyford Road	Newcastle Upon Tyne		NE1 8ND
D Aspinall	The Oaks	39 Bridge Street	Ramsbottom		BL0 9AD
D Thomas	Township Co-	3 Knowsley Place	Duke Street	Bury	BL9 0EJ

	ordinator, Bury Council				
David Heyes	The Garsdale	Woodhill Road	Bury		
David Hodgeon	Bury College	Market Street	Bury		BL9 0EE
Department for Culture, Media & Sport	100 Parliament Street	London			SW1A 2BQ
Development Manager	Bury Council Planning Division	3 Knowsley Place	Duke Street	Bury	BL9 0EJ
DWF	St Pauls Square	Old Hall Street	Liverpool		L3 9AE
E O'Donnell	Radcliffe Business Group	New Button	9 Deansgate	Radcliffe	M26 2SH
Edward Woodall	Association of Convenience Stores Ltd	Federation House	17 Farnborough Street	Hampshire	GU14 8AG
Elizabeth Hill	Safeguarding Children Board	18-20 St Marys Place	Bury		BL9 0DZ
Environmental Services	Bury Council	3 Knowsley Place	Duke Street	Bury	BL9 0EJ
Equity	Head Office	Guild House	Upper St Martins Lane	London	WC2H 9EG
FLVA	Raylor Centre	James Street	York		YO10 3DW
Forbes Solicitors	Ribchester House	Lancaster Road	Preston		PR1 2QL
Ford & Warren	Westgae Point	Westgate	Leeds		LS1 2AX
Freeth Cartwright LLP	3rd Floor St James Building	Manchester			M1 6FQ
Gosschalks Solicitors	Queens Gardens	Hull			HU1 3DZ
Greene King Retailing Ltd	Abbot House	PO Box 337	Bury St Edmunds	Suffolk	IP33 1QW
Gruber Garratt Solicitors	King Street Buildings	Manchester Street	Oldham		OL8 1DH
Hammonds	Rutland House	148 Edmund Street	Birmingham		B3 2JR
Hammonds	Rutland House	148 Edmund Street	Birmingham		B3 2JR
Harrison Clark Rickerbys	5 Deansway	Worcester			WP1 2JG
Hill Dickinson	No 1 St Pauls Square	Liverpool			L3 9SJ
Hydes Brewery	The Beer Studio	30 Kansas Avenue	Salford	Manchester	M50 2GL
Independant Street Arts Network	54 Charlton Street	London			NW1 1HS
InnCourt Licensing Consultants	65 Mapplewell Crescent	Great Sankey	Warrington	Cheshire	WA5 1UU
Institute of Licensing	Ridgeway	Upper Milton	Wells	Somerset	BA5 3AH
J Goodwin	Ramsbottom	Central Street	Ramsbottom		BLO 9AF

	Royal British Legion				
John Gaunt & Partner Solicitors	Omega Court	372 Cemetery Road	Sheffield		S11 8FT
Joseph Holt Ltd	Derby Brewery	Empire Street	Cheetham	Manchester	M3 1JD
JST Lawyers	Colonial Chambers	Temple Street	Liverpool		L2 5RH
Karen Hastie	92 Fieldhead Avenue	Bury	Lancs		
Kenneth Curtis & Co Solicitors	88 Aldridge Road	Perry Barr	Birmingham		B42 2TP
Keoghs Solicitors	2 The Parklands	Bolton			BL6 4SE
Kuit Steinart Levy Solicitors	3 St Marys Parsonage	Manchester			M2 2RD
Leslie Norris	Theatre Royal	Smithy Street	Ramsbottom		BL0 9AT
Licensing Department Lidl GmbH	19 Worple Road	London			SW19 4JS
Licensing Legal	Barclay House	35 Whitworth Street East	Manchester		M1 5NG
Lockett & Co	Lockett House	13 Church Street	Kidderminster		DY10 2AH
Lorraine Chamberlin	Head of Environmental Protection	Bury Council			
M Law	Church Inn	Bell Lane	Bury		BL9 6BB
Maitland Walker Solicitors	1 Friary	Temple Quay	Bristol		BS1 6EA
Marie Gribben	Mill Gate Shopping Centre	24a The Management Suite	Bury		BL9 0QQ
Marstons PLC	Marstons House	Wolverhampton			WV1 4JT
McClellans Solicitors	Old Cross House	Old Cross	Hertford	Hertfordshire	SG14 1RB
Miss L Newton	Bury Town Centre Pubwatch	The Art Picture House	Haymarket Street	Bury	BL9 0AY
Mitchells & Butlers	27 Fleet Street	Birmingham			B3 1JP
Mr A Wilcox- Wood	The Rock, Management Suite	1 Goodall Street	Bury	Lancashire	BL9 0JY
Mr I Connor	Bury Town Centre Management Board	Connor Richardson Accountants	9 Silver Street	Bury	BL9 0EU
Mr R Isherwood	Greater Manchester Chamber of Commerce	Elliot House	151 Deansgate	Manchester	M3 3WD
Mr S Hopley	Prestwich	3 Knowsley Place	Duke Street	Bury	BL9 0EJ

	Regeneration Group				
Mr T Cribben	Church Inn	40 Church Lane	Prestwich	Manchester	
Musicians Union	61 Bloom Street	Manchester			M1 3LY
Natasha Franklin	Health & Safety	Bury Council			
National Association of Local Government Arts Officers	Oakvilla, off Amman Road	Brynamman	Ammanford		SA18 1SN
Pearson Hinchcliffe Solicitors	Albion House	31 Queen Street	Oldham		OL1 1RD
Poppleston Allen Licensing Solicitors	37 Stoney Street	The Lace Market	Nottingham		NG1 1LS
R Shedwick	Township Co-ordinator, Bury Council	3 Knowsley Place	Duke Street	Bury	BL9 0EJ
Retail Director	Thwaites PLC	Star Brewery	Penny Street	Blackburn	BB1 6HL
Rev J Finden	St Mary the Virgin	Bury Parish Church	Market Place	Bury	BL9 0LA
Scottish & Newcastle Pub Company Ltd	2-4 Broadway Park	South Gyle Broadway	Edinburgh		EH12 9JZ
Serco Metrolink	Metrolink House	Queens Road	Manchester		M8 0RY
Sherrards Solicitors	45 Grosvenor Road	St Albans			AL1 3AW
Shoosmiths	3 Hardman Street	Spinningfields	Manchester		M3 3HF
Simon Green	Ramsbottom Civic Hall	Market Place	Ramsbottom		BL0 9AJ
Spirit Pub Company (Services) Ltd	Sunrise House Ninth Avenue	Ninth Avenue	Burton-on-Trent	Staffordshire	DE14 3JZ
Stephen Kenny	Unsworth Cricket Club	Pole Lane	Bury		BL9 8QL
T & G Fletcher	Ramsbottom Business Group	Purple Tiger	64 Bridge Street	Ramsbottom	BL0 9AG
Tesco Licensing Team	Cirrus Building C	Shire Park	Welwyn Garden City		AL1 1ZR
The Committee	Lowes Park Golf Club	Hilltop	Rose Road	Bury	BL9 6SU
The Committee	Greenmount Golf Club	Greenhalgh Fold Farm	Greenmount		BL8 4LH
The Fire Safety Manager	Greater Manchester Fire & Rescue Service	Magdalene Road	Bury		BL9 0ES
The Licensing Officer	Greater Manchester Police	Dunster Road	Bury		BL9 0RD
TLT Solicitors	One Redcliff Street	Bristol			BS1 6TP
Transport for	2 Piccadilly Place	Manchester			M1 3BG

Greater Manchester					
Vue Cinemas	10 Chiswick Park	566 Chiswick High Road	London		W4 5YA
W Licensing Ltd	32 Kingsway House	Kingsway	Team Valley	Gateshead	NE11 0HW
Weightman Vizards	3 Piccadilly Place	Manchester			M1 3BN
Winckworth Sherwood	Minerva House	5 Montague Close	London		SE1 9BB
Wolverhampton & Dudley	PO Box 26	Park Brewery, Bath Road	Wolverhampton	West Midlands	WW1 4NY

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<p align="center">Licensing Act 2003 Review of Statement of Licensing Policy Consultation - 19th March 2015 until 19th June 2015</p>		
Organisation making Response	Comments made	Licensing Authority Response
Poppleston Allen - Solicitors	<p>Paragraph 1.14</p> <p>"Public Health is not a licensing objective and, as such should not form part of the Council's Statement of Licensing Policy</p>	<p>The draft policy does recognise that Public Health is not a licensing objective. Public Health is a responsible Authority so therefore can make representations to licensing applications.</p>
Poppleston Allen - Solicitors	<p>Paragraph 5.3</p> <p>The policy mentions that where later hours are requested "particularly for those involving entertainment...." the imposition of strict conditions may be appropriate..." It is too general to refer to "entertainment", since some forms of entertainment noise would have would have no impact on residential premises e.g. films shown in a cinema because of the acoustic qualities of the cinema</p>	<p>Amended to read:</p> <p>Where late hours are requested, particularly for those in residential areas, subject to representations received, the imposition of stricter conditions may be appropriate to promote the licensing objectives.</p>
Andrew Johnson - Head of Trading Standards and Licensing (Bury Council)	<p>The reference to Anti Social Behaviour at 1.3 in the draft policy will need updating to the new Act.</p>	<p>Amended</p>

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REPORT FOR DECISION



DECISION OF:	Cabinet – 14 October 2015 Council – 21 October 2015
SUBJECT:	Health & Wellbeing Board Annual Report and Refreshed Health & Wellbeing Strategy
REPORT FROM:	Councillor Andrea Simpson, Cabinet Member for Health & Wellbeing
CONTACT OFFICER:	Heather Crozier, Social Development Manager/ Health & Wellbeing Board Policy Lead
TYPE OF DECISION:	Council
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/STATUS:	This paper is within the public domain
SUMMARY:	An annual report for the Health & Wellbeing Board for 2014/15 has been produced along with a refreshed Health & Wellbeing Strategy. It is good practice for all Health & Wellbeing Boards to produce an Annual Report detailing key achievements from the year and summarising the work undertaken by the board. All Health & Wellbeing Boards have a statutory duty to produce a Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy. The refreshed strategy has five overarching priorities and is now a condensed version of the original strategy and is presented as a 'Plan on a page' with Team Bury branding.
OPTIONS & RECOMMENDED OPTION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For Members to consider the annual report for the Health & Wellbeing Board for 2014/15 and recommend approval of the refreshed Health & Wellbeing Strategy to Council. 2. To not approve the annual report for the Health & Wellbeing Board for 2014/15 and the refreshed Health & Wellbeing Strategy.
IMPLICATIONS:	None
Corporate Aims/Policy Framework:	Do the proposals accord with the Policy Framework? Yes
Statement by the S151 Officer: Financial Implications and Risk Considerations:	<p>There are no financial implications for the Health & Wellbeing Strategy as the delivery of all actions will be contained within existing resources.</p> <p>It is essential however that resources are prioritised to ensure delivery of the strategy.</p>
Health and Safety	

Statement by Executive Director of Resources:	<p>The Strategy is a key part of the Council’s approach to improving the Health and Wellbeing of residents, and managing demand for service going forward.</p> <p>It is essential that the Strategy is delivered through effective cross-agency working, and recognises the challenges and opportunities of the devolution agenda.</p>
Equality/Diversity implications:	<p>There are no equality or diversity issues identified by the Health & Wellbeing Board Annual Report. The Equality Analysis for the Refreshed Health & Wellbeing Strategy is attached and shows a positive impact.</p>
Considered by Monitoring Officer:	
Wards Affected:	All wards
Scrutiny Interest:	Health Scrutiny

TRACKING/PROCESS

DIRECTOR: Executive Director of Communities and Well Being

Chief Executive/ Strategic Leadership Team	Executive Member/Chair	Ward Members	Partners
14 th September 2015			
Scrutiny Committee	Committee	Council	
22 nd September 2015			

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In 2014, Bury Wider Leadership Group identified three key priority areas which were:

- Safer, Stronger Communities
- Health & Wellbeing
- Stronger Economy

1.2 The Health & Wellbeing Board has taken responsibility for the Health & Wellbeing priority, Health & Wellbeing Board Annual Report and Health & Wellbeing Strategy.

2.0 The Health & Wellbeing Board

2.1 The Health & Wellbeing Board is a committee of the Council.

3.0 Health & Wellbeing Board Annual Report

3.1 It is best practice for all Health & Wellbeing Boards to produce an Annual Report.

- 3.2 The Annual Report for 2014/15 covers the Health & Wellbeing Boards first full year of operation and as such, there has been a focus on developing the architecture and up skilling members of the board.
- 3.3 Key achievements for the board in 2014/15 were:
- Relationships between members were strengthened by
 - Relationships between members were strengthened by holding regular Member Development Sessions, a member away day, and Chair development sessions
 - The infrastructure of the board has been strengthened by:
 - Introducing a forward plan
 - Holding regular agenda set meetings
 - Revising the report submission process and the report template
 - Introducing a new meeting structure
 - Co-producing an Etiquette & Expectations document
 - Being the first Health & Wellbeing Board across Greater Manchester to refresh their Health & Wellbeing Strategy
 - Governance arrangements have been strengthened
 - The Bury Directory has been successfully implemented
 - Engagement mechanisms between Health & Wellbeing Board & providers have been reviewed
 - Overseen the development of the health & wellbeing agenda under Devolution Greater Manchester
- 3.4 The Health & Wellbeing Board have been involved in the development and sign off of:
- The Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment for Bury (PNA)
 - The Better Care Fund
 - A Bid for funding to support Working Carers
 - The Disability Strategy
 - The Children & Young People's Plan
 - Health & Social Care Integration agenda
- 3.5 The Health & Wellbeing Board have considered:
- The Annual Safeguarding Children's Report
 - The 5 Year CCG Strategy
 - The GM Strategy for Public Health
 - The Primary Care Co-Commissioning Strategy
 - Healthier Together
 - 'Due North' report into geographical inequalities
- 3.6 As a result, the Health & Wellbeing Board are well placed to tackle key issues of Devolution, Health & Social Care Integration and inequalities.

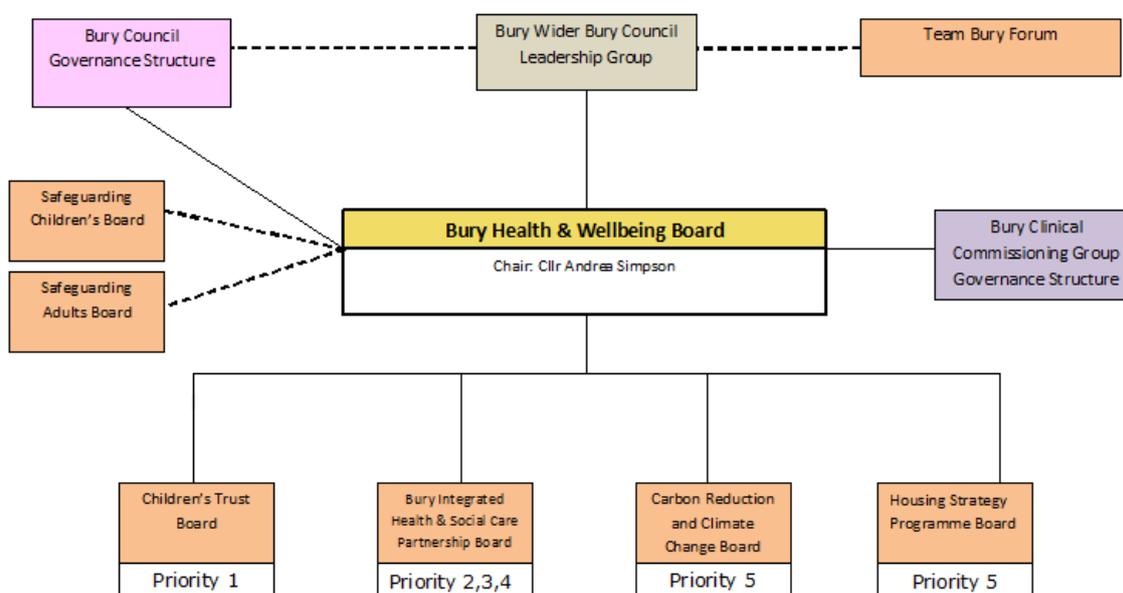
4.0 The Refreshed Health & Wellbeing Strategy

- 4.1 The Health & Wellbeing Board have a duty to produce a Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy and review the contents of the strategy on a regular basis. As such the Health & Wellbeing Board committed to refreshing the Strategy throughout 2014/15.
- 4.2 The refreshed Health & Wellbeing Strategy is now a condensed version of the original strategy and is presented as a 'Plan on a page'.
- 4.3 Priority Leads from the Health & Wellbeing Board have been identified for each priority:

- **Priority 1- Starting Well**, Mark Carriline (Executive Director, Department for Children, Young People and Culture)
- **Priority 2- Living Well**, Lesley Jones (Director of Public Health)
- **Priority 3- Living Well with a Long Term Condition or as a Carer**, Pat Jones-Greenhalgh (Executive Director, Department for Communities & Wellbeing)
- **Priority 4- Ageing Well**, Pat Jones-Greenhalgh (Executive Director, Department for Communities & Wellbeing)
- **Priority 5- Healthy Places**, Pat Jones-Greenhalgh (Executive Director, Department for Communities & Wellbeing)

4.4 A summary of the refreshed Priorities can be found in Appendix 1

4.5 The Bury Health & Wellbeing Strategy Governance Structure can be found below



5.0 ISSUES & RISKS

5.1 The issues and risks identified are that of capacity to undertake the work required to deliver the Health & Wellbeing Board work plan and Health & Wellbeing Strategy.

6.0 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

6.1 There are no financial implications for the Health & Wellbeing Board Annual Report.

6.2 There are no financial implications for the Health & Wellbeing Strategy as the delivery of all actions will be contained within existing resources.

7.0 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY ISSUES

8.1 There are no equality or diversity issues identified by the Health & Wellbeing Board Annual Report.

8.2 The Equality Analysis for the Refreshed Health & Wellbeing Strategy is attached in list of background papers. The Equality Analysis indicates that the overall effect of the Health & Wellbeing Strategy will be positive.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommend that:

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Cabinet note the Health and Wellbeing Board Annual Report.

Cabinet are requested to:

- Approve the vision and direction of the refreshed Health & Wellbeing Strategy
- Support the priorities
- Note the governance structure
- Review progress in the 2015/16 Annual Report

And recommend to full Council for Approval.

List of Background Papers:-

- Health & Wellbeing Board Annual Report
- Refreshed Health & Wellbeing Strategy- plan on a page
- Equality Analysis for the Refreshed Health & Wellbeing Strategy- plan on a page

Contact Details:-

Heather Crozier, Social Development Manager/ Policy Lead for the Health & Wellbeing Board. Tel: 0161 253 6684, Email: h.crozier@bury.gov.uk

Appendix 1- Summary of Refreshed Priorities

Priority 1- Starting Well

Refreshed Actions

- Improve health and developmental outcomes for Under 5s.
- Develop integrated services across education, health and social care which focus on the needs of the child especially those with the most complex needs.
- Support positive and resilient parenting, especially for families in challenging circumstances
- Narrow the attainment gap amongst the vulnerable groups

Measures of Success

1. a) Improved health outcomes for under 5s
b) A higher proportion of children will be school ready
2. Implemented the SEND reforms
3. a) Fewer children making repeat entry into the social care system
b) Children move from care into high quality permanence
c) Children in care in stable placements
4. Improvements in the differences in levels of educational attainment across the borough and between groups

Priority 2- Living Well

Refreshed Actions

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- Ensure comprehensive advice and support is available to support people to maintain a healthy lifestyle
- Establish a healthy schools and work and health programme
- Adopt a 'health in all policies' approach to policy and strategy Development

Measures of Success

1. People will adopt and maintain a healthy lifestyle and be physically active
2. All schools and workplaces in Bury will be 'health promoting' organisations
3. All policies and strategies will be developed to ensure they have a positive impact on the health of people in Bury

Priority 3- Living Well with a Long Term Condition or as a Carer

Refreshed Actions

- Ensure people with long term conditions (including mental health) are supported to live as well as possible with their condition.
- Ensure carers have access to the support and information they need to fulfil their caring role and maintain their own health.
- Support people with long term conditions (including mental health) to achieve and maintain sustainable employment.

Measures of Success

1. a) An improved quality of life for people living with long term conditions
b) A reduction in hospital admissions for people with long term conditions
2. Improved health and wellbeing of carers
3. Increased number of people with long term conditions in sustainable employment.

Priority 4- Ageing Well

Refreshed Actions

- Ensure older people play an active role within their community, tackling the impact of social isolation
- Reduce the likelihood of people experiencing a crisis and when they do reduce the impact of this
- Ensure people at the end of life are treated with dignity and respect

Measures of Success

1. A reduction in the number of older people feeling socially isolated
2. a) A reduction in non elective admissions in older people
b) A reduction in permanent admissions to residential and nursing homes
c) An increase in the number of over 65's who remain at home following re-ablement services
3. a) An increased number of people will have choice and control over where they die
b) An increased number of people will die with an end of life plan

Priority 5- Healthy Places

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Refreshed Actions

- Create a clean and sustainable environment
- Ensure suitable and quality homes

Measures of Success

1. a) Improved air quality
b) Reduced carbon emissions
c) Green spaces that are welcoming, safe and well maintained
d) High levels of recycling
2. a) Access to affordable and appropriate tenure housing
b) Access to quality homes that meet people needs and secure their health and wellbeing
c) Reduced homelessness

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LIVING WELL IN BURY:

MAKING IT HAPPEN TOGETHER

Refreshed Bury Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015 - 2018



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Foreword

We are delighted to introduce the refreshed Bury Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy. This refreshed strategy sets out Bury Health and Wellbeing Board's bold five-year vision for improving health and wellbeing in the borough. It makes three underpinning principles and identifies five cross-cutting priorities, to help achieve this.

Many factors affect our health and wellbeing. What makes a person "well" can involve many different factors, including physical and mental wellbeing, employment, environmental factors, social circumstances, adequate housing and economic factors.

Everyone has the right to good health. Unfortunately, there are huge differences in levels of physical health, mental health and wellbeing across our borough. The greatest challenge we face is to tackle inequalities and this remains central to all that we do.

The priorities identified in this strategy have been informed by our Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), other formal data sources, such as, the Census 2011, and by listening to the views of those living and working in the borough. They reflect our most pressing health and wellbeing issues right across the life course from birth to end of life. This will ensure we are well placed to continually build, protect and promote resilience for good health and wellbeing at all stages throughout life.

Whilst the principal responsibility for developing and delivering this strategy sits with Bury's Health and Wellbeing Board, all of us living and working in Bury have a role to play in its delivery. In Bury, we are fortunate to have a strong history and culture of working together with demonstrable success. Enhanced by a new legal framework, this strategy builds on that solid foundation, generating a renewed commitment and focus to making real differences to the lives of local people.

We know we are faced with significant financial pressures whilst customer expectations and demand for services is rising. There is also a very real responsibility on individuals to also help with this in self-caring and looking after themselves too. Team Bury, our local strategic partnership, is fully committed to collaborative working at a Greater Manchester level around Public Sector Reform. This work is focused on developing ways of improving outcomes for customers and efficiently using resources through integrated approaches. We recognise the journey ahead may be challenging, but we also welcome the opportunities it will bring.

Chair of the Health and Wellbeing Board

Cabinet Member for Health and Wellbeing.

Andrea Simpson



Deputy Chair of the Health and Wellbeing Board

Executive Director for the Department of Communities and Wellbeing

Pat Jones-Greenhalgh



Introduction

Under the Health and Social Care Act 2012, upper tier Councils in England must establish a Health and Wellbeing Board.

The vision of Bury's Health and Wellbeing Board is to:

“Improve health and wellbeing through working with communities and residents to ensure that all people have a good start and enjoy a healthy, safe and fulfilling life.”

Bury Health and Wellbeing Board

Bury Health and Wellbeing Board (the Board) has been operating in shadow form since May 2011. From April 2013, it became a statutory committee of Bury Council. The Board brings together senior leaders from across Bury Council and the NHS with elected members, HealthWatch, and representatives from the voluntary and community sector, to set out a vision for improving health and wellbeing in the Borough.

The Board will be the single strategic forum to ensure coordinated commissioning and delivery across the NHS, Social Care, Public Health and other services.

The Board will determine, shape and implement key priorities and integrated strategies to deliver improved health and wellbeing outcomes, for the whole of the population of Bury.

The Board will set out the most pressing health and wellbeing priorities for the Borough and what it will do about them in this Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy. This strategy is also intended to influence the direction of other relevant strategies and plans.

There is a long and rich history in Bury of partners working together to promote, improve and protect health and wellbeing. The Board will build upon this legacy with the strength of a new statutory framework. It will bring a sharper focus to shared priorities, provide strong leadership to drive forward progress on these and strengthen existing programmes of work to increase their impact.

Further information about the Board, its membership and meetings is available at: www.theburydirectory.co.uk/healthandwellbeingboard



The Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

This strategy is the Board's overarching plan to respond to those needs identified in the JSNA, from other data sources and from those who live and work in the borough. It sets out the Board's vision for the health and wellbeing of people in Bury and identifies key priorities for action.

This strategy does not set out all that we need to do around health, wellbeing and social care. There are already a range of strategies, set out at Appendix 2, that focus on specific issues and will complement and support this strategy. Rather, this is meant to focus on the most important and pressing challenges we face in the borough that cannot be addressed by a single agency alone. The five priorities identified in Section 4 cut across all organisations and it is joint action that can make the biggest difference. The strategy emphasises the importance of integration, prevention and early intervention, and targeting resources at those most in need.

This strategy will also inform the plans of Bury Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), Bury Council and NHS England as to the services they intend to put in place. This will ensure we are maximising efforts to close the gap in healthy life expectancy both within the borough and in comparison with the rest of the country.

The Board will monitor the delivery of this strategy every twelve months based on the measures of success set out under each priority. It will also refresh this five year strategy on an annual basis.



Development of this strategy

This Strategy has recently been refreshed. The needs and priorities highlighted within this refreshed strategy have been agreed by the Board and wider stakeholders, including members of the community. They are based on a range of information about health and wellbeing from a wide variety of sources, including:

- The JSNA, as a one-stop source of reliable information about, and analysis of, the health and care needs of our population and its communities to identify priority areas of need. The current JSNA is available at www.bury.gov.uk/jsna
- It is acknowledged that some of the data in the JSNA is now out of date. Therefore, more up-to-date data sources have been used where available. These include the Census 2011, the Bury Health Profile, baseline data in various outcomes frameworks and Bury's Public Health Annual Report 2012. All data sources used within this refreshed strategy are referenced throughout the document.
- Existing local strategies and plans that influence health and wellbeing
- Knowledge and experience of those living and working in the borough

The priorities within this strategy have also been informed by listening to what local people have told us. An extensive consultation has taken place on the earlier draft version of this strategy. This showed overall support for the priorities and a resounding consensus that giving children the best start in life was the most important priority. The consultation also emphasised the importance of mental health and wellbeing, work and employment. The strategy has been strengthened to reflect these issues. The consultation also provided valuable insights into perceived barriers and opportunities in implementing the actions under each priority. These will be crucial in informing the implementation of this strategy, ensuring we are building on our assets to drive it forward. The consultation has also helped shape our four principles which we believe will deliver the change and improvement required to achieve our desired health and wellbeing outcomes. Further details of the consultation exercise are available at <http://www.bury.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=7415>.

This strategy was subject to an Equality Assessment (EA) to ensure compliance with the Equality Act 2010 and consideration of its impact on protected groups. As this strategy is concerned with reducing health inequalities and based upon the needs of specific equalities groups where known, the EA found that overall it will have a positive effect on equalities. The JSNA provides data in relation to specific equalities groups, and this has been key in informing the development of this strategy. However, it is recognised that there are gaps in the data in relation to some equalities groups. The forthcoming refresh of the JSNA will seek to address these gaps where data exists. The consultation process around the draft version of this strategy provided valuable feedback from some specific equalities groups and those working with them. Tackling inequalities and ensuring we meet the needs of specific groups, will further inform this Strategy's implementation. The full EA provides further information about how we have paid due regard to our public sector equality duty. The Equality Assessment for the refreshed Strategy has been updated.



Section 1: Our Principles

The following principles will guide the work of Bury Health and Wellbeing Board and be at the core of all we do:

We will promote and develop prevention, early intervention and self-care

Many illnesses can be prevented and intervening early can limit their extent. Taking care of ourselves is crucial in keeping well. We will enable and support people and communities to take responsibility for their own health and wellbeing, working with them to develop the knowledge, skills and confidence required to do so.

We will reduce inequalities in health and wellbeing

We know that there are social and economic reasons that have a negative impact on people's health and wellbeing. We will work with and influence partners to address these issues and the impact they have on our health and wellbeing. We will ensure that resources are proportionately targeted to those most in need in order to close the gaps in health experience within the borough and beyond.

We will develop person centred services

We will simplify how health and social care is created and delivered in Bury. We will make sure that people can access services, in a timely way, and see that they are fair. We will ensure that local people have the opportunity to shape and influence services, so that they meet their needs and keep them safe. We will provide the appropriate information to support and enable them to make the right choices for themselves.

We will plan for future demands

We recognise that the population is ageing and more care is needed. We also know that customer expectations are changing. We will use all our information and intelligence sources to enable effective planning and use our resources wisely to ensure the right services are available. We will also ensure that quality is at the heart of all advice, support and care services to ensure the effective use of those resources and maximise outcomes. Crucial to this is working with, and listening to, local people.



Section 2: Our approach to improving health and wellbeing

The Board has adopted an all encompassing approach to health and wellbeing, using the World Health Organisation's definition of health as 'as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity' in producing this strategy. Maintaining health and wellbeing is important for individuals to maximize their potential, enable them to lead active, fulfilled lives and participate fully in their local community. Figure 1 shows the wide range of factors that affect our health and wellbeing.



Source: Modified from Dahlgren & Whitehead's rainbow of determinants of health (G Dahlgren and M Whitehead, Policies and strategies to promote social equity in health, Institute of Futures Studies, Stockholm, 1991) and the LGA circle of social determinants (Available at: http://www.local.gov.uk/web/guest/health/-/journal_content/56/10171/3511260/ARTICLE-TEMPLATE)

Figure 1: Model of wider determinants of health and wellbeing

The Board has placed a strong emphasis on 'wellbeing' through this strategy. Wellbeing is people's sense and experience of mental, social, physical and spiritual health. It includes people's sense of control over their lives, connectedness to others through their community and social networks, purpose, fulfilment, enjoyment and belonging. The Board strongly supports 'The Five Ways to Wellbeing' which are a set of evidence based public mental health messages. They Five Ways to Wellbeing are:

1. Connect (with others).
2. Be Active
3. Give
4. Take Notice
5. Learn



There are known differences in health experience and outcomes between different social groups. These are called health inequalities and can be on the basis of where people live or other features, such as, social class, ethnicity or age. The interaction between some of these can magnify health inequalities further. Action around all the wider determinants shown in the above diagram is crucial, therefore, in both increasing life expectancy and narrowing the gaps in health outcomes between groups. Targeting resources according to greatest need is also critical in closing inequalities gaps.

There are strong links between socio-economic deprivation and health inequalities. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010 combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation. Figure 2 below shows the varying levels of multiple deprivations across Bury.

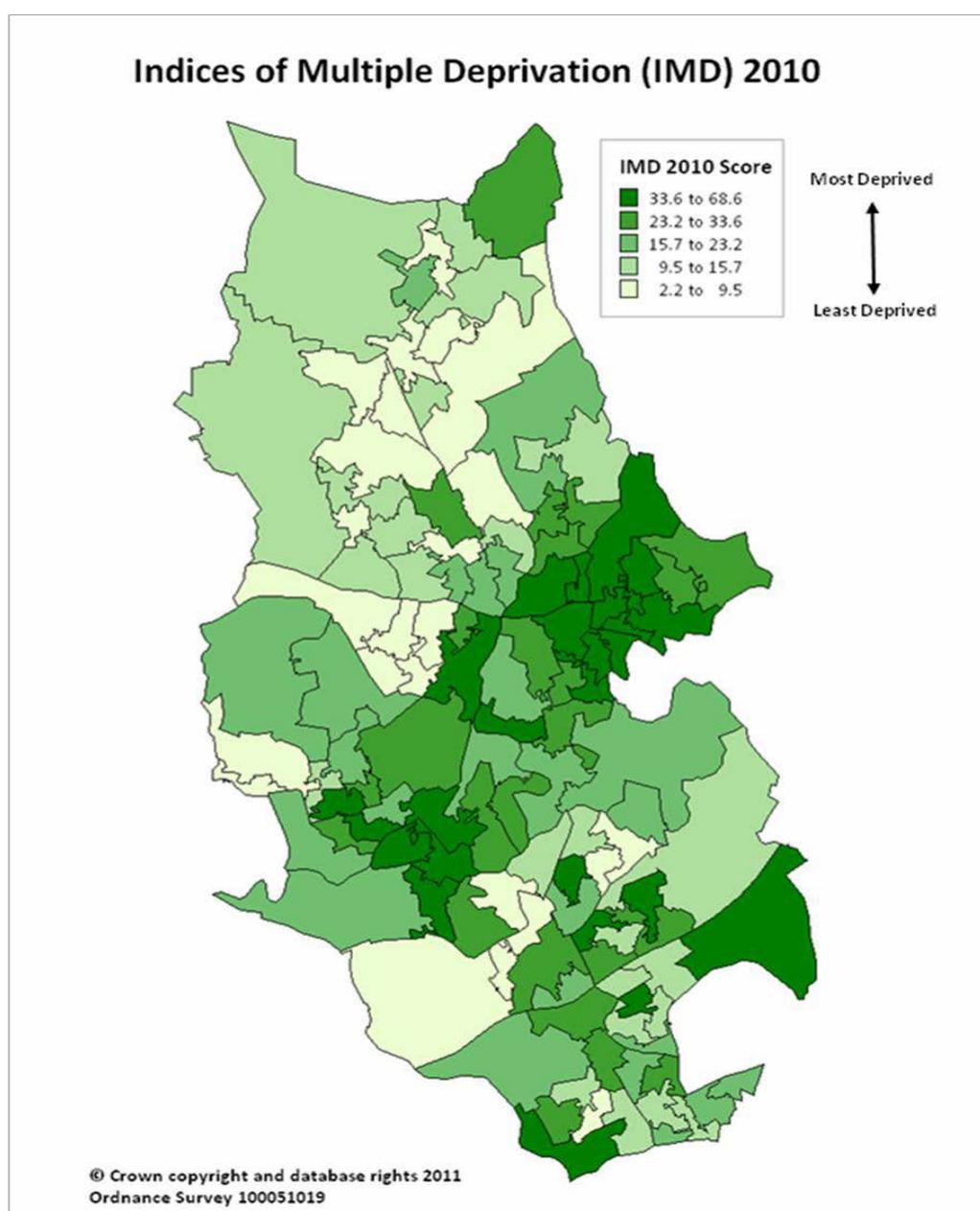


Figure 2: Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2010



Our approach to improving health and wellbeing recognises that we have many assets within our communities that can be used to address the health and wellbeing needs in the borough. Our assets range from community and voluntary groups, parks and buildings, community activities and, crucially, local people. We are committed to listening to and working with local communities to understand their needs and work directly with them to develop local services that are important to them. This is known as a community assets-based approach to generate participation, sustainability, and ownership of local initiatives.

The strategy is also informed by the findings of the Marmot Review “Fair Society Healthy Lives” published in 2010. This review was requested by the then Secretary of State for Health and conducted by Prof. Michael Marmot. It looked at what were the most effective strategies and actions to reduce health inequalities across England. The review showed clear links between social and economic circumstances and health. It also highlighted that we accumulate positive and negative effects on health and wellbeing across the lifecourse. So, what we do earlier in life can strongly influence our health outcomes in later life. The review recommended that action was needed on the following six key policy objectives to effectively reduce health inequalities across England:

- Give every child the best start in life
- Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives
- Create fair employment and good work for all
- Ensure healthy standard of living for all
- Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities
- Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention

In producing this strategy, we have strived to reflect local action on all these policy objectives and across the life course to ensure we are focused on the root causes of ill-health and tackling health inequalities.



Section 3: Health and Wellbeing in Bury

Bury's population was estimated to be 186,500 in 2013¹. This is expected to rise to 198,800 by 2025^{1a}. Around 10.9% of Bury's population are from Black and minority ethnic (BME) Communities. Figure 3 shows the ethnic profile of Bury's population based on the 2011 Census.

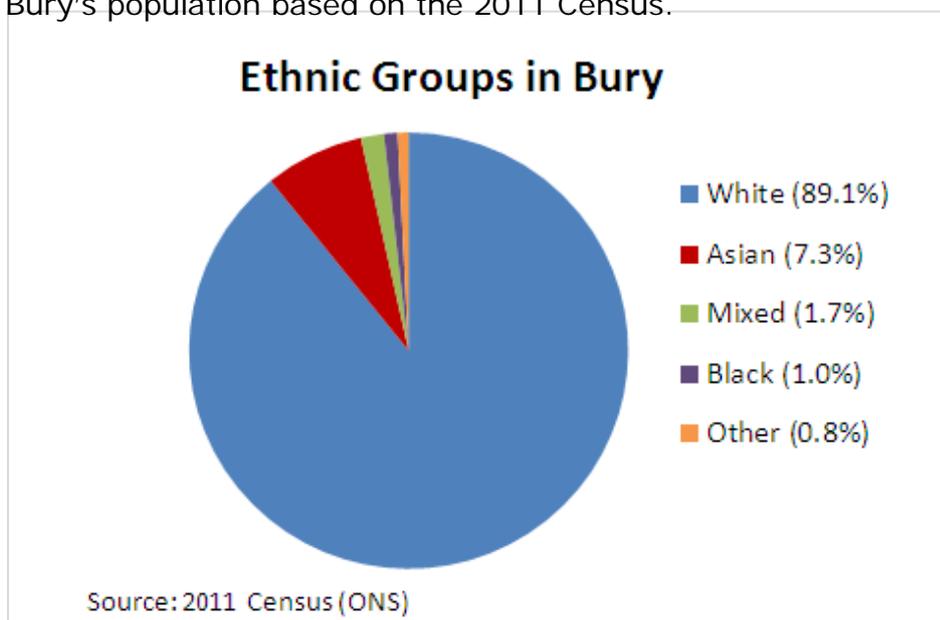
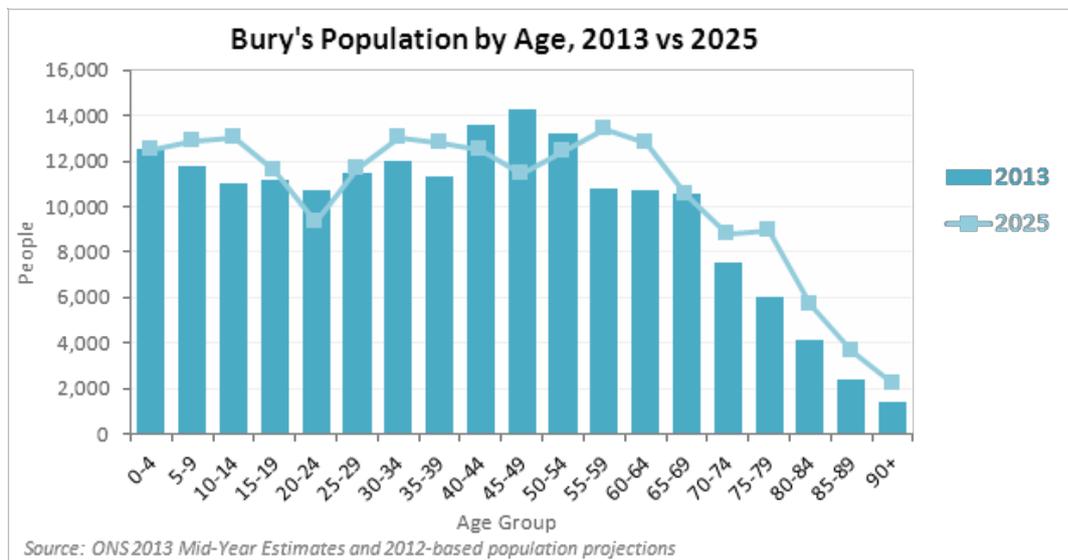


Figure 3: Ethnic Groups in Bury

By 2025, there are a range of changes expected in Bury's population as shown in Figure 4. While most age groups are expected to grow in size, the proportion of the population that are under 20 is expected to stay the same (at 25% of the total population), while the older is expected to increase - the proportion of the total population aged 65 and over is expected to rise from 17% in 2013 to 20% in 2025. The 80 and over population is also expected to increase from 4% to 6%. This means there will be 11,500 people aged 80 and over living in the borough in 2025, an increase of 46% on the 2013 figure (7,900).^{i,1a}





2013 Population by Age Group Compared to 2025 Population Projections for Bury

The ageing population will mean an increasing burden of poor health in later years and a significant increase in demand for health and social care. For example, as the population ages, the number of people living with dementia (and who are aged 65 and over) will increase by 34% over the next 10 years, which will result in a higher dependency on hospitals, carers and specialist care services.⁹⁹ Services will need to be shaped according to these changes. We need to support people to remain safe and independent for as long as possible.

In Bury, we have seen steady and lasting improvements in how long people can expect to live, partly due to a significant reduction in cardiovascular deaths. However, life expectancy in the borough is still below the England average and this gap is widening. Life expectancy for males is 78.2 years, just over 1 year less than the England average at 79.4 years. For women life expectancy in Bury is 81.2 years, which is 1.9 years less than the England average of 83.1 years. Across the borough there are big differences in life expectancy. For men there is a gap of 10.7 years and 7.4 years for women, between the most and least deprived areas across the borough.ⁱⁱ Bury has just under 1,800 deaths a year with the main causes being cancer and circulatory disease, with respiratory disease also a main contributor. Early death rates from cardiovascular disease and cancer have fallen but are still worse than the England average.ⁱⁱⁱ

Many of the leading causes of death and ill health are preventable. A focus on healthy lifestyles is critical in increasing life expectancy and narrowing the inequalities gap both locally and nationally. Smoking related deaths in Bury are significantly higher than the England average.^{iv} Smoking levels are 18% in adults, which is slightly lower than the England average.⁵ In Bury, over two-thirds of the adult population is overweight or obese, and the National Child Measurement Programme suggests that nearly 1 in 5 five year olds and 1 in 3 10 year olds are overweight or obese.^v Unhealthy lifestyles are risk factors in the development of long term conditions and the burden of ill-health associated with them. Ensuring we have joined-up services, focused on addressing the needs of the customer, and the promotion of self care will be critical.

In the early years, despite falling rates of teenage pregnancy, levels in Bury are still worse than the England average. Breastfeeding rates are below the national average, and there is significant drop off between initiation and 6-8 weeks.^{vi} Smoking in pregnancy is a key factor in low



birth weight and infant mortality. Local levels of smoking in pregnancy are high at 14% compared to the England average of 12%.^{vii} Giving children the best start in life is essential to their future social, health and economic outcomes right across life.

Bury's educational results remain significantly higher than the England average.^{viii} However there are educational attainment gaps between ethnicities. Those on free school meals and looked after children also experience lower attainment levels than the wider population. Education has an impact on employment and wider wellbeing issues throughout life. Bury has an unemployment rate consistently below the regional average, but there are small areas that fall into the most deprived for employment nationally, particularly Chesham Fold and Coronation Road. Disadvantaged groups are likely to require greater support to help them into work.

The JSNA has areas of possible inequalities which are not currently considered, such as, sexual orientation and religion. These areas will be included in the next iteration of the JSNA process where relevant data is available.

¹ Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicators 0.1ii, 0.2iii and 0.2iv (as at April 2015)

99 Projecting Older People Population Information System, www.poppi.org.uk, (as at April 2015)

¹ Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicators 4.04i and 4.05i (as at April 2015)

¹ Public Health England, Local Tobacco Control Profile (as at April 2015)

¹ Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicators 2.12, 2.06i and 2.06ii (as at April 2015)

¹ Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicators 2.02i and 2.02ii (as at April 2015)

¹ Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework Indicator 2.03 (as at April 2015)

¹ Public Health England, 2012, Bury Health Profile

Four consistent themes are shown throughout the JSNA which still hold true in light of more up to date information:

- The consequences of the growth and profile of our population will increase demand for services particularly from older people.
- The effect of social deprivation on poorer health outcomes for some of our population compared to others.
- Social exclusion is both a cause and consequence of poor health outcomes and often results from limited rights, resources and opportunities.
- The impact of lifestyle choices which are increasing the demand on services, increasing inequalities and will result in higher levels of ill-health and lower levels of wellbeing.

The Board has a statutory duty to tackle health inequalities. Its second principle is around tackling inequalities in health and wellbeing which, in turn, has informed the priorities set out below.



Section 4: Our Priorities

Priority 1 – Starting Well

Why this is important

Focusing on pregnancy and the first few years of a child's life ensures that children can be given the best possible start for their physical, educational and emotional development which will help them realise their potential and flourish throughout their lives. Prevention, intervening early and supporting parents in the first phase of a child's life represents a key opportunity to break the cycle of deprivation, disadvantage and poor outcomes across the life course.

Strengthening the relationship between infants and parents/guardians has a strong impact on both physical and mental health. Parenting is the single largest factor implicated in a range of health and social outcomes for children, notably accident rates, substance misuse, teenage pregnancy, truancy, school exclusion and underachievement, child abuse, employability, juvenile crime and mental illness.^{ix}

Identifying those in need of help and support, intervening early and addressing the whole family's needs is crucial to a child's development and realising our aspiration for laying the foundations for future life. Giving every child the best start in life was the most important of all the policy recommendations for reducing health inequalities in The Marmot Review. It was also identified as the highest priority locally from the consultation on this strategy.

Bury is better than Statistical Neighbour average

- Almost 14% of women in Bury who give birth are smoking at the time of their delivery. This has improved from last year and is the second best rate in the statistical neighbour group, where the average is 17%
- Initiation of breastfeeding after birth has improved in Bury for the last three years to 70% of new mothers in 2013/14. This puts Bury as third highest in the statistical neighbour group (where the average 66%)
- Five year olds in Bury have an average of 1.3 decayed, missing or filled (dmf) teeth, which is the same as the average of our statistical neighbours
- 15% of children who left care in 2013/14 were subjects of Special Guardianship Orders, which is better than the statistical neighbour average of 12%

Bury is worse than Statistical Neighbour average

- The infant mortality rate in Bury has been on a worsening trend in recent years, and is currently 5.2 per 1000 live births. This is the third highest rate in the statistical neighbour group



**Team
Bury**

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- The percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception has improved from the previous year, but Bury is still slightly below the statistical neighbour average, at 56%
- The same is true for reception pupils who receive free school meals – in Bury, 39% achieve a good level of development, compared to the statistical neighbour average of 41%
- In Year 1, the percentage of pupils achieving the expected level in phonics screening check is the lowest in the statistical neighbour group, both overall and for pupils who receive free school meals
- Bury has a higher percentage of child protection plans that are repeats, compared to the average of our statistical neighbours – 20% (avg 17%)
- Fewer children leaving care in Bury are adopted – 17%, versus 19 Statistical Neighbour average
- Fewer children in care have long term placement stability in Bury (55%) than the average of our statistical neighbours (69%). Bury has the second lowest rate in the Statistical Neighbour group

Our Actions

We will:

1. Improve health and developmental outcomes for Under 5s.
2. Develop integrated services across education, health and social care which focus on the needs of the child especially those with the most complex needs.
3. Support positive and resilient parenting, especially for families in challenging circumstances
4. Narrow the attainment gap amongst the vulnerable groups.

Measures of Success

If we are making a difference, we will have:

1.
 - a) Improved health outcomes for under 5s
 - b) A higher proportion of children will be school ready
2. Implemented the SEND reforms
3.
 - a) Fewer children making repeat entry into the social care system
 - b) Children move from care into high quality permanence
 - c) Children in care in stable placements
4. Improvements in the differences in levels of educational attainment across the borough and between groups



Indicators

1. a) Improved health outcomes for under 5s
 - Number of mothers who smoking during pregnancy
 - Breastfeeding initiation and maintenance at 6-8 weeks after birth
 - Infant mortality
 - Tooth decay in children aged 5
 - Childhood obesity
- b) A higher proportion of children will be school ready
 - Children achieve a good level of development by the end of Reception
 - Children with free school meal status achieve a good level of development at the end of reception
 - Year 1 pupils will achieve the expected level in the phonics screening check
 - Year 1 pupils with free school meal status will achieve the expected level in the phonics screening check
2. Implemented the SEND reforms
 - Number of Education, Health and Care Plans (EHC)
 - Number of families accessing personal budgets
3. a) Fewer children making repeat entry into the social care system
 - A reduction in the number of repeat child protection plans
- b) Children move from care into high quality permanence
 - Number of children moving out of care into permanence through adoption or Special Guardianship Orders
- c) Children in care in stable placements
 - Long term placement stability for Children and Young People in Care
4. Improvements in the differences in levels of educational attainment across the borough and between groups
 - Narrowing the gap indicators

Summary

ACTIONS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS	INDICATORS	Responsible Group
Improve health and developmental outcomes for Under 5s.	Improved health outcomes for under 5s	Number of mothers who smoking during pregnancy	Children's Trust Board
		Breastfeeding initiation and maintenance at 6-8 weeks after birth	



		Infant mortality	
		Tooth decay in children aged 5	
		Childhood obesity	
	A higher proportion of children will be school ready	Children achieve a good level of development by the end of Reception	
		Children with free school meal status achieve a good level of development at the end of reception	
		Year 1 pupils will achieve the expected level in the phonics screening check	
		Year 1 pupils with free school meal status will achieve the expected level in the phonics screening check.	
Develop integrated services across education, health and social care which focus on the needs of the child especially those with the most complex needs	Implementation of SEND reforms	Number of EHC plans in place	Children's Trust Board
		Number of families accessing personal budgets	
Support positive and resilient parenting, especially for families in challenging circumstances	Fewer children making repeat entry to social care system	A reduction in the number of repeat child protection plans	Bury Safeguarding Children's Board
	Children move from care into high quality permanence	Number of children moving out of care into permanence through adoption or Special Guardianship Orders	
	Children in care in stable placements	Long term placement stability for CYPIC	



<p>Narrow the attainment gap amongst the vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Improvements in the differences in levels of educational attainment across the borough and between groups</p>	<p>Narrowing the gap indicators</p>	<p>Children's Trust Board</p>
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Priority 2 – Living Well

Why this is important

Maintaining a healthy lifestyle is essential for good health and wellbeing. Smoking, poor diet, physical inactivity, alcohol and drug misuse are risk factors for a range of long-term health conditions, such as, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, some cancers and dementia.

Unhealthy lifestyles contribute to the major causes of deaths in Bury of cardiovascular disease, cancer and respiratory diseases and to early deaths. Smoking-related illnesses are the main preventable cause of early death in Bury. The rate of smoking related deaths in Bury is worse than the average for England, representing around 334 deaths per year. (Bury Health Profile 2014). In Bury, life expectancy is lower than in England. Lifestyle factors are key drivers behind health inequalities.

There are links between unhealthy lifestyles and poor mental health with obesity, alcohol misuse and higher levels of smoking all linked to mental ill-health. Leading a healthy lifestyle can have positive impacts on all aspects of health and wellbeing - physical, mental and emotional – and can offer resilience to stressors in life. Physical activity is a good example of this and it can significantly improve confidence and self-esteem.

It is recognized, however, that it is not always easy to adopt a healthy lifestyle and there are many factors affecting that. These could range from lack of information to support individual choices to wider environmental factors, such as the availability and price of alcohol, unhealthy food and tobacco products. It is vital, therefore, that we maximise all opportunities at policy, service and individual levels to facilitate well-informed and supported individuals, able to influence and sustain their own health and wellbeing within healthy environments. We also know that many behaviours are set in childhood and it is important to target action that supports children and their families to start and sustain healthy lifestyles.

Bury is better than Statistical Neighbour average

- People in Bury have higher rates of self-reported wellbeing than for the average of our statistical neighbour group, and scores have improved on the previous year
- Fewer children are classed as having excess weight – 19% of reception pupils (vs 23% Statistical Neighbour average) and 34%



of children in Year 6 (vs 35%), although rates have increased for Year 6 pupils for the last two time periods

- Bury has more physically active adults than the statistical neighbour average (55% vs 51%), and has improved on the previous time point
- Smoking rates have decreased in recent years to 18% of adults – this is the second lowest rate in the Statistical Neighbour group

Bury is worse than Statistical Neighbour average

- Bury has more adults who are overweight than the Statistical Neighbour average (68% vs 66%)
- Bury has more adults who binge drink (25% vs 23%)

Our Actions

We will:

1. Ensure comprehensive advice and support is available to support people to maintain a healthy lifestyle
2. Establish a healthy schools and work and health programme
3. Adopt a 'health in all policies' approach to policy and strategy development

Measures of Success

If we are making a difference:

1. People will adopt and maintain a healthy lifestyle and be physically active
2. All schools and workplaces in Bury will be 'health promoting' organizations
3. All policies and strategies will be developed to ensure they have a positive impact on the health of people in Bury

Indicators

For all actions and measures of success will be:

- More people reporting positive mental wellbeing
- Increase in proportion of people who maintain a healthy weight
- Increase in proportion of people who are physically active
- Reduction in proportion of people who smoke



- More people drinking alcohol within the recommended safe levels

Summary

ACTIONS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS	INDICATORS	Responsible Group
Ensure comprehensive advice and support is available to support people to maintain a healthy lifestyle	People will adopt and maintain a healthy lifestyle and be physically active	More people reporting positive mental wellbeing Increase in proportion of people who maintain a healthy weight	Health & Social Care Integration Partnership Board
Establish a healthy schools and work and health programme	All schools and workplaces in Bury will be 'health promoting' organisations	Increase in proportion of people who are physically active	Health & Social Care Integration Partnership Board
	All workplaces in Bury will be 'health promoting' organisations	Reduction in proportion of people who smoke	
Adopt a 'health in all policies' approach to policy and strategy development	All policies and strategies will be developed to ensure they have a positive impact on the health of people in Bury	More people drinking alcohol within the recommended safe levels	Health & Social Care Integration Partnership Board



Priority 3 – Supporting people to live well with a long term condition or as a carer

Why this is important

It is estimated that 45,000 adults in Bury have at least one long term condition. Long term conditions are those that cannot currently be cured but can be managed variously with medication, support services and therapies, and self care strategies, such as maintaining a healthy lifestyle. They include diabetes, heart disease, dementia, mental health conditions, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and some neurological conditions.

People living in more deprived communities are at greater risk of developing a number of conditions but are less likely to be diagnosed early thus having poorer health outcomes. Long term conditions are more likely in older age and some, such as diabetes, are more prevalent in ethnic minority communities. The number of people living with more than one condition also increases with age. Those with long term conditions are two to three times more likely to experience mental health problems than the general population.^x

The consequences of long term conditions can be life-changing and even devastating for some people and their families without the right support in place. Some people may struggle to seek or remain in work and they may become dependent on benefits. Roles they undertook within their family life and social activities may cease. Having the right support, retaining choice and control, confidence and self-esteem are all vital in self management of a condition, maintaining independence and coping with everyday life. Adopting self care approaches, such as maintaining a healthy lifestyle, utilising available technologies and meeting one's wellbeing needs are also important.

Carers are vital in providing physical, practical and emotional support. However, carers providing support for 50 hours a week or more are twice as likely to be in poor health as those not caring.

The Carers Trust defines a carer as 'someone of any age who provides unpaid support to family or friends who could not manage without this help. This could be caring for a relative, partner or friend who is ill, frail, disabled or has mental health or substance misuse problems'^{xi}. Data from the 2011 census tells us that, in Bury, there are 19,954 people providing some form of unpaid care. This is 11% of the population and is an increase of 723 individuals in the last 10 years.

To support unpaid carers within our borough, the Carers Strategy Group developed the Adult Carers Strategy for Bury 2013-2018. The four main aims of this strategy are to strengthen:

1. Identification and recognition;
2. Realising and releasing potential (continuing with career and/or educational attainment);
3. A life outside of caring;
4. Supporting carers to stay healthy.



For more detailed information, go to

<http://www.bury.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4903>

¹ NHS Inform, Long Term Health Conditions and Mental Health available at: <http://www.nhsinform.co.uk/MentalHealth/Wellbeing/Long-Term-Health-Conditions> ¹
www.carers.org.

Bury is better than Statistical Neighbour average

- Carers and people with long term conditions in Bury report a better health-related quality of life than the statistical neighbour average
- More adults with learning disabilities live in stable and appropriate accommodation in Bury than for the average of our statistical neighbours (86% vs 83%)
- In Bury, there are fewer unplanned admissions for chronic ambulatory care sensitive conditions than for the average of our statistical neighbours (1017 per 100,000 population vs 1057), although the trend has been worsening over the last three data points
- More adult carers have as much social contact as they would like (i.e. fewer are socially isolated) than the average of our statistical neighbours (47% vs 45%)
- The employment gap between the general population and people with a learning disability is about the same as the average of our statistical neighbours (64 percentage points), although this has worsened since the previous data point

Bury is worse than Statistical Neighbour average

- Bury has the largest gap in the employment gap between the general population and adults who are in contact with secondary mental health services in the statistical neighbour group (71 percentage points v 64 on average)
- Fewer adults who are in contact with secondary mental health services live in stable and appropriate accommodation than the average of our statistical neighbours (36% vs 59%). Bury has the second lowest rate in the statistical neighbour group.
- The employment gap between the general population and people with long-term conditions is slightly wider than for the average of our statistical neighbours (11.0 percentage points vs 10.7)

Our Actions

We will:

1. Ensure people with long term conditions (including mental health) are



supported to live as well as possible with their condition.

2. Ensure carers have access to the support and information they need to fulfil their caring role and maintain their own health.
3. Support people with long term conditions (including mental health) to achieve and maintain sustainable employment.

Measures of Success

If we are making a difference, we will have:

1. a) An improved quality of life for people living with long term conditions
 - b) A reduction in hospital admissions for people with long term conditions
 2. Improved health and wellbeing of careers
 3. Increased number of people with long term conditions in sustainable employment.
-
1. a) An improved quality of life for people living with long term conditions
 - Health related quality of life for people with long term conditions
 - Percentage of adults with a learning disability living in stable and appropriate accommodation
 - Percentage of adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation
 - b) A reduction in hospital admissions for people with long term conditions
 - Unplanned hospitalisation for chronic ambulatory care sensitive conditions
 2. Improved health and wellbeing of careers
 - Percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like
 - Health related quality of life for carers
 3. Increased number of people with long term conditions in sustainable employment.
 - Gap in the employment rate between those with a long term health condition and the overall employment rate



- Gap in the employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall employment rate
- Gap in the employment rate between those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate

Summary

ACTIONS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS	INDICATORS	Responsible Group
Ensure people with long term conditions (including mental health) are supported to live as well as possible with their condition.	An improved quality of life for people living with long term conditions	Health related quality of life for people with long term conditions	Bury Integrated Health & Social Care Partnership Board
		Percentage of adults with a learning disability living in stable and appropriate accommodation	
	Percentage of adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation		
Ensure carers have access to the support and information they need to fulfil their caring role and maintain their own health.	Improved health and wellbeing of carers	Unplanned hospitalisation for chronic ambulatory care sensitive conditions	Bury Integrated Health & Social Care Partnership Board
		Percentage of adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like	
Support people with long term conditions (including	Increased number of people with long term conditions in sustainable employment.	Health related quality of life for carers	Economic Partnership Board
		Employment of people with long term conditions	



<p>mental health) to achieve and maintain sustainable employment.</p>	<p>Gap in the employment rate between those with a long term health condition and the overall employment rate</p>	
	<p>Gap in the employment rate between those with a learning disability and the overall employment rate</p>	
	<p>Gap in the employment rate between those in contact with secondary mental health services and the overall employment rate</p>	

Priority 4 – Ageing Well

Why this is important

We live in an ageing society where the number of older people is set to increase. Many older people live independent and fulfilling lives, feel they are in good health and, on the whole, experience a good quality of life. For some, however, ageing will lead to an increased risk of multiple health problems, feeling lonely and isolated, and increased health and social care needs.

For some older people ensuring they are able to play an active role within their community, whilst tacking the impact of social isolation, will be all the support they need to lead an independent life. Where older people do have care and support needs, it is important that the impact of this is reduced and that they are supported to reduce the likelihood of this happening again. Without health and social care intervention, conditions and injuries such as stroke, falls and dementia can undermine a person’s wish to remain in their own home and return to independent living. Effective prevention, reablement and support which promote independence are critical and reduce the need for hospital admission or long term care and support.

In addition to this, strong links with safeguarding services will ensure we protect the most vulnerable from being subject to anti-social behaviour, crime and abuse.

Having secure, appropriate and settled accommodation, with the right kind of support, plays a vital role in health, wellbeing and feeling safe and secure. It is important to have the right kind of housing that is accessible, can accommodate any necessary aids and adaptations, and is warm and energy efficient.

With an ageing population, the number of carers is likely to increase and there are likely to be more older carers. Carers often experience poor health outcomes as they focus on the needs of those they are caring



for at the expense of their own health and wellbeing. We need to ensure their needs are met.

When people reach the end of their life, we need to ensure that people are treated with dignity and respect and that they are supported to die at a place of their choosing. Supporting people to plan for the end of their life will ensure that they, and their careers, are involved with this as much as possible.

Older people are at particular risk of falls which is one of the main reasons for hospital admissions and the need for social care support. Around 35% of people aged 65 and over living in the community fall each year and this increases with age. Hip fractures are the most serious consequences of a fall in the over 65s; around 20% of those who have a hip fracture (often due to a fall) will die within four months.

A stroke is the third most common cause of death in the UK and around 50% of strokes occur in people aged over 75. After a stroke, around 30% will die within a year. For those surviving a stroke, many are left with longer-term problems or permanent disability. Around 1 in 12 people over 65 in the UK have dementia and the chances of developing dementia increase with age. Those who have had a healthy lifestyle earlier in their life, reduce their risk of dementia.

Bury is better than Statistical Neighbour average

- Fewer people aged 65 and over are permanently admitted to care homes (702 per 100,000 people aged 65 and over, vs 723)
- Slightly more older people who have been discharged from hospital into reablement services are still at home 91 days later (81.4%) than for the average of our statistical neighbours (81.2%)
- More people die in their usual place of residence in Bury (22.4%) than for the average of our statistical neighbours (21.7%) – Bury has the third highest rate in the statistical neighbour group

Bury is worse than Statistical Neighbour average

- Out of the monitored indicators we are achieving better than our statistical neighbour average in them all

Our Actions

We will:

1. Ensure older people play an active role within their community, tackling the impact of social isolation
2. Reduce the likelihood of people experiencing a crisis and when they do reduce the impact of this
3. Ensure people at the end of life are treated with dignity and respect

Measures of Success

If we are making a difference, we will have:

4. a) A reduction in the number of older people that feel socially isolated



5. a) A reduction in non elective admissions in older people
 b) A reduction in permanent admissions to residential and nursing homes
 c) An increase in the number of over 65's who remain at home following re-ablement services
6. a) An increase in the number of people that have choice and control over where they die
 b) An increase in the number of people that die with an end of life plan

Indicators

1. a) No older people will feel socially isolated
 - People aged 65 plus who have as much social contact as they would like
2. a) A reduction in non elective admissions in older people
 - Non elective admissions for people aged 65 plus
 b) A reduction in permanent admissions to residential and nursing homes
 - Permanent admissions to care homes people aged 65 and over
 c) An increase in the number of over 65's who remain at home following re-ablement services
 - Older people at home 91 days after leaving hospital into reablement
3. a) People will have choice and control over where they die
 b) People will die with an end of life plan
 - Proportion of deaths in usual place of residence (from End of Life Care Intelligence Network)

Summary

ACTIONS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS	INDICATORS	Responsible Group
Ensure older people play an active role within their community, tackling the impact of social isolation	A reduction in the number of older people that feel socially isolated	People aged 65 plus who have as much social contact as they would like (Adult User Experience Survey)	Bury Integrated Health & Social Care Partnership Board
Reduce the likelihood of people experiencing a	A reduction in non elective admissions in older people to A&E	Non elective admissions for people aged 65 plus (AQA)	Bury Integrated Health & Social Care Partnership Board



crisis and when they do reduce the impact of this	A reduction in permanent admissions to residential and nursing homes	Permanent admissions to care homes people aged 65 and over (ASCOF indicator 2A,(2))	
	An increase in the number of over 65's who remain at home following re-ablement services	Older people at home 91 days after leaving hospital into reablement (ASCOF Indicator 2B(1))	
Ensure people at the end of life are treated with dignity and respect	An increase in the number of people that have choice and control over where they die	Proportion of deaths in usual place of residence (from End of Life Care Intelligence Network)	Bury Integrated Health & Social Care Partnership Board
	An increase in the number of people that die with an end of life plan		

Priority 5 – Healthy Places

Why this is important

Most people intuitively understand that where they live and the quality of their local environment has an impact on their health and well-being but there is also robust evidence from a wide range of sources which tells us about the direct effects of the environment on our health status and life-expectancy.

The layout of our built environment can help or hinder social connectivity, active travel, our safety and access to essential amenities. Having access to green space is essential for well-being, good quality housing helps prevent accidents and provides security and warmth.

Carbon reduction and recycling strategies also make an important positive contribution to the public’s health. Carbon reduction and recycling of waste are important measures for conserving the natural resources and energy, reducing the amount of waste going to landfill and reducing greenhouse gases that contribute towards climate change.

The long term health of our population is dependent on the continued stability and effective functioning of our global environment. Continued pressure on the earths resources through human activity is contributing to climate change which brings with it new risks and hazards to our health such as flooding and new infectious disease.

In short, what is good for the environment is good for our health

Bury is better than Statistical Neighbour average



- Bury recycles more of its household waste (43%) than our statistical neighbours, on average (41%)
- Slightly fewer households are in fuel poverty (10.3% vs 10.4% Statistical Neighbour average)
- In the statistical neighbour group, Bury has the third lowest rate of households that live in temporary accommodation at 0.2 per 1000 households (Statistical Neighbour average is 0.4)

Bury is worse than Statistical Neighbour average

- Bury has a slightly worse rate of mortality due to air pollution (4.8% of deaths in people aged 30 and over, vs Statistical Neighbour average of 4.7%)
- In the statistical neighbour group, Bury has the third highest rate of homeless acceptances – 2.5 per 1,000 households (Statistical Neighbour average is 1.8)

Or Actions

We will:

1. Create a clean and sustainable environment
2. Ensure suitable and quality homes

Measures of Success

If we are making a difference, we will have:

1.
 - a) Improved air quality
 - b) Reduced carbon emissions
 - c) Green spaces that are welcoming, safe and well maintained
 - d) High levels of recycling
2.
 - a) Access to affordable and appropriate tenure housing
 - b) Access to quality homes that meet people needs and secure their health and wellbeing
 - c) Reduced homelessness

Indicators

1.
 - a) Improved air quality
 - Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution
 - Adapting to Climate Change (Local PI on PIMS)
 - Annual Greenhouse Gas Report (% change in Bury Council's Carbon emissions)



- b) Reduced carbon emissions
 - Suite of Planning indicators proposed in Bury’s core strategy (zero carbon, mitigating measures in new developments which have a negative effect on air quality)
 - c) Green spaces that are welcoming, safe and well maintained
 - ‘Green flag’ standard parks in the borough
 - Street cleanliness levels
 - d) High levels of recycling
 - Percentage of households recycling
2. Ensure people have suitable and quality homes
- Statutory homelessness - homelessness acceptances
 - Statutory homelessness - households in temporary accommodation
 - Percentage of households in fuel Poverty

Summary

ACTIONS	MEASURES OF SUCCESS	INDICATORS	Responsible Group
Create a clean and sustainable environment	Improved air quality	Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution	Carbon Reduction Board
	Reduced carbon emissions	Percentage change in Carbon emissions	
	Green spaces that are welcoming, safe and well maintained	‘Green flag’ standard parks in the borough	Carbon Reduction Board
		Street cleanliness levels	
High levels of recycling	Percentage of households recycling		
Ensure suitable and quality homes	Access to affordable and appropriate tenure housing	Percentage of households in fuel	Housing Strategy Programme Board (HSPB)



	<p>Access to quality homes that meet people needs and secure their health and wellbeing</p>	<p>Poverty</p> <p>Statutory homelessness - homelessness acceptances</p>	
	<p>Reduced homelessness</p>	<p>Statutory homelessness - households in temporary accommodation</p>	



Section 5: Next Steps

To translate this strategy into action, detailed implementation plans will be developed as part of an annual programme of work. The implementation plans will reflect some of the useful insights provided through the consultation process around barriers and opportunities for delivery.

The Health and Wellbeing Board is the principal body for making sure that the actions and outcomes set out in this strategy are delivered and that there is a whole system contribution to achieving its vision. This strategy enables the Board to assess the plans and strategies of its partner organisations to ensure there is alignment with the Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

The Board will also hold other organisations to account for delivery of the actions within this Strategy.

A newly created virtual Hub will act as a conduit for the Board to influence and direct those strategic groups which will support the delivery of this strategy. The Hub will have a clear understanding of existing partnership structures and will play a key role in building strong collaborative relationships and facilitating integrated working amongst stakeholders. The Hub will also increase community engagement by involving service users, their organisations and the public in working groups or task groups and in the prioritisation and delivery of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

The Health and Wellbeing Strategy will be monitored and reviewed on a regular basis and revised annually. Bury Council's Health Scrutiny Committee will provide governance and it will receive regular progress reports from the Health and Wellbeing Board. The Board will also produce an annual report for the wider public.

This strategy has described our joint vision, the major challenges and our priorities for Bury over the next five years.

To ensure leadership, action and delivery of these priorities, as a Board we will:

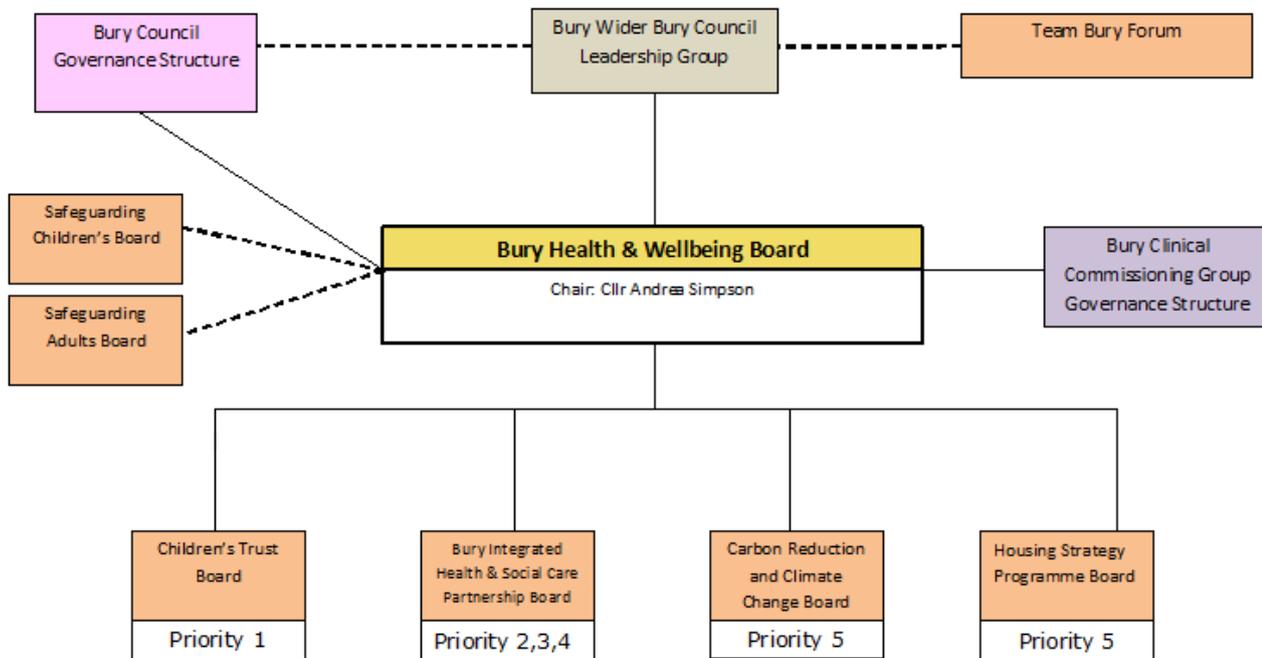
- Listen to our communities.
- As a priority, focus resources to improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities.
- Deliver an annual programme of work with stated outcomes and monitoring.
- Have accountable senior officers leading on delivery plans.
- Actively use the powers of health scrutiny to ensure commitments are delivered and monitored.
- Embed and consider the impact on health and wellbeing when making policy, planning decisions and service developments.

These are our commitments that will enable us to improve the health and wellbeing of all in Bury.



Overarching Governance for HWB Strategy

Bury Health & Wellbeing Board Governance Structure



Details

Self-reported wellbeing

Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Link to definition: <http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#gid/1000042/pat/6/ati/102/page/6/par/E12000004/are/E06000015/iid/22301/age/164/sex/4>

This data comes from four questions in the Annual Population Survey, published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

The data shows the percentage of respondents who answered 0-4 (on a scale of 0 (not at all) to 10 (completely) when asked:

2.23i "Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?"

2.23 ii "Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?"

2.23 iii "Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?"

For the fourth indicator (2.23iv – people with a high anxiety score), the data shows the percentage of respondents from Annual Population Survey who answered 6-10 (on a scale of 0 (not at all) to 10 (completely) when asked:

2.23iv "Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?"

Health-related quality of life

Source: NHS Indicators

Link to definition:

https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/download/Outcomes%20Framework/Specification/NHSOF_Domain_2_S.pdf

Health-related quality of life refers to the extent to which people:

1. have problems walking about;
2. have problems performing self-care activities (washing or dressing themselves);
3. have problems performing their usual activities (work, study etc.);
4. have pain or discomfort;
5. feel anxious or depressed.

The indicator is based on the GP Patient Survey - a very large survey of adults registered with a GP Practice in England.

Chronic ambulatory care sensitive conditions

Source: NHS Indicators

Link to definition:

https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/download/Clinical%20Commissioning%20Group%20Indicators/Specification/CCG_2.6_I00757_S_V7.pdf

This measures how many people with specific long-term conditions, which should not normally



require hospitalisation, are admitted to hospital in an emergency. These conditions include, for example, diabetes, epilepsy and high blood pressure

Fuel poverty

Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Link to definition: <http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#gid/1000041/pat/6/ati/102/page/6/par/E12000004/are/E06000015/iid/90356/age/1/sex/4>

Under the "Low Income, High Cost" measure, households are considered to be fuel poor where:

- 1.They have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level)
- 2.Were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official fuel poverty line.

The key elements in determining whether a household is fuel poor or not are:

- Income
- Fuel prices
- Fuel consumption (which is dependent on the dwelling characteristics and the lifestyle of the household)

Homeless acceptances

Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Link to definition:

<http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#gid/1000041/pat/6/ati/102/page/6/par/E12000004/are/E06000015/iid/11501/age/1/sex/-1>

Count of households who are eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need, for which the local authority accepts responsibility for securing accommodation.

References

- Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF): www.phoutcomes.info
- Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT): <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>
- Local Alcohol Profiles for England (LAPE): <http://www.lape.org.uk/>
- NHS Outcomes Framework (NHSOF): www.indicators.ic.nhs.uk
- Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF): <http://ascof.hscic.gov.uk/>
- End of Life Care Intelligence Network (EoLCIN): http://www.endoflifecare-intelligence.org.uk/data_sources/
- [Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs \(DEFRA\): https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env18-local-authority-collected-waste-annual-results-tables)

Priority 1

Bullet	Data Source
1	Public Health Outcomes Framework
2	Public Health Outcomes Framework
3	Public Health Outcomes Framework
4	Local Authority Interactive Tool



5	Public Health Outcomes Framework
6	Public Health Outcomes Framework
7	Public Health Outcomes Framework
8	Public Health Outcomes Framework
9	Local Authority Interactive Tool
10	Local Authority Interactive Tool
11	Local Authority Interactive Tool

Priority 2

Bullet	Data Source
1	Public Health Outcomes Framework
2	Public Health Outcomes Framework
3	Public Health Outcomes Framework
4	Public Health Outcomes Framework
5	Public Health Outcomes Framework
6	Local Alcohol Profiles for England

Priority 3

Bullet	Data Source
1	NHS Outcomes Framework
2	Public Health Outcomes Framework
3	NHS Outcomes Framework
4	Public Health Outcomes Framework
5	Public Health Outcomes Framework
6	Public Health Outcomes Framework
7	Public Health Outcomes Framework
8	Public Health Outcomes Framework

Priority 4

Bullet	Data Source
1	Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework
2	Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework
3	End of Life Care Intelligence Network

Priority 5

Bullet	Data Source
1	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
2	Public Health Outcomes Framework
3	Public Health Outcomes Framework
4	Public Health Outcomes Framework
5	Public Health Outcomes Framework

